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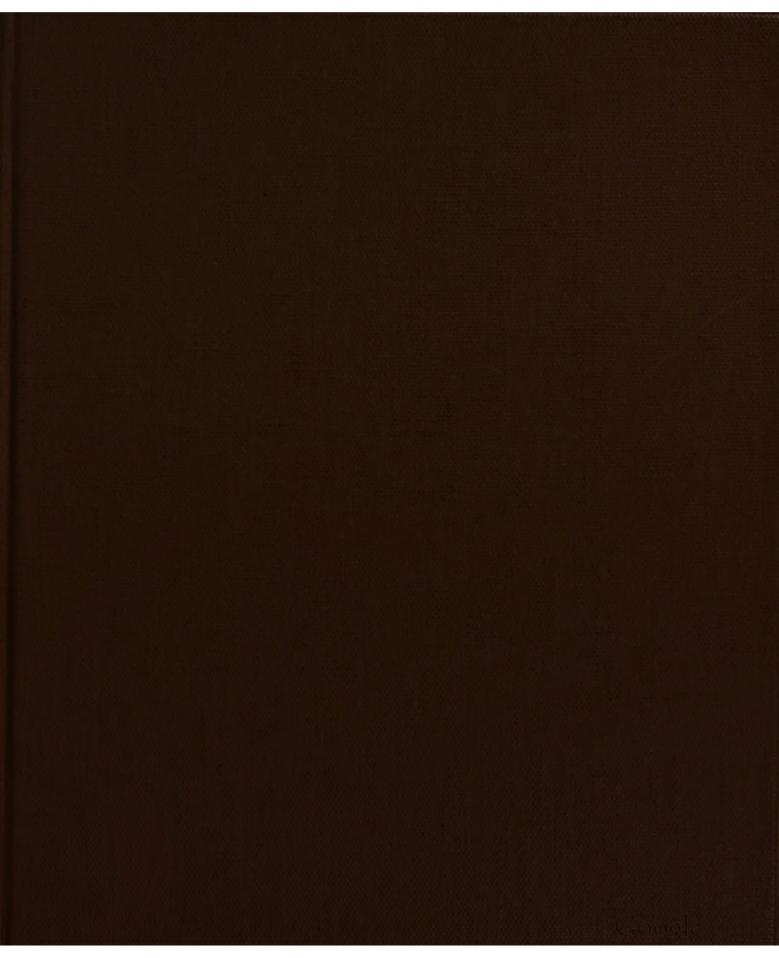
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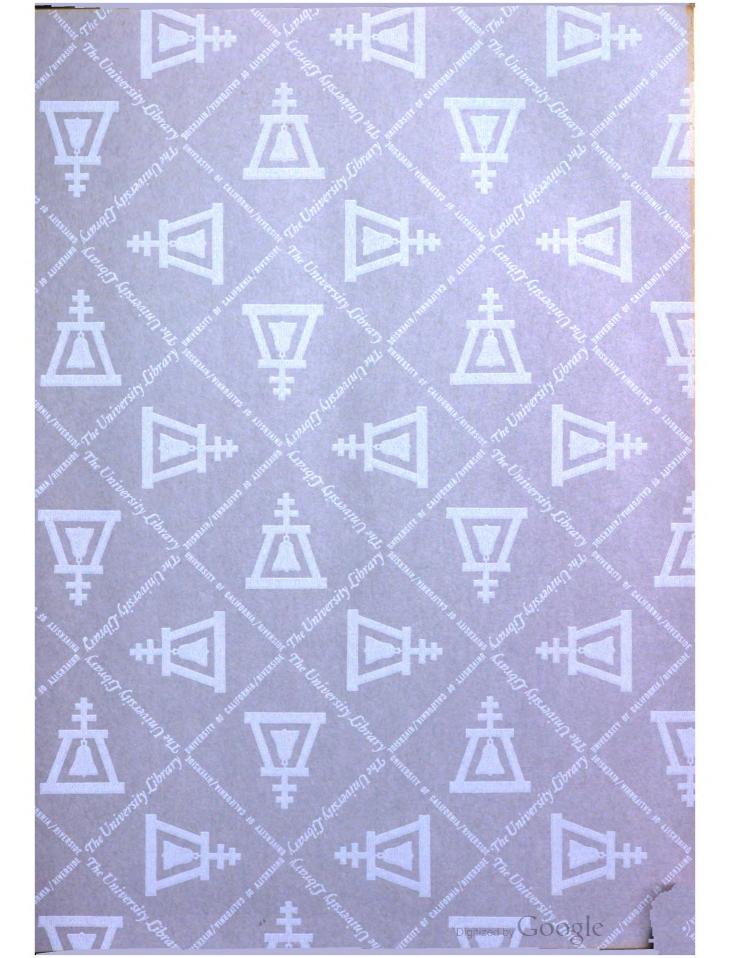
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AND

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FOR THE YEAR

1832.

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No. 781.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Private Correspondence of David Garrick with the most celebrated Persons of his time. Vol. II. 4to. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

THE second volume of this work has just been completed, and will speedily be before the general public: meanwhile, it is our pleasant task to afford a taste of its quality. Having spoken critically of its precursor of similar kind, we are not called upon to repeat our opinions: others have been more favourable to the editor than we were; and therefore, since it may be thought that the quarrels of actors and actresses, managers and writers, of the last generation, yet possess a greater interest than we, in our wisdom, were disposed to believe,-the best thing we can now do, is to observe, that the present volume is in nothing inferior to the first. Indeed, we have discovered such early matter for quotation, that we begin at page 2.

" Is Lord Mansfield gone to Paris to deprecate peace? He is all-sufficient. Junius has taken the advantage of his absence to give him another stab in the 'Morning Chronicle.'"

Our next quotation is a letter of General Burgoyne's; and it affords a striking contrast between the ideas which persons in those days entertained relating to the privilege of free entrance to the theatres, to what prevail in our time, when every penny and two-penny newspaper writer, and every d_____ farce-contriver, claims his place (quære places?), or denounces his vengeance. The height to which this has been carried is absolutely ludicrous. The very large houses do not feel it much, for they, alas! have ample verge and scope enough for any intruders; but at the smaller houses the demand is intolerable; and most theatrical folks are in such wholesome dread of the press, that they rarely dare refuse the most unreasonable commands. Some scamp sets up a literary concern, which lasts from six weeks to six months, and never circulates out of the circle of its own set-but we be to the manager who refuses to such wights the entrée ad libitum! He shall be unmercifully treated, and all the world-i. e. some hundred and twenty readers _shall know of his misdeeds! We could mention more than one minor theatre where the newspaper press orders alone would fill every seat in the first circle of boxes, and where there are not two tiers. General Burgoyne was more modest.

Lieut.-General Burgoyne to Mr. Garrick. "Wednesday, Nov. 9th, 1774.

"My dear air, - Your obliging and most friendly letter was delivered to me yesterday at the moment I was sitting down to dinner with company, or I should have endeavoured on the moment to return my acknowledgments, with a warmth of expression due to that with which

you have honoured me. In regard to the very signal distinction you propose to me of the freedom of the house, and the manner of presenting it, I hope you will permit me to decline the parade, and at the same time believe me truly sensible of the honour of it. I should feel myself as proud to be seated in Drury Lane fete champetre given at the Oaks in Kent on by your deliberate judgment of my talents, as that occasion.' ever an old Roman did in acquiring the freedom of his theatre by public services; but you are at present too partial towards me; and, till I appear in my own eyes more worthy, I must request you to bound your kind intentions to an order for admittance occasionally to your green-room, where I promise neither to criticise your men ill-naturedly, nor lead astray fashion. your ladies. The having contributed the songs and music, and other reasons alleged for my introduction to your rehearsals, will, I conclude, equally pass with the company for this additional favour, without the necessity of any farther discovery. But as you kindly insist upon my directions, I desire it to be done by a simple order to Johnston, and no gold box, nor silver box—not even a mulberry one: you must give me a reception Hamlet-like—I will have no appurtenances of welcome. I think I may, without vanity, congratulate you upon the piece having laid hold of the audience last night. A general relish was very discernible. I could not help agreeing with a critic who sat near me, and who expressed himself delighted with the genteel scenes, that the introduction of the lamp-lighters was too coarse to assort with the rest. Suppose three or four of your girls were introduced in the act of weaving cords of flowers, such as the dancers use in the second act. They might fix one end of the cord to the scene, and keep slipping back as they weave the flowers, in the manner the rope-makers do, which would be picturesque. In that case, O'Daub's part might begin with his conversation with the architect; and he might present himself to the girls in some non-sense like the following: 'O'Daub. 'If these pretty maids would pay me with a kiss a-piece, faith. I'd paint them all round for nothing at all. Sure they look as bright as a May morning already, and a touch of my brush will make them remembered by those who never saw 'em.' If after this the two additional verses of the song were added, the words would apply, and with Moody's action might have effect. Should you approve this idea, or any one like it, the alteration is so short it might be studied and acted in half an hour; but I submit it to you on the sudden, like many crudities with which I have troubled you. Lord Stanley is come to town, and very earnest to see 'the Maid of the Oaks.' I send to Johnston for a box for Lady Betty to-morrow, that she may do him the honours, and I hope I shall succeed. If you could send me the copy this afternoon, I would return it in time for you to put it into the printer's hands to-morrow afternoon. Believe me, with the truest sense of the value of your friendship, dear sir, your faithful J. BURGOTNE." and obedient, &c. &c.

"This was the unfortunate general, but successful dramatist, Lieut.-General John Burgoyne. The piece alluded to was 'the Maid of the Oaks,' a dramatic entertainment in honour of the present Earl of Darby's marriage with Lady Betty Hamilton, and referring to a

These rural fêtes, by the way, seem to have been always very attractive and conducive to " marriage in high life," as well as other agreeable connexions. "Boyle Farm" was but a successful repetition of the foregoing; and we marvel that the fashionable world do not bring such entertainments more frequently into

Our next short letter supplies a happy application of Shakespeare to large theatres :-

" Mr. G. Steevens to Mr. Garrick. " Hampstead Heath, Dec. 20th, 1774. "My dear sir,--To one so hurried as you are, short thanks are at present best. Any

places you please, except in the back rows of your front boxes-Where function
Is smother'd in surmise, and nothing is

But what is not.

That your fit of the gout may be as short as my letter, is the sincere wish of your very G. 9 " faithful

So it is, only in a wider sense and degree, now; nor does there seem to be much difference in the capricious tempers of certain performers. Mrs. Abington was an example of the troublesome. Her correspondence by itself is enough to make any body laugh except a manager, and him it must have made very sick.

" Mrs. Abington to Mr. Garrick. "Wednesday Morning, 1774.

"Indeed, sir, I could not play Violante tomorrow if my happiness in the next world depended upon it; but if you order me, I will look it over, and be perfect as soon as possible. Mrs. Sullen is ready; and I am sure if you are pleased to give yourself a moment's time to reflect upon my general conduct in the theatre, you will see that I ever made my attention to my business, and my duty to you, my sole object and ambition. I am, sir, your most humble servant. F. ABINGTON." humble servant,

" Mr. Garrick to Mrs. Abington. " Adelphi, Sept. 26th, 1774.

"Dear madam, -As no business can be done without being explicit, I must desire to know if you choose to perform Mrs. Sullen. The part is reserved for you, and the play must be acted soon: whoever does it with Mr. Smith must do it with me-supposing that I am ever able to be the rake again. We talked a great deal last night, and, I am sorry to say it, without my having the least idea what to do in consequence of it. If 'the Tender Husband' can be done with credit, I shall immediately set to work, and with 'the Hypocrite.' I cannot create better actors than we have, and we must both do our lest with them. Could I put you upon the highest comic pinnacle, I

^{• &}quot;This notice as to Junius is at variance with the received opinion, which closes the public communications of that writer a year earlier. But Camden, I should think, knew that "Roman hand" tolerably well. If he be right, it puts an end to the claim of Francis, who was then in India.—Ed."

certainly would do it; but indeed, my dear madam, we shall not mount much if your cold counteracting discourse is to pull us back at every step. Don't imagine that the gout makes me peevish-I am talking to you in the greatest good humour; but if we don't do our best with the best we have, it is all fruitless murmuring and inactive repining. Something too much of this. I shall write to the author of the piece to-morrow night, which I read to you. I have yet obeyed but half his commands, as he wrote the character of Lady Bab for your ladyship. I must beg of you to speak your thoughts upon that, which after I had read it to you I promised to let him know your sentiments. I could wish, if you say any thing to me of our stage business, you would send it separately from your opinion of 'the Maid of the Oaks' and Lady Bab: with your leave, I could wish to enclose what you say of the last to the author. "David Garrick."

There are some fifty letters of this kind: but we pass to a more singular epistle, giving an account of the death of Mossop.

" Rev. D. Williams to Mr. Garrick.

" Chelsea, Jan. 7th, 1775.

"Sir,-The most unfortunate event that could have befallen me—the loss of an excellent and affectionate wife-has been the occasion of your not hearing from me immediately on Mr. Mossop's death. I had it not in my power to attend him in the first days of his illness. I found him preparing for death with that extraordinary solemnity which accompanied all his important actions. He had gone through the general forms of the church; but I believe only as religious and edifying forms, and unattended with any discourse on the state of his mind. His conversations with me were the most interesting that can well be conceived; and, from the extreme dejection of my own mind. and the high and tragical tone in which he expressed himself, they made a dreadful impression on me. His religion was tinctured by the characters he had studied; and many of the attributes of God were the qualities of a Zanga or a Bajazet. Among other things which gave him uneasiness, and made him greatly apprehend the displeasure of that God before whom he was going to appear, his behaviour to you was not the least distressing. He accused himself severely of having attributed motives of conduct to you which he firmly believed you incapable of. He had thought himself neglected by you in his distress, and that you sent him terms which you knew he would not comply with, because you did not wish to see him on the stage. He saw that he had been deceived by an excessive pride; and lamented the injustice he had done you, not only in some pecuniary articles, which he did not thoroughly explain to me, but in giving ill impressions of your character to his acquaintance. The very night in which he died, he renewed this conversation. He often cried out, 'Oh! my dear friend, how mean and little does Mr. Garrick's present behaviour make me appear in your eyes, to whom I have given so different an idea of him! Great God, forgive me! Witness, my dear Williams, that I die, not only in charity with him, but that I honour him as a virtuous and great man. God Almighty bless and prosper him for ever!' I of what he had said, as a kind of satisfaction to Mr. Garrick. He was then much exhausted,

through the channel of the public papers. But on second thoughts, this method appeared to be the best. Though you may know but little of me, and Mr. Johnston of your theatre was the only person besides who had heard him say things of this nature, I dare say you will not doubt the authenticity of the information. And I think it must give you pleasure, not only as a testimony to your character, which cannot be suspected, but as reflecting some honour on the memory of a man, who, though he was unfortunate and faulty, possessed many great and good qualities. I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant. D. WILLIAMS." dient humble servant,

From death to life is a common stage-trickso presto! for another characteristic epistle, recommending an Italian dancer to an engage-

" Antonio Carara to Mr. Garrick.

" Venice, Feb. 8th, 1773.

"Sir,-'I received the favour of yours, and am vastly pleased to find that you have still the same opinion of your faithful Antonio. Nothing could be more flattering to me than your confidence, placed (give me leave to say) à propos. I have already found out the woman, and have almost settled the affair. She is not handsome, but young. For her figure, one ought rather to be pleased than otherwise; but her legs are superior to any I ever saw_so rapid they are in their motion: she is leadre. and very vigorous, and more comic than serious in her way of dancing. In a word, I think her by far superior to Mademoiselle Hidoux in every respect. Had not our countrymen brought on our side of the Alps the notion of your customs and your wealth, we could have things at a very cheap rate-but now tout est gaté. Nevertheless, for the salary, I hope to reduce her to three hundred and twenty-five pounds, which I think she really deserves :consider, that from Venice to London and back again she is absolutely to spend the third part of her salary. With regard to the benefit, though a stranger to your country, she knows that it is customary, and she insists upon it; therefore, if you think proper to give her the benefit and what I have mentioned, I flatter myself you may have her, though her last word yesterday was three hundred and fifty pounds. Observe that she has here, for the Carnival only, one hundred and forty English pounds. Should these propositions be acceptable, you must be so kind as to send me immediately the contract with your signature, in which you must likewise call her first dancer - conditions ine qua non: for the other formalities, as usual in all the agreements you make in your theatrical contracts. Could you find any person in London to write this contract in Italian, it would be more pleasing to the girl. Don't lose time, because she goes away towards the latter end of next month, and we have not in Italy her second-depend entirely upon me for this. Her name is Paccini. With regard to the men, we have here at present two very good, but their pretences are superior to those of the lady, who, though in my idea at least equal to them, is still more moderate in her demands, being willing to come to England, where she probably expects some other profits peculiar to her sex. The demand for the dancers is four hundred and fifty pounds, which I think exorbitant. Let me know your intenasked if he chose I should make any public use tions about them likewise; but if you have Slingsby, I don't see why you should have two dancers of the same character, as they dance and would only say, 'I will leave it to your grotesco and mezzo carattere. I beg an answer discretion.' My intention, for some days, was immediately, and the contract with the answer, to convey the substance of this letter to you if you like the proposals." Our next is a letter of Garrick's own.

" Mr. Garrick to Mr. Fountain.

" Sunday night (no date). "I am really so hurried with a double share of business on account of George's dangerous illness and absence from me, that I scarce have time to write this. Why will you vex and fret yourself about the knight and what he says? Sir John Fielding.] You praise him one day, and blame him the next: you are an honest man, but too warm; you are likewise a very just man, and should recollect that blindness is a great misfortune, and no object of resentment. Converse and talk over your grievances calmly with your wise friend, and avoid altercation with the Bow Street magistrate -it really hurts you. As for the friend or fiend you meet upon Westminster Bridge, be assured that it is somebody who has been much obliged to me. Let him publish and publish again, and do you laugh at him and despise him as I do, be he as great or as little a being as he will. I fear none of the scribbling pest. If you can see in any body's hands any promise of my brother's given for me, be assured I will at any time fulfil it; but for the threats of sc-[scoundrels], I have had so many, and yet am beloved by the good and creditable, that it is not worth mine or any of my friends' while to listen to their nonsense .- I am, in great haste, " D. GARRICK." yours, most truly,

Our next quotation is from a letter of Steevens', and, with the note, of literary curiosity.

" Let me entreat an audience of a minute. I have nine volumes of your old plays. am not using them at present, but shall want them before the end of the year. Shall they be sent back now, or remain in my custody? I wish you could learn of Capell, if he has ever seen the 'Taming of a Shrew,' 4to, 1607. When he set forth his edition, he had not met with it. It is of some consequence to me to be informed as to this particular. When the 'Taming,' &c. shall have been published, with some others of the same relation to Shakspeare, the original copy shall find its way into a volume which I mean to bind up for your collection. Let me add another query, and re-lease you. I am told that a very extraordinary personage, who is represented to be not a little of a coxcomb, and whose name is A-d-ws, comes often to this place, where he boasts of so strict an intimacy with you, that he spends three days in a week with you, -- that he has a dramatic piece which you are to act, &c. &c. What an author so publicly boasts of, a manager is hardly bound to keep as a secret; and therefore, I hope my inquiry may escape the charge of impertinence. You are too well acquainted with nature not to know the utmost value of every character within its circle, and therefore may find a use for that being, which, to less discerning eyes, appears to have been born only to flatter itself, and be the trumpet of its own praises."

To this we add another memorandum of literary interest.

" Memorandum, Garrick to Sir W. Young. "January 10, 1776.

"I have ventured to produce 'Hamlet,' with

" " Steevens's astonishment, that Garrick should condescend to Miles Peter Andrews, is very amusing to us of the present day, who remember his progress. The commentator accosts the manager, as his own Hamlet does Horatio, on the entrance of Osrick—

' Dost know this waterfly?

Steevens himself lived to see this writer of farces in possession of a splendid fortune, and entertaining, at his palace in the Green Park, most of the royal and noble, and all the wealthy parts of the community."—264.

alterations. It was the most imprudent thing received many letters from his friends and ad-I ever did in all my life; but I had sworn I would not leave the stage till I had rescued that noble play from all the rubbish of the fifth act. I have brought it forth without the Gravedigger's trick and the fencing-match. The alteration was received with general approbation, beyond my most warm expectations. I shall play 'Lear' next week, and 'Macbeth' (perhaps) in the old dresses, with new scenes, the week after that, and then exit Roscius. I wrote a farce, called 'The Irish Widow,' in less than a week."

Having, in this sheet, had something to say of the periodical press of our own time, we will here copy a short correspondence, which throws some light upon it in the days of Garrick.

" Mr. H. Kelly to Mr. Garrick. "Thursday morning, October.

"Dear sir,-On coming home from Drury Lane last night, where I was so highly charmed with your inimitable performance, I wrote a note to Mr. Baldwin, of the St. James's Chronicle, requesting a corner for an account of 'The Chances' this evening. Sending this morning for Mr. Baldwin's answer, he wrote me the note enclosed, to which you will see my answer, and by both you may form some certain opinion of Mr. B. I purpose writing an account to-day, and sending it for to-morrow, either to the Morning Chronicle or to the Morning Post. There is a masquerade, my dear sir, this evening, and I should be much obliged to you if you would give my servant an order for the nun's dress worn by Miss Jenny in the 'Provoked Husband.

" Mr. Baldwin to Mr. H. Kelly.

" Thursday morning.

"H. Baldwin presents his compliments to Mr. Kelly, and will think himself obliged for a short and candid account of the 'Chances.' under the head of Theatrical Intelligence. The want of room obliges him to request it may be short; and he hopes Mr. Kelly will avoid prejudice or gross partiality, though the alteration be the work of a Garrick. H. B. is sorry he was from home when Mr. Kelly's note came to hand.

" Mr. H. Kelly to Mr. Baldwin.

"Sir,-I did not expect an affront where I proposed a civility. There was no necessity to warn me against gross prejudices against, or gross partiality in favour of, any body. account I meant to send, I meant should be a candid one, and thought that when I gave Mr. Baldwin's paper a preference to all others, I was at least to be allowed my own manner of writing. I decline, therefore, the honour of a place so condescendingly offered me, and beg Mr. Baldwin will remember, that if I was capable of literary prostitution, there might be still a connexion between him and his humble HUGH KELLY. servant,

" Mr. H. Kelly to Mr. Garrick.

" Dear Sir,-Infinitely happy have I made two clergymen's families by the two orders.

FORGET YOU I never can. What I owe you FORGET YOU I never can. What I owe you is engraven on my heart. Foolish I am; but ingratitude is not among the number of my vices. The fact, however, is, that the paper you allude to is not yet published. A torrent of advertisements has prevented it till to-morrow, when I shall send it to you certainly. I am, dear sir, everlastingly yours,
"HUGH KELLY.

"In bed. Oh, the curse of bad company!" When Garrick left the stage, he, of course,

mirers: we select two wherewith to close this notice.

" Mr. J. Clutterbuck to Mr. Garrick.

cc Jan. 93d. 1776.

"Joy! much joy! to my dear Garrick, for having wound up his bottom so wisely. have made a retreat as glorious as that of Xenophon. (Baldwin, whom I believe you have seen at the Grove Coffee-house, would have written the Greek name Xenophun; because, as he would tell you, it implies being merry and wise); however, I most heartily congratulate you upon the event, and thank you for authenticating the news so much like a true friend. Only let me caution you during the march to beware of ambuscades : for though I see in the list of purchasers four names, yet such is my blindness, I do not perceive one Monsr. Argent-Comptant, whom I should prefer to all the rest; though, I beg Dr. Ford's pardon, perhaps he is the man, and not knowing him may argue myself unknown. I doubly rejoice, because now you may have time to pursue that inestimable treasure, health, and provide against that worst of evils, old age, which I am become thoroughly acquainted with. The vulgar have in many places a notion, that whenever, after the bite of a mad dog, the hydrophobia appears, the unhappy patient, by virtue of an act of parliament, is to be smothered between two feather beds; and if so, methinks it is pity that the act were not extended to paralytic cases, which generally leave the object in such a condition as makes it cruelty to endeavour at a prolongation of his life. But gadso' I forget I am writing a letter of felicitation, and that therefore the Book of Lamentations ought to be kept shut; yet I must on, and tell you that the severe weather hath embarrassed me with a cough of a long continuance, which mars my sleep and blunts my appetite. My dearest Molly, you may be sure, takes the lead of me in suffering, and the frosty weather almost kills her; however, she partakes in your success, and sends her kindest love to both of

" Mrs. C. Clive to Mr. Garrick.

" Twickenham, Jan. 23d, 1776-

"Dear sir,-Is it really true, that you have put an end to the glory of Drury Lane theatre? if it is so, let me congratulate my dear Mr. and Mrs. Garrick on their approaching happiness: I know what it will be; you cannot yet have an idea of it; but if you should still be so wicked not to be satisfied with that unbounded, uncommon degree of fame you have received as an actor, and which no other actor ever did receive - nor no other actor ever can receive; - I say, if you should still long to be dipping your fingers in their theatrical pudding (now without plums), you will be no Garrick for the Pivy. In the height of the public admiration for you, when you were never mentioned with any other appellation but the Garrick, the charming man, the fine fellow, the delightful creature, both by men and ladies; when they were admiring every thing you did, and every thing you scribbled, at this very time, I, the Pivy, was a living witness that they did not know, nor could they be sensible, of half your perfections. I have seen you, with vour magical hammer in your hand, endeavouring to beat your ideas into the heads of creatures who had none of their own -I have seen you, with lamb-like patience, endeavouring to make them comprehend you; and I have seen you, when that could not be done - I have seen your lamb turned into a lion: by this your

great labour and pains the public was entertained; they thought they all acted very fine they did not see you pull the wires. There are people now on the stage to whom you gave their consequence; they think themselves very great; now let them go on in their new parts without your leading-strings, and they will soon convince the world what their genius is: I have always said this to every body, even when your horses and mine were in their highest prancing. While I was under your control, I did not say half the fine things I thought of you, because it looked like flattery : and you know your Pivy was always proud: besides, I thought you did not like me then; but now I am sure you do, which makes me send you this letter. What a strange jumble of people they have put in the papers as the purchasers of the patent! I thought I should have died with laughing when I saw a manmidwife amongst them: I suppose they have taken him in to prevent miscarriages! I have some opinion of Mr. Sheridan, as I hear every body say he is very sensible; then he has a divine wife, and I loved his mother dearly. Pray give my love to my dear Mrs. Garrick; we all join in that. Your Jemmy is out of his wits with joy and grief; he rejoices at your escape, and cries from wanting to make his own to London: it is dreadful here, but I believe it is much worse there. Pray send me a line to let me know how you do, and how the world goes; for we are rather dull, though my neighbours do pick their way to come and see me. I have since the snow been once out in my carriage; did you not hear me scream?'

In our next we shall repeat our compliments to the work, which has furnished us with these amusing specimens.

The Annual Biography and Obituary. Vol. XVI. 8vo. pp. 476. London, 1832. Longman and

THERE are few occurrences which remind us more forcibly of the incessant ebb of the mighty stream of human life into the ocean of eternity. than the periodical reception and perusal of this work; and we can never close any of its volumes without melancholy conjectures as to the persons, eminent for their genius, learning, or virtue, who in the course of the next twelvemonth may become the subjects of its necrological record. If, however, a nascituary, as well as an obituary, were annually to appear, and if it were as possible for the editor of the former to anticipate what would be accomplished by those who have just come into the world, as it is for the editor of the latter to relate what has been accomplished by those who have just gone out of the world; although such an exposition might not greatly assuage private sorrow, the immortal public would probably, in most instances, be consoled for its losses, by the contemplation of its acquisitions. It is rare, indeed, that the decease takes place of an individual possessed of qualities so transcendent as to leave little or no expectation that the vacancy caused in society will ever be adequately supplied. Far be from us the wish to depreciate departed merit; but in the long list of distinguished persons, the memoirs of whom fill the volume under our notice - irreparable as in all cases the deprivation of them no doubt is to their immediate connexions and friends, and great, as in most cases it certainly is, to the public, there is but a single name_SIDDONS_ which we read with a feeling of utter hopelessness ever to "look upon her like again." many physical and moral qualifications, so much internal power and external accident, must conbe similarly delighted and instructed.

This being our opinion, we are gratified to find that the memoir of Mrs. Siddons (for which the Editor acknowledges his obligation to a literary friend) is the longest and most interesting in the volume. Much of novelty could not reasonably be expected; but that which is known of our great actress is told with perspicuity and elegance; and the occasional criticisms on her various performances indicate refined taste, and a familiar acquaintance with the drama. Among the other remarkable individuals, notices of whom appear in the present the progress of creation, the elements of organvolume of the Annual Biography and Ohiva- ised substance, by successive combinations and ary, are Mackenzie (the author of the Man decombinations, had arrived at a condition of Feeling), Roscoe, Mr. Thomas Hope, Aber- suited to the formation of beings, not only vital nethy, Sir Murray Maxwell, Northcote, Elliston, and sentient, but intellectual, these elements, &c. As a specimen of the work we will quote meeting from opposite points by pressure, graan able analysis (likewise a contribution) of the dually accumulated and combined, until they posthumous Essay by Mr. Thomas Hope, on resulted in man! This process going on simulthe Origin and Prospects of Man; passages from taneously wherever the elements were to be which essay we inserted in the Literary Ga- found, it follows, that every part of the world sette at the period of its publication; but the so circumstanced was in a condition to produce general scope of which, its abstruseness, and its autocthones. The genus man thus comprises the length of time necessary to master its sin- distinct species, each deriving from its own pegular and complicated argument, induced us to culiar parent stock, discriminated one from the

postpone describing.

How far this essay will enhance the brilliant phant. The cause of these differences Mr. reputation of the author of 'Auastasius,' may hope traces to certain circumstances in climate, be questioned; but no one, whose taste for absoil, and situation; and he observes, that it is introduction: in fact, so foreign is it in its ang and the elephant is at the same time the into the English of which the vocabulary conspecies; and, on a comparison, it may fairly sists. The fundamental principle of Mr. Hope's be called in doubt, whether, in that country, cosmogony is, that all things are generated by the advantage remain with the man or with time and space:—to these succeed gravitation, centrifugal and centripetal; from which, as the principle of all aggregation and combination, prived; but so imperfectly are they developed, arise the earliest modifications of electricity; namely, those which produce the force of cold, inferior in those physical qualities and in the combination, and substance,—cold being the senses they enjoy in common. Of the original connecting link between mere force and positive races, some, both of the highest and of the substance. Substance, which at first is radiant. consolidates, according to the determining circumstances, into forms gaseous, liquid, and former, the records of ages of the remotest time solid. From amorphous matter, by the action of electricity and cold, is produced crystallisation, the highest and completest form of substances inorganic. By decombinations brought about by the agency of heat, and other recombinations, we ascend by a scale to substance organic and living, vegetable and animal :proving, contrary to the accepted belief, that, after the creation of inorganic matter, another distinct creation was necessary, in order to infuse into the former the principles of life; that in the very conditions of mere time and space, in the very first act of the creation, were already

cur in the composition of so glorious a being, former arose, the latter should not, in their Mediterranean adjacent. that centuries may elapse before the world will turn, out of them have arisen. These views, beautiful in form, and exceeds strange as they must appear, are developed in a most elaborate argument, supported by the resources of an imagination highly active, and aided by an extensive reference to authorities both ancient and modern, sacred as well as profane. This is not the place for more than the most rapid summary of a work, to do full justice to which would occupy a space much more considerable than we could, consistently with our general plan, devote to it; but the alleged natural history of man is too singular to be wholly passed over. When, it seems, in other by a comparative scale of excellence, both "The Essay on the Origin and Prospects in physical and in intellectual capacity; the struse disquisition may lead them through the in those regions where Nature has been more ordinary talents and acquirements. It is to be man: for the elements, forestalled and exthe brute: the former, it is true, is possessed of faculties of which the other is wholly deas scarcely to be of any value, while he is greatly lowest species, have become extinct. The latter have perished and left no trace; but of the indicate a people, cultivated in arts and manners, theists in religion; the first and most excellent of creation; whose stature, form, and longevity, attest an immeasurable superiority; and from whose wreck, mixed up with baser matter, was collected and preserved by tradition all that has since formed the basis and nucleus of civilisation. Such were the Bible patriarchs before the flood -such the Titans of mythology - such the Præ-adamites of Arabian fable. Next in order of excellence must be placed the stock anciently inhabiting the country between the Euxine and Caspian, to the south; chiefly

These were alike beautiful in form, and exquisite in faculty; by them was carried to rapid perfection all that is in art most rare, and in science most abstruse; and it is according as succeeding generations approach the purity of this race, that they will approximate to an excellence which, deteriorated as they are, they never can hope fully to attain. Pursuing the analogy by which he has, from the simplest elements (elements not vet obvious to the senses, scarcely indeed to the imagination), traced the concatenation to shapeless masses, to crystallised substance, to organisation, to vitality, -till, in the latest and highest link, the diapason closes full in, - Mr. Hope follows the decombinations of this world, to other combinations in a more central and less imperfect sphere, in which they will be absorbed; forming there an entity comprehending all modifications, inanimate and animate, inorganised and organic, vegetable and animal, sentient and intellectual, from the first and simplest to the last and highest, on which it was founded. Such are the speculations of a writer, long holding a distinguished place among the authors of the day, but in a department of literature so distinct from that which occupied his latter years, that few, in perusing them, would recognise the author of those works on art, and above all, of that splendid fiction by of Man,' published posthumously, is only a pre-former, if not determining the latter, at least which Mr. Hope is chiefly known. In these liminary portion of a work much more exten- being its unerring index. Between these several metaphysical disquisitions there is strong insive, which Mr. Hope had long meditated, on | races is a boundary, not only distinct and well | ternal evidence of an earnest and sincere pursuit beauty; comprising under that term every defined, but impassable: so that a Caffre or a of truth, and of amiable and benevolent feelings, species of attribute, physical and intellectual, of Samoyed could no more, by whatever pains in which, however obnoxious Mr. Hope's parawhich the mere passive contemplation affords, education or discipline, be elevated to the com- doxes may be, cannot fail to conciliate: and if through the channel of the senses, the exalted prehension of European science, than the dullest his reasonings do not convince, they at least pleasures of which the cause is called beauty. of brutes be trained to the sagacity of the eleto the few, materials for thinking.

The volume contains a letter, which will be read with peculiar interest by military men. It is from Sir George S. Mackenzie, reclaiming three volumes of which it consists, will deny it than ordinarily bountiful to the inferior ani- for his brother-in-law, the late Lieutenantto be the production of a mind of more than mals, that she has seemed most niggardly to Colonel M'Leod, the principal share of the honour of conducting the 78th regiment at the regretted, that the difficulties incident to such hausted by the combinations necessary for the battle of Maida; which honour Sir George discussion should be further increased by the formation of the former, were but scantily states is much too exclusively appropriated to adoption of a peculiar style, modelled on a the-afforded in their concurrence for the formation the late Major-General Stewart (Garth), in the ory which is announced and vindicated in the of the latter. The country of the ourang out- memoir of that gallant officer inserted in the last volume of the Annual Biography and Obistructure, as to require continual translation birthplace of the most degraded of the human tuary. Of him (our old and esteemed friend, David Stewart,) we are inclined to say, that he was not a man to usurp a laurel he had not fairly won; though others might impute to him a merit, which, in the memory of fraternal affection might seem to diminish the lustre

justly earned by a brother.

The Invasion. By the Author of "the Collegians," &c. 4 vols. London, 1832. Saunders and Otley.

MUCH of time and talent has been bestowed on these pages, and we fear in vain. An epic, a novel, a treatise on political economy, and an antiquarian essay, are materials that do not assimilate. We will first allow our author to speak for himself, and then say why we think his efforts will not be rewarded by popularity.

"It would be dealing unjustly both by reader and author, to suffer the former to take up these volumes under the idea that he is about to peruse a historical novel. That branch of literature has, within our own day, attained a rank in which, we are sensible, the present performance could not, for an instant, maintain its ground. To the absorbing interest excited by deep passion, dramatic dialogue, and laid the seeds of its last and highest develop- known by the colony which, under the name of highly wrought narrative, these volumes have ments, not only vital, but sensitive and intel- Pelagians, Hellenes, and Dorians, settled in not a pretension. Their most ambitious aim lectual: and that it was impossible, when the Greece, and the country along the coast of the is that of presenting a correct picture of the

surface of society in part of England, in Ireland, | inflict the punishment of half-hanging, or even | small and hunch-backed; his features sharp; and in northern Europe, at an obscure period of the history of mankind." He concludes by saying, "Do not, either from indolence or prejudice, decry what has been constructed with difficult to shew, from a variety of passages care and study; and remember that what is uninteresting to one class of readers, may be we pause too long on questions of law and government, remember that there are Irish readers who may not regret to find embodied, in a work of imagination, a synopsis of the early constitution, and of the moral history of their native land, and who may regard with an interest more permanent, if not more exciting, than that which addresses itself to the passions, an attempt at tracing, to their remotest origin, some of the influences which have concurred in the formation of the national character.

Unfortunately the great mass of readers will ask for something of interest, and in that the narrative is utterly deficient. Much knowledge is displayed, and little invention; the antiquary has overlaid the author. The general reader should have a dictionary at his side. What can we say to passages like the following? "They were followed by the brehoun, or lawyer of the sept, a man proficient in all the laws of life and property, megbote, manbote, and fredun, thanistry, gavelkind, musterowne, south, assaut, bode, garty, cean, byenge, slancingh, shragh, and a thousand other details of the ancient code of Inisfail.

"The wild stuic sent its blast over the tranquil waters; the winding adharcaidh ciuil, a kind of hautboy, awoke the echoes of the shore; the shrill piob-mala, or droneless bagpipe, contributed its monotonous treble; the dudog, the lonloingean, the adharc, the cuisleigh civil, the fideog, the corn-bean, and other instruments of wind music."

We, however, scarcely venture to cavil: for our author in his preface observes, "that from the really well-informed we fear nothing; from the ignorant every thing."

Constable's Miscellany, Vol. LXXIV. The Civil Wars of Ireland. By W. C. Taylor, Esq., A.B., of Trinity College, Dublin. Vol. II. Edinburgh, 1831, Constable and Co.; London, Hurst, Chance, and Co.
To the first volume of Mr. Taylor's work we

gave our qualified commendation in the Literary Gazette, No. 774. To the second and concluding volume, which brings down the history of Ireland from the Cromwellian invasion to the union with England, we are inclined to accord higher, although still exceptionable praise. We believe Mr. Taylor to be perfectly sincere in his desire to do justice to all sects and parties; but it is evident to us, that his zeal to display this important qualification in the historian. has run away with his cooler judgment, and has led him to repeat, as historical facts, anecdotes obviously fabricated by one side to throw disrepute upon the other. For instance, we readily grant the disgusting cruelties practised in the rebellion of 1798; but the atrocities of a sergeant of the North Cork militia, nicknamed Tom the Devil, rather exceed the extent of our belief, especially when Mr. Taylor follows up the relation by informing us that "A tall officer in the same regiment acquired the name of The Walking Gallows, from consenting to become, on several occa-sions, a substitute for a gibbet, when it was deemed necessary, in an inconvenient place, to

death."

If we were inclined to force a political obiect from Mr. Taylor's work, it would not be and arguments in the volume before us, that the repeal of the union - a question which has been for some time past, and is now, fiercely agitated in Ireland—a prospect "bright with promise," to use Mr. Taylor's concluding words is strongly, although indirectly and cautiously. advocated. Thus, at page 66, Mr. Taylor says that "the Cromwellian administration may fairly challenge a comparison with the best of those by which it was preceded, and with many of those that followed, so far as the supreme government was concerned;" and yet at page 79 he asserts that "it was a settled maxim. in what may be called the political economy of the day, that Ireland should be systematically depressed, in order to prevent her from becoming a formidable rival of England. Her great natural resources, her fertile soil, her noble rivers, her capacious harbours, were viewed with jealousy and suspicion, as means of securing future independence, and raising her to an eminence that would eclipse the glory of her illustrious rival. The Puritans promised to avert this terrible consummation. They offered, if their ascendency was secured, to crush the energies of Ireland, to render the bounties of Providence unavailing, to produce wretched ness where God had given plenty, and to spread desolation where nature had created a paradise. The English accepted the offer; and the Cromwellians kept their promise to the letter.

However we may differ from Mr. Taylor in the conclusion which we have just quoted, the view taken by him of the character of the Cromwellian adventurers, and of their settlement in Ireland, is one of the most correct and vivid sketches with which we remember to have met of this important colonisation of the sister island. We regret that it should be disfigured by the Joe Miller's introduced at p. 80; but as Mr. Taylor appears to us to be acquainted with but half of one of these stories, suppose we finish it for him. It will, however, first be necessary to quote this anecdote, intended to illustrate the ignorance of the Cromwellian magistracy.

"A worthy magistrate having occasion to write the word 'usage,' contrived to spell it without using a single letter of the original word; his improved orthography was youzitch. When some remarks were made on similar feats, he averred that 'nobody could spell with pens made from the quills of Irish geese!"

Now, does Mr. Taylor know the name of this worthy, who thus wrote himself down an ass? If not, we can inform him that he was ycleped Isaac Jacob, and was the founder of respectable Quaker family in the county of Waterford. His name is preserved by the gentleman who had received this yowzitch at his hand, addressing his reply to Yzike Yckup: thus spelling two words without using a single letter of either ;-but the story rests upon no better authority than our aforesaid friend, Mr. Joseph Miller, of facetious memory. On the whole, we are so well pleased with Mr. Taylor's performance, that we will no longer play the schoolmaster, but proceed to select a few anecdotes from his pages.

An Irish General .- " Teague O'Regan, the governor of Charlemont, was a brave old veteran, in the seventieth year of his age. He was a quaint humorist; his figure seemed moulded by nature in one of her most whimsical moods; and it was his pleasure to render

his gait irregular. He wore a grizzly wig, of formidable dimensions; a white hat, with an immense feather, a scarlet coat, huge jack-boots, and a cloak that might have served a giant. He was fond of riding; and the horse which he selected was scarcely to be matched for viciousness and deformity. Schomberg, who was himself a little eccentric, took an amazing fancy to the character of Teague O'Regan, and offered the garrison the most favourable conditions. O'Regan's answer was characteristic; he simply replied, 'That old knave Schomberg shall not have this castle!' A detachment of 500 men brought O'Regan a very insufficient supply of ammunition and provision, which he feared that they would soon consume if admitted into the garrison; and he therefore directed them to force their way back through the English lines. they attempted, but were repulsed with loss: and as O'Regan would not admit them into the castle, they were forced to take up their quarters on the counterscarp. The consequences may easily be forseen; provisions were soon exhausted, and the garrison compelled to capitulate. Schomberg granted the best terms, and, when he met the governor, invited him to dinner. During the repast, an Irish priest of the town entered into an argument with an English dragoon on the difficult subject of transubstantiation.' From words the disputants soon came to blows; and a messenger was sent to inform O'Regan of the breach of the capitulation, by the ill treatment of the priest. O'Regan heard the story with great gravity, and coolly replied; 'Served him right; what the deuce business had a priest to begin an argument with a dragoon?' - a jest which had the happy effect of restoring all parties to good humour.

Irish Patriots .- " The first cause of dispute between the leaders of the Irish patriots, was with respect to securing the newly-acquired independence of their legislature. Mr. Flood, and a small but active party, asserted, that the simple repeal of the declaratory acts asserting the supremacy of the British parliament, was insufficient, because the claim of right was not expressly conceded. On the other hand, Mr. Grattan, with an overwhelming majority, contended that, under all the circumstances of the case, the simple repeal was a virtual renunciation of all British legislative and judicial authority over Ireland. The point at issue was, practically, of little moment; but the vigour and virulence with which it was contested raised it into importance. The sarcasms interchanged between the leaders were unequalled in the annals of vituperative eloquence. Flood described his opponent as 'the mendicant patriot who was bought by his country for money, and then sold that country for prompt payment.' Grattan described his antagonist as 'an ominous bird of prey with cadaverous aspect, sepulchral notes and broken beak, meditating to pounce upon his quarry.' He divided his political life into three periods, and said, that 'in the first he was intemperate; in the second corrupt; in the last seditions: and, after a bitter exposure of the whole course of Flood's public career, concluded thus: 'Such has been your conduct, and, at such conduct, every order of your fellow-subjects have a right to exclaim. merchant may say to you, the constitutionalist may say to you, the American may say to you, and I now say to you, and say to your heard, Sir! you are not an honest man!"

An Irish Mob Riot. - "The fear of a union it still more ridiculous by his dress. He was was a more justifiable cause of tumult, because

Quere—why, the "Civil Wars in Ireland" on the engraved title-page? which, by the way, is adorned with a very pretty view of Trim Castle.

it was manifest that the removal of the parliament would greatly injure the trade of the Dublin shopkeepers. The proceedings of the mob were very characteristic of the humour which distinguishes the Irish. They forced which distinguishes the Irish. their way into the House of Lords, seated an old woman on the throne, and got up a mock debate on the expediency of introducing pipes and tobacco. They forced the members of both houses whom they met, to swear that they would never consent to a union, nor give a vote against the interests of Ireland. They compelled the chief-justice of the King's Bench to administer this oath to the attorney-general, and laughed heartily at the circumstance of having the first law-officer of the crown duly sworn by one of the king's judges.'

By those who wish to gain a general idea of the history of Ireland, Mr. Taylor's volumes may be read with considerable advantage. All occurrences are put in a clear and strong light, and past events are brought vividly before the reader. To the sketchy History of Ireland published by the late Mr. John O'Driscol, Mr. Taylor is much indebted for his account of the contest between James and William; and he has, in many passages, adopted the identical words and phrases of Mr. O'Driscol, to the injury of his own style. The account of Sir Teague O'Regan, which we have quoted, is indeed, if our memory does not fail us, very nearly a transcript from O'Driscol. Now, we do not quarrel with the historian for careful compilation; but why should Mr. Taylor copy O'Driscol instead of the original picture by Dean Story, which, to our mind, is far more graphic and vigorous, from its quaint style? Notwithstanding our criticisms, however, we are right well pleased with Mr. Taylor's performance, and so "with heartie commendacons" we bid him farewell.

Geological Sketches and Glimpses of the Ancient Earth. By Maria Hack. London, 1831. Harvey and Darton.

NEXT to astronomy, the study of the formation of the earth leads to the sublimest conceptions of Omniscience; and of all the sciences of observation, geology is that which gives the most comprehensive and enlightened ideas of the operations of nature, and repays the toil of labour with the richest fruits. The history of civilisation is soon lost in the obscurity of allegory or tradition, but that of the earth can almost be pursued to the period when it issued from chaos; and nothing but the highest intellectual enjoyment can result from even a partial acquaintance with the order, in the midst of confusion, with which the different parts of this great fabric were piled together, and the gradual manner in which continents were separated from land - when flowers and trees first adorned the primeval solitude-when strange forms wandered in the air, and animals more gigantic than any thing of the present day, roamed in sole possession of the first soil. There was a period when the air was probably not fit even for the existence of the smallest plant; and it was vegetation which alone effected that change in the character of the atmosphere which prepared it for the presence of the most simple organised beings, subsequently for creations of a larger size, and finally for man himself. The depths of the sea, compared with the elevation of the loftiest mountains, or the general height of continents, bear an exact relation to one another; and the continental masses of the present day are the depositions of former waters, or have been the basins of ancient seas,

the fragments of the present earth. Mountains and mountain-chains have arisen on the surface of the earth, and have given a different elevation and slope to continents, and a different aspect to the surface of the earth; draining it of its waters in one part, or creating a new sea in another. The period of the elevation of these chains has been marked, like the rings of a tree, by the number of beds elevated on their acclivities; and every chain of the same age traverses the globe in a similar direction. The last great deluges caused by the upraising of the mountain chains, carried huge rocky mas into the valleys, or strewed them over the plains below; the larger animals were buried in the gravel, or carried by streams into subterranean caverns; and the age of the megatherium and the mammoth was followed by the period when man began to travel over and fertilise the earth - endowed with foresight and reason, he subjected the brute creation to his own purposes. his tribes multiplied; and the arts and sciences, though with them war, pestilence, and desolation, followed in his train.

Such are a few of the general facts which an instructive and noble science has made us acquainted with; and we really do not know why such important results should not be made known to young people, as well as to the more aged and literary; nor why Maria Hack should not deserve the thanks of the community for having made so extremely popular what has hitherto been too much wrapt up in details, or obscured by the technical language of the schools.

This little work is very prettily got up: the vignette pleases us even in a scientific point of view; for the opposition of the polypodium of the ancient coal-beds, with the nautilus of the mountain limestone; the echinus of the chalk, and the cerithie of the tertiary basins, forces the mind to contemplate successive eras in the formation of the earth, as much as Druid circles, amphitheatres, and pyramids, remind us of the former history of its inhabitants. We blame the authoress for diffusiveness; she appears always frightened of wearying her young readers. The philosophy of the science it is prudent to avoid, on account of the great probability of error when the knowledge of the subject is not very extensive; but the numerous and beautiful facts which adorn every part of this science, could not have been too much dwelt upon. We had read the letter from the principal of the Belfast academy to Dr. Drummond, quoted in the appendix; and most heartily do we wish that the study of the natural sciences should be introduced more largely into the present confined system of education. And we would remind those who make presents, that the immediate pleasure afforded by giving a young friend a pretty tale to read, is very different from the gratitude which always remains within us towards the person who first turned our attention to a branch of study, from which we may in afterlife reap, not only intellectual benefit, but consolation in adversity. Selfishness alone would dictate-instruct, if you wish to please.

which prepared it for the presence of the most simple organised beings, subsequently for creations of a larger size, and finally for man himself. The depths of the sea, compared with the elevation of the loftiest mountains, or the general height of continents, bear an exact relation to one another; and the continental masses of the present day are the depositions of former waters, or have been the basins of ancient seas, as those of the actual ocean is filling up with

riod when this work appeared was singularly unfavourable for its due estimation; it was the hour of political frenzy, when nothing but reform filled the heads of men. We at once saw the uselessness of any attempt to divert the tide of public attention from its course, and accordingly reserved the continuance of our remarks for a more propitious time. This would seem to have now arrived; the tragic slaughter of Torijos and his associates is yet fresh and exciting; but however the result may be mourned, it must, to the few acquainted with the real state of opinion in Spain, cause no surprise.

The Peninsula seems ever destined to be the classic ground of Quixotism: happy for her present, more conducive to her future welfare, would it have been, had the freaks of her political errants been as harmless, as amusing, as his the ever-renowned of La Mancha. The cause of rational liberty has manifestly retrograded in Spain, and one of the chief causes has been the intermeddling of foreigners; and to this country, we regret to say, a large portion of the reproach is due. Actuated by a spirit of wild and inconsiderate philanthropy, a class of individuals have sedulously set to work to remodel the political institutions of other nations, according the proposed changes more in harmony with preconceived theories, than with regard to the actual wants of the parties most concerned. It is to the means which these mistaken but well-intentioned persons have afforded to a host of adventurers, that the progress of liberal principles has been for a time so decidedly checked in Spain. Every paltry irruption from the coast or the frontier has naturally been the signal for renewed proscriptions, and the imposition of closer restraints: the vexations arising from these ill-judged enterprises were alone sufficient to engender that feeling of hostility against more eminent leaders, which is now by all parties openly avowed to men who have no loftier object than the substitution of one tyranny for another. Let our countrymen be disabused, and no longer further such injurious, useless, and, as in the assassination of the governor of Cadiz, criminal attempts; let them wait for the certain but matured progress of principle, announced to them by men of such sterling mould as an Alava or a Llasamarillas; then let them, as an Alava or a massamanness, such as a such as glo-if they will, join hand and heart in such a glo-rious work of regeneration. The causes which must keep Spain for yet a long period in her apathy are sufficiently obvious. The wants of apathy are sufficiently obvious. her population are few and easily supplied; the clergy enjoy the doubly powerful combination of churchmen and landowners, and are the overseers (and liberal ones) of the poorer classes; the great deficiency of internal communication, and the little union between the principal towns; - these, with many others, into which our brief space will not permit us to enter, are clearly developed throughout Mr. Inglis' work. The increasing wretchedness of Spain is on every person's tongue; yet the real truth is, that though for a long time stationary, while her neighbours were advancing in wealth and importance, she has of late made some advances to a better state.* In Biscay, Arragon, and Navarre, agriculture has greatly improved, the export of wheat by her northern outlets from Gijon to St. Sebastian has risen to importance: in Catalonia and elsewhere, numerous manufactures of silk, coarse and fine woollens, cottons,

The soldiery, particularly the royal guard, are more regularly paid, and better equipped; and wherever these ameliorations have reached, the troops are to be depended upon.



established; in the Biscays the fabrication of arms and iron ware, though contending against a scarcity of wood for fuel, have not relaxed in activity; in the towns most distinguished for their industry, and in many of the sea-ports, a very marked increase of population has taken place since the census in 1821. We heartily wish this favourable report were capable of further extension, but the intolerance and imbecility of the government, the heavy burdens inflicted on the people, and their universal ignorance, compel us to this brief enumeration; and render Spain, with all her vast internal resources, "poor indeed."*
We have been so greatly pleased with the

vivid and interesting picture which Mr. Inglis has given us of the royal family and court at Madrid, that we are induced to quote it, especially as it is also politically important, as giving a picture of the men in power.

"There is perhaps no European court about which so little is known as the court of Madrid, nor any European sovereign whose character and habits are so little familiar to us as those of Ferdinand VII. The first time I saw the king was on the day of my arrival in Madrid: he was expected to return from St. Ildefonso, and I mixed with the crowd in the palace-yard about an hour before he appeared. There were several thousand persons present, of all ranks, and his majesty was received with respect, but with no audible demonstrations of welcome. Upon this occasion I was not sufficiently near to observe the countenance and demeanour of the king. The next time I saw his majesty was on the Prado, the Sunday following, when he appeared in his state equipage, followed by the equipages of the two Infantas. The display was regal: his majesty's carriage was worthy of a more powerful monarch; it was drawn by eight handsome horses, elegantly caparisoned, and was followed by the two carriages of Don Carlos and Don Francis, and by that of the Princess of Portugal, each drawn by six horses; and the cavalcade was attended by a numerous party of huzzars. There were no other persons than their majesties in the royal carriage. The king was dressed in military uniform, and his royal consort wore a pink French crape hat, and printed muslin gown. When the royal cavalcade passed, the king was received with the usual silent tokens of respect; but when the carriage of the infante Don Carlos appeared, I could distinguish a few vivas. The king took scarcely any notice of the obeisances of his subjects; but the queen seemed anxious to conciliate their favour by many sweet smiles and affable bendings of the head. As for Don Carlos, none of the vivas were lost upon him: he had a bow and a grim smile for every one. It is said, and I believe with truth, that the king does not like this public competition with his brother for popular favour; but it has long been the invariable custom for all the branches of the royal family of Spain to attend prayers every Sunday evening in the royal chapel in the convent of San Geronimo, and afterwards to drive along the Prado. A few days afterwards I met the king and queen in the Retiro, on foot; they had been viewing the menagerie, and were returning to their carriage. Ferdinand VII. king of Spain, is like a lusty country gentleman, not the meagre figure he appears in Madame Tassaud's exhibition; he is large, almost to the extent of corpulency; his counte-

any kind. The queen is a remarkably pleasing, and, indeed, a remarkably pretty woman; and the charm of affability, which is universally granted to her by those who have had the honour to approach her person, shines conspicuously in her countenance: she looks like twenty-eight years of age, but I believe she is some years younger. The king took little notice of the people who stood by, and who acknowledged the royal presence; but the queen bestowed upon them her usual smiles and curtesies. She was then an object of much interest with the public, for she was expected shortly to give birth to an heir to the Spanish throne; and to this event most thinking persons looked forward, as one that must produce an important influence upon the future condition of Spain. His majesty stepped into the carriage first, leaving the queen to the gallantry of an old general, who was their only attendant. Perhaps this is Spanish court etiquette: but that I may not be the means of fixing upon his majesty the character of an ungallant monarch, I must relate a circumstance that will certainly make amends for this seemingly ungracious act. I happened to be walking one day in the Calle de Alcala, when the royal carriage drove up to the door of the Cabinet of Natural History, and being close by, I stopped to see the king and queen. The king stepped from the carriage first; he then lifted from the carriage a very large poodle dog, and then the queen followed, whom, contrary no doubt to royal etiquette, his majesty did not hand, but lifted, and placed on the pavement; and then turning to the crowd who surrounded the carriage, he said to them ' Pesa menos el matriomoni,' which means, Matrimony is a lighter burden than the dog a very tolerable jeu d'esprit to have come from Ferdinand VII. It is a general belief in England, that the King of Spain seldom trusts himself out of his palace; at all events not without a formidable guard: but this idea is quite erroneous; no monarch in Europe is oftener seen without guards than the King of Spain. could give numerous instances of this, which have fallen under my own observation; but I shall content myself with one. A few days before leaving Madrid, while walking in the Retiro about six in the evening, in one of the most private walks, I observed a lusty gentleman, in blue coat and drab trousers, with one companion, about twenty paces in advance; and, as my pace was rather quicker than theirs, I caught a side look of the lusty gentleman's face: it was the king, accompanied by a new valet, who had just succeeded Meris, who died a week or two before of apoplexy. I had frequently seen the king without guards, but never before at so great a distance from attendants, or in so retired a place; and that I might be quite certain that this was indeed the redoubtable Ferdinand, I followed in place of passing. He walked the whole length of the Retiro, parts of which are more than a mile from any guard or gate; the garden is open to every body; some of the walks are extremely secluded; so that he was the whole of the time entirely in the power of any individual who might have harboured a design against him; and all this struck me the more forcibly, since, upon that very day, it had been announced for the first time in the Gaceta de Madrid, that the refugees had passed the frontier; and in the same paper the ordinance had appeared for closing the universities. The king walked like a man who had nothing to fear; and never

pottery, hats, and paper, have been successfully nance is fat and heavy, but goodnatured, with once looked behind him, though his companion nothing of hauteur, still less of ferocity in it: occasionally did. Before making the circuit of it betrays, in fact, a total want of character of the Retiro, he reached the frequented walks, which were then crowded, and where he was of course recognised, and received as usual. exposure of himself seemed to me extraordinary, and scarcely to be accounted for: the best of kings have occasionally suffered by their temerity; and surely Ferdinand can have no right to suppose himself without an enemy: his conduct shewed either a very good, or a very hardened conscience. But, in truth, the king has not many enemies; many despise him, but few would injure him. I have heard men of all partiesthe warmest Carlists, the most decided liberals, speak of him without reserve; and all speak of him as a man whose greatest fault is want of character—as a man not naturally bad—good tempered-and who might do better were he better advised. An honest advisor, a lover of his monarch, and a lover of his country, Ferdinand has never had the good fortune to possess; but, counselled always by men who desire only to enrich themselves, and to maintain their power, he is constantly led to commit acts both of injustice and despotism, which have earned for him the character of tyrant. A despicable king might often make a respectable private gentleman. That capital failing in the character of an absolute king which may be called want of character-leading him to listen to every tale that is told—is the fruitful source of injustice in every department of the Spanish government. And the same fault that in a king leads to the advancement of knaves and the neglect of deserving men-to robbery of the nation and the ill-serving of the statewould, in a private sphere, only lead to the dismissal of a footman or the change of a fruiterer. I am acquainted with a colonel in the Spanish service who, after serving his country fifteen years, and receiving seventeen wounds, was rewarded with the government of an important fortress; two months after being appointed to this employment he lost it; and a distant connexion of the mistress of one of the ministers was put in his place. demanded and obtained an audience of the king, shewed his wounds, and asked what crime he had committed: the king said he must inquire of Salmon, who had told something to his disadvantage; and this was all the satisfaction he ever obtained. This man, a brave officer and a loyal subject, was converted into a disaffected person; and yet even he, although then leagued with the Carlists, spoke of the king as a man who would act better if he were better advised: 'Leave him,' said he, the name of king; let him perceive no difference in the externals of royalty, leave him his secretaries and valets, give him his segar, and let him have his wife's apartments at hand; and he would consent to any change that might be proposed to him by an honest and able minister.' A bad education has produced its worst effects upon a naturally irresolute and rather weak mind. Ferdinand was badly brought up by his mother; at an early age he was shamefully kidnapped by Napoleon, and long kept a prisoner, where he could learn nothing of the art of good government. He afterwards fell into the hands of a bigot, his late wife; and constantly assured by those around him of the precariousness of his throne, with the liberals on one side, and the apostolicals on the other, he has felt the impossibility of acting for himself, and has confided all to those who have undertaken to keep the state vessel afloat."

We are quite sorry to be obliged, as we are,



A recent act of Spanish short-sightedness is the im-position of a tax upon certain exports, to defray the ex-pense of a new theatre, now erecting at Madrid under the personal superintendence of the monarch.

continuation, however, must wait till next

Paris, ou le Livre des Cent-ct-un. Tomes 1. II. L'advocat, Paris; Dulau and Co. London. 1832

Turs is one of those undertakings which do honour to all the parties concerned. If the liberality and spirit with which L'advocat conducted his literary enterprises have not met with success, they have at least met with gratitude. The two first battalions of the hundred and one authors who have marched forward to his assistance are now before us. must confess we think higher of the will than we do of the deed: there are some amusing sketches of Parisian life, but the majority are rather declamatory and very heavy: we look in vain for the brilliant wit once so characteristic of the French essayists, and think its place ill supplied by elaborate affectation of deep feeling and profound thought. The Cabriolet-Driver, by Alexander Dumas, is the very best, and, both for pathos and effect, a very beautifully told story; though we think the denouement will take most English readers by surprise. One of the pleasantest sketches is that by Mad. D'Abrantes, of her fellow-residents and visitors at l'Abbaye aux Bois, a celebrated French convent: among the prettiest of her portraits is Madlle. Delphine Gay, now Mde. Emile de Giradin. Une Fête aux Environs de Paris, by Paul de Kock, is amusing but coarse. As a whole, the work does not give us a very high idea of the present tone of French literature. Grossness, exaggeration, and a vein of vulgar scoffing, contaminate while they characterise: their passion is sensuality, and their sentiment silliness. One great merit of these volumes is, that from their contents a very shrewd guess may be formed of the state of Parisian society, nous autres sceptiques and all. We cannot but take this opportunity of acknowledging the promptness with which the library of Messrs. Dulau is supplied with the new French works; we could wish to point public attention to this, as we fear our neighbours know much more of our literature than we do of theirs. This work should have been noticed before; but our columns have been so crowded with new works, that foreign novelties have per force stood over.

Library of Entertaining Knowledge. and its Historical Scenes, Vol. II. Knight. This volume is devoted to " La grande Semaine" - the revolution of July 1830; and is illustrated by engravings of the tumults, &c. of that sanguinary struggle. For a history of political events so near the period in which it is written, it seems to be carefully compiled and well put together.

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, No. XXVI. Useful Arts: Porcelain and Glass Manufacture. London, 1832. Longman and Co.; Taylor.

THE processes by which many of the useful arts are carried to the perfection in which we see them, are sufficiently interesting and instructive to merit detail and preservation in volumes like the present; but few of them are more curious and entertaining than the art of making porcelain and glass. Articles ever before us, and constantly employed in so many ways, from the most striking experiments of science to the most common conveniences of

provements, their completion, their various properties, their histories, clearly related. We are aware of the difficulty of conveying accurate ideas of these matters, without actually witnessing their manufacture; but the author has done all that could be done for his subject, and thus produced a very satisfactory work.

Principles of Geology, &c. By Charles Lyell, Esq. F.R.S., Professor of Geology to the King's College, London. Vol. II. London, 1831. Murray.

WE have received the second, though not the concluding, volume of Professor Lyell's Principles of Geology, and it appears, from a hasty glance, to be, like the former one, a monument of scientific industry. It is entirely devoted to the continuation of a subject which the author certainly illustrates with great felicity, — the formations which are actually going on upon the surface of the earth; and this leads him to treat widely of the distribution of the organic world, and of the influence of organic life in these formations. We defer until next number giving our opinion upon the subject: in the mean time we have said enough to recommend it to general perusal.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

J. E. BICHENO, Esq. in the chair. Mr. Vigors there was a balance in favour of the Society, on the receipts of December, to the extent of 5621.: during that month nearly 4,000 persons visited the Society's gardens and museum. Most of the animals which belonged to the crown, in the Tower collection, presented by the King, had been removed to the Society's menagerie; the duplicates and animals not required by the Society were presented to the Dublin Zoological Society; an act which gives great satisfaction to the members of the English Institution. In reference to the motion of Mr. Sergeant Andrews, -that a certain sum be set apart for the building of a suitable museum, -the chairman stated, that the learned sergeant's object was already fully answered, the council setting apart five per cent upon the Society's receipts for the erection of a museum. The learned sergeant not having attended to prefer his motion, it was understood that he considered it as superseded by the pre-existing powers vested in the council. A considerable number of candidates were elected into the Society, and auditors chosen.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

JANUARY 4th .- R. I. Murchison, Esq. President, in the chair. Mr. Hutton's paper on the stratiform basalt, associated with the carboniferous formation of the North of England, begun at the meeting held on the 14th of December, was concluded.

Donations were received from the Royal Astronomical Society, Mr. Lyell, M. De la Beche, Mr. Majendie, Mr. Goodhall, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. J. Taylor, jun., Mr. Murchison, and M. Alex. Brongniart.

IMPROVEMENT IN CANDLES.

WE were this last Saturday brilliantly enabled, especially under the circumstances of the case, to see the old year out and the new one in - thanks to the present of a certain number of candles, made upon an improved principle, and submitted to us for a trial of their superior abundance of the floating supply to the wick, life, are here investigated and explained; and qualities. But though we have begun this could not be moved about without much dan-

to break off in the midst of this extract: our | their materials, their preparation, their im- | notice facetiously, we must seriously perform our agreeable task of reporting most favourably upon this great and manifest improvement in the manufacture of an article of so much consequence to domestic economy. We are given to understand that the philosophical as well as practical individual whose experiments have led him to secure this discovery by patent, has long been engaged in endeavouring to form candles in such a manner, and of such a composition as would free them from inconveniences familiar to us all, and cause them to burn brightly and equally without waste or And he has at length succeeded; trouble. but we ought, previous to stating how, perhaps, preface our remarks with a brief history of candle-making.

It has been (we are assured) a great desideratum in the manufacture of wax candles to find out some method of moulding them, as is practised in the manufacture of spermaceti and tallow candles; but hitherto all attempts have failed. In the former, suspended from a hook, is the wick, along which the operator pours some melted wax: he performs the same process on other wicks; and by the time the wax is sufficiently cooled he takes them by half dozens, and laying them parallel to each other on a slab, he with a flat board rolls them about till they assume a cylindrical appearance. They are then again placed on the hooks, and the process repeated till the candles attain the size required, when they are rolled for the last read the usual reports, which shewed that time, and the maker cuts them even at the lower end. His next work is to measure them with a rule, and, with a board levelled at one edge, to round them at the point, so as to give them the tip at which they are to be lighted. It will readily be seen that this method is not only tedious, but so irregular that the most expert maker cannot produce two candles exactly alike; and farther, that in consequence of the numerous concentric layers of which they are composed, they can neither be so handsome, so transparent, nor so solid, as candles from a

> Another obvious desideratum in making candles was to be able so to construct them as that the external part might consist of an ingredient, wax or composition, requiring a higher temperature to melt it, than the material forming the innermost part or body of the candle. This being effected, a very admirable and economical candle would be produced, combining the great advantages of an exterior pleasing to the eye, of durability, and the essential property of never running over or guttering. And in this the patentee of these improved candles declares he has succeeded: which, from the proofs afforded us, we are of opinion he has. In fact, we marked and tried his specimens against other candles purchased in the best shops in town, and were perfectly satisfied of the superiority of the former. These specimens were either entirely of wax, moulded, or of another kind coated with a composition. The latter consist of a wax exterior, enclosing as it were an inner part of some stearin and spermaceti in about equal proportions, and the outward wall requiring some fifty degrees of greater heat to melt it simultaneously.

> We fairly tried both as we have stated, and the result was, that while the wax were infinitely more solid, symmetrical, and lasting, than the purchased candles of the same size made in the old way by rolling, their composition rivals burnt as steadily and well. It seemed to us, however, that the latter, particularly from the

ger of a spermaceti sprinkling, still worse than the usual liberal allowance from wax lights in transitu. The wax were beautiful; and from the diminution of manual labour in making. are, we believe, considerably cheaper.

We had no means of ascertaining the different intensity of the light; but as far as could be judged by the eye, the new had little to fear from competition with the old.

It has always been a gratification to the Literary Gazette to make every useful invention known to the public; and it is not lessened on this occasion, when we have to speak of an improvement by which we hope to see to write a great deal better for many years to come. These candles have not yet been produced for sale.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

LIFE OF JACK MITFORD !!! THE PERIODICAL PRESS!!!

WE were last week tempted by something of an esprit du corps (though, certes, without feeling much admiration for the fraternity,) to extend our customary New Year's Address, by a few remarks on the degraded state of a considerable portion of the periodical press, and a few words of advice to its presiding priests and their associates. We therein generally indicated the sort of persons who have set themselves forward as oracles of the public; and, if we may judge from sundry anonymous letters we have since received, our cap has been one of extraordinary and capacious fitness. One worthy gentleman, residing, as appears from the date of his epistle, in Hanover-square, but who has taken the trouble to send his valet (perhaps?) all the way to Fleet Street to pop his letter into the more congenial twopenny post-office of that refined quarter, for Wellington Street, which he must have passed on his way, advises us to publish the names of the offenders, and kindly supplies us with five for that purpose. Now, though this is signed Amicus, we heg to decline the proposal: we point our reprobation at a system, and we are not inclined to be the executioners of individual delinquents, however much they provoke exposure and punishment, and however useful to the world of letters that infliction might be. Other very kind friends give us equally judicious advice; but we are rather too old in the Editor's chair, and have been too successful upon our own good old plan, to adopt their well-meant suggestions! We would only hint, that the naughty little boys who wish so much for a whipping in the Literary Gasette cannot have their aspirations for making a noise in their day and generation gratified through that means. It has cost us fifteen years of toil and struggle to reach our station, and spread our influence to the most remote parts; and it seems unreasonable that every little imitator should expect to accomplish as much during its ephemeral career. It is enough for us to see them rise and fall, boast and burst; without interfering to hasten the inevitable explosion, or aggravate the coming darkness of utter extinction. When they are gone, we remember them with a sigh, most Christianly forgiving their abuse of us their great prototype and parent, (for that abuse is an ingredient which has belonged invariably to them all); and we mournfully exclaim, ye Registers, ye Chronicles, ye Journals, ye Sphynxes, ye Beacons, ye et-ceteras, sleep in peace, if conscious of aught, consoled by this, that from your ashes will spring successors worthy of you, and in them live for a while your wonted fires.

But we are allowing ourselves to be diverted from the main object of this paper; which was to invite attention to a remarkable illustration of the opinions offered in our last, touching the probable amazement of the enlightened readers of periodicals, if they were made aware of the personal rank, weight, and intelligence of the I's so often couched under the omnipotent We's, who direct their judgment, and teach them to thread the pure paths of truth, and the broad highways of independence. This accidental enforcement of our view is to be found in the Morning Heralds of Monday, and is entitled

"Death of Jack Mitford;" the particulars of which event are related with

the particulars of which event are related with the usual partiality of biography, as follow:—

"Last week, in St. Giles's workhouse, expired the notorious Jack Mitford, perhaps the most eccentric character of his day. He was originally in the navy, and fought under Hood and Nelson; he was born at Mitford Castle, Northumberland, and the authoress of Riemsi, and the author of the History of Greece, were his cousins; he was also nearly related to Lord Redesdale. His name will long be remembered in connexion with Lady Percival, in the Blackhesth affair, for his share in which he was tried, but acquitted. For many years Mitford has lived by chance, and slept three nights in the week in the open air, when his finances did not admit of his paying three-pence for a den in St. Giles's. Though formerly a nautical fop, for the last fourteen years he was ragged and loathsome: he never thought but of the necessities of the moment. Having had a handsome pair of Wellington boots given to him, he sold them for one shilling. The follow who bought them went and put them in pawn for 15s., and came back in triumph with the money. 'Ah,' said Jack,' but you went out in the cold for it.' He was the author of Johnny Newcome in the Novy, the publisher of which gave him a shilling a-day until he finished it. Incredible as it may appear, he lived the whole of this time in Bayswater fields, making a bed at night of grass and netties; two-pennyworth of bread and cheese and an onlon were his daily food; the rest of the shilling hexpended in gin. He thus passed forty-three days, washing his shirt and stockings himself in a pond, when he required clean linen. He formerly edited the Soourge and Bon Ton Magazine. He was latterly employed by publishers of a certain description. A hundred efforts have been made to reclaim him, but without avail. A Mr. Eliott, a printer and publisher, took him into his house, and endeavoured to render him 'decent.' For a few days he was sober; and a relative having sent him some clothes, he made a respectable app the usual partiality of biography, as follow :-

Such is the biography of Jack Mitford; compared with many of his contemporary writers in the periodical press, a rather favourable type of the caste. He had a respectable education, was well connected, had seen a good deal of life, and it was only during the last fourteen years of his being that he took to gin and literature, vagabondising and contributing, nettle-beds and editing together. During this period it seems he was the editor of several journals and magazines; and from his lair dictated to the public taste in literature, the arts. and sciences, and even in fashion - Bon Ton! We knew something of Jack, for he once wrote

a paper in the Literary Gazette, A.D. 1827, No. 531. It was a memoir of, as he said, his near relative William Mitford, the Greek historian; and though his MS. was suspiciously redolent of the pot-house and tobacco, we were induced to pay its price and insert it. The consequence is to be seen in our No. 533, where a statement from the true representative of the deceased author contradicts nearly every fact of our veracious informant; and a note of our own dismisses the case. Not so the writer: he had got his footing and his guinea or two (jollity for three nights!), and many an effort did he afterwards make to obtain admission to our columns. And we notice this merely to afford a sample of the system : we, of course, were not to be hoaxed by the same hand again; but it has often amused us to read in some of our most braggard imitators, the papers we had returned to our correspondent Mr. Mitford; and there is hardly a week that passes in which we have not similar instances of pretension and folly blazoned upon articles we have rejected for partiality or falsehood. This in some mea-sure accounts for the virulence with which we are so continually assailed: the " Pariahs of the Press," as the author of the Tauroboliad * so aptly designates them, naturally make common cause with those who acknowledge them, and war, to the knife, on those by whom they are rejected. Else, whence the gin and the tobacco, the cheese, the onions, and the beer, of these wretched creatures? Oh, what pity it is, that the profligacy joined to their destitution should render them unfit objects for charity, and prevent them from obtaining a livelihood by honest means!

In laying bare these deformities, we are the last to impugn the honourable efforts of the press: we would only rescue the slightest portion of its influence from "Blackguard"+ hands. The press is too powerful to admit of its force being safely wielded by the unprincipled and unworthy; and every sentence with which they poison the public mind is a stain upon the whole, tends to throw doubt on those who do their duty conscientiously, and to impair the beneficial effect of the free and honourable exercise of a trust vitally important to society in every ramification, and to the dearest interests of the country at large.

We could, and probably we will, pursue this exposition; but as much of our examples and reasoning must of necessity be drawn from our own experience, and therefore assume somewhat of the appearance of self-praise, we shall for this week conclude, wishing readers in general guides more to be depended upon than the late Jack Mitford, and not a few of his surviving

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITEBATURE.

JANUARY 4. - A memoir was read, on the unknown characters engraved on the rocks at Gebel el Mokattib, in the vicinity of Mount Sinai; in a letter addressed to the Secretary by

John Belfour, Esq.

These singular and mysterious records, though not hitherto published, have long been a subject of curiosity and conjecture. The best account published of their situation and general appearance is to be found in the journal of a certain " Prefetto of Egypt," from Cairo to Mount Sinai and back again, published in the year 1772, by Robert, late Bishop of Clogher. Accurate copies of many of them were brought home, on their return from the East, by Lord



Of this newspaper we will stop to say, that though we differ from it in several of its commercial and other doctrines, we greatly admire its continued exertions in the cause of humanity and the amelioration of society; as well as its moderate and independent politics.—Ed.L.G.
 In their return from the East, by Lord
 Vide Taurobeliad, p. 26.
 This term has given offence, we are told, to sundry of our contemporaries; but what other name can be applied to their publications?

know, have not yet been made public; but a with some specimens of these curious inscripvery numerous collection, previously made by the Rev. G. F. Grey, have been lithographed for the Royal Society of Literature, and will immediately appear in the next volume of its discovery of antiquities at Selinunte, noticed as Transactions. Mr. Belfour's attempts to illus- existing there by Mr. Angell and Mr. Harris trate the inscriptions were founded upon a com- in 1824. Five metopes entire, and others in parison of both these authorities.

ascertain with what ancient language the in- by Angell, but of a good time. The subjects scriptions may be associated. The result of the are, Apollo and Daphne, Minerva combating a inquiry on this point shewed that these remark-warrior, Actson devoured by his dogs, Hercules able vestiges of antiquity are, as the Bishop of and Antiope, Jupiter and Semele. It is sin-Clogher conjectured, for the most part, in the gular, that the heads, the hands, and the feet primitive Hebrew character,—that which the of the female figures, in these sculptures, are Talmudists call Cuthean, or ancient Samaritan; of marble, while all the other parts of the work but blended with a mixture of the Chaldee, or are of stone. present Hebrew character, used by the Jews since the Babylonish captivity; with Greek, &c.

2. In his second subject of inquiry, viz. the nature and probable import of these ancient monuments, Mr. Belfour confined his remarks National Portrait Gallery of Illustrious and to the exposition of those characters which appear the most prominently and frequently.

Most of the inscriptions begin with a monogram composed of three letters, usually connected, answering to the Hebrew characters. This symbol, or abbreviatura, is uniformly followed by four other characters, decidedly Cuthean or ancient Samaritau, which correspond to the letters באראם. Regarding these characters as a kind of key to the whole, Mr. B. endeavoured to find an appropriate meaning by applying to them the several rules of interpretation adopted in the Jewish Cabbala. Reflecting, further, on the sanctity of the mountains Sinai and Horeb, together with the holy exordium peculiar to the Orientalists in their writings, he found that the abovementioned monogram (interpreted in conformity with the Cabbalistic rule, which consists, lst, in taking each particular letter of a word for an entire diction; 2dly, in forming one entire diction out of the initial of many,) may be with propriety interpreted ___,ארוני יהי מבארך Be the Lord blessed! or some similar sentence of adoration of the Supreme Being; and that the Samaritan letters which constantly accompany it, (taking again each particular letter for an entire diction,) may read שוב רחום אלהים Dr, The good, the merciful high God; or words correspondently expressive of the attributes of turn;" and which we believe to be as original the great Jehovah.

That this principle of interpretation is tenable, as applied to the inscriptions, was shewn by applying it in the analysis of several of them. It is, however, but of partial application; for even if proved just with regard to the majority of the characters, it still leaves a great variety of anomalies to be accounted for. As tending to the solution of these, it was observed, that the Hebrew and all its dialects, that is to say, the Samaritan, Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, and perhaps the Phonician, may be regarded as the same language; as such, therefore, in ancient times, the letters of the various alphabets, formed from one primitive character, might have been promiscuously used; at least, some combinations of the sort might have been admitted by general agreement; and it is only upon this ground that the characters belonging to different languages, observable in the same inscription, are reconcilable to any philological rule. The demotic writing of the Egyptians offers an example strongly in favour of such an hypothesis.

A part of Mr. Belfour's memoir having been reserved for reading at the next meeting, we must here interrupt our report of its contents;

Prudhoe and Major Felix: these, so far as we upon resuming it, we shall present our readers

An extract was likewise read from a letter written by Mr. Millingen, relative to a further fragments, have been brought to light. They 1. The first object of the discussion was, to are not of the same rude style as those found

PINE ARTS. NEW PUBLICATIONS

Eminent Personages, particularly of the Nineteenth Century. By William Jerdan, Esq. Part XXXIII. Fisher, Son, and Co. SIR Thomas Plumer; the Right Hon. Warren Hastings; the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville. "Our present number," observes the author, "comprises three distinguished individuals, whose public lives were linked together, and between two of whom exists a remarkable coincidence. Both Lord Melville and Warren Hastings were men of distinguished abilities; both placed in most responsible situations; both subjected to impeachment, which in each case was begun and conducted in much party spirit and bitterness: Mr. Plumer conducted the defence of both;

and both were favourably acquitted." The memoir of Sir Thomas Plumer presents a pleasing picture of the success of talent, industry, and worth; that of Mr. Warren Hastings a painful one of the unjust treatment of an eminent public servant. To the northern part of the empire the memoir of a man to whom Scotland is so much indebted as she is to the late Lord Melville, must be peculiarly interesting. The last mentioned contains, among other matters, the following "curious fact connected with the history of the times; one of those small facts on which great ones as it is curious.

"It had been proposed that the impeachment of Melville should be followed by that of Pitt; but when some members of the opposition went to Fox, they found him singularly lukewarm, and, indeed, he threw cold water on the whole proceeding, alleging the extremely vindictive appearance which would be incurred by such a proceeding. The wheel within the wheel was this: Fox's marriage with Mrs. Armitage had taken place under circumstances which had prevented her being much visited. The Duchess of Gordon, and one of her daughters, having obtained a knowledge of what was in agitation, forthwith visited Mrs. Fox, used every art of conciliation, drove with her in an open carriage, and invited her to the Duchess's house, where she was received with all possible attention. The bait took; and his wife's influence effectually modified the vehemence of the patriot.'

We cannot refrain from remarking, that Mr. Robinson, in his engraving from a portrait of Sir Thomas Plumer by Sir Thomas Lawrence, has excelled even his former excellence.

Anecdotes of William Hogarth. J. B. Nichols and Son.

Ir it were only that this little publication had given us the means of re-perusing Mr. Charles Lamb's admirable Essay on the Genius and Character of Hogarth, we should be grateful to it. It has been most justly observed: "Lamb has penetrated further [than Walpole] into the genius of Hogarth; he has analysed in the most masterly manner his powers of imagination and invention, and has brought to his subject a mind that completely grasped it. From him we learn that Hogarth was a truly philosophical artist, not a mere putter-together of figures to compose amusing pictures; for he has shewn that his works are replete with profound study and vigorous intellect, and that, for the quality of thought, they will bear a comparison with those of the greatest masters." The present part also contains a reprint of the able and elaborate Essay which was originally written for the large edition of the Genuine Works of Hogarth, after the plates had been repaired by Mr. Heath; and of critical remarks by Mr. Phillips, Mr. Payne Knight, Mr. Britton, and Mr. Allan Cunningham.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

CLUB LAW.

To the Editor, &c.

SIR,-I was greatly surprised at reading in the Literary Gazette of Saturday, December 24, a new, but greatly deteriorated, version of a song which I wrote ten years ago, "on the exhibition of a mermaid at the west end of the town," and which song was partly suggested by an opinion given in the Literary Gazette in 1822, respecting the composition of that " frightful monster, which the world ne'er saw" till that year. The song in question was given to a professional gentleman, and sung by him, in 1822, at his annual concert.

How such a mutilated and spurious copy found its way into your journal, I am utterly at a loss to divine. However, somehow and somewhere, somebody must have heard it, and sometime since have written it, somewhat from memory, and somewhat from imagination, as some parts are tolerably faithful transcripts of the original, while others are "weak inventions."

My surprise at seeing this transformed and deformed offspring of my muse in the Literary Gazette, would have been great indeed, had you not stated that you insert some things on account of their goodness, and some on account of their badness. The latter reason sufficiently accounts for its admission; for if the original be comparatively good, the copy is positively bad; if the original be bad, the copy is worse, so much worse, that the copyist could not possibly make it (to use a vulgarism) worser.

Now, sir, you may, perhaps, in turn, be surprised that you should have had sent to you a spurious copy of a song which has been two years in print. But though it has been printed, it can scarcely be said to have been published, as only twenty copies were struck off, and those solely for the use of the subscribers. Here, sir, it may not be improper for me to inform you that I am a member of a small society, holding its meetings on Saturday evenings, for social converse, &c. To this society some of its members have occasionally sent literary trifles, as songs, epigrams, short essays, &c. some of which were thought worth preserving; and a subscription was entered into for printing twenty copies, at any convenient periods. In one of these numbers I was re-

quested to allow my old song of the Mermaid to be printed, together with another song of the same punning, or if you please, puny character, which I had then recently written, and which of course is not known out of our little society. This number I have enclosed, that you may see how much injustice is done to the song and its author by the spurious copy inserted in your journal, and which has been copied into the London Spy.

Under these circumstances, it would be but justice to me, were you to insert the original. I am, &c. 22, Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. THOMAS TUCKER.

Lincoh's Inn Fields.

"The Mermaid.

I sing of a maiden of ancient renown,
Not long since much talked of in country and town;
She has—to surprise you I think it can't fail—
A great monkey's head and a large fish's tail.
As the tail's the fag end of a fish, said a wag,
The tail of a fish must make her a fish-fag;
All billing and cooing with one I should hate,
Who is fit for no billing except Billingsgate.

Tol de rol, &c.

To see this strange maiden was every one's wish, Although she was even a very odd fish; She's not much like Venus most people agree, Yet, like Venus of old, she arose from the sea. To other fair maids this sea-faring divinity, With plenty of fins, has but little affinity, For she'd wave a wine vaults to walts with a wave, Finding gay life where they'd find a watery grave.

Tol de rol, &c.

Of this very odd maiden they tell these odd tales, That ere she saw Britain she'd often seen whales; And though half seas over, she ne'er had a wish For drinking too much, yet she drinks like a fish. And what you will think a proof of her merits, This maiden could never endure to touch spirits; But though it is true that from spirits she'd flee, She has lain very oft with soles in the Red Sea. Tol de rol. &c.

Without a side-saddle she rode a sea-horse, But she could not, like maids of the east, sit across; But what seems more strange, and indeed quite romantic, Though she can't cross a horse she could cross the Atlantic-She has not one suitor can suit her, 'tis said, Yet this maid does not murmur, although a Mermaid; She no doubt weighs their merits, and finds that each fails, She can weigh them, because she has plenty of scales.

Tol de rol, &c.

They say she's a heiress, some great Triton's daughter, Without one foot of land, rich in oceans of water; And at her two guardians, because she can't rail, She turns up her nose—ay, and turns up her tail. One guardian, 'twas said, would away with her run—At her running some people would say 'that's all fun,' He surely did not mean to make her his bride— He surely did not mean to make her has been the Her flesh of his flesh, would be flesh fishified.

Tol de rol, &c.

Tother guardian applied to the Chancery Lord,
And he made this fish girl a Chancery ward;
But when to this state his Lordship had brought her,
She looked very much like a fish out of water.
Now since with this maiden they've done what they will,
Who knows but they'll send her to Brixton Tread-Mill;
The wonder would then be, I think, most complete,
To see this maid treading without legs or feet.

Tol de rol, &c."

Having, by the foregoing insertion, cleared our conscience of an offence unwittingly committed, we cannot part from our friend and correspondent Tom Tucker, whose very name is hilarious at this festive season, without availing ourselves of some more of the contents of his little book, which we may respect as a literary curiosity, there being but twenty copies printed. Tom Hood is decidedly a plagiaristthe following song was written by T. T. in February last!

There was a man, named Daniel Dabb,
(A hapless man was he,)
Who sometime lived at a sea-port, But it was not Portsea. He dealt in fish and mended shoes, But could not make it do, Although he sometimes sold a fish, And sometimes sold a shoe.

So of a quack he learned to bleed, And draw teeth with precision, And as he knew the heeling art, He set up as physiciam.

He took a cellar, which you know
Is always under ground,
And sometimes heel'd a pair of shoes,
And sometimes heal'd a wound.

By fish and shoes and drugs,' said he,
'I hope I shall rise higher, For by a cellar I can't live, Unless I have a buyer. On wealth I've staked my all and last, And trust that I shall win it, For if a tray of trades won't win, I think the deuce is in it.'

But people would not have teeth drawn, Because it gave them pain;
And bleeding, when folks will not bleed,
You know is all in rein.
One day, when at his cellar-head,
He sat with doleful face,
A servant maid came up to him,
And asked him for a plaice.

He'd herrings shotten, though not shot, That shone like any gem, And though he'd placed them all in rows, Roes had no place in them.
Says Sue, 'they are all skin and scales,
And full of bones within;' Says he, 'I've mussels without bones, And very little skin.'

And very little skin.

Says Sue, 'they're poison, though I own
That I for some with soy long;
And as for poison I've heard say,
The French call all fish poisson.
But I should like a little fish.'
Says Dan, 'I've no white-balt;
And as the cels are slippery things,
You'd better take a skate.'

Oh no! a plaice I want, says Sue: On no! a piance I want, says Sue: Says Dan, this is the case, Because I was not out in time, You see I'm out of plaice.'
Indeed, says Sue: 'why so am I, My mistress wants one stronger; And though she says I am too short, She does not want me longer.

' If that's the case, dear Sue,' says Dan, Why something must be done; So as we two are out of place, Why let us two make one. To mend folk's shoes, and serve them fish,
Some want of help I feels;
So while I drive nails in their toes,
Why you can skin your eets.'

'Oh, no,' says Sue, 'that will not do;
I'll find some other work; For since you are a mussel-m You'd use me like a Turk. So off she ran, and left poor Dan A disappointed elf;
And when he'd cried fish all that day,
At night he cried himself.

Next morn on a large nail he hung, And hung till he was pale;
For though death took him off the hooks
He could not off the nail.
And when they bore him to the grave,
Sue wrung her hands and cried;
And some one rung his knell, although
It was for Suchaesided. It was for Sue-he-sighed. Feb. 1830.

But the " Crack" do not deal in humorous productions alone: here is a piece of pretty pathos by E. B.

" Address, &c. With stealthy pace, another year
Of mingled joys and sighs—
Of heart-felt passions, silent woes,
And high-wrought ecstasées—
Hath done its doom: hath passed away
Into eternity;
And leaves to man a shadowy dream,
Softened by memory.

The world hath seen, this by-gone year, The efforts of the Mind Burst tyrant Superstition's chain, And disenthral mankind: Our sister Isle, unfettered thought At length is free to boast; And Freedom's Io Pæans sound Through Greece, from coast to coast.

Let other bards in loftier rhymes These themes of pride rehearse;
Be mine to sing of homelier joys,
In this, my humbler verse.
For we have joys of matchless worth,
To cheer our bosoms here,
Where friendly faces smiling meet,
An annual feast to share:—

The thought, that o'er our little band The thought, that o'er our little band of intellectual friends,
The tyrant Death hath had no power,
A glow of feeling sends:
The hope, that many a circling year
May view our meetings yet,
In unrestrained and social mirth
As we so long have met."

pith of the wood, as it were, of which the Club is formed.

" To the Chairman of the Crack.

-I hope Angelina will not find fault with the im-Sit,—I nobe Augelina with not find failt with the imperfectness of some of the following rhymes, as, though birds are said to have a particular disposition to pair on this day, I do not find it to be at all the case with words, and have had considerable difficulty in coupling them. I remain, yours truly,

*Feb. 14, 1830.**

CLEMENTINA

A maiden, I a swain do lack;— May I seek him at the Crack?— All I wish is present there; Yet many do the virtues share Which I would in one combine Ere I choose a Valentine. Tucker's knowledge and good sense, Tucker's knowledge and good sense,
Evans's true eloquence,
Brookes's wit and Begg's good-nature,
Just a spice of Ramsay's satire,
White's honest warmth that scorns concealing;
Tomlinson, thy kindly feeling;
These together must combine
Ere I choose a Valentine. Walker's frankness, Sweeting's mildness, Part of Brewster's sprightly wildness, Findlay's steady joviality, Marshall's love of regularity, Ireland's glow for virtue's sweetr Davis's good taste and neatness; When in one these all combine,

He shall be my Valentine." From this we gather, not only who are the leading characters of *The Crack*, but also that they are not like the selfish male asses of greater clubs, exclusive of the sweet so-ciety of females. On the contrary, ladies are admitted, and form a distinguished portion of The Crack. Which of the gentlemen whose names are embalmed in our last quotation beginning with great B. i. e. whether witty Brookes, goodnatured Begg, or sprightly Brewster, is the author of the Address, it is impossible for us to determine; leaving the interesting inquiry, therefore, to the ingenuity of our readers, or perhaps, if they are very anxious, they may satisfy their curiosity by applying to the eloquent Mr. Evans (the worthy "Boke" auctioneer of Pall Mall, we guess by the appellative), we now close our earliest, but we trust not our last acquaintance with The Crack, by one quotation more.

" Sonnet.
As when a spark mid rotten straw does fall, At first it smoulders unperceived, and then A few faint wreaths of smoke will issue whe The soft wind stirs the mass;-at length o'er all The soft wind stirs the mass;—at length o'er all Around the vapour hangs—a cloudy pall—Stinking and blackening, wanting power to blaze But strong to smother or obscure: the haze Distorting every object, great or small.
But soon the half-corrupted heap's consum'd,
The breezes fan the air, the ashes fly:
No mark is left of all that lately gloom'd,
Except the site remaining charr'd and dry.
So envy in vain bosoms smoulders—fumes—Blackens—distorts—itself then, impotent, consumes."

DRAMA.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Covent Garden .- Dec. 21. Power whose talent as an improvisatore is so well known, and who, if a piece once hit, may be almost said to re-write his own part, now seems to have infested the whole company with a like mania. In the last scene of the Irish Ambassador, on the evening of the above date, Miss Taylor, soon after the final entrance of Diddear, the Grand Duke, took occasion to address Power, emphatically, with the words, "Oh, infatuated individual!" and Ellen Tree, Abbot, and Bartley (as must have been concerted to puzzle our hero), each repeated in turn, after each other, the same words—"Oh, infatuated individual!" but in such an actor-like style, that the whole dramatis personæ, with the exception of Power, indulged in what Blackwood calls a "guffaw," at their own wit, or lack of it. But Power, who of course was not to be foiled with his We now enter the interior, and get into the own weapon, suddenly turned short round upon

Diddear, and wound up with the following remarkably pointed impromptu: " And what is it your highness is giggling at, I'd like to know?-and I suppose it's that same young lady at your elbow (Ellen Tree) is slyly tickling ye! and you (to Bartley) stand giggling there as if you thought you had been saying something remarkably witty, and didn't know of it yourself." Of the last point of this sally I cannot attempt an explanation; but it must be a brilliant climax, as the audience laughed as they would, or should, at the best wit of the best dramatic humorists.

Olympic .- Dec. 26. First night of Olympic Devils. The whole scene of the bacchanalian orgies, ending with the tearing piece-meal of Orpheus, and the floating of his head down the Hebrus, was so beautifully managed as almost to amount to a charming illusion, from which, however, I was most roughly awakened by the following incident :- The floating of the bard's head was managed in the same manner as the swimming of the wolves in Mazeppa, at Astley's, appearing through an aperture in the supposed water, which is gradually drawn across the stage. On the occasion alluded to, the water was pulled along in so irregular a manner as to excite not only confusion, but alarm among the actors and the audience; and amid cries of, "Take care! Here! There! Faster! Slower! Tighter! Looser! Pull! Leave go!" &c. &c. a voice exclaimed, "Damn it! you'll strangle her!" Where now was the illusion? What! methought, is Orpheus then a woman? Could that dissevered head be strangled if there remained not yet a body to it? - and who are the bungling river deities, so careful, so profane!

Covent Garden. - Dec. 28. I was surprised on entering the theatre, to find the curtain slit up the middle to the height of six or seven feet, and pieced behind with green baize, strongly contrasting with the alternate horizontals of light brown and dark white (an ensemble long called, par complaisance, green) of the original. The too original! What was my astonishment - mixed, I must confess, with mirth-to observe, when the curtain rose, foldng itself in the usual manner, that this novel appendage was detached, except at its upper end; so that it necessarily, as the curtain rose, remained dangling at the bottom of it, and continued in sight when the curtain had vanished, presenting a most original and absurd appearance. In like manner, at the close of the play, this ill-looking clout was the herald or advent of the curtain, and preceded it till the bottom of the curtain touched the stage. I could not conceive what was intended by this most remarkable contrivance till its fourth appearance at the end of the pantomime, - when, lo, it proved that the slit was for the accommodation of Herr Cline's rope-dancing machinery, which extends even into the orchestra! Surely this most unusual dissight will not continue to amuse, annoy, or puzzle the public, at the commencement and close of every tragedy and comedy during the run of the pantomime, for so trivial a cause; for who, of the few that remain, sees or cares how the curtain falls at the end of a pantomime?

Mr. Ellar, after having been pulling the strings out of his dress from the moment of the fairy's appearance till that when she bid him change, at last, after presenting for some time a heterogeneous ensemble of legs and arms, rushed off the stage in the character of Harlequin, with the character of Prince Llynot and single and kicking at his heels! I do not relate this occurrence because it is unusual,

8: Native, not any. Bombay, — European, latter the character of latt, 1820, 4; 1830, 12: Native, 1814, not any; 1820, 2; 1830, 4. Bengal, — European, creatinate too long. We have a very kindly feeling towards all the offerings of our Transatlantic literary brethren; but we cannot say much in praise of the Pleasures of Friendship, a volume of poems recently received from Philadelphia; though we observe that it has reached a "fifth American edition."

but because it is strange that it should occur to so practised a mime.

Adelphi. - Dec. 29. The Wreck Ashore. The East Gate in Regent's Park" suddenly descended in Chatham marshes, instead of the wonted dreary landscape! As this scene pertained to the pantomime, it was, I suppose, perfectly in character for it to be anon rapidly withdrawn, and discover the more appropriate one, even though the change was effected in the midst of the pirate's glee. The audience were, however, exceeding wroth, as well at the unusual sight of a scene changing when the stage was covered with characters, as at the long delay which preceded the fall of "the East Gate," ruining, as it did, the effect of Mrs. Yates and Mrs. Fitzwilliams' acting, after having shot Grampus through the door. To fill up the pause, both ladies changed the atti-tude in which they had fainted.

VARIETIES.

Saynètes. - A word lately introduced into the French language, intended to describe dramatic compositions which are incapable of being performed.

Vulgarity. - A member of the Chamber of Deputies lately declared from the tribune, that if facilities were afforded for rendering Paris an entrepôt of commerce, the capital of France would become a vulgar town, like London, or Amsterdam!

The Melodists' Club, we perceive by their secretary's announcement, recommence their harmonious meetings this month. Lords Bristol, Devonshire, Charleville, Saltown, and Garvagh, appear as vice-presidents, to support H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex as president; while the musical phalanx boasts of Braham, Sinclair, De Begnis, Curioni, Bedford, Stansbury, Blewett, Beilamy, Terrail, Leeti, Hawes, Horn, Parry, Torri, and other eminent vo-calists, as well as distinguished composers and amateurs. The number is limited to a hundred; and we hear that both the dinners and the afters are vastly pleasant.

Fossil Forest discovered near Rome .- In the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal for this month, conducted by Professor Jameson, there is a notice of an interesting discovery which METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL. 1832. has been made by a pedestrian tourist (Dr. Weatherhead, we believe), namely, that of a fossil under-ground forest, above forty feet in thickness, and extending for several miles along the banks of the Tiber, close to Rome. The petrific matter is a calc-sinter; and, from the layers of ligneous débris being freely intermixed with volcanic dust, the discoverer of this interesting circumstance thinks there can be little doubt but that this colossal phenomenon was occasioned by an earthquake, of which the memory is lost - probably long prior to the foundation of Rome. It is singular that so curious a fact should have escaped observation for so many ages.

Press in India.—A parliamentary paper has been published, containing the number of the periodical publications and printing presses under the license or sanction of the British government at the several presidencies :- Bengal: European publications in 1814, 1; 1820, 5; and 1830, 31: Native publications in 1814, not any; 1820, not any; 1830, 8. Fort St. George,—Europeau, 1814, 5; 1820, 8; 1830, 8: Native, not any. Bombay, — European, 1814, 4; 1820, 4; 1830, 12: Native, 1814, not any; 1820, 2; 1830, 4. Bengal, — Eu

ropean, 1830, 2: Native, not any. Bombay, European, 1630, 6; Native, 2.—Times. It is a curious fact to add, that though we believe there is not out of London a daily newspaper, even in the most populous of our cities, no fewer than five are published every day in Calcutta .- Ed. L. G.

The Gigantic Book .- We translate the following paragraph from Le Globe, of the 19th ult. "The largest book that ever went to press will appear next year in London. It will be entitled, 'The Pantheon of English Heroes.' Every page will be twenty-four feet high, by twelve broad; and the letters will be half a foot long. It has been necessary to construct a machine expressly for the fabrication of the paper. This gigantic work will be printed by means of a steam-engine; and instead of black ink, gold varnish will be used. Only a hundred copies will be struck off; intended as the ornaments of the principal English libraries!!!"

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. I. Jan. 7, 1832.]

An Account of the Beulah Saline Spa, at Norwood, by

An Account of the Beulah Saline Spa, at Norwood, by Dr. Weatherhead.
Living Poets and Poetesses, a Critical and Satirical Poem, in Three Parts.
Selections from the Prose Works of Robert Southey, chiefly for the use of Schools and Young Persons, are announced; to consist of Extracts from his History of Brazil, Life of Nelson, Espriella's Letters, Book of the Church, &c. &c.
The two concluding volumes of the Tour of a German Prince, with a Portrait; containing, inter alia, his Observations on the Society and Manners of the Metropolis, &c.

polis, &c.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Roscoe's Novelist's Library, Vol. VII. Joseph Andrews, fcp. 5s. cloth.—Hansard's Debates, Third Series, Vol. V. 2d Vol. of the Session of 1831, royal 8vo. 1l. 10s. bds.; fcp. 5s. cloth.—Hansard's Debates, Third Series, Vol. V. 2d Vol. of the Session of 1831, royal 8vo. 1l. 10s. bds. 1l. 10s. 6d. hf.-bd.—Mrs. Hofland's Elizabeth and Beggar-Boys, 18mo. 2s. 6d. hf.-bd.—The Producing-Man's Companion, 18mo. 1s. cloth; 1s. 3d. cloth.—Parson's Horn-Book, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Stories of Travels in Turkey, 12mo. 5s. hf.-bd.—Martin's Mensuration, 12mo. 3s. 6d. dss.—The Republic of Letters, a Selection in Poetry and Prose, Vol. I. 12mo. 6s. 6d. bds.—Nights of the Round Table, First Series, royal 18mo. 5s. cloth.—A Companion to the Endless Annusements, 18mo. 2s. 6d. bds.—The New Sphinx, 18mo. 1s. 6d. sewed.—The Hive, 18mo. 3s. hf.-bd.; 5s. morocco.—Stories from Natural History, 18mo. 2s. 6d. hf.-bd.—Dublin Delineated, in Twenty-six Views of the principal Public Buildings, 8vo. 8s. 6d. bds.—Legends and Stories of Ireland, by Samuel Lover, 12mo. 2d edit. 6s. boards. boards.

December.	Thermometer.				Barometer.		
Thursday 29	From	32.	to	43.	30.17	to	30-12
Friday · · · · 30		25.	_	41.	30.20	_	30:34
Saturday · · 31		22.	_	37.	30-30	_	30.16
January 1832.				•	1		
Sunday 1		20.	_	33.	30.16	_	30.12
Monday · · 2		21.	_	37.	2:1-92	_	29.80
Tuesday · 3		27.	_	32.	29.76	Stati	onary
Wednesday 4		16.	_	32.	29.68	_	29-61

Wind variable, N.W. and S.W. prevailing. Except the 29th, 2d, and 4th, generally clear; very foggy during the 4th and evening of the 3d. CHARLES H. ADAMS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Time's Telescope! our excellent annual friend, useful in information and superlative in astronomical science,—we are vexed at having accidentally omitted our respects to thee. Be assured we will detail thy great merits more

to thee. Be assured we will detail thy great merits more at large in our next.

The extraordinary suppressed book on the Political Intrigues of the French Princes, is under consideration. It is too dangerous ground to be trodden without.

We ought to apologise to Mr. Lowndes for not much earlier doing justice to his useful Bibliographer's Manual, which richly merits compliments, encouragement, and every assistance from literary men. Books published in Nos. are apt to distract us a little, in the midst of incessant employment; and we are sorry to confess, that sometimes the very intrinsic worth of publications causes them to suffer from neglect. We need time to examine them thoroughly; and that we may be correct, we procrastinate too long.



ADVERTISEMENTS.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

Panorama of Madras.

MESSRS. W. DANIELL and PARRIS
respectfully inform the Public, that their Panoramic
View of Madras will continue open for about a Month longer,
when it will be removed from its present situation.

A UAUEMIE FRANCAISE, Greenwich.—
Madame Martin begs to announce, there will be Vacancles in her Establishment after the Holydays. From the
whole of her household being French, she presumes there are few
such opportunities in this country of acquiring a complete knowledge of the Language; which, with the instruction she imparts
each of the Language; which, with the instruction she imparts
trusts will be more astifactory to most Parents tans sending at
present their Children abroad. The best Masters attend to give
instruction in the other branches of an accomplished education.
For references, &c. applications (post paid) may be made to
Mr. Morrison, Bookseller and Stationer, 23, Penchurch Street,
London. CADEMIE FRANCAISE, Greenwich.

LADY, the Widow of a Physician, intending to reside in Bath, would be happy to receive into her Pamily Three Young Ladies, whose education might referred to the property of the superintending care of a Mother set of Masters and the superintending care of a Mother set of woman; who having moved in good society hertieff, would be necessary to be referred to the finishing of their education.

Undemiable references will be required and given on application by letters, post paid, addressed to Mrs. H., Mr. Winch's, Post Office, Camberwell.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

At the recommencement of the publishing season, we scire the opportunity presented of addressing our readers. In this momentous and critical period, it is well for all men appearing before the public, either in literature or in politics, to be fully under-

memous and critical period, it is well for all men appearing before the public, either in literature or in politics, to be fully understood by their tribunal.

Every man who writes without prejudice and without fear, is at this moment possessed of some portion of that magnificent powers—the power of influencing public opinion; and never was there a moment when he who holds such power ought to pause more cautiously before he exertist—to strike more boildy when the decision is made. Whatever have been their battle—with the period the press have done their duty. With the people has been their battle—with the people that been their battle—with the people that been their battle—with the people that the people that the people that the people that the contract of the people that period which lies before us. We have engaged new allies, provided ourselves with new resources, and spared no exertions that may render the advocate worthy of the cause—which is that of peace, order, and the people:

In general politics, it is our design to bring before the public whatever seems to require reform, or to need protection. This is a time when, if no expense, no exertion, he spared to secure contributors of equal sminence and equal ability, the political part of a Monthly ought to rise into greater important, and is now forgotten.

But politics do not make the principal, though they may make the guiding portion of this Journal. Perham of direct and grave

away; or sometimes to dilate over what was important, and is now forgotien.

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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

An Essay upon National Character; being an Inquiry into some of the principal Causes which contribute to form and modify the Characters of Nations in the state of Civilisation. By the late Richard Chenevix, Esq. F.R.S. L. and E., M.R.I.A. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1832. J. Duncan.

" By the late Richard Chenevix." What a noble legacy for a man to leave behind him! In these volumes are garnered the labours of a life-a life of profound investigation, and of immense knowledge, digested by a singularly clear and contemplative mind. It is a work put forth, too, in the noblest spirit of litera-ture,—that which looks to the future, and builds up, not a palace for self to dwell in, but a noble and enduring monument for the instruction of ages yet to come. In April 1830, we had the painful duty of recording Mr. Chenevix's death, and we then mentioned his reputation for many and high acquirements, though we were not at that time aware of this important production, the result of long la-bour and unwearying industry. There is to us something at once touching and elevating in the retrospect. Humanity has some individuals whereof it may be proud. Here is a man devoting his chief existence—not to anght that can be repaid by the passing vanities and interests of the hour-but to collecting and arranging a mighty mass of thought, whose merits will be appreciated, and whose benefit will be felt, when he himself is cold in the grave. Chenevix is, indeed, the finest example of his own doctrine, where he represents the selfestimation founded on the consciousness of honourable and arduous exertion, as the greatest and best principle in human nature. know we cannot do justice to these pages; but have not the power of discussing the various opinions propounded, or stating at length why we feel convinced of the truth of most of them; but we can enrich our columns by a series of striking remarks and profound observations. We shall proceed to our collection.

General character more easy to be drawn than individual .- " If a wider view be taken, if the painter be placed before an extensive landscape, his task becomes different. In the great mass of verdure which he beholds, the variety of minuter shades is not distinguishable. red, blue, white, and yellow flowers, however lively their tints may be, when seen alone and near, are all confounded in the mingled prospect, and the result is one universal green Of this nature is the appreciation of national character. It is the universal green, if the expression may be allowed, resulting from the union and mixture of the characteristic hues of every individual, which must be looked for, and accidental variations must be rejected. * * * The pursuits and passions of an individual

The publication of which was briefly announced in a preceding Literary Gazette.

Whatever does not affect the bulk of society, though it may act strongly upon individuals, cannot be considered as contributing to national character. Conquest, commerce, liberty, whatever has been among the pursuits of empires, are objects around which the wishes of mankind unite. Against these, opposition is principally levelled by the jealousy and power of other nations, whose intercourse is remote, and whose influence is slow. But a single being, surrounded by his fellow-creatures, with each of whom he stands in multiplied relations, must be acted upon by causes more numerous. though more minute, than can affect a community. An obstacle to the study of individual character, which may be neglected in observing the character of a nation, is dissimulation. Should an individual pursue a system of concealment, the true temper of his mind may long remain unknown; but it is impossible that such a combination should be entered into by a nation as can hide its real disposition; and it would be more easy for a ferocious people to become humanised, than to assume the garb of humanity."

Observance of foreign countries "There is not a single branch of science which does not require some labour and attention; there is not even a mechanical art to which some apprenticeship is not necessary. No naturalist would visit the Alps, with a view to examine the structure of the globe, unless he had devoted some time and study to every object which could mature his judgment, and give validity to his opinions. Yet persons who have passed their lives with books, who have seen human nature in print, or who have not seen it at all. go to distant nations, and describe, as universal truths, what they perceive there, under impressions arising from inexperience and astonishment. The usual feeling upon first visiting a foreign country is surprise, the natural attendant upon novelty; and the sentiment is shared not only by the vulgar, but by the enlightened. It is accompanied by pain or pleasure, as the objects seen are in discord or in harmony with the disposition of the observer; but in either case it is generally exaggerated. Every day diminishes the impression; till, at length, the customs which astonished inexperience are looked upon with as little wonder as those which were left at home. But no condition of mind is more hostile to calm observation than a state of emotion, which magnifies and disfigures truth. On the other hand, again, when habit, which has the power of destroying sensibility to peculiar customs, has diminished the perception of things worthy of attention, much which, when new, excited tonishment, no longer attracts observation."

Perfectibility .- " To bring the minds of men to the same level, to bestow on them all an equal delicacy of perception, or the same accuracy of judgment, would be as chimerical as the wild projects of universal monarchy, or universal fraternity. The storm of passion cannot

are more complicated than those of a nation. | ness of opposing parties cannot be sweetened by any dictates of philosophy. While power is gratifying, while wealth procures enjoyment, while men are ambitious, nations will seek supremacy, and armies will contend. No hope of endless perfectibility, then, is here indulged; neither is it denied that events will continue in future ages, as in past times, to revolve within a certain, though a widening orbit, where empires will shine for a period, to set in glory or in shame. Yet surely by stating the principles upon which men and nations interpret expressions apparently synonymous, and appreciate ideas that seem capable but of one single value, some prejudices may be diminished, and some animosities allayed. Did not the endless diversity of human disposition make language as various and capricious as itself, or could greater precision be used in estimating human character, some healing assimilation might be hoped for among the jarring opinions of our fellowcreatures. But the nature of man does not admit of absolute modes; and his best destiny in this world seems an indefinite approximation to perfections which he never can attain."

Mr. Chenevix refers the varying character of nations to where they are actuated by pride or by vanity. His analysis of these two qualities is admirable, both for depth and clearness: we must content ourselves with one or two detached parts.

Pride.—" Among the sources of pride arising from intellectual exertion, are abstruse researches, deep contemplation, the acquirement of those branches of knowledge which cannot be attained without protracted study and perseverance. The lighter occupations of fancy more frequently create vanity. Yet a philosopher may be so much applauded as to yield to the seductions of vanity, and a poet may have laboured so intensely as to become proud of his muse. Pedantry is the pride, not the vanity of learning, were it for no other reason but that it usually belongs to minds which acquire with difficulty.

Vanity...." Ostentation, in its strict sense, is vanity; yet the thing of which a display is made, may in itself be a motive of pride, as has already been remarked of virtue; nay, pride itself may be a motive of vanity, as in the case of a man who, having acted with becoming pride, proclaims to the world that he has done so; or, in other words, a man may be vain of his pride; but no man ever was proud of his vanity. We do not fear to let the world know how highly we value the awards of conscience; but we are ashamed to own, even to ourselves, that, having once attained the approbation of so competent a judge, we can stoop

to court an inferior authority."

Contrast between the two..... Pride may be compared to the sun, which ripens the plant in silence; vanity to the breeze, which spreads its fragrance through the world.

He traces the effects of pride as generated by successful struggles with natural difficulties, elevating and invigorating the character of a be allayed by an magic of words; the bitter- (nation; and of vanity, as generated by a luxuand draws this inference :-

tion in which human creatures can be placed, the greatest outcry against its own morality, is that in which they are surrounded by supe- and considers itself as standing the most in need rable difficulties. Where there are no difficul- of correction and reform, may generally be ties, there is no stimulus to exertion; where allowed to be the most moral." difficulties are insuperable, there is no hope of success. But a due ratio between the impediments opposed to national progress, and the means of removing them_between natural obstacles and the human faculties, constitutes the maximum of human advantages. It is neither just nor accurate to suppose, that the best prodigality of nature is shewn in gifts which are palpable to sight. There is a richer and a dearer beauty, perceptible only to the mind, in her very parsimony; for if she sometimes allows to nations a prosperity attained by greater labour, she makes that prosperity more noble and more secure."

Luxury the consequence of vanity, as civilisation is that of pride.—" A proper distinction between civilisation and luxury is all that is necessary to refute the doctrines which maintain that man is happier and better in the savage than in the improved state; doctrines which indeed cannot be admitted with any modification whatever. Even luxury makes him better than he was; and though it may not correct all the vices, or give him all the virtues of which he is capable, still it softens and refines his nature, and spreads embellishments over all his being. It makes a lovely statue of the block, gives grace to the limbs and polish to the surface; and though a soul may still be wanting, there is yet much to admire in so wonderful an image of life. The soul can be bestowed by civilisation only. Civilisation is feeling, understanding, virtue. It is all that the heart and the mind can give to the union of men in society, and the summary of all that is good in social improvement, religious and political, moral and intellectual. It is one of the most legitimate sources of pride which men can have; for it is the best condition which they can achieve, and the work of their most valuable faculties."

The failure of Zieka, one of the earliest reformers .- " His failure, and the failure of the Hussites, shew the danger which attends the premature introduction of any principles, however good and wise, into a nation unprepared to receive, and incapable of appreciating them; neither can the knowledge, the liberality, and the efforts of a few supply the deficiency. The misfortune of Ziska was, that he too far out-stripped the genius of his age; while Hannibal and Casar only obeyed the temper of their respective times. The greatest man must surpass his contemporaries but by a little, and the boldest truths must be proportioned to the comprehensions of those to whom they are addressed. If they are not so, they are of no more advantage to the world than a beacon raised above

Religious toleration in America...." The progress of this country, compared to that of the Romans, teaches how the most opposite wants may equally tend to produce national prosperity. The want of territory for their population made the Romans brave; the want of population for their territory made the Americans tolerant."

Public opinion " is a very just measure of national morality; orimes are the acts between the classes which stand the nearest of individuals—opinion is the feeling of the in interest and rank; between the nobles and nation. Where this is strongly and justly pro-the people, to oppose the power of the king; venerable and imposing appearance; they look nounced, it may fairly be concluded that the that is to say, between every class of the go-like Aaron assisted by the Levites. There

judgments deserve entire confidence. From ing. From this resulted liberty." "One important truth is the consequence of the admission of this principle, a singular conwhat precedes: the most advantageous situa- clusion may be drawn: the nation which raises

Very just remark.

"It has been a practice of every age to lament its own degeneracy, and to exalt the virtues of its forefathers. So general, indeed, has the custom been in all times, that one age after age, however, had spoken the truth; if every succeeding generation had been worse more, and less of fiddling and dancing. than the former, in what part of our beings would room have been found to contain the many centuries ?"

As we now advance, we should observe, that Chenevix makes pride the great national feature of the English, from having had greater difficulties to encounter; while vanity is that of the French. The contrast between the cruelties practised by each nation is as striking as truth founded on historical fact can make it; we need scarcely add, that the balance is much in our favour.

Differing oreeds .- "The Mahometan creed human institution ever has effected. By mixing together things sacred and profane, and prohibiting change, it has shut the door against all advancement. The nations that have adopted it have condemned themselves to remain stationary amid a progressive world; and to be thus stationary is to be retrograde. despotism of Persia is certainly not less now than it was two thousand years ago. The tyranny of Hindostan is the same. Asia Minor has suffered as much from the oppression of Tartar princes and Mahometans of every kind, as from the worst of her native sovereigns. China has not advanced, and the innumerable dynastics which she reckons have not given her liberty. Such is the melancholy picture of every part of Asia; and mankind is condemned to perpetual

infancy in the regions of perpetual pleasure."

The British constitution. — "Though the British constitution may not be perfect, yet so well balanced a system of rights and duties cannot be found in history. Natural difficulties uniting every man, and every class of men, no selfish interests interfered to make it but a partial blessing; or, if such feelings ever did exist, they were the enlarged, the enlightened feelings of social and of national interests. To wrest the charters from Henry, from John, from Edward; to expel the despicable James, every class united; and none obtained a privilege which it did not share with the others. In France, where common necessities were less, every man was labouring for himself; every class was struggling to pull down all above, or to trample on all beneath it; and nobles, clergy, lawyers, universities, third estates, vied not so much to become great, as to prevent others from being more prosperous than themselves. There the most preposterous union was formed; one from which no result can be expected but despotism - the union of the sovereign with the people, to crush the nobility. In England the combination was

rious climate, making those struggles needless; sentiment of virtue is powerful, and that its verned to curb the encroachments of the govern-

[To be continued.]

Visit to the Courts of Sweden and Russia. By Captain C. Colville Frankland, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley. RESERVING our opinions of this publication till next week, we shall for the present only observe, that the author mixed much with the elite of society at Petersburgh, and gives us many details of the fashionable frivolities of would be inclined to suppose it to belong to the Russian capital. The subjoined selecsome universal principle of human nature. If tions are made from the better portions of his work, of which we heartily wish there were

Of the " Russ army" we are told:

"It is very difficult to get a correct estimate stock of depravity which, long ere this, must of the Russian armies; some reckon them at have been collected by the accumulation of so 1,000,000, others at 800,000. The latter is the most probable; but even this number is, I believe, above the mark. The Russian regiments are seldom complete, a great many men existing upon paper only. When a Russ army is in campaign, it receives four times the amount of the pay mentioned on the foregoing sheet; that is to say, it is paid in silver. As far as I have hitherto seen of the Russian troops, I must say, that they are the most orderly, most cleanly, most soldier-like, and best-looking of all the armies I have ever beheld. Of the line has done more to perpetuate slavery than any I know nothing, for of them I have seen but very few in Finland. The Chevalier Garde and the Garde à Cheval, the horse artillery, hussars, and lancers, are superb troops, as well, if not better mounted than any cavalry in Europe. In the Russian regiments a terrible system of abuse exists, namely, the plundering of the economy chest by the colonel-in-chief and other superior officers. This chest is filled by means of savings made out of the appointments, rations, forage, &c. of the different corps; for instance, the government issues every two years two complete suits of uniform for the soldiers, the colonel makes one suit last two years, and arranges with the fournisseur for the second suit, in lieu of which he receives a sum of money. The same thing is done in cavalry regiments by the chiefs of squadrons, with the corn and straw, &c. for the horses, as well as for the uniforms. The money thus raised is supposed to be placed in the economy chest, for the general use of the regiment; but it is under the control of the colonels and chiefs of squadrons, who help themselves; by these means they drive four borses to their carriages, keep good tables, and drink champagne; but they rob the poor soldier of his hardly-earned dues. How much better it would be for the government, which is perfectly well informed upon this topic, to increase the pay of the officers and soldiers, and retrench the superfluity of uniforms and forage. Such a system must de-moralise the officers of the army, and disgust the soldiery with their chiefs."

We will next copy a notice of a religious ceremony among the Jews.

"Oct. 5-17 went with the Codringtons to hear the singing at the imperial chapel. It is the most sublime thing possible: such is the ensemble and perfect melody of the voices, that one imagines one's-self transported into heaven. Some of the bass voices were astonishing, and sounded like the prolonged vibration of the great string of a double-bass. The flowing heads of hair, the long beards, and fine vest-ments of the priesthood, give them a most was, however, one part of the ceremony which struck me as ludicrous, namely, the bringing in of the leavened bread upon a board, covered up with a white cloth, borne upon the head of one of the officiating priests. It seemed so like a baker and his loaves! He was, moreover, a most ungainly-looking priest, squinting fatally with one eye, which circumstance deprived his countenance of dignity and reverence. The priest who read the service had terribly dirty boots on, and looked as if he had come from a pig-sty."

The following affords a favourable idea of the feelings of the higher orders of Russians

towards England.

"Wherever I go (says Capt. F.) among the Russian noblesse, I find the greatest desire on their part to shew me how much they value the good opinion of my country, and how much they strive to equal us in their progress towards perfection in the arts and sciences. They mostly speak English, and love English customs and literature, and admire our national character, although they do not seem to copy it."

Respecting the general manners and traits of society we extract a few particulars.

" I have often been struck by the want of sociability which exists between the youth of both sexes in the societies of Petersburgh. I have frequently asked the reason, both from ladies and gentlemen, of this éloignement. The ladies and gentlemen, of this congression. And ladies naturally reply, 'We cannot make the advances to the gentlemen, and they will not make them to us. Were it not for you strangers, we should never exchange a word with the male sex.' Again, they say, 'The gentlemen are ungallant and illiterate; their conversation consists in nothing, even if you chance to elicit it. They spend their time in the bureaux of the different establishments, or else on guard
—what can they know? What can they say to amuse a gentlewoman?' The men justify themselves in a somewhat similar manner: they accuse the women of too great a partiality for foreigners, with whom, they say, they can-not compete with any chance of success. They say the ladies are absolute negations, and have not a word of conversation beyond the French play and the last ball. But I think I have discovered another motive for this extraordinary distance ; it is, that there are too many grosses épaulettes (or, as we should say, big wigs), in society, who, as they always wear their uniforms, keep the young men too much in awe. No man has any grade in society in Russia other than his military (or corresponding civil) rank. A subaltern, or captain, dares not put himself very forward in society, for fear of incurring a rebuke, and a severe one too, from his superior; and of this I have lately heard a remarkable instance, in the person of a young officer of good family, but of low military grade, who was warned by his superior that he was too intimate with a certain beautiful lady, and that he had better take heed and not thrust himself too far out of his sphere, lest the consequences might be painful to him. Conceive the spirit of Martinettism and of the camp being carried into the heart of civilised society, and into the privacy of our tenderest passions and most intimate and dear enjoy-ments!"

Ct. 27. (Nov. 8.)—Sunshine and mild. Promenade in the Newsky Perspective with Tiesenhausen. We met their imperial majesties of all the Russias on foot. The emperor has a disagreeable way of staring a stranger out of countenance."

Our countryman, however, in other parts

was, however, one part of the ceremony which paints Nicholas in the most glowing colours as

a pattern to monarchs. " His imperial majesty is a remarkably fine looking man, of upwards of six feet in height. His countenance is open and ingenuous, his manner frank, but a little inclining to brusque. If I were to see such a man in a crowd, I should say, 'That man is born to be an emperor.' He is thirty-six years of age, and is represented by all those who have access to his person, and who are well acquainted with his character, to be the model of a prince and of a man. His fine physiognomy is expressive of benignity, magnanimity, and intelligence. He received us in private audience, and as we stood in a sort of semicircle, he went round and addressed something kind and pertinent to our professions and nation, to each of us. He asked me if I had ever seen in India any thing of the cholera: to which I replied, that I had never served in India, but that I had had the complaint commonly called cholers morbus twice in my life, once at Buenos Ayres in South America, and once at Constantinople. His majesty seemed surprised, and asked me how I was treated for it; to which I replied, the first time, simply with barley-water made very sweet, and the second time with syrup of oriest and water. I remarked, likewise, that the Arabs, who were well acquainted with the cholera, treated it with rice-water and sugar.
'Ah!' said his imperial majesty, 'you have not then had the oriental cholera, but its first cousin; but,' said he, 'your remedy is deserving of notice.' He observed, that he trusted that the measures he had caused to be taken, of quarantine and cordon sanitaire, would check the progress of the disorder: but, he added, it is very difficult in Russia to make the people pay obedience to sanitary regulations. 'You in England,' said he, 'respect and obey the law, and enforce quarantine rigorously.' I replied, that I hoped the excellent example set by himself, in performing fourteen days of quarantine, on his return from Moscow, would be productive of good effects. Turning to Capt. N.—m, of the Grenadier Guards, he asked him how long he had been in Petersburgh, and whom he came with. N—— replied he had arrived with Sir E. Codrington. Oh, said the emperor, 'I am sorry I did not know that, for I should have had much pleasure in shewing you all that I shewed him.' He said something kind to the two other gentlemen who were presented with us, and then told us that the empress would be glad to make our acquaintance; said that he hoped to see us often at court, and that we should make a long stay in Petersburgh: 'But, of all things,' added he, 'go to Moscow; for there you will see the true Russian character, and the old Russian capital.' He then bowed, and wished us good morning. We were next ushered, by the Count Modène, into the empress's apartments, and had not waited long before her imperial majesty appeared, attended by Count Litta, the grand chamberlain, and Mademoiselle la Comtesse Sophie de Modène, the lady in waiting. Her majesty is tall, fair, and beautiful. She was very gracious, and said that she recommended me to go from Moscow to Odessa, and so on to Constantinople by sea; but when I told her majesty that I had already been at Constantinople, she replied, 'That the English were such great travellers, that it was not easy to point out any new route to them.' We had the honour of kissing her majesty's hand; and at the expiration of a quarter of an hour, she withdrew, and so finished our pre-sentation at cour;"

The following is a singular and characteristic

"Cavley told me a curious anecdote respecting a Baron Sutherland, a capitalist. As it will serve to shew how little confidence can be placed in the imperial finance system. I relate it as nearly as I can recollect its import. Baron Sutherland (père), a capitalist, had been long in the habit of advancing money and faisant des affaires with the court and the government. Suddenly came a war with France, and times of difficulty. The baron received no dividends: reclamations were vain: the answer always was, 'Wait a little longer.' In the mean time Sutherland died, and left the affairs unsettled. The son claimed payment: the minister said. 'There is some mistake in the accounts; send us a fresh estimate of the debt and interest.' It amounted to several millions. 'Oh!' said the minister, 'this is too large a sum to be paid to any individual; we cannot think of doing so.' 'Pay me what you please,' said Baron Sutherland (fils). The minister paid him nothing - not a sous. The baron died a beggar, living upon the charity of the English merchants. For some time previous to his decease, he would not move out of the house of Cayley, which had given him an asylum. 'It is not fit,' said he, 'that I should be seen in a country which has made a beggar of a man who ought to be one of the richest and most powerful of the land."

We give, and conclude with, another odd

anecdote.

"Count Ostermann was more remarkable for his love of bears than of the fine arts. It is related of him, that when he gave a great dinner, he used to cause to be placed behind the chairs of his guests a bear, which, thrusting his shaggy head over the shoulder of the convice, would growl out his supplications for food, and extend his pawless stumps (for he was mutilated, to prevent mischief) towards the table. How strange that a man, who ought to have passed his days in the caverns of the Orsine [ursine?] species, should have built and lived in a palace of marble and gold! This is, indeed, barbarous magnificence."

The Opera. By the Author of "Mothers and Daughters." 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

THE story in these volumes is of a more romantic and passionate tone than has usually coloured what are termed fashionable novels. We hold the mysteries and dénouement of fiction to be as sacred as the statue of Isis-we never lift up the veil that covers them; and shall therefore content ourselves with informing our readers that the Opera is, as it were, a German story of the most gloomy excitement, told with all the lively satire and dramatic realities of an amusing and modern novel. Mothers and Daughters was more entertaining, and the Opera is more interesting. The tale we will leave with all the attraction of curiosity; but from its animated sketches and keen remarks we shall make a collection.

"We used to say at Göttingen that every Englishman is born with a mania for legislation. Let him have but a single idea in his head, and it is sure to be connected in some way or other with 'the British constitution.' The hereditary worshippers of liberty are in point of fact so enamoured of despotism, that, not content with the laws of God and man framed for their subjugation, they have constituted half-a-dozen minor codes of the most fanciful and arbitrary nature; and as if these enactments of the common council of society

each individual institutes for himself an extraordinary statute of limitations. In Paris. people usually conform to the little prejudices and customs of the coterie to which they belong; and in determining a point too trivial to be submitted to the mighty test of 'right or wrong?' refer it to the preference of those with whom they live in habits of intimacy. But this never appears the case in my own country. An Englishman observes on every petty occasion, 'I make it a rule,'—'it is my invariable custom,'-- 'nothing should induce me to,' &c. He lives up to a theory in the choice of his greatcoat; and acts upon fixed principles in the colour of his coach-horses; regulates his servants' hall on the system of Say; and will not pass a bill without three readings and a family committee. Even his egotism assumes a parliamentary tone.

" It is so much the custom on the continent to talk with horror of the table excesses of England, that I own I was surprised by the tone of Brabazon's entertainment. There was something refined, even to effeminacy, in all the arrangements of his house and establishment; and the mere dinner might have been eaten without contamination in a boudoir of the Chaussée d'Antin. With respect to wine, a few glasses of sherry and claret, with one of champagne, formed the utmost limit of any man present. I will answer for it, that neither Vienna, Berlin, nor Paris, could exhibit a more moderate assemblage of bachelor guests at the table of a bachelor host. Eating, rather than drinking, appears the present mania among Englishmen of distinction; and the vice of gluttony must soon be introduced into the commination instead of that of drunkenness. Gluttony, however, is not the word for the thing; we are sadly in want of a noun definitive of the more than Epicurean daintiness of modern fashion."

Young Ladies.—" They talk, and so does the automaton at Weeks's Museum; but as to lively and conversible, I never heard either of them utter an opinion which might not have fallen from the lips of every other silly, smiling, chatting, common-place woman, from the days of Mesdames Shem, Ham, and Japhet, till now. Lady Clara and Lady Sophia are in fact well-dressed, well-mannered girls, without a notion upon earth beyond that of passing a pleasant season. Every thing with them is comprehended in that one word 'season.' If any member of the family be ill, they hope he, or she, or it, will 'get well before the season.' If any public catastrophe occur-a famine, an epidemic, or a Reform Bill, -their first inquiry is, ' how it will affect the season;' and nothing would induce either of them to marry or die, or perform any other remarkable evolution, so as to interfere with the pleasures of the season. 'Wait till the end of the season,' will be their reply, whether to the erl-king or to the earl-suitor. Ever since Christmas they have been making eager inquiries of all their friends, whether it is expected to be an early season or a late season -a good season or a bad season; and since we have been standing here, I have heard Lady Clara remark to seven young men and three young ladies, that thank Heaven! papa was obliged to come up for the House of Lords, and they are settled in town for the season.' That is what you call lively and conversible; and what I call having no heart, and very little head."

Fops. - "There is no order of society which changes so often and so completely in its aspect as that of the fops. Your miser always looks the miser, - your arrogant man, the arro- the powers of pleasing exhibited by its profes- gives the safest, the happiest, and the heliest

were insufficient to render him uncomfortable, | gant; but a fop of forty years ago was a maccaroni, - of thirty, a buck, - of twenty, a dandy, - of ten, an exquisite, - of to-day, an

exclusive. What folly will come next? A Week in a Country-house .- " In London no man forms more than a single brick in the vast edifice of society; he even loses all sense of his own identity in the overwhelming importance of the mass; and while he sees others amused, moves onward with them in the general progress, and fancies he is amused himself. It is difficult to preserve the selfish consciousness of one's individual vexations while surrounded by myriads of happy faces, and amid the incessant stir and tumult of the world. But in a small circle such as this, people are driven to their own resources, thrown upon their own responsibilities, and compelled to make their own acquaintance. Total solitude might perhaps afford a lesson more permanently useful; but the melancholy seclusion which limits them for a time to the intercourse of some twenty or thirty individuals, all dependent upon others for amusement, is not without influence. No crowd, no theatres, no orchestras, no variety, nothing current in the way of gossip but the coinage of their own brains; -nothing attainable in the way of an exercise of human ingenuity, except from their own exertions. The dull are taught to discover their own dulness—the unaccomplished their insipidity; till terrified lest the fact should become apparent to others as well as themselves, they do their utmost in their own defence, and renounce for a time the indulgence of their in-dolent egotism and trivial vanity. The Ladies Charleville who, in Arlington Street, think only of diverting themselves, labour at Romford Park, or Donningwell Castle, for the entertainment of others; and act, dress, dance, sing, ride, as much for our amusement as their own Brabazon too, whose reputation as a wit is sufficiently established to enable him in town to eat his dinners in silence, feels himself in some degree responsible here for the flatness of the dialogue, and exerts himself to talk as well as listen for our gratification. I suppose it is the weariness of such efforts, and in many instances their total failure, which imparts so rare a charm to the plebeian lions, and professional beaux esprits one occasionally meets in the best circles. A man who can contrive to secure my lord (his host) from the necessity of being witty and entertaining; or a family of young ladies, whose petits talens can be put forward as a screen for the deficiencies of her ladyship's (their hostess) patrician offspring, are of inestimable value during the ordeal of the holydays. To some such cause, too, I am willing to attribute the Epicurism of the higher classes. The enjoyments of the table form a point of union dear to the selfishness of every guest; -- producing no envy, requiring no disinterested exertions, beguiling the tedium of a life of unmixed prosperity, and susceptible of the excitement of endless variety. The mansions of the great cannot be provided with a more popular artist than a good cook; for his ministry becomes available at least three times in the twenty-four hours, without rendering him a burden during the intervening period. musician or the wit must be amused in his reciprocation. He addresses his talents solely to the sensual and selfish gratifications of others;

We are sometimes compelled to inquire, What shall we do with Rebus this evening? the Duke of Dorchester dines here, and you know how he hates a pun; or, ' How shall we contrive to keep the Minims quiet? Lady Dunny is coming down, and she abhors music. But Monsieur Casserole and his three courses are sure of sympathy in every breast."

Mothers and Daughters was one of the very popular novels of last season; but we think its successor evinces superior talent, and of a different kind.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. A Sermon preached in pursuance of the King's Letter, in the Parish Church, Northfleet, Kent, on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1831, in aid of the Funds of the above Institution: with a brief Memoir of the Society, By the Rev. George Croly, LL.D. London, 1831. Duncan.

 $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{E}}$ have seldom space to notice single sermons; but having in this No. of the Gazette, in the spirit of impartial journalism (whose object it is to supply every kind of information on sub-jects embraced within the plan of publication), quoted a heavy charge against parties engaged in the conversion to Christianity of barbarous races of men, we think we cannot do better than furnish an antidote from the eloquent address of Dr. Croly. This sermon (advocating the cause of an enlightened and enlightening Institution), gives an abstract of the progress of Christianity from the first ages of the missions-adverts to the British reformation-states the origin of the Society, as having been called for by the religious necessities of our early colonists in America, for whom it provided churches and ministers; its founding the episcopal church, which now consists of seven hundred clergy; its adopting the missions to the East, where the British church is at last established; and the extensive prospects of good which it still continues to open and cultivate.

The British Martyrdoms.—" Among us, too, religion had her sufferings. The gold was refined in the hottest furnace of persecution. Blood was shed, of which the world was not worthy; the hoary head and the young heart were not spared; the ashes of the noble and the obscure were mingled in the same pile. But the promise of the Lord was still unchangeable. The reformation spread; its first check had only invigorated its progress; even the severities of the law only pressed the cause closer to the pub-lic heart. The graves of the martyrs were less tombs than trophies; less warnings to the national fears than hallowed memorials and calls to share the imperishable honours that even the humblest might obtain in the service of religion. From that hour the victory was gained. The Scriptures were diffused beyond the reach of suppression in all after-time; the truth rose from the very flame in which it seemed to be consumed; and leaving behind it all that belonged to decay, burst upwards with a renewed youth and an uncontrollable wing."

The Rites of the Church of England .- " With what formidable results must be followed the long intermission of baptism, that great regenerating rite, which brings our stained and helpless human nature into the family of the turn; but Monsieur le chef requires no such just! - of confirmation, that takes the noble responsibility of the faith upon ourselves, and pledges our ripening intellect and heart to the and the art of cookery necessarily assumes a hope of immortality!—of the communion, that pre-eminence over all other fine arts, in the at once 'convinces us of sin,' and satisfies us of brilliant retirement of the villa and the coun- the atonement won by the most merciful and try seat. There is no need for calculation on sublime of all sacrifices ! - of marriage, that

of all sureties for the duration of the social and all the weapons that ever enforced them, not forego his voyage. Seeing these people order, the education of children, the purity, activity, and peace of social life, and the comfort and protection of our declining years !-- of the forms of burial, those natural decencies of the grave, which religion consecrates, and renders a source of such holy consolation; the burial service of the church of England, perhaps the most affecting and powerful ceremonial ever offered to man; eloquent with all the eloquence of Scripture; incomparably fitted to the necessities of the heart in its most trying hour; not discountenancing the natural flow of sorrow, but full of the mild magnanimity that teaches the Christian to bear his sorrow well; lessoning us, even from the tomb, into feelings and hopes not to be reached by the tomb; and even while we are giving dust to dust, and taking our last look of all that we loved and valued on earth, raising our thoughts to that world where the spirit of the dead is at that hour exulting in its freedom, and where nothing but our weakness or our despair can forbid us from

rejoining it in glory."

The Infidel.—" To those who disdain the belief of Christianity, these statements are not addressed. Let them wrap themselves in the frigid consolations of infidelity; let them believe, against all belief, that there is neither a hereafter nor a God; let them struggle, if they will, against the resistless impression, that we are for some higher fate than the beasts that perish; or achieve the bitter and calamitous success of shutting up their hearts against the cries of spirits soliciting to be led into the way of immortality. But we have not so learned Christ. It is our highest consolation to believe, that man is not left to his own helplessness even here; that the soul is not a vapour of the passions; that there is something firmer and more permanent than the giddy ground that is so perpetually crumbling under our feet, and dropping us into the grave; that man is not a breath, and all his faculties and labours, his fine sensibilities, and his generous ambitions, but the colourings of a cloud, the creatures of a gentler madness, the glitterings of phantasms and dreams."

The Spirit of the British Church .- " Whatever may be the invisible causes for this, one, I shall not hesitate to say, may be plainly seen; the fitness of the Church of England for the task of extinguishing the spiritual miseries of India. And what church is so fit for the guardianship? She inflicts no spiritual tyranny; she carries with her no inquisition; she demands no monkish severity of observance; she perverts the truth by no tradition; she lays no burden of pompous and heavy ceremonial on the neck of the people; she prohibits no knowledge; she frowns down no innocent custom; she abolishes no right of nature; the champion of truth and freedom in all things, she shuts up no Scripture; she coerces no pro-On this last point her principles selytism. must be mistaken no longer, even by those who have dealt most largely in the terrors of change. Abiding by the letter and the spirit of Scripture, she abjures all violence. Dark as the

could not fabricate a peaceable community out discouraged and dying, a subscription was proof an irreligious people. The heart is the spring of good and evil. The Scriptures alone can reach it. From the pulpit, in its wise and honest zeal, in its eloquence, chastened courage, and scriptural integrity, must go forth the Spirit that reconciles and heals; and this must be the pulpit of the Established Church. In all our history there is no fact more thoroughly demonstrable, than the vital connexion of British prosperity with that church. The hour that sees her shaken, will see more than the tarnishing of crosiers and mitres. All sectarianism is republican. For the encouragement of the church, she has only to revert to days four days he is going to sail, leaving these when, though every step was through the ashes of her martyrs, she made good her victory, alike apparent concern. Adieu, my dear for king and people. With the Liturgy for her many absurdities take place here as in other language, the Articles for her law, the virtues of her Halls and Latimers for her example, the is truly dreadful not to leave in peace those Scriptures for her faith, the good of man for her who are peaceable. The people of Pitcairn desire, and God for her dependence, the Church of England cannot fail."

In these days of reform, we shall have the last quotation fiercely questioned; if the strife arise, be it remembered that we are reviewers, not combatants. The following is the paper mentioned above.

Tahiti, and the Pitcairn Islanders.

The United Service Journal for January, at the close of a very bitter attack upon the missionaries in Tahiti, quotes a letter from the spot to a scientific gentleman, which contains the following statements: — "I have already mentioned, that in the two English ships were brought all the inhabitants of Pitcairn. Nothing could be worse than to bring these good and virtuous people into this gulf of corruption. The first moral lesson they received on their arrival, was to see about fifty women of Tahiti swim off to the ships in which they were, and commit in their presence, with the sailors, such acts of debauchery, that they instantly desired to return to their own island. Two days afterwards, however, they were landed at Papaoa, in the midst of the most corrupt people of the island. From thence they solicited and obtained permission to come to Papiete; but this was of small avail, for you know that, at Tahiti, every where there exist but more or less of the same practices. If we are to credit the assertions of these people, they did not willingly quit their island, but did so at the instigation of those who went to seek them, and on condition that they should be brought back to Pitcairn, if they were not pleased with Tahiti. Notwithstanding, this promise was not fulfilled, for although they said to the commander that they would have preferred dying of thirst in their own island to living amongst so corrupt a people as those of Tahiti, the Comet sailed, and left them here, not, however, before its commander had secured them a piece of land and provisions for six months. Six weeks have now clapsed since the departure of the ships; and six of the inhabitants of Pitcairn are already dead, of whom two were fathers of families, leaving each six children. The remainder are moves the restraints upon his natural liberty—lets in the light that suffers him to discover the dreariness of his dungeon for himself—breaks his fetter, and then leaves him to follow the gleam, step by step, up to the perfect day."

The Political Power of Religion.—"We must look to no humbler influence than religion for these interesting people to their own island, tutes that ever loaded the shelves of legislation, ing to visit some islands in this schooner, would in a small vessel which I have freighted to go to the neighbourhood of Pitcairn, twelve of them have embarked, for the purpose of preserving the stock they left on their departure. I offered to make a so unfortunate as to be prevented from seeing Lear on Mondaylast, by attending, much against his will, his duty on Tuesday next, if, as he hears in the world, Mr. Garrick is to perform either Ling Loar, Mooth have a box. Although Lady North have a box. Although Lady North lives in a house these interesting people to their own island. But Mr. Darling, one of the missionaries, wishing to visit some islands in this schooner, would in the stead."

posed to defray the expenses of this same schooner of the missionaries, to carry them to Pitcairn. This would not occupy more than from three to six weeks at the most; Messrs. Pritchard, Wilson, and Nott, (missionaries,) would themselves have subscribed for this benevolent purpose, but Mr. Darling refuses, being determined not to delay his voyage. The probable consequence will be, that these unfortunate people must all die, if some means of restoring them to their island are not soon found. Nothing, however, can touch the heart of the reverend gentleman: within three or unhappy people to their fate, without the least parts of this best of all possible worlds. But it were certainly the most interesting people on the earth. Twice I have visited their island, and twice I have been enchanted with their frank and cordial hospitality, with the purity of their manners, and the goodness of their hearts. But all this will soon be lost; for if they remain here, those who do not die will not long continue as they were before their arrival. Among this corrupt people, they will soon full into similar practices, - at all events, the young. They had scarcely been here eight days, when some native men came and danced naked before some of their young females, who were going to bathe in the river. You may make any use of this, in order that the truth may be known in England; for I am convinced that the English government would not have sent the poor Pitcairnians to Tahiti but through the representations of the missionaries.

We have copied this melancholy description with great pain, and can only hope, as the debate runs high between the missionaries and their opponents, that it may be coloured by prejudice.

GARRICK CORRESPONDENCE. [Second Notice.]

ENCORE! is generally an agreeable theatrical sound, and we trust our readers will have no objection to it in this instance. The letters from eminent individuals, praying for places to see Garrick during his last nights, are curious documents, and bear testimony to his wonderful powers. The annexed account of the last performance, addressed to a lady who had paid him great attentions in France, is peculiarly interesting.

"Mr. Garrick to Madame Necker.

" Hampton, June 18, 1776

" Madam-I cannot say whether I am most happy or distressed by your very elegant and affectionate letter: such a sincerity of praise from such a lady has added a cubit to my stature; but the self-conviction I have, that I cannot answer it as such a letter ought to be

[.] Ex. gr. " Lord North to Mr. Garrick.

answered, makes me miserable. and worthy friend Sicard at their head, to give this sentiment, composed sur le champ—but I come within my ken. From my leaving Brissuch power to words as you have done; nor is fear they will hardly make you amends for the tol to this place, I was scarce ever more than it in their power to lower the joy of my mind, or the pride of my heart, from the present exalted state you have raised them to. Though every poet was a Voltaire, and every proseman a Rousseau, I now defy the devil of criticism and all his works. I can say with our Waller,

'She smiled, and from her smiles were sped Such darts as struck the monster dead.'

I flatter myself that you will not be displeased Monday the 10th of June, -it was indeed a sight very well worth seeing! Though I per-You would not have thought an English audience void of feeling if you had then seen and petite piece to go on; nor would the actors perform, they were so affected: in short, the public was very generous, and I am most grateful. Mrs. Garrick, who has taken your letter from me by force and keeps it locked up, begs to join her most affectionate respects with mine to you and Mr. Necker. If my multiplicity of business would permit, I should be at your feet almost as soon as this reaches your hands: but we have made a vow to be happy as soon as our worldly cares will permit us; till when, we beg that our warmest and best wishes may be presented to your fellow-traveller, the Chevalier Chatteleux, and all our friends: we never can forget them or your most flattering kindness."

The following is a good commentary.

" Sir James Marriott to Mr. Garrick. "College of Advocates, Doctors' Commos
"July 6, 1776.

"Sir-When I met you a few days ago, it was with singular pleasure I saw a man who had just departed this stage look so wonderfully well. You have had the philosophy to resign thrones and diadems in good time and with good grace; a great exit is every thing; and I hope now you will have philosophy enough never to repent it; as the few kings and emperors in history, who have resigned, I fear always have done. Your epitaph may be almost as short as Ben Jonson's; it may be said of you, 'He followed Nature and he died.' You must have one great satisfaction in reflecting that you will always live in the minds and memories of your countrymen and in their history, while the world of arts and letters shall exist; and that, till you really quit for the true last time the scene, the respect you will meet with from all orders of men will alleviate many a pain and many a chagrin. Your countrymen have been too long inspired by you with exalted sentiments, and been relieved by your vivacity and fire from the weight of their blood and atmosphere, ever to forget the obligations they owe to you. Although you lay aside the dagger and the sceptre, the sock and the buskin, you still hold your pen; if you use it, it will contribute to keep you in health and spirits, and to give life to others. Continue then to adorn the scene with your wit, which you have filled so greatly with your action. You cannot leave the world, nor will it leave

heavy ecclesiastical law which I sent you.

Garrick retires — whence? — from the world — and whither?
Not from the world, for they have lived together.
In fame, in Nature, and the Muses' eye,
Who live together must together dis."

Our next letter is a characteristic one of

" Colman, as Warburton, to Mr. Garrick. " Dear Old-go-by-the-Wall, Jan. 3d. 1777.

" I rejoiced yesterday at hearing, by fat to know, that I departed my theatrical life on Harry, that you was better; but I do not approve of your living too low in the gout. Gout formed my part with as much, if not more to expel him; you should therefore encourage spirit than I ever did, yet when I came to the militia, and ask General Fever to your take the last farewell, I not only lost almost table. The general, I warrant you, with a few is an excrement, and all nature is in an uproar the use of my voice, but of my limbs too: it kind words, and a glass or two of good wine, was indeed, as I said, a most awful moment. (which to a man of your fortune costs absolutely nothing, as a man may say,) will drive the dog into Calabria, which you know is the heard them. After I had left the stage, and foot of Italy. But to what purpose have you was dead to them, they would not suffer the read Shakspeare not to find out that he describes the gout in the following lines?-

' As the Pontick sea, Whose icy current and compulsive course Ne'er knows retiring ebb, but keeps due on To the Propontis and the Hellespont.'

The Pontick sea is neither more nor less than the gout, morbus arthriticus, or aeteiris, because the joints serve as a bridge for the inflammable matter to pass over: icy current, because the gout is a cold humour (mistaken by Moorfields quacks for a hot one); and compulsive course, because it drives every thing before it. Then the sweet-eyed poet couches his advice (perhaps prophetically to you who are his eldest son) by saying, it ne'er knows or feels (that is, never should know or feel) retiring ebb: in other words, it should be still drove on to the Propontis (i. e.) the os pubis, and the Hellespont; which, by the by, is a false reading, for the author certainly wrote it Heel's Point.

" WARBURTON. " P.S. Love to Mrs. Garrick: roundabout compliments, que vous expliqueres en François, We will drink your health toto your niece. morrow; and if you have any spare game in your larder, lend me some."

The subjoined is a witty and entertaining specimen of epistolary correspondence.

" Mr. A. Wallis to Mr. Garrick.

" Robston Hall, Aug. 29d, 1777. "Dear Sir,-(mind that.)

"You have heard from the niece how we journeyed from the Adelphi to Bath, and of the dangers she escaped from thunder, lightning, rain, and spirits (of brandy) between Bath and Bristol, after her elopement from her fellowtraveller. Now you will expect to hear of the dangers I have passed, and the hair-breadth escapes in the dreadful Welsh precipices; how I have been taken by the friendly foe, and imprisoned whole days and nights, fed upon nothing but fish, venison, claret, and Welsh ale, in the finest country in the world. All these to hear will make your mouth water. Wales,

• "This letter, signed Warburton, is a pleasantry of Colman's. The signature must not mislead the reader. The learned bishop was still living; but dead to every thing sportive, and plunged in the deepest dejection by the loss of his only son; he lingered in malancholy abstraction from the world until 1779. His friend Hurd saw him during that interval—

'The brilliant sun of genius then was set, And shadows, clouds, and darkness, rested on it.'

I defy the retirement, it was proposed to try some short | for variety and beauty of scenery, plenty, and whole French Academy, with my most critical verses upon this subject. The following are in conveniency, exceeds every place which has five miles distant from the sea, and never half an hour out of its sight, which, with mountains, rocks, rivers, cataracts, castles, valleys, &c. &c. form the most delightful of countries. I am now in Milford Haven, at a good inn, after the manner of that at Hampton; my landlord keeps a yacht for the amusement of his guests. took me a cruise into a thousand creeks; we hailed as many vessels, and took twice that number of prisoners, such as john dories, mullets, bretts, &c. which, according to the ancient laws and customs of Wales, we ate alive; and conformable to more modern customs introduced from England, drink our claret, eat our pines, grapes, cherries, &c. all of the captain's own manufacture; and in the evening returned to our inn, where I am again a close prisoner, unable to pay my ransom, or to make my escape. I wish you and Pen. and my fair niece, would come to my relief, or you will lose my custom at Hampton. This country affords remedies for all complaints, as you will see by the enclosed, which my landlord sends you with his compliments, and an offer of his inn for your accommodation. He is a very civil, obliging man; keeps a good larder; has laid in a large stock of the best wines, which he perfectly understands the management of, tastes them all himself; pays the utmost attention to his guests, whether they drink wine, sea-water, or , as I have experienced. In short, he is very clever in his way, having been long in business, and can only be excelled by the politeness of my two landladies, who, to their perfect knowledge in the management of the public business of the inn, add the benevolence of administering health to their neighbours; but have by that means introduced a most barbarous custom into the country, of not giving burial to the dead, under 100 years of age, for which reason the people never begin to be sick till 99. The consequence is, the ladies are worshipped as divinities, the churchyard lies fallow, and the sexton is ruined, and must either dig a grave for himself, or lie above-ground. His place, not like the places at St. James's, is not even solicited for; nor will any one accept it, unless the person take it as a sinecure, and then he must take the burial fees at the time of baptism, or he too will be ruined. I have seen Newton, which commands the finest view in the Haven. But this is not the Newton whose landlord you are acquainted with, and which every one says is not to be equalled. landlord of that Newton and this inn give each other a character; they drive to each other's houses, which are both pretty decent Welsh inns, make very reasonable bills, and have met with great encouragement from, and are well known to, the noblemen and gentlemen travelling this road. They hope for your custom as you pass this way, having already secured that A. WALLIS." of your friend.

A spar with Dr. Monsey is ludicrously displayed in the following letters : how foolish do men look through the vista of a few years, for having paid any attention to such paltry squabbles I

" Dr. Monsey to Mr. Garrick.

" Cheisea College, Feb. 13th, 1778.

"Sir,-Between fifteen and twenty years ago I lent you Miss Carter's translation of ' Epictetus' and a 'Macrobius's Saturnalia;' I should You cannot leave the world, nor will it leave you. Upon the conversation turning some time ago in company, upon your then intended the best of the known which attended become. Re
I hope Garrick read this pleasantry of Colman's with a be glad to have them again; presuming you sigh that went beyond the gout, for Warburton appears to have done with them. I also lent you 'Retime ago in company, upon your then intended

are supposed to be Middleton's. This I value full as much as I do either of the others, and should be glad to have it. If I could have picked it up at an old stall, I would not have given you the trouble of looking for it. I was told that you was lately facetious about or upon me; as I am conscious I am a good butt for your wit, I am not at all concerned about it, and am rather pleased that I can be a matter of amusement to you and your friends. I know there was no harm meant, and therefore there is no room left for any petulant concern about; but there is one thing gave me pain, (I do not speak of a late time,) and that was that I had done you ill offices with the Duke of Leeds. Being fully conscious I had not, it gave me so much pain I applied to his grace, who said in these words, or very like them. Done Garrick ill offices with me! Lord, Doctor, I dare say I have used you ill, for puffing him to me perpetually, and making me believe there was not his fellow upon earth.' This I was told by a very respectable man, and whom you think so; and so the matter lies between you and him, and there let it lie. He told me himself that you said so to him. I never thought of it more; I knew you had wit and joke, but never thought you dealt in malice. The first instance you shewed of it to me was in that very unfriendly and abusive letter you wrote me, and an anonymous one too, upon a d-d confounded lie told you upon, I thought, a very pardonable freedom: however, these matters are all over and done with, and when you are at leisure, look out for a man who has a greater respect and esteem for you than I had. Indeed I can say with very great sincerity and love, I am, sir, your humble servant,

M. Monsey.

" Dr. Monsey to Mr. Garrick.

" Chelsea College, Feb. 1778.

"Sir,—I had yours of —, (I was going to name the date, and there is none,) with these three tickets enclosed, which I suppose was done by mistake, so I send them back again. As to the 'Epictetus,' it not being my own, I shall be glad to have it in my power to restore it. If I gave you the 'Macrobius,' pray keep it, that I may do by you what to the best of my memory you never did by me for any favour shewn to you. As to the matter of the Duke of Leeds, I have done with it after what I have said in my last. The gentleman who told it me spoke of it the next day, or a very few days after; whether he mistook you, or I him, I neither know nor care. I shall say nothing, but I have my own thoughts. You affirm you have no malice in your constitution, but in a world so tainted with it as this is, a very cautious man may have a little stick to him in spite of his care. I think I see the shadow of it in you; but whether you have a load of the substance in you I know not; and care very little, since I am now in all probability removed far from any severe or very injurious stroke of it. The title of the pamphlet is 'Remarks upon the Minute Philosopher.

" Mr. Garrick to Dr. Monsey.

" February, 1778.

"Dear doctor,-Let your warmest friend read our two notes, and pronounce which heart has the most malice in it. Indeed you are grown very peevish, and some of your college friends say as much. I have sent two of your books, and I will get the third, if there is one to be got in the three kingdoms. You are in the

have mentioned at all such a silly improbable business. You are pleased to say that I never gave you any thing for any favour shewn to me. Your favourite Horace, and all the best writers say, that friendship can interchange no gifts but those of the heart; however, let us pleasantly reconsider this charge - you as a physician, and I as a manager of a theatre, who dealt in tragedy, comedy, and farce—you had always free egress and regress into my shop, and why should not I have a peep into yours? Our drugs indeed worked in different ways, but I hope and believe that mine were as wholesome and salutary as yours. However, if you find that any balance is due to you for particular favours, I am ready to discharge it, notwithstanding Hudibras's axiom:

When friends begin to take account,
The devil with such friends may mount.

Yours, my dear doctor, most obediently, D. G."

Spain in 1830.

WE have only to resume the broken thread of our extract from this able work; -it is an interesting description of the court and leading men of Madrid.

"The man who has most the ear of the king, is Don Francisco Tudeo Calomarde, minister of justice, as he is called in Spain. The private opinions of Calomarde are decidedly apostolical; but the opinions of his colleagues being more moderate, he is obliged to conceal his sentiments, and to pretend an accordance with theirs. The ministers who accordance with theirs. are reputed to be moderate in sentiment, are Don Luis Ballasteros, minister of finance; Don Luis Maria Salagar, minister of marine, and generally considered the most able in the cabinet; and Don Manuel Gonsalez Salmon, secretary of state, and nominally prime minister. This minister for several years held only the office of interim secretary of state; because, as was generally believed, etiquette forcing the king to take the prime minister along with him to his country palace, the advancement of Salmon would have deprived Calomarde of this privilege: lately, however, Salmon has been named secretary of state without reserve, probably because he would not serve upon other conditions; or, according to another version, because he threatened Calomarde with some exposé if he opposed his advancement. Calomarde, unquestionably no fool, is understood to keep all together; the minister of the marine is the only other man of talent, and he is a new man, possessing little influence, and who could not for a moment support himself against Calomarde; he was only a few months ago presented with the rank of general, that etiquette might enable him to hold some office with which the king wished to reward his services. But Calomarde had not the king's undivided ear; and, if report speak truly, he has taletelling and cabal to encounter, as well as those in inferior stations. There are other two individuals who, without high state offices, possess great private influence, and are generally looked upon in the light of favourites. These are the Duque de Alegon and Salsedo. The former was appointed last autumn to the office of captain-general of the guard-an office that keeps him much about the king's person. This Alegon is a dissipated old man, long known to the king, and who used, in former days, to pander to his pleasures; the king has never forgotten the convenient friend of his younger days, and right to drop your intelligence about the Duke has now thought of rewarding him. The ser- &c. &c. The keepers mounted upon the backs of Leeds; but you had been more right not to vices of the Duque de Alegon refer to many of the animals, and made them trot round the

years back. Before the king wedded his bigot wife, not affection, but religious fear kept him faithful during that connexion; and now the love he bestows upon the young queen entirely supersedes any call upon the services of Alegon. The other individual, who is justly considered the royal favourite par excellence, is Salsedo, who holds the office of private secretary. dishonourable link formerly bound him to his sovereign, and he still retains his influence. It is generally known, that previous to the marriage of the king with his present wife, the wife of Salsedo was in royal favour. Salsedo is decidedly a man of good tact, if not of talent; his having retained his post fourteen years is some proof of both. His principles are understood to be moderate; at all events his advice is so, for he has sense to perceive that an oppo-site policy would probably accelerate the ruin of both his master and himself. Salsedo possesses more influence in the closet than Calomarde—the king likes him better, and confides in him more. The influence of Calomarde is not favouritism; the king looks to his opinion because he trusts to his knowledge. There are still one or two others who have something to say at court, particularly the Duque d'Higar, the best man of the Camarilla, and a man both of talent and information; but the influence of the Duque d'Higar is not great. The favourite valet de chambre, who died of apoplexy some months ago, was also fast creeping en towards high favour; and his death has thrown more influence into the hands of Salsedo. But it is now generally supposed, that the rising influence of the queen will in due time discard every other influence about court. No king and queen ever lived more happily together than the present king and queen of Spain. The king is passionately attached to her; and it is said she is perfectly satisfied with her lot. He spends the greater part of the day in her apartments; and when engaged in council, leaves it half a dozen times in the course of an hour or two, to visit his queen. The habits of the court are extremely simple: the king rises at six, and breakfasts at seven; he spends the morning chiefly with the queen, but receives his ministers and secretary at any time before two; at half-past two he dines, always in company with the queen. Dinner occupies not more than an hour; and shortly after, he and the queen drive out together: he sups at half-past eight, and retires early. The queen does not rise so early as the king; she breakfasts at nine, and the king always sits by her. There is scarcely any galety at court. The queen is fond of retirement; and excepting now and then a private concert, there are no court diversions. While I was in Madrid, the favourite pastime of the king and queen was of rather an extraordinary kind; especially as the queen was on the eve of her accouchement. It consisted in looking at the wild beasts which are kept in the Retiro. Almost every evening, about five o'clock, the royal carriage might be seen crossing the Prado, on its way towards the menagerie; and as the Retiro was generally my afternoon lounge, I had frequent opportunities of seeing this royal diversion. There is a large square court about 200 yards across, enclosed with iron railings, and round the interior of this court are the cages of the wild animals; and in this court sat the king and queen upon a bench, while the animals were turned out for their amusement,—such of them at least as were peaceable,—camels, elephants, zebras,

area; and when this had been done often enough to please their majesties, the beasts were led in front of their royal visitors, and made to kneel, - which act of homage, however, they sometimes refused to perform. Upon one occasion, the man who rode the camel, not being able to keep his seat, turned his face towards the tail, sitting upon the neck of the animal; their majesties were in ecstasies at this exhibition; the king, I thought, would have died with laughing. I was witness, another time, to a strange scene of rivalry between the king and Don Carlos. When the king's carriage drove up to the gate of the court, Don Carlos and his wife and family were seated in the area, and his carriage was in waiting: upon this occasion, the king arrived in state; a party of dragoons attended him, and his coachmen were in court dresses. The carriage of Don Carlos was in strange contrast with that of the king; it was drawn by six mules, harnessed with ropes; in place of postilions in court dresses, his servants were in the dress of Spanish peasants in their holyday clothes, -- one on the coach-box,— the other employed as a runner by the head of the mules. Don Carlos affects all this appearance of simplicity and Spanish usage, to please the people; and for the same reason, his wife generally appears in a mantilla. The moment the king's carriage appeared, Don Carlos left the court with his wife, and continued to walk in the most crowded part of the garden while the king and queen remained, dividing the attention which their majesties would otherwise have received, and indeed engrossing the larger share of it. I could not avoid remarking the greater popularity of Don Carlos among the lower orders: while they only took off their hats as the king passed, they bowed almost to the ground at the presence of the Infante. The appearance of the queen, however, always produced a favourable impression, especially when contrasted with that of her aspiring rival. One cannot look at the spouse of Don Carlos, without perceiving that she covets a crown; while in the countenance of the queen we read indifference to it. Upon frequent other occasions while in Madrid, I had proofs of the anxiety of Don Carlos to recommend himself to the people. The most marked of these was upon the evening when the queen gave birth to a princess: not an hour after this was known, the Infante drove through the streets and along the Prado, in an open carriage, along with his three sons, who, by the repeal of the Salic law, were that day cut out of their inheritance. The event to which I have alluded—the accouchement of the queen-was a matter of deep interest in Madrid; and before its accomplishment there was the utmost anxiety among all ranks. Each party had its own views. moderate, or government party, and many belonging to the other parties, who desired peace and tranquillity, anxiously looked to the birth of a prince, as an event that would at once extinguish the claims of those who, but for the repeal of the Salic law, would have had a right to the throne, in case of the birth of a princess. The Carlists secretly wished that the event might be precisely the opposite; and the liberal party, seeing some possible advantage in whatever should tend to unsettle the existing government, united their wishes with those of the Carlists: but the great majority of the respectable inhabitants, perceiving in the birth of a prince a guarantee for the tranquillity of the kingdom, and the security of property, devoutly wished that such

the public mind was fully partaken by the government; for it was well known to the heads of the state that conspiracies were on foot; and that, in the event of the birth of a princess, the Carlists would have a pretext for an open manifestation of their views. They, however, had resolved not to wait this event, but to anticipate it; and a plot, which might possibly have proved successful, and which, at all events, must have led to scenes of blood, perhaps to revolution, was fortunately discovered on the day before that appointed for its execution; and the most prompt measures were immediately taken for crushing it. On the fifth of October, about midnight, carriages, accompanied by sufficient escorts, were taken to the houses of Padre Cirilo, the chief of the Franciscan order of friars; of Don Rufini Gonsalez, of Don Man. Herro, both counsellors of state, and of thirteen others; the conspirators were put into the carriages, and driven off,-Cirilo to Seville, Rufino to La Mancha, and the others to different places distant from the metropolis. The conspirators intended that some of the heads should have repaired to the inner court of the palace while the king was engaged in his evening drive; that about a thousand of the royalist volunteers-who are for the most part Carlists-should assemble at the palace-yard; that the entrance to the palace should be taken possession of; the king seized upon his return, and forced to change his ministers, and to restore the Salic law. I feel little doubt, that if this plot had not been discovered, it would have led to more than a change of ministers. Among the military, and even among the guards, there are many discontented men, who fancy they see in the elevation of Don Carlos a guarantee for a more impartial system of promotion; and the royalist volunteers of Madrid, 6000 strong, and all provided with arms, and accustomed to manœuvre them, are, with few exceptions, of the lowest classes, and chiefly Carlists. I walked to the palace-yard the evening when it was expected the event would be known: it presented a dense mass of persons, chiefly of bourgeois and of the middle classes, all waiting with anxiety the announcement of the event, upon which the tranquillity of the country so greatly derended. At length the white flag-the announcement of a princess—was slowly hoisted. There was a universal and audible expression of disappointment: 'Que lastima! que lasti-ma!' and the crowd slowly dispersed."

There is matter still sufficient for a dozen quotations; but we must content ourselves with what we have already given, and the again recommending to our readers this Spanish olla podrida, though from an English kitchen.

CHOLERA.

Thoughts on the best means of lessening the destructive Progress of Cholera; in a Letter to the Right Hon. Viscount Melbourne. By Joshun Brookes, F.R.S., &c. London, 1831. Rules for the Prevention of the Asiatic Cholera, &c. By W. Ingledew, Esq. Cheltenham, 1831.

Observations on the Nature of Malignant Cholera, &c. By A. P. W. Philip, M.D., F.R.S.L. and E. London, 1831. Renshaw and Rush.

Letters on the Cholera in Prussia. By F. W. Becker, M.D. Letter I., to John Thomson, M.D., F.R.S., &c. London, 1832. Murray. The venerable Joshua Brookes has published a letter on cholera, in which he recommends, what has certainly been hitherto very much neglected—the immediate conversion of large

buildings in London to the purposes of cholera hospitals, and fumigation according to Guyton de Morveau's plan.

If the good people of Cheltenham content themselves with the perusal of Mr. Ingledew's pamphlet, we fear they will know very little about the disease.

Dr. Wilson Philip's pamphlet, and the first letter of Dr. Becker, are very laudable additions to the facts accumulating on this interesting and important subject. The proof of the utility of theoretical views in physiology are, as in most other things, put to the test by their applicability to facts; and the light which Dr. Philip's views throw on some of the most intricate symptoms of the disease, are at once proofs of the worth and soundness of his doctrines. Dr. Becker's letter is the most valuable collection of facts that have yet been published on this malady; and they do more towards elucidating its history than even the essence of discussions with which we have from time to time endeavoured to furnish our readers. The death of this clever and assiduous young physician has been announced in the daily papers; and we can from personal knowledge say, that we do not know one of the numerous victims to the pestilence more to be regretted.

The National Magazine of Fashion; with eight coloured Engravings. No. I. London, 1832. J. Mitchell.

FILLED with gay ladies, decorated heads, and all "the pomp and garniture of fashion." But what amuses us most is the advertising sheet. What with oils, creams, soaps—to say nothing of wigs—how beautiful every body ought to be!, Besides, the present magazine appeals to our patriotism.

Standard Novels, No. XI. The Hungarian Brothers. By Anna Maria Porter. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

A PLEASANT introduction, but with nothing sufficiently striking for quotation, ushers in the Hungarian Brothers. The frontispiece is one of the very prettiest we have seen, though it has as little to do with the novel as possible. A very sweet-looking girl, in a quakerish-like peasant dress, is regarding a letter at her feet. Now this is no representation of the high-born heroine, on whose pearl-bound tresses and velvet dress Miss Porter dwells with the delight of congenial taste.

Change of Air; or, the Diary of a Philosopher in Pursuit of Health and Recreation, &c. By James Johnson, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the King. Second edition. London, 1831. Highley.

DR. JOHNSON'S curious book has, we are glad to see, reached a second edition. This is the best testimony of its merits; and full as it is of interesting matter and varied information, it will long be read as a proof of what can be accomplished by an observing mind, accompanied by habits of labour and reflection.

The Principles and Practice of Obstetric Medicine: in a Scries of systematic Dissertations on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children. Illustrated with Plates. By D. D. Davis, M.D. Professor of Midwifery in the University of London. Parts I. and II. London, 1831. Taylor.

the tranquillity of the kingdom, and the secu- a letter on cholera, in which he recommends, This work, which is publishing in monthly rity of property, devoutly wished that such what has certainly been hitherto very much numbers at two shillings each, will be very might be the event. The anxiety that filled neglected—the immediate conversion of large attainable to the student, and promises to be a

valuable and useful addition to medical literature. Facts are introduced into works of science, either as illustrations of certain principles. or as records of their occurrence : in the former case there would be enough; but in the latter, in the first anatomical article there is a paucity. Nations are characterised by peculiarities. which the professor looks upon as an anormal condition of the parts. We shall, however, be enabled to form a more correct opinion of the merits of the work at a more advanced period of its publication.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EUGENE ARAM: PHRENOLOGY. To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

London, Dec. 9, 1831.

SIR, - With the highest admiration for the beauty and novelty of Mr. Lytton Bulwer's philosophisings, I have (perhaps from previous prejudice,) but little sympathy for his hero Eugene Aram, whose lofty qualities seem to me to hang around him like an ill-fitting garment, and whose career but little merited to be canonised by genius. But this is mere matter of opinion; and as the book is in every body's hands, and meritedly so, perhaps the communication of the following curious par-ticulars may neither be deemed ill-timed nor unacceptable.

Some years since, a gentleman residing at _____, in the _____ Riding of Yorkshire, who was no less celebrated for his ardour in procuring curiosities, than for his skill in dispensing medicines, resolved, by one bold achievement, to enrich his museum with a unique, which should at once excite the envy, and defy the reach, of all less fortunate collectors. The object was attainable by a man of resolution; and on a dark and stormy night, agitated by conflicting feelings, like a bridegroom on the eve of marriage, the doctor sallied forth from the town of Knaresborough, with a ladder on his shoulder, and with the firm purpose of mounting the gibbet and detaching from the iron hoop which bound it the skull of Eugene Aram. The gibbet clung to its own property with wonderful tenacity; but the ardor of the doctor became a furor, and he succeeded in extricat-ing another neck almost at the risk of his own. The skull was for many years the rich jewel of the virtuoso's cabinet; until death, who spares not even friendship, dissolved the intimacy, and sent the doctor to another Golgotha. The skull of Eugene Aram thence came into the possession of a gentleman of great literary and scientific acquirements, residing in the neighbourhood; and in the year 1817, a friend, who was on a visit to him from the metropolis. and who had lately been in company with Dr. Spurzheim, introduced in conversation the subject of phrenology; in the course thereof, it recurred to the parties that the doctrine might be put to a very fair test, by submitting to the professor, for his judgment, without comment or information, two skulls belonging to wellknown and remarkable persons. The doctor's consent being obtained, two skulls were placed in a box and forwarded to him; the former tenant of one was Eugene Aram, the other belonged to a no less remarkable personage, Adam de Thirsk, the last abbot of Fountains, who was hanged for denying the supremacy of Henry VIII. He was otherwise of bad character, as appears by the account given of him by Dugdale in his Monasticon, and was a stanch anti-reformer, which his enemies accounted for from the extraordinary thickness of his skull. This was taken out of his coffin at Fountains

Abbey by the same indefatigable collector, who must have been a phrenologist by anticipation, and whose memory we trust will be honoured by the notice of the Society.*

Dr. Spurzheim's reply was as follows; and I subjoin to it that of a professional gentleman of great eminence, who was the channel of communication.

"23, Foley Place, London, 22d May, 1817.

"My dear sir, - The parcel containing the two skulls is arrived; and I am very much obliged for your kind attention to afford me an opportunity of studying man. Only with this view and not to gratify curiosity, I will mention what I think of the skulls, in conformity with our preceding observations. I am, however, always ready to be corrected by new facts.

"I do not know how far you are acquainted with the true spirit of our inquiries, since, in the public reports, they have been wilfully misrepresented; I only state, that we cannot distinguish the actions of man, but confine our physiological and philosophical observations to the natural dispositions in healthy brains, without exercise.

"One of the two skulls is positively that of a man; the other resembles that of a woman, and if it belonged to a man, his mind entered into a female habitation. The female had a good share of common sense, without being able to reason deeply; she was pleased with witty, amusing, and superstitious stories, and foud of theatrical performances. She had strong feelings, without great hope-a great deal of vanity, attachment, and personal courage; she might have been able to commit an error to please those whom she liked. Example was to her particularly important; she was not indifferent as to sexual intercourse was more easily guided by soft means and flattering treatment than by command, which revolted her feelings, and would induce her to have recourse to desperate means.

"The man had talents for general information and judgment; he recollected easily persons he had seen before; he had the power of imitation in a higher degree; his feelings common to men and animals were very strong, such as physical love, selfishness, cunning, and personal courage. It was not easy to conduct him, since he liked to go his own way, and to follow his individual conscience. He belonged to the class of those who deserve great reward if they resist the abuses of their animal feelings. He certainly never forgot himself, and stood in need of the commandment—' Thou shalt not covet.' He resembles those who in insanity destroy others and themselves. I even doubt whether his brain was healthy to the end of his days-the skull has not the appearance.

"Pray let me hear the names, actions, and characters of these two persons, as far as they are known, in order to confirm, refute, or modify our observations. If their natural cha racter have prevailed over education, I will take casts of them. Meanwhile, I am, with much regard, your obliged SPURZHEIM."

" My dear --, on the other side you have Spurzheim's opinion in detail. It seems well drawn up; and I have nothing to add, except that I think the opinion is warranted by the doctrines of his system. The larger head is certainly that of a man; the smaller seems to be a woman's. Of the former, I should certainly not think favourably; there is a great deal too much of the animal in it—selfishness, covetiveness, lust, and courage abound. The woman is much better; and her moral quali-ties would have been probably sufficient to keep her animal propensities under proper subjection; but her vanity and attachment render her liable to be led astray by bad example; and if she was the wife, or connected with the man, she was probably led into the commission of crime by him. She has a greater degree of courage than is generally seen in female heads. Remember, I am all anxiety to hear the stories and character of these individuals. Believe me yours, &c.

"P.S. From the ivory density of the bone of the man's skull, it seems probable that he was not sane at his death. I should not be sur-

prised to hear he was a suicide.'

Previously to acquainting Spurzheim with the names of the tenants of the skulls, he was informed that the one he presumed to be a female was that of a male: he thereupon transmitted a letter (unfortunately lost) full of curious remarks upon the skulls of the different great families or tribes of mankind, and pro-nounced Aram's skull to resemble that of a Celt. It is a singular coincidence, that Aram himself boasts of his Celtic blood. His skull is now in the library of a friend at ____ close to Aram in ____shire, or, as it is now spelt, Eryholme.

It is also remarkable that he should in his defence have spoken of the difficulty of distinguishing male from female bones, when his own head was destined to puzzle a professor.

Another extraordinary circumstance alluded to by Aram in his defence-the escape of the prisoner, double-ironed, from York Castle—was only cleared up a few years ago, by the discovery of a skeleton in irons—the very irons between two walls, the outer and inner ones of the prison, betwixt which he had doubtless fallen and perished. I am, sir, yours,

CIVIS.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS.

In the midst of the careful economy which is observed in every branch of the state, the Board of Admiralty, we are happy to perceive, retain that regard for the advancement of hydrographical knowledge which distinguished their predecessors in office. The first scientific expedition ordered by the present board is intrusted to the command of Captain Fitzroy, who has recently sailed in his Majesty's ship Beagle from Plymouth. Captain Fitzroy was employed in the vessel he now commands under the orders of Captain King, in his arduous survey of the dangerous coasts of Tierra del Fuego; notices of which will be found in the Literary Gazettes of the period. From the intricate nature of the southern shores of South America, and the extent to be examined, much was necessarily left unexplored by Captain King; and to complete this important survey, in the first instance, is the object of Captain Fitzroy's mission. After performing this service, the Beagle will cross the Pacific, and make observations upon the various coralline islands with which that ocean is studded near the equator. Captain Fitzroy

[•] We hope our phrenological assailants will acknowledge our good nature in thus illustrating their science, after all their abuse of us; and giving them a more curious paper than any they have themselves published. In truth, we harbour no hostility against their nonsense when they go their absurd lengths; and we only laugh at the tirades in their Transactions, and at their president Dr. Elliotson's Lectures, which are directed so ficrcely at the Societary wrote to. our heads; for we remember that the Secretary wrote to us to say—"Do notice the Phrenological Society in the Literary Gazette: we do not care how much you censure or satirise us—only do not pass us by in silence." Seeing thus that their great object was notoriety, we gave it them; and the organs of ingratitude fell foul on their benefactors.—Ed. L. G.

will also visit the coast of New South Wales, ! to determine several points of a nature important to navigators; after which the Beagle will cross the Indian ocean, and return to England by the Cape of Good Hope. In addition to a vast number of chronometers and scientific instruments, Captain Fitzroy is accompanied by a draftsman (Mr. Earle), from whose skill and ability in his art, together with the various talents of the officers of the vessel, we may expect a rich harvest in the several branches of natural history, on the return of the Beagle.

We take the present opportunity of noticing that his Majesty's ship Etna, commanded by Captain Belcher, has also recently sailed for the coast of Africa, to resume the survey of that coast to the southward of Cape Verga, a part which has hitherto remained unexplored.

TRAVELS IN APRICA.

Two young Frenchmen, brothers, of the name of Verreau, have lately returned from an expedition into the interior of Africa. One of these interesting naturalists, who is scarcely eighteen years of age, has spent above twenty months in traversing the savage region which lies north of the country of the Hottentots, between Cape Natal and the west coast above Saint Helen's Bay. We shall not attempt to relate the privations and the dangers which these travellers incurred from the natives of this zone of Africa - blacks, as ferocious as the wild beasts among whom they dwell. We will only mention some of the curiosities they collected in their expedition. Men, quadrupeds, birds, fish, plants, minerals, shells, they have studied, and brought home specimens of every thing. They procured, in hunting, tigers, lions, hyenas, a beautiful burbalus, a purple antelope of singular elegance, a variety of other specimens of the same family, two giraffes, monkeys, polecats, some very curious rats, an ostrich, birds of prey which have never yet been described, and a great number of other birds, of all sizes, colours, and species. They have made a collection of nests, which might furnish a subject for an interesting essay; roots, bulbs, and other ve-getable productions of a remarkable organisation, or of uncommon size; serpents, a cachalot, and a crocodile of a hitherto unknown variety. But the greatest curiosity is an individual of the race of the Betjouanas. This man, who has been preserved by the methods used by naturalists to prepare such specimens as they intend to exhibit in their original form, is of low stature, black skin, the head covered with a short and thick wool. He is armed with a lance and arrows, clothed in an antelope's skin, with a head-dress composed of porcupine quills, adorned with glass beads, seeds, and small bones. An ornament, which we do not know how to describe, as we should be at a loss for suitable expressions to characterise this peculiar article of the dress of the Betjouanas. particularly struck us. - From a Foreign Journal.

BOYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

JANUARY 9. G. B. Greenough, Esq. V. P., in the chair. Three communications were read: 1. Remarks relative to the Geography of the Maldivers Islands, by Captain Horsburgh, hydrographer to the Hon. the East India Company. 2. Particulars of an Expedition up the Essequibo and Massaroony rivers, by Captain J. E. Alexander. 3. A Letter from Mr. Dupuis, British consul at Tripoli, to the Secretary of the Asiatic Society, and forwarded to the

Royal Geographical Society by direction of the Earl of Munster.

1. Captain Horsburgh observes of the Maldivers Islands, that it is remarkable, considering their near neighbourhood to the coasts of Malabar and Ceylon, and the constant intercourse maintained between them and several points of both, that they should, in themselves, be so little known. They consist, generally, of a long chain of low islets, 466 miles in length, but not above forty wide; and divided into circular groups, enclosing lagoons, and connected together by atols, as they are called, or coralline Between these no bottom is found, even with 200 fathoms line; and within them the depth averages about thirty fathoms. Generally, three or four islands belong to each atol; but all small, not exceeding from three to five miles in circuit, and low, not above twelve or fourteen feet in height. The passages between them are not so well known as could be wished. The inhabitants are Mahometans, professed wreckers, and subsist almost entirely on cocoanuts and sugar.

2. The Coicony and Massarcony rivers join the Essequibo about 100 miles above its mouth; and at the confluence of the three the Dutch had at one time a capital city. This, however, with the cleared ground in its vicinity, has long been overrun again with forest; and the only remains are here and there a marble tombstone, or other fragment, which is encountered in forcing a way through the tangled under-wood. Above this point the Coioony is un-known; but the Massaroony, besides having been now in part ascended by Captain Alexan. der (advantageously known by his Travels in Persia and the Balkan), was last year examined above 250 miles up by Mr. Hilhouse, formerly of the staff-corps, and now settled as surveyor. in Georgetown, Demerara. He reports it to make a very broad bend, first to the west, and then again almost east, and even north-east, so that at two very distant points of its course, one part of it is not above three days' journey distant from the other. A number of feeders join it on both sides; and Mr. Hilhouse mentions a fall in one of 1100 feet height, (probably a mistake in the MS.) and in another of 500 feet. The sandstone in the neighbourhood of both still glitters with mica, as when it induced Sir Walter Raleigh to give the country the name of "El Dorado,"—for this is the district on which this designation was bestowed.

Captain Alexander dates his communication from on board H. M. S. Reindeer, bound to Cuba, whence he purposes to proceed to New Orleans, up the Mississippi and vale of the Ohio to Canada, and thence home. He promises to continue his correspondence while absent, and to give more ample details on his return.

3. Mr. Dupuis regrets that the unsettled state of the interior has lately disappointed all his hopes of recent information from the interior of Soudan, where he has agents; but announces the equipment of a considerable force by the Dey, with the view of scouring the country and collecting the tribute, now almost twelve months in arrear; the success of which, he hopes, will again open his communications.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the contributors of the above papers; and it was announced from the chair, that, in consequence of the press of valuable matter now in the hands of the Council, it was resolved to have an extraordinary meeting that day week, viz. Monday next, at the usual hour .- Adjourned.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Dr. Bostock in the chair. - The Bakerian lecture, by Mr. Faraday, was read. This communication is an extension of Mr. Faraday's late discoveries in magneto-electricity as applied to terrestrial phenomena, and leads to a knowledge of the causes of certain terrestrial effects. The experiments made by Mr. Barlow on the disturbance of the magnetism on an iron ball when rotated, were suspected by Mr. Faraday to depend upon currents of electricity evolved in the moving ball by the magneto-electric induction of the earth; and this he found confirmed by rotating a brass ball,— a current of electricity around it being apparent so long as the rotation continued. Large extensions are next made to the state of the earth itself, revolving as it does on its own axis. Currents of positive electricity are considered as flowing, or tending to flow, from the equator both ways to the poles; and the philosophic author thinks it probable that the aurora borealis and australis are occasioned by the discharge of electricity thus accumulated.

On Thursday Mr. Faraday was engaged in

experiments on the moving water of the Thames at Waterloo Bridge, and on the still water of the basin in Kensington Palace, which tend powerfully to bear out the many new and extensive views which he entertains on this interesting subject.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

On Thursday this Society resumed their meetings; Mr. Hamilton in the chair.-Mr. Gage, by permission of the Duke of Devonshire, exhibited the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, a manuscript of the tenth century, from his grace's library: it is most splendid, both in the illuminations and the general execution, and very nearly as clean and perfect as when it left the hands of the writer. Twenty engravings from the illuminations were hung up in the room. These were accompanied by a dissertation from Mr. Gage on the book exhibited, and on the mass in general, in which he entered into an historical account of the several sacramentaries, or rituals for the mass, which had been compiled at different times, and for particular countries and churches. The reading of Mr. Gage's paper was not concluded.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE Earl of Munster, V.P., in the chair. The following, among other donations, were laid on the table :- By Sir George Thos. Staunton, a copy of No. I. of the Canton Miscellany; an account of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca; a pass, or purwana, from Warren Hastings to Sir G. Leonard Staunton, to enable him to pass from Calcutta to Balasore; and two specimens of a talisman or ornament of good omen called a Joo-ee, which the Chinese are fond of placing in their chief apartments. Sir George states, that the finest specimens of the Joo-ee which he ever saw, were those sent by Lords Macartney and Amherst from the Emperor of China to the King of England. Each of these was made of a single piece of the rare and hard stone termed jade, and was of a milk-white colour. The largest of the two now presented by Sir George is of the same size as those just mentioned, but is made principally of wood, having three pieces of the precious mineral inlaid upon it: It was given to Sir George by the Vicercy of Canton, and would be valued in China at about 50*l*. sterling. The



other is much smaller in size and is made of silver, having four Chinese characters engraved upon it, signifying "Omen of good, and wishes accomplished." The following geutlemen were elected members: T. Hyde Villiers, Esq. M.P. resident; John Sullivan, Esq. non-resident; their Excellencies Henry Wheaton and M. Van Buren, foreign; and Maharajah Kali Krishna Bahadur, corresponding. The papers read were, an account of the Jains of Goojerat and Mauvar, by Lieut.-Col. Miles; and an account of a Játra, or fair, near Surat, by the late Dr. White. The conclusion of each of these papers was deferred till the meeting of the 21st instant.

PINE ARTS. MEW PUBLICATIONS.

Picturesque Memorials of Salisbury. Drawings and Engravings by Mr. J. Fisher; Descriptive Letter-press by Rev. P. Hall, M.A. No. I. Salisbury, Brodie and Co.

THE publishers propose, "not only to preserve a faithful record of the venerable remains of Salisbury, as they at present stand, but to rescue from oblivion many traces of beauty and curiosity, which the lapse of ages, the fluctuations of taste, and the love of comfort and convenience, have already swept away." If we may judge from the first number, this intention will be carried into effect in a very pleasing and satisfactory manner. The work is to be completed in about eight numbers, and will contain nearly fifty copper-plates and wood-engravings.

Portraits and Memoirs of the most Illustrious Personages of British History. By Edmund Lodge, Esq., Norroy King of Arms, F.S.A. Harding and Lepard.

ALTHOUGH our former notices of this justly popular publication render it unnecessary to enter into any further details respecting it, we must express our gratification at observing that the two new monthly editions are going on steadily and punctually, and that the plates by which they are embellished are as highly finished, and as full of character, as their predecessors.

History of the County Palatine of Lancaster. By Edward Baines, Esq. The Biographical Department by W. R. Whatton, Esq. F.S.A. Part XI. Fisher, Son, and Jackson.

QUEENMORE Park and Pile of Fouldrey Castle are the embellishments of the eleventh part of Mr. Baines's valuable publication. They are equally beautiful in their way; the effect of the latter is quite Rembrandtish.

Devonshire and Cornwall illustrated. Nos. XXVIII. XXIX. and XXX. Fisher, Son, and Co.

Or the plates in these three numbers, Bickleigh Vale; the Hoe and Citadel at Plymouth, the Regatta starting (a highly animated scene); and Warlegh House, are our favourites.

England and Wales. From Drawings by J. M. W. Turner, Esq. R.A.; with Descriptive and Historical Illustrations by H. E. Lloyd, Esq. No. XIII. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

"RICH MOND Hill and Bridge," "Malvern Abbey and Gate," "Plymouth," and "Salisbury," are the subjects of the present Number; and are marked with all the excellences and all the peculiarities of Mr. Turner's style. He has imparted to them, in general, great grandeur and breadth of effect; but we are at a loss to understand why he is fond of intro-

other is much smaller in size and is made of silver, having four Chinese characters engraved upon it, signifying "Omen of good, and wishes accomplished." The following gentlemen were composition, he has chosen to spot his land-elected members: T. Hyde Villiers, Esq. M.P.

Perch. Painted by C. Hardy; engraved on stone by F. W. Wilkin. Ackermann. Izaak Walton himself would have been proud of exhibiting such " prodigies of piscetory perfection."

The King. From a Drawing by A. Morton; on stone by R. Lane, A.R.A. London, Dickinson.

A BEAUTIFULLY executed lithographic print from a portrait belonging to Lady Falkland: there is, however, something in the mouth which does not recommend this to us as the most striking or agreeable likeness of his Majesty.

Characteristic Sketches of Animals. Drawn from the Life and engraved by Thomas Landseer; with Descriptive Notices by John Barrow, Esq. Part VII. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

OF the plates which ornament the seventh Part of this clever and entertaining publication, "The Gnu," (so singularly omitted by Blumenbach in his Manual of the Elements of Natural History,) and the "Ourang-Outang," that alarmingly near approach to humanity, are the most striking. The vignettes, especially those attached to the descriptions of the Gnu and the Ourang-Outang, are full of Mr. Thomas Landseer's peculiar humour.

Select Visus of the Principal Cities of Europe.
From Original Paintings by Lieutenant-Colonel Batty, F.R.S. Part V. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

REPRISENTATIONS of the four great cities of Holland and Belgium — Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Brussels, and Antwerp—executed with Colonel Batty's usual fidelity and taste, form this, the fifth, and, we regret to add, the concluding Part of a work which we had hoped would have been much more extensive. The existence of several annual publications exclusively devoted to picturesque and local scenery, which their proprietors, depending upon an extensive circulation, are enabled to publish at a reduced price, is the reason assigned for bringing the present series of views to a termination.

ORIGINAL POSTRY.

CHRIST MAS.

bregular Lines.

Now out upon you, Christmas!
Is this the merry time
When the red hearth blazed, the harper sung,
And the bells rung their glorious chime?

You are called marry Christmas— Like many that I know, You are living on a character Acquired long ago.

The dim lamps glimmer o'er the streets;
Through the dun and murky air
You may not see the moon or stars,
For the fog is heavy there;

As if all high and lovely things
Were blotted from the sight,
And Earth had nothing but herself
Left to her own drear light.

A gloomy crowd goes harrying by; And in the lamplight's glare, Many a heavy step is seen, And many a face of care.

I saw an aged woman turn
To her wretched home again—
All day she had asked charity,
And all day asked in vain.

The fog was on the cutting wind,
The frost was on the flood;
And yet how many past that night
With neither fire nor food!

There came on the air a smother'd groan,
And a low and stifled cry,
And there struggled a child, a young fair
child,
In its mortal agony.

"Now for its price," the murderer said;
"On earth we must live as we can;
And this is not a crime, but a sacrifice

In the cause of science and man."

Is this the curse that is laid on the earth?

And must it ever be so,

That there can be nothing of human good

But must from some evil flow?

On, on, and the dreary city's smoke
And the fog are left behind,
And the leafless boughs of the large eld trees
Are stirred by the moaning wind;

And all is calm, like the happy dream
Which we have of an English home—
A lowly roof where cheerful toil
And healthy slumbers come.

Is there a foreign foe in the land,
That the midnight sky grows red—
That by homestead, and barn, and rick, and
stack,

You cruel blaze is fed?

There were months of labour, of rain, and sun, Ere the harvest followed the plough— Ere the stack was reared, and the barn was filled,

Which the fire is destroying now.

And the dark incendiary goes through the night

With a fierce and wicked joy;
The wealth and the food which he may not share,

He will at least destroy.

The wind, the wind, it comes from the sea,
With a wailing sound it passed;
'Tis soft and mild for a winter's wind,
And yet there is death on the blast.

From the south to the north hath the Cholera come.

He came like a despot king;
He hath swept the earth with a conqueror's step,
And the air with a spirit's wing.

We shut him out with a girdle of ships,

And a guarded quarantine:

What ho! now which of your watchers slept?

The Cholera's past your line!

There's a curse on the blessed sun and air, What will ye do for breath? For breath, which was once but a word for life, Is now but a word for death.

Wo for affection! when love must look
On each face it loves with dread—
Kindred and friends—when a few brief hours
And the dearest may be the dead!

The months pass on, and the circle spreads;
And the time is drawing nigh,
When each street may have a darkened house,
Or a coffin passing by.

Our lot is cast upon evil days, In the world's winter-time; The earth is old, and worn with years Of want, of wo, and of crime.

Then out on the folly of ancient times-The folly which wished you mirth: Look round on the anguish, look round on the vice.

Then dare to be glad upon earth!

L. E. L.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

THE ST. SIMONIANS.

LE GLOBE, which is the organ of the new religious sect in France calling themselves St. Simonians, contains, in its late numbers, some curious developments of their principles, and narratives of their proceedings. In many respects, although not in all, the professors of this sect may be compared to the Owenites of England. Their chief doctrines are: - that there should be a universal association; that all social institutions should have for their object the amelioration of the moral, physical, and intellectual condition of the most numerous and the poorest orders; that all the privileges of birth, without exception, should be abolished; and that human beings should be classed according to their capacity, and requited according to their works. Perfect equality of worldly advantages they disclaim as impossible; but they maintain that no one should be permitted to be idle, and that all should contribute, by the labour, either of the hand or of the head, to the general benefit; and they quote and adopt an opinion of Chateaubriand's, "that the time is approaching when it will not be believed that there ever existed a state of society in which one man possessed an income of a million of francs, while another had not wherewithal to purchase a dinner." They deprecate all violent measures; and hold that the only arms which ought to be used are those of persuasion and reasoning. They predict that an end will soon be put to war among nations, and that among individuals crime will, in a great measure, if not entirely, cease. They proclaim the entire equality of the sexes, and declare that the laws by which the happiness of the world is to be henceforth secured, ought to be the joint production of male and female legislators. Several deputations from their body have paid domiciliary visits to some of the principal bankers in Paris, whom they consider as the prime movers of industry, to induce them to apply their funds towards the establishment of La Religion Saint-Simonienne; and the reports of the conversation which took place on those occasions, are very amusing. At one of their recent meetings, a French noble of the name of De Beaufort signified his conversion to the religion, and was received with all the "emotion," and "transports," and "embraces," so common in a French assembly, and which to the less vivacious temperament of Englishmen appear so theatrical and absurd. There can be no doubt that this sect is making great progress. The French minister of war (the Duke of Dalmatia), has addressed a circular letter to the general officers of the army, enjoining them to watch the operations of the St. Simonians, whom he charges with endeavouring to seduce the soldiers from their duty.

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

On Wednesday a new musical entertainment was performed for the first time, called My

Own Lover. The dramatic portion of the piece is said to be the production of Mr. Rodwell; but whether the music has been selected by the same gentleman, or some other composer, we cannot pretend to say, as, for once, the bills are completely silent on the subject. As to the drama, we have little to remark either for or against it. The scene is laid in Spain (at Salamanca, we believe); and although there is but little that can be dignified by the name of a plot, yet there is a vast variety of situations, which succeed each other with great rapidity, some of which (if not altogether new) are, nevertheless, sufficiently amusing. The great defect appears to be a want of motive for what is done; for, after all the contrivances, disguises, and "hairbreadth 'scapes," we find ourselves at the conclusion utterly unable to comprehend why the characters have given themselves so much trouble,-except, indeed, it be to pass away the necessary time for the performance of a three-act drama. It is the sort of piece, in fact, that an actor would be likely to write; for we have now a scene reminding us of something like it in the Wonder-then a situation like one in the Padlock -and then, again, a third more like still to High Life below Stairs; besides numerous other resemblances too tedious to mention. The principal parts in the acting department were filled by Wallack and Miss Phillips. Wallack was a sort of Don Giovanni; and if he did not display the grace and noble bearing of a Spanish cavalier, was, nevertheless, very animated, and very splendidly dressed. Of Miss Phillips we can speak in terms of approbation also. In Mrs. Gore's comedy she played well, in this piece she does better still; and, with a little more animation thrown into her general deportment, we have good hopes that she will eventually become an excellent comic actress. With respect to dressing, she must have had a wearisome time of it Wednesday, for the author has given her at least half-a-dozen complete changes of costume. Farren had a wretched part, which he did not seem to relish; and Harley, a bustling valet of the Lissardo school, which he played with his accustomed vivacity. The musical portion of the drama fell to the share of Miss Pearson and Mr. Wood. Wood was better than we have seen him for some time past. He gave one or two little ballads with considerable taste, and was much applauded. Of Miss Pearson we forbear, out of gallantry, saying all we could and ought to say. The attempt of some three or four friends of this lady to force a repetition of her songs was (to speak with indulgence) a specimen of very bad taste; and we cannot understand what right the proprietor of a theatre can have to complain of empty houses, when so indifferent an actress as Miss Pearson is put forward in some of the best and most leading characters of the modern stage.

COVENT GARDEN.

WE are happy to announce that Mr. C. Kemble resumed his theatrical duties on Monday night, when he appeared, for the first time since his long illness, in Mercutio. The excellence of his acting in this short, though extremely difficult part, is too well known to require an additional comment. He is much thinner than he was; but he has lost no portion of his judgment or his spirit. Miss Kemble's Juliet was, as usual, highly interesting and impressive; but Mason's Romeo, though a little improved, is yet but a very sorry affair. Catherine of Cleves is announced for Wednesday next. UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Drury Lane, Jan. 2 .- In Richard the Third, King Henry should thus address Tressel.

— but that the whiteness of thy cheek
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy message.

These lines were thus delivered by Mr. Younge -

--- but that the whiteness of thy tongue Is apter than thy cheek to tell thy message.

Macready, as Richard, from his fall till that of the curtain, puffed like a pair of bellows. + I never saw stage illusion more completely or ludicrously destroyed. I must not forget to mention, that on rushing from the couch, after the dream in the "tent scene," this actor's sleeve, till then tight to the arm, was unaccountably torn open from top to bottom, and his shirt-sleeve having shared the same fate, his bare arm was brandished over the orchestra in extraordinary style. Though this has occurred in exactly the same manner on both nights of his performance of Richard, I still hope I am not wrong in mentioning it as an unrehearsed stage effect. If I am wrong, however, I may at least be amused at the exactly differing modes in which our two great actors conceive that mental agony may be best expressed; for Kean, in one of his impassioned speeches as Othello, tears and unpuckers his sleeve (which is gathered up on the shoulder) down to his wrist. Thus, one conceives that the whirlwind of passion is aided by clothing a bare arm, and the other by baring a clothed

Covent Garden, Jan. 9 .- In the third act of Romeo and Juliet occurred the following scene:

Juliet. It was the nightingale, and not the lark—
Nightly she sings on you pomegranate tree.

A woman in a bounct and shawl emerges
from the trees, and proceeds across the
stage: at first leisurely, but anon with
sudden rapidity. The audience hiss.

Juliet. Believe me, love, it was the nightingale.

Romeo. It was the lark—the herald of the morn—
No nightingale. [The audience titter more.

No nightingale. In the scene wherein Juliet drinks the potion, a most curious effect was produced by Miss Kemble's well-known run and fall. She wore on this night a new dress, which, being made very full, so completely caught the air during her run, that when she threw herself down, it was completely inflated, and rising up all round her (or, in other words, not sinking with her), nothing was seen but a head growing out of a large satin balloon or gigantic pumpkin.

In the dirge scene a particularly fine illusion was produced by the giggling of the Misses Cawse, and many others of the sad sisterhood, while mourning on the solemn occasion; and by the stocks, shirt-collars, and dirty boots of

the "bare-necked," "bare-footed" friars.

Mr. Mason, in delivering the speech concerning the apothecary, jumps from the line,

This transposition is worthy of the following, which I heard myself. It was in Shylock's question of Shall I lay perjury upon my soul? &c.
Which, on the occasion I allude to, was thus emphatically

given by Elliston:

Shall I lay surgery upon my poll?

No-not for Venice!

I have an equally clear remembrance of hearing Mrs. Charles Kemble exclaim, as Miss Sterling in the Clandertine Marriage, "She has locked the key, and put the down in her pocket." On both these occasions, of course, audience and actors were alike convulsed with laughter.

† As it is not our usage to alter any thing from the correspondents we accept, or the co-operators whom we trust, we can only, as Editor, asy, respecting this "efect," that it is wonderfully excused by the extraordinary exertion with which Macready sustains this character in so masterly a manner from first to last. There is no part on the stage which, so acted, requires so much physical power. "If I am confused or unintelligible," says Garrick in one of his letters, "Impute it to Richard: what an operation!"—Ed. L. G.

Sharp misery had worn him to the hone.

Noting his penury to myself, I said-

thus cutting out the whole inventory of his effects (more than half-a-dozen lines)—his "bladders," "pots," "seeds," "cakes of roses," my old friend the "alligator stuffed," &c. &c. &c.

Miss Kemble died so very forward, that the illusion of the final picture was of necessity heightened by a man in a green coat and red breeches of the modern day, rushing into the ancient burying-ground of Verona to push out a descending green curtain, lest it should hurt the corpse! As the footman advanced to the very centre of the stage, where the lady was recumbing, the effect was admirable. (A propes of this curtain, the slit and clout mentioned in my last remain in picturesque statu quo).

At the close of the play, Mr. Egerton said—
"Ladies and gentlemen,—To-morrow evening

the juvenile night will take place."

In the fifteenth scene of the pantomime, called "the Nabob's pleasure-grounds," there is a scramble among the characters and some little pigs, which ended on the occasion alluded to, by one of the latter running for refuge into the lowest private stage-box, whereinto, in their efforts to seize it, the clown and the nabob were also precipitated, head over heels, amid shrieks of laughter from all parts of the house.

TABIETTES

Impossible! - In the last No. of the Library of the Fine Arts a curious mistake occurs :. the writer of an article called "Hints to Amateur Artists," speaks of a painter of the name of Cozenss and tells us that, "for several years subsequent to his death, this ingenious artist was afflicted with mental derangement." In this strange situation, for years after his death, he was, it is added, very kindly attended by his friend Dr. Munro! - Vide p. 13.

Burns's Anniversary.—The anniversary of the birth of the great Scottish poet is this year likely to be observed with much éclat; in consequence of the presence of the Ettrick Shepherd in London, and the desire of a number of the friends of Scotland and Scots literature to celebrate the event in an appropriate manner. It is a singular fact, that Hogg's birthday is the same with Burns's-viz. the 25th of Jan. Genius found the one at the plough, and the other at the sheepfold; and both are extraordinary examples of nature triumphing over circumstance. Several of the most popular authors in London are taking an active part in promoting this festival; and though the Scottish nobility and gentry will be among its chief patrons, there can be no doubt but that an ample proportion of English and Irish friends will join them on an occasion which reaches the feelings of all countries. Captain Burns, a son of the bard, is engaged to be of the party; and we most cordially anticipate a day of high convivial and intellectual enjoyment at the Freemason's Tavern, to commemorate the birth of this

Adelphi of Scottish Poets.

A new Bishop. - One of the Parisian journals, in giving an account of the meeting which lately took place at what it calls the "Kings Arms Tavern, Palace Yard," for the purpose of forming a society for the amelioration of the condition of the people of Ireland, states that the motion to that effect was supported by " Bishop Massey-Dawson !"

Literature and Art .- By a paper just issued containing lists of the new books and principal the other day, while his master was reading the engravings published in London during the past paper, when he suddenly stopped, and with an Longitude... 51° 37′ 32″ N. Longitude... 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

year, it appears that the number of new books is about 1100, exclusive of new editions, pamphlets, or periodicals; being 50 less than in the year 1830. The number of engravings is 92 (including 50 portraits); 18 of which are engraved in the line manner, 50 mezzotint, 10 chalk, 5 lithograph, 6 aquatint, and 3 etchings. The number of engravings published in 1830 was 107 (including 49 portraits); viz. 23 in line, 57 mezzotint, 10 chalk, 4 lithograph, and 13 aquatint."—Bent's Mon. Lit. Advertiser, &c.
King's Theatre.—It is now stated that the

mirited lessee of the King's Theatre has completed all his dramatic arrangements, and is to open on this day fortnight. A programme, which has been promulgated, promises great novelty, at least, both in pieces and performers.

Travels in Ithaca. - A traveller who has recently visited a part of Greece, gives some interesting details respecting the isle of Ithaca. formerly the kingdom of Ulysses. Vathe, the capital, is situated in the most picturesque spot, surrounded by an amphitheatre of rocks, which form a small bay sheltered on all sides. The form a small bay shettered on an aloas. The entrance to the bay is so narrow, and the rocks so close together, that it might be taken for a circular lake. The town follows the curve of the foot of the rocks, and extends to the sea, which washes the foundations of the houses. or is kept off by a stone parapet, erected to hinder it from flowing into the principal streets. The very curious antiquities with which the island abounds are the objects which chiefly attract the notice of the traveller. The principal are the palace of Ulysses, near the bay of Aito; the gardens of Laertes, still admired for their fer-tility; the rock of Homer, near the village of Exorii: the fountain of Arethusa. &c. &c.

Journals. - The newspaper price current published by the royal Prussian newspaperoffice at Berlin, contains a list of 667 German 177 French, 72 English, 29 Italian, 28 Dutch, 15 Polish, 11 Russian-German, 6 Danish, 5 Swedish, 3 Hungarian, 2 Bohemian, 1 Spanish, 1 Latin, and 1 modern Greek; in all 1013 newspapers, literary journals, advertisers, and mercantile papers; and to every number a note is added, stating how often the journal is published, of how many sheets it consists, what the postage amounts to, and what is the whole cost. By the publication of this list, which is in every respect very interesting, the Prussian government gives a manifest proof of its desire to encourage the communication and propa-

gation of knowledge.

Dublin Zoological Society. - We were glad to see by the report in our last No., that the Zoological Society here had communicated some of its duplicates to the fellow Society of Dublin, as it will at least redeem it from an anecdote, which afforded a curious idea of the merits of Irish zoology. Our Hibernian brethren are sometimes represented as a little addicted to boasting, and an instance is given of one, speaking of this Institution, who declared, " By my soul, the Dublin Zoological is quite equal to the London, only there are no animal bastes in it yet!"

The New Peers ._. " The King has at length consented to make a numerous batch of peers. said some one the other day at table. destroy the whole body of the peerage," observed another. "I do not think so," remarked a third; " for they will make up in quantity what they want in quality."

_ Mr. . . the artist's Colourable Pun. boy, who has the daily task of preparing his palette for him, was rubbing in the various tints

anxious look said, "Pray, sir, I have heard so much about it, will you have the goodness to tell me what is the Colour o' Morbus ?"

Death.
Wherever I may chance to die. Wherever I may chance to die, I wish my body there to lie. I would be decently interred; All pomp, in my case, is absurd; And needless cost would be unkind And hurful to those left behind. The commonest coffin is enough, The commonest coffin is enough, Covered, if covered, with coarse stuff;—Why should we feed the worm or moth, Whose food is carrion, upon cloth? No handles, ornaments, nor plate, No name, of birth and death no date. No name, of birth and death no date. In churchyard,—not in church,—l'd aleep, Nor want a grave exceeding deep; No vault, of either stone or brick, With cramping-irons at the control of the church with the c No vault, of either stone or brick,
With cramping-irons strong and thick,
Lest, haply, on a future day,
Some rogue should steal my corpse away,
And sell it for the surgeon's knife,—
In death more useful than in life.
Nay, might I not my dear friends grieve,
A legacy I would it leave,
With a positive direction
For anatomical dissection;
My skeleton should be entire,
Kent in an hoguital on wire: My skeleton should be entire,
Kept in an hospital on wire:
So, many wise things might be said
About, that ne'er were in my head;
While learned doctors, then, would teach
Far better than I e'er could preach:— Or --- ofterwards, he carried off in. What I desire, the simplest coffin; Where I shall very soon be rotten, Where I shall very soon be rotten, And quite as soon by most forgotten.

J. H.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. II. Jan. 14, 1832.]

Mr. T. K. Hervey is, we hear, about to reproduce his Gems of Modern Sculpture (of which the first Number only appeared) in a much-improved form. As we spoke very favourably of this design from its earliest specimen, we look forward with pleasure to its continuance, with any alterations its poetical and tasteful author may adopt. The Domestic Manners of the Americans. By Frances

Trollope.

The Member, a characteristic volume of auto-biography, from the pen of John Galt, is expected some six days hence.

days hence.
On the Phenomena of Dreams and other Transient Illusions, by W. C. Dendy.
Mr. Wood is preparing for the press a complete illustration of the Lepidopterous Insects of Great Britain.
A Manual of the History of Philosophy, from the last German edition of Tennemann, by the Rev. Arthur

Johnson.

The Journal of a Tour, in the Years 1820-9, through

The Journal of a Tour, in the Years 1821-9, through Styria, Carniola, and Italy, whilst accompanying the late Sir Humphry Davy, by Dr. Tobbeir.

Keightley's Mythology of Greece and Italy, abridged for the use of the junior classes in schools.

The Cabinet Annual Register, and Historical, Political, &c. Chronicle for the year 1831, is in the press.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Wood on Rail-Roads, 2d edition, 8vo. 18s. bds.—Memoirs of the Wernerian Society, Vol. VI. 8vo. 18s. bds.—Chamber's Scottish Jests, &c., 12mo. 6s. 6d. bds.—Le Talisman, 1833, 12s. morocco.—Lyell's Geology, Vol. II, 8vo. 19s. bds.—Actanda's illustrations of the Vaudois, royal 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth; India proofs, 15s. cloth.—Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels, Prints, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 4d. 4s. hf.-morocco; India proofs, 2 vols. royal 4to. 7l. 7s.; proofs before letters, 10l. 10s.—Cecil's Three Discourses on Practical Subjects, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.—Selection of Fables in French, with interlinear Translation and Notes, by Fenton, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.—The Gospel of St. John in French, by Fenton, 12mo. 4s. cloth.—Rev. H. J. Tayler's Eton Greek Grammar translated into English, 12mo. 4s. bds.—Fenton's French Genders made Easy, 18mo. 6d. sewed; Speaker, 12mo. 4s. cloth.—The Spiritual Gleaner, 18mo. 3s. cloth.—Rev. J. Scott's Narratives of the Plague, 12mo. 3s. 6d. bds.—Observations on the Mussulmanus of India, by Mrs. Meer Hassan Ali, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. bds. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. bds.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

January.	1	Thermometer.			Barometer.			
	5	From	20.	to	30.	29-63	to	29-61
	6					29-58	_	29-42
	7					29-35		29.33
Sunday						29.33	_	29.39
Monday						29.45	_	29:37
Tuesday · ·]	กั					2:1-51	_	29-64
Wednesday	ï					29.73	_	29-61

Wind variable, S.E. and S.W. prevailing. Generally cloudy; rain on the 9th and two following

Rain fallen ·25 of an inch. CHARLES H. ADAMS.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Observations on the Mussulmauns of India, &c. &c. By Mrs. Meer Hassan Ali. 8vo. London, 1832. Parbury and Co. THERE is none of the trade of authorship in this publication. The writer seems to have given Christian faith and herself to a true be-liever in Mahomet; and thus to have had access to many familiar eastern scenes, to which male travellers and historians would aspire at their peril. In these, praised be the petticoat, she is admirable; and therefore, without a word of the well-known tragedy of Hassan and Hosein, and the public observances in memory thereof, we will go at once into the private apartment of the less obvious disciples of the She-ah Mahometans.

" The ladies celebrate the returning season of Mahurrum with as much spirit and zeal as the confinement in which they exist can possibly admit of. There are but few, and those chiefly princesses, who have emaum-baarahs at command within the boundary of the zeenahnah: the largest and best apartment in their establishment is therefore selected for the purpose of an emaum-baarah, into which none but females are admitted, excepting the husband, father, son, or brother of the lady, who, having on this occasion full liberty to invite her female acquaintance, those who are her nearest male relatives even are not admitted until previous notice is given, in order that the female guests may secrete themselves from the sight of these relatives of their hostess. In commemorating this remarkable event in Mussulmaun history, the expressions of grief manifested by the ladies are far greater, and appear to me more lasting, than with the other sex; indeed, I never could have given credit to the extent of their bewailings, without witnessing, as I have done for many years, the season for tears and profound grief return with the month of Ma-In sorrowing for the martyred emaums, they seem to forget their private griefs: the bereavement of a beloved object even is almost overlooked in the dutiful remembrance of Hasan and Hosein at this period; and I have had opportunities of observing this triumph of religious feeling in women who are remarkable for their affectionate attachment to their children, husbands, and parents. They tell me, 'We must not indulge selfish sorrows of our own, whilst the prophet's family alone have a right to our tears.' The religious zeal of these people is evinced, likewise, in a stern, systematic line of privations during the period of Mahurrum. No one is obliged by any law or command: it is voluntary abstinence on the part of each individual: they impose it on themselves, out of pure pity and respect for their emaums' well-remembered sufferings. Every thing which constitutes comfort, luxury, or even convenience, at other times, on these occasions are rigidly laid aside. The pallungh and the charpoy, (the two descriptions of bedsteads in general use), on which scriptions of bedsteads in general use), on which about the person; the coloured pyjasmahs and cine, to go from home, to give away or secept the females love to lounge for some hours in deputtahs are removed, with every other article a gift, or any other action which hamses reason

standings, and, in lieu of this comfort, they take their rest on a common date mat, on the floor. The musnud, and all its cushioned luxuries, give place, on this occasion, to the simply matted floor. The indulgence in choice dainties, at other times so necessary to their happiness, is now foregone, and their meal limited, throughout Mahurrum, to the coarsest food, such as barley-bread, rice and peas boiled together (called kutcher), without even the usual additions to make it palatable ketcherie, as ghee, salt, pepper, and spices; these ingredients being considered by the zealous females too indulgent and luxurious for humble mourners during Mahurrum. The pawn leaf, another luxury of no small moment to Asiatic tastes, is now banished for the ten days' mourning. A very poor substitute has been adopted, in the mixture described at the gentleman's assembly; it is called goattur. The truth is, their health would suffer from any long disuse of tobaccoleaf, lime, and a bitter gum, which are in general use with the pawn. The latter is of a ral use with the pawn. warm aromatic nature, and imparts a fine flavour to the other ingredients; but as it is considered a great indulgence to eat pawn, they abstain from it altogether during Mahurrum. The mixture, they say, is only allowed for health's sake. When visitors call on the Mussulmaun ladies at Mahurrum, the guattur is presented on trays, accompanied by bags neatly embroidered in silver and gold, of many different shapes and patterns, mostly their own work and invention: they are called buttooah and jhaumdanies. The variety of ornaments, which constitute the great delight of all classes of females in India, are entirely laid aside, from the first hour of Mahurrum until the period for mourning concludes. I never heard of any people so thoroughly attached to orna-ments as the females of India are generally. They are indulged in this foible—pardonable it may be-by their husbands and parents. The wealthiness of a family may often be judged by a single glance at the principal lady of the zeenahnah, who seldom omits doing honour to her husband by a full display of the precious metals, with a great variety of gems or jewels, on ordinary occasions. The men, of all ranks, are proud of their wives' finery; even the poorest hold in derision all ornament that is not composed of sterling metal, of which they seem excellent judges. The massy chains of gold or silver, the solid bangles for the arms and ancles, the nut (nose-ring) of gold wire, on which is strung a ruby between two pearls, worn only by married women; the joshun (armlet), of silver or gold, often set with precious stones; the many rings for the fingers, thumbs, and toes, form the daily dress of a lady. But I must not digress further. These are all removed from the person as soon as the moon is seen, when the first day of Mahurrum commences; the hair is unloosed from its usual confinement, and allowed to flow in disorder Begum, to eat, to drink, to sleep, to take medi-

the day and night, are removed from their of their usual costume, for a suit that, with them, constitutes mourning. Some choose black, others gray, slate, or green, and the widow wears white from the day her husband dies. A widow never alters her style of dress; neither does she wear a single ornament during her widowhood, which generally lasts with her life. I never heard of one single instance, during my twelve years' residence amongst them, of a widow marrying again. They have no law to prohibit it; and I have known some ladies, whose affianced husbands died before the marriage was concluded, who preferred a life of solitude and prayer, although many other over-tures were made. Many of the rigidly zealous among the females mortify themselves by wearing their suit of mourning during the ten days, without changing. The dress is worn next the skin, and, in very warm weather, must be comfortless after the first day: but so it is; and so many are the varieties of selfinflicted privations at this period, that my letter might be filled with the observations I have made. I cannot, however, omit to mention my old woman-servant (ayah), whose mode of abstinence, in remembrance of Hosein, is rigidly severe. My influence does not prevail in dissuading her, although I fear the consequences to her health will be seriously felt if she persist in the fulfilment of her self-imposed trial. This poor old creature resolves on not allowing one drop of water, or any liquid, to pass her lips during the ten days' mourning; as she says, her emaum, Hosein, and his family, suffered from thirst at Kraabaallah, why should such a creature as she is be indulged with water? This shews the temper of the people generally; my ayah is a very ignorant old woman, yet she respects her emaum's memory."

The whole account of these Mahometan ceremonies is interesting, though the processions, &c. are less curious than the female interior observances. The annexed paints an effect of the superstition.

"The Najoomee are men generally with some learning, who, for their supposed skill in astrology, have, in all ages since Mahumud's death, been more or less courted and venerated by the Mussulmaun people ;-I should say, with those who have not the fear of God stronger in their hearts than the love of the world and its vanities; -the really religious people discountenance the whole system and pretended art of the astrologer. It is wonderful the influence a Najoom acquires in the houses of many great men in India;—wher-ever one of these idlers is entertained, he is the oracle to be consulted on all occasions, whether the required solution be of the utmost importance, or the merest trifling subject. I know those who submit, with a childlike docility, to the Najoom's opinion, when their better reason, if allowed to sway, would decide against the astrologer's prediction. If Najoom says it is not proper for Nuwanb Schib, or his

is the best guide to decide upon, Najoom has said it, and Najoom must be right. Najoom can make peace or war, in the family he overrules, at his pleasure; and many are the houses divided against themselves by the wicked influence of a bad man, thus exercising his crafty wiles over the weakness of his credulous master."

Connected with the foregoing, though of a musical tenour.

"Amongst the many varieties of native musical instruments I have seen in India, the kettle-drum is the most simple and singular, which I will take the liberty of describing :way, and very similar in shape to those of the Royal Horse Guards. A globe of the common size, divided into exact halves, would be about the dimension and shape of a pair of Indian manufacture; the parchment is strained over the open mouth, with a thin hoop to fix it firm; the slightest pressure with the fingers on this hoop draws it into tune. The simplicity of this accompaniment to the human voice, when touched by the fingers, very much in the way Europeans use the tambourine, is only to be appreciated by those who have been long acquainted with the sound. The only time when it is beaten with sticks is when used as dunkahs, before the king and queen, on their appearing in public—a sort of alarum to warn obstructing hackeries, or carriages, to move out of the way. I have occasionally observed a singular mode of imitating the sound of cavalry going over hard ground, adopted in the processions of great men on the tenth of Mahurrum; the contrivance is called chuckee, and composed of ebony, or some equally hard wood, the shape and size of a pocket globe, divided into halves; each person, having the pair, beats them with a particular tact on the flat surface, so as to produce the desired sound of horses galloping: and where from fifty to a hundred men, or more, are engaged in this performance, the resemblance may be easily couceived."

Another Mahometan picture has some new traits.

"When a death occurs in a Mussulmaun family, the survivor provides dinners on the third, seventh, and fortieth days succeeding, in memory of the deceased person; these dinners are sent in trays to the immediate relatives and friends of the party,-on which sacred occasion all the poor and the beggars are sought to share the rich food provided. The like customs are observed for Hosein every year. The third day offering is chiefly composed of sugar, ghee, and flour, and called meettah; it is of the consistence of our rice-puddings; and, whether the dainty is sent to a king or a beggar, there is but one style in the presentationall is served in the common brown earthen dish, in imitation of the humility of Hosein and his family, who seldom used any other in their domestic circle. The dishes of meettah are accompanied with the many varieties of bread common to Hindoostaun, without leaven, as sheah-maul, bacherkaunie, chapaatie, &c.; the first two have milk and ghee mixed with the flour, and nearly resemble our pie-crust. I must here stay to remark one custom I have observed amongst natives-they never cook food whilst a dead body remains in the house: as soon as it is known amongst a circle of friends that a person is dead, ready-dressed dinners are forwarded to the house for themno one fancying he is conferring a kindness, but fulfilling a duty. The third day after the teeth have not yet been introduced into conversation, shrewd in their remarks, and accomplishment of the Mahurrum ceremomies native families, nor is it ever likely they will, their language is both correct and refined.

off, and preparations commence at an early hour in the morning for bathing and replacing the banished ornaments. Abstinence and privation being no longer deemed meritorious by the Mussulmauns, the pawn-the dear delightful pawn, which constitutes the greatest possible luxury to the natives—pours in from the bazaar, to gladden the eye and rejoice the they are the most particular people living in heart of all classes, who after this temporary this respect, as they never eat or drink without self-denial enjoy the luxury with increased zest. Again the missee (a preparation of antimony) is applied to the lips, the gums, and occasion-It is of well-baked earth, moulded in the usual ally to the teeth of every married lady, who branch of a tree or shrub-as the pomegranate, emulate each other in the rich black produced; the neem, babool, &c. The fresh-broken twig such is the difference of taste as regards beauty is bruised and made pliant at the extremity, females of Hindoostaun nature is defaced by with this the men preserve the enamelled-lookis penciled afresh with prepared black, called kaarjil; the chief ingredient in this prepara-tion is lamp-black. The eyebrow is well exa-nuity. mined for fear an ill-shaped hair should impair the symmetry of that arch esteemed a beauty in every clime, though all do not, perhaps, exercise an equal care with eastern dames to preserve order in its growth. The mayndhie is again applied to the hands and feet which restores the bright red hue deemed so becoming and healthy. The nose once more is destined to receive the nutt (ring) which designates the married lady; this ring, I have before mentioned, is of gold wire, the pearls and ruby between them are of great value, and I have seen many ladies wear the nutt as large in circumference as the bangle on her wrist, though of course much lighter; it is often worn so large, that at meals they are obliged to hold it apart from the face with the left hand whilst conveying food to the mouth with the other. This nutt, however, from ancient custom, is indispensable with married women; and though they may find it disagreeable and inconvenient, it cannot possibly be removed, except for Mahurrum, from the day of their marriage until their death or widowhood, without infringing on the originality of their customs, in adhering The ears to which they take so much pride. of the females are pierced in many places; the gold or silver rings return to their several stations after Mahurrum, forming a broad fringe of the precious metals on each side the head; but when they dress for great events-as paying visits or receiving company - these give place to strings of pearls and emeralds, which fall in rows from the upper part of the ear to the shoulder, in a graceful, elegant style. My ayah, a very plain old woman, has no less than ten silver rings in one ear and nine in the other, each of them having pendant ornaments; indeed, her ears are literally fringed with silver. After the hair has undergone all the ceremonies of washing, drying, and anointing with the sweet jasmine oil of India, it is drawn with great precision from the forehead to the back, where it is twisted into a queue which generally reaches below the waist; the ends are finished with strips of red silk and silver ribands entwined with the hair, and terminating with a good-sized rosette. The hair is jet black, without a single variation of tinge, and luxuriantly long and thick, and thus dressed remains for the week-about the usual interval between their laborious process of bathing; nor can they conceive the comfort other people find in frequent brushing and combing the hair. Brushes for the head and gifted with good sense and politeness, foud of the teeth have not yet been introduced into conversation, shrewd in their remarks, and

is a busy time with the inmates of zeenahnahs, | unless some other material than pigs' bristles when generally the mourning garb is thrown can be rendered available by the manufacturers for the present purposes of brushes. The swine is altogether considered abominable to Mussulmauns; and such is their detestation of the unclean animal, that the most angry epithet from a master to a slave would be to call him 'seur!' (swine). It must not, however, be supposed that the natives neglect their teeth; washing their mouths before and after meals; and as a substitute for our tooth-brush, they make a new one every day from the tender where we admire the coral hue, with the after the bark or rind is stripped from it, and the application of black dye. The eyelid also ing white teeth which excite the admiration of strangers, and which, though often envied, I

> "The ladies never wear stockings, and only cover the feet with shoes when pacing across their court-yard, which bounds their view and their walks. Nevertheless, there is a fashion and taste about the ladies' shoes, which is productive of much emulation in zeenahnah life; they are splendidly worked in many patterns, with gold and silver spangles, variously-coloured small seed beads and embroidery - the whole one mass of glittering metal; they are made with sharp points curling upwards, some nearly reaching half way to the knees, and always worn down at the heel, as dressing slippers; the least costly, for their every-day wear, are of gold embroidery on velvet; the less opulent condescend to wear tinsel work; and the meanest servants yellow or red cloth with silver binding. The same style of shoes are worn by the males as by the females; I have seen some young men with green shagreen slippers for the rainy season; these are made with a high heel, and look unseemly. The fashion of shoes varies with the times in this country, as well as in others; sometimes it is genteel to have small points to the shoes; at another, the points are long and much curled; but they still retain the preference for pointed shoes, what-ever be the fashion adopted. The greatest novelty in the way of shoes, which came under my observation in India, was a pair of silver embroidery, small pointed, and very neatly made: on the points and round the instep small silver bells were fastened, which produced harmony with every step, varied by the quick or more gentle paces of the wearer; these were a present to me from a lady of distinction in Oude. Upon visiting this lady on one occasion, my black silk slippers, which I had left at the entrance (as is the custom here), had most likely attracted the curiosity of the Begum's slaves, for when that lady attended me to the threshold, they could no where be found; and I was in danger of being obliged to soil my stockings by walking shoeless to my palkie, across the court-yard. In this dilemma the lady proffered me the pair here described; I was much amused with the novelty of the exchange, upon stepping into the musical shoes, which, however they may be prized by native ladies, did not exactly suit my style of dress, nor convenience in walking, although I must always remember the Begum's attention with gratitude. The ladies' society is by no means insipid or without interest; they are naturally

This, at first, was an enigma to me, considering that their lives are spent in seclusion, and that their education was not conducted on European principles; the mystery, however, has passed away upon an intimate acquaintance with the domestic habits of the people. The men with whom genteel women converse are generally well educated, and from the naturally inquisitive disposition of the females. not a word escapes the lips of a father, husband, or brother, without an inquiry as to its meaning, which having once ascertained, is never forgotten, because their attention is not diverted by a variety of pursuits, or vain amusements. The women look up to the opinions of their male relatives with the same respect as children of other climes are accustomed to regard their tutor or governess, considering every word pronounced as worthy of imitation, and every sentiment expressed as a guide to their own. Thus the habit of speaking correctly is so familiar to the females of Mussulmann society, that even women servants, long accustomed to serve in zeenahnahs, may be readily distinguished by their language from the same class of people in attendance on European ladies."

We trust our readers will be (as we have been) attracted by these portions of a very attractive work, to which we shall turn with a weekly alacrity.

Sir Ralph Esher; or, Adventures of a Gentleman of the Court of Charles II. 3 vols. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

WE candidly confess, we are willing to say as little as possible about Sir Ralph Esher. know that praise undeserved is satire, not service; and we do not think that any opinion of ours could persuade the public that the intricate and wire-drawn parrative of Sir Ralph Esher is an interesting story, or that it embodies aught of the wit and gaiety supposed to belong to the time in which the scene is laid. We think that Mr. Leigh Hunt's forte lies rather in the simple and the pathetic; and the following episode of the plague is in his best

style.

"A young merchant in the city was seized with the symptoms of the disorder, just as the day had been fixed which was to unite him with his mistress. Some difficulties had been thrown in the way of the union by a crabbed guardian; and many hours had not elapsed from their removal, and every thing been settled (which the lover hastened to see done with the greatest it. In vain he spoke as loudly as he could, and impatience), when the terrible spots appeared that were to cut him off from communion with the uninfected. It is supposed, that the obstacles in the first instance, and the hurry afterwards, threw his blood into a ferment, which exasperated the attack. He wished to make light of the matter, and to go about his ordinary concerns; but the strangeness of his sensations, and the thought of the peril that he might bring to his mistress, soon made him give up this pretension. He said, that his horror at first inclined him to cry aloud, to tear his hair, and dash himself against the wall of the room; but the thoughts of her again controlled him, and he resolved to go through every thing as patiently as might be, lest he should add to his chances of losing her. He sent her a message to that effect, bidding her be of good heart; and then, in a passion of tears, which he resolved should be his last, but which, he said, seemed to give him a wonderful kind of humble support, betook himself to his dear servant, and your nurse.' Their eyes

him; but as he did not sleep, and the good that 'they should at all events live there.' woman, observing him tranquil, slept a great deal, he thought next day he might as well rise and go into the garden for a little air. The garden, though in the city, was a very pretty one, and as it abutted on some grounds, belonging on one side to a church, and on the other to a field where they shot at butts, was removed both from sight and noise, and might be called even solitary. He found himself alarmingly weak; and the air, instead of relieving, seemed to bring the weight of an oven with it; but there was grass and roses; and he thought it would add to the grace of his memory with her he loved, if he died in so sweet a spot, rather than in the house. Besides, he could not bear to think of dving in what, he hoped, would have been his bridal bed. These reflections made him again shed tears in spite of himself, and he lay down on a bench under a tree, wishing he could melt away in that tender despair. The young gentleman guessed that he had lain in this way a good hour, during which he had a sleep that a little refreshed him, when he heard himself called by his name. He thought it was the nurse, and looked towards the house, but saw nobody. The name was repeated twice, the last time with the addition of an epithet of tenderness, which he knew could come from no such person. His heart began to beat; and his ear guiding him truly to the voice, which he now recognised, he saw, on the top of the wall nearly opposite him, and under a tree which overhung it from the outside, his beloved mistress, holding with one hand on a bough, and with the other supporting herself in the posture of one who intended to come down. 'Oh, Richard!' said she, 'what a blessing to find you here, and nobody to hinder me! I have cheated them. and slunk away - my love! my life!' Our lover said, these last little words had a wonderful effect on him. With all her tenderness, his betrothed bride had never yet indulged it so far as to utter such 'conjugal' words (that was his phrase). He said, they seemed to give her a right to join him; and they filled him with such love and gratitude, that the very languor of his illness became confounded with a bewitching pleasure. He confessed, that the dread of her being infected, though it still recurred to him, was much fainter than before. However, he the more thought it was his duty to urge it, and did so. But the lady had no such dread. She had come on purpose to brave rose up and began to drag his steps towards her; in vain he made signs to her not to descend. 'Dearest Richard,' said she, 'if you cannot help me down, it is but an easy jump, and do you think any thing will induce me to go back? I am come to nurse you, and make you happy.' 'You will die,' said the lover in a faint voice, now arrived within hearing, and still making signs of refusal. 'Oh no: Heaven will bless us,' cried she: 'I will not go back, mark me; I will not indeed; I cannot, much less now I have seen you, and in that sick gown. But I see you cannot help me down. You are unable. Therefore I come.' With these words she made the jump, and the next minute was supporting him in her arms. put her arms round him, and took his repelling hand into hers, and, raising herself, kissed him on the mouth, saying, ' Now I belong to you. Let me seat you on the bench, and get you some drink. I am your wife now, and your

Not being able to reach the bench, he sat down in a thicket of roses. The young lady went to get him some drink, and returned with the news that she had waked the astonished nurse, and sent her to tell her guardian where she was. Nobody expected him to venture to come and fetch her, and he did not. He told the gentleman who had these particulars from him, that this behaviour of his betrothed bride, put him in a state so new and transporting, that he conceived an alteration of his blood must have taken place very speedily after her return from the house; for though he could hardly bear his delight, he began manifestly to get better within an hour afterwards. The lady never received the infection. Their friends said she would. and that two would die instead of one. The physician prophesied otherwise. Neither the lover nor his mistress, however, would quit their retreat, till all doubt of the possibility of infecting others was more than done away. In the course of six weeks they were man and wife; and my acquaintance told me, not as many days ago, that they were still living, and

a pattern of love and esteem." We now gladly turn from the book to its author, of whom we are fain to speak a kind word. Mr. Leigh Hunt is a man whose time and whose talents have for a length of years been devoted to the public: in whatever light his opinions may be viewed, no one can deny that they were steadfastly maintained through good and evil report. He is (though, as a whole, we dislike the school) the writer of some most sweet and graceful poetry, which has given pleasure to very many; his essays are often delightful; and the Tatler, a little daily paper he now edits, contains clever dramatic criticisms. We believe, too, that Mr. Leigh Hunt is not in flourishing circumstances - literature is a very precarious lottery; and surely one who has so earnestly pursued it, both as a pleasure and a profession, deserves something from the memory of the public. What is the business of every one, is too often the business of none; but we must venture to express a hope, that an age which prides itself on its appreciation and ready reward of talent, will not allow a gifted and an amiable man to discover that its gratitude is passive, not active.

Time's Telescope for 1832; or, a complete Guide to the Almanao. 12mo. pp. 388. London, Sherwood and Co.

THREE weeks after Christmas, and we have only been able to tell our readers, in a note, how very clever and excellent a publication is again presented to them, under the annual title of Time's Telescope, enriched by Mr. Rennie's Notes of a Naturalist, containing much intelligence in a very entertaining form; and the astronomical portion from the pen of Mr. J. T. Barker-one of the most industrious and successful observers of the heavens in the present day; - sufficient to stamp this book with a high degree of interest. The latter contains a guide to the heavens, which no youthful astronomer should be without, and which even those advanced in the science might read with pleasure, and find useful for reference. The astronomical division of the volume also concentrates the celestial occurrences of 1832, the particulars of which here combined, are otherwise inaccessible without a reference to the British, French, and German ephemerides.

Independently of the great merits which we prayers, and so to his bed. He was soon left were filled with tears, and the lover could only have just pointed out, we ought to mention the alone with none but an old nurse to attend lift his head towards heaven, as much as to say, Almanac as extremely correct and satisfactory; have just pointed out, we ought to mention the

Repository) very much the reverse: neither has the publisher spared any cost upon the embellishments; and, with a few miscellaneous extracts as a sample of the whole, we can as justly as cordially speak of the volume as one emiand interesting to all ages. The following is striking-we might say sublime :-

"To acquire a correct idea of magnitude, we must ascend some elevation, from whence a horizon; here would be displayed an extent of forming a circle eighty miles in diameter, consequently one hundred and fifty in circumference, and an area of five thousand square miles. This, then, would be one of the largest objects that the eye could grasp at one time; but, large as it is, it would require forty thousand such prospects to constitute the whole surface of the earth; but this is comparatively nothing; for one of those glittering points which ornament the celestial canopy (Jupiter), is fourteen thousand times larger than the earth, and the sun 1,384,480 times larger than our terrestrial globe! Here, then, the imagination begins to be overpowered at an early step of the comparison; for there are, it is probable, an hundred million of such bodies as the sun within the scope of modern instruments, each individual of which may be as vast as our solar orb; and if all of these were congregated into one mass, it would probably be but as nothing when compared with the material creation that lies beyond the reach of human research.

"Intimately connected with the idea of magnitude is that of space-space, the theatre of astronomical science. When the midnight sky is refined by frost, the deep azure canopy is seen to be thronged with glittering points, which we call stars. It is admitted that these are at an immense distance; for were we to travel in the direction towards which they lie, they would not increase their apparent magnitude, which is the case with those objects which we approach on the earth's surface. The diameter of the earth, therefore, is too small a scale with which to measure their distances; the diameter of the earth's orbit also fails in accomplishing the desired object. This amazing length of line (190 millions of miles) fails to increase or diminish their visual angle, or alter their relative positions to each other. Without availing ourselves of every step which reason and science afford, it will be readily admitted that space lies far beyond where the faintest star-beam may be supposed to indicate the verge of creation. To aid, however, the contemplation, the nature of extension may be considered-mere extension; the distance of two bodies from each other; the path along which a body moves; but the path described by a moving body in a right line, has only length; space has also breadth and thickness, which latter may be called a solid space; keeping the mind intent on the figure thus supposed, let it be conceived, if possible, of an infinite extension in the three dimensions: of the infinite flowing of a line each way: an infinite extension of a superficies; an infinite radiation of a cube; but the mind falters in attempting to fathom this profound abyss. Let there be described the largest circle that imagination can conceive, and a tangent be drawn to this vast circle, and extended till the powers

which we are the more inclined to notice, from | bounded, and thought invigorated may renew finding our usual pocket-book (Peacock's Polite the task; but millions and millions of years may the swiftest wing urge on its vigorous unwearied flight in one direction,-it may ascend, descend, and describe a course, making all pos sible angles with its previous directions, and still be as distant from a boundary as at the nently calculated to be beneficial to the young, first. Two bodies might travel millions of ages with exceeding velocity towards each other, and in the same right line, and never meet. Words and numbers fail, or we might call in the aid of the ages that have rolled on prospect might be obtained of an uninterrupted to the present moment, and those which the vast ocean of futurity contains, and assist the view, stretching forty miles in every direction, ideal flight with the swiftness of sun-beams or of seraphs; but no human fancy can summon up an adequate conception to rove through this mighty abyss, where, above, beneath, around, all is interminable ocean, shoreless, bottomless:

At once it quite ingulfs all human thought; 'Tis comprehension's absolute defeat!

This wondrous space is replenished with rolling orbs of diversified forms, magnitudes, and constitutions. Is it not more easy to conceive that these glorious bodies are infinite in their number, and interminably dispersed over the fields of space, than that they are placed in a void which bounds the amplitude of creation? Let it, however, be supposed that there is a termination, and that a circle can be described and generated which would include the whole of material existence; and that this spherical universe is as vast as the imagination can grasp by either numbers or geometry—let the rein of fancy be given to the most vigorous mind in calculating the sum total of these suns, firmaments of suns, systems of systems of sunslet the toil of computation be renewed year after year, with the aid of the whole human race, and a continuation of the task be left as a legacy to posterity, to estimate the grand amount. this imaginary calculation of the suns of the universe, it should be borne in mind that all are arranged in clusters; and that each cluster is as distant from each other in the same proportion as two individual stars in a cluster may be from one another. The system of fixed stars to which our sun belongs is the Via Lactea, the extent of which is at least nine hundred times the distance of the nearest fixed star from our central orb-so distant is the extreme boundary of our cluster or nebula, that the light of a star, placed at its farthest verge, though it travel with the velocity of twelve millions of miles every minute, would take up three thousand years to reach the earth! The telescope has discovered thousands of these clusters of stars; from those that are distinctly seen and of considerable extent, to those that are barely visible under the most favourable circumstances of atmosphere, and with the most powerful instruments. In estimating the number contained in this limited universe, when ages had rolled over ages, it is evident a boundary would be approximated; for on the principle that matter is not infinitely extended, the task of numeration would at length be terminated, even though in an eternity of time, if the phrase may be admitted; numbers could be applied to denote the aggregate. On the conclusion of the task, this stupendous fact would be evident, that this spherical universe of suns and systems, limited in number, would bear no proportion to the vast void which would surround it-a void, compared with which the fair fields of creation would be an atom; and from some distant point of space the whole of the vast assemblage would sink into the dim twinkling of a solitary star! But there is a consideration

probable that matter is infinitely extended; for were the universe limited, the surrounding void would have no action on the bodies it environed; these would then exert all their gravitating force on each other; those systems on the confines of creation would be less acted upon in one direction than another, without any attractive influence to keep them in their position. In the other direction, these exterior systems would be most powerfully acted upon by the interior, which action would ultimately draw them towards the centre with accelerated velocity, till the whole would ultimately rush together and form one immense mass of matter. But when we admit that suns, and systems of suns, are continued without end, we see a counterbalance of this action, an equilibrium preserved, and the mind seems to be relieved from a species of horror.

If 'tis an error, 'tis an error sprung
From noble root, high thought of the Most High.
But wherefore error? who can prove it such?
He that can set Omnipotence a bound.
Can man conceive beyond what God can do?
Nothing but quite impossible is hard.
He summons into being with like ease
A whole creation and a single grain;
Strekk is the word, a thousand worlds are board. A thousand worlds there's space for millions more!

And in what space can his great flat fall? Darts not his glory a still brighter ray The less is left to Chaos?

These bodies, vast in magnitude, infinite in number, and the tenants of space, are in rapid motion; but what imagination can possibly conceive of that power which impels the movement? An idea may be acquired of this rapid motion by a reference to familiar objects-the velocity of a ship impelled by the wind, particularly if urged over the rolling billows by a furious tempest; the swiftness of a bird winging its flight through the air, especially if pursued by an eagle; the motion of a ball projected from a cannon, which, in some cases, is at the rate of 800 miles in an hour. But these are creeping things: Saturn, one of the most tardy in its course of any of the planets—a globe 900 times larger than the earth, is impelled at the rate of 22,000 miles in an hour, carrying with him a system of stupendous rings, and seven moons larger than the earth's satellite. Jupiter, whose vast circumference would comprise within it a thousand such globes as the one we inhabit, moves at the rate of 29,000 miles in an hour. This earth is urged forward at the rate of 68,000 miles in an hour; and Mercury still faster, being 107,000 miles in the same time: but even these motions are slow when compared with that of the comet of 1680, which went half round the sun in ten hours and a half, and its tail (at least an hundred millions of miles in length) turning round in the same time, keeping nearly in the direction opposite to the sun; the velocity of this comet, at this part of its orbit (its perihelion), was 880,000 miles in an hour; and so closely did it approach the sun, that supposing the centrifugal or projectile force to have been annihilated at this point of its course, it would have fallen into the sun in less than three minutes! In the sphere of the fixed stars there is reason to believe that bodies are in motion, whose velocities are proportionably greater than any in the planetary system. One of the double stars completes its revolution in fifty-seven years; in estimating the orbit described by a lesser sun about a greater, it will not be necessary to suppose (though probably it is the case) that the two bodies are as remote from each other as the nearest fixed star is from our sun, namely, twenty billions of miles: were it even admitted of the mind languish. Do we approximate a of a solitary star! But there is a consideration that the line of separation between them was boundary? that which bounds must itself be connected with this subject which renders it only a twentieth part of this distance, the re-

12,000,000 miles in an hour. This motion, observed among many of the fixed stars, confirms the belief that our sun, with its bright retinue of comets, planets, and satellites, is moving forwards through space with a velocity past conjecture. It is therefore probable that the solar system will never, in the course of its most protracted duration, ever revisit any part of the same curve or line it has moved over since the creation."

Of the double stars we have a good précis: we select a small part.

"Sir William Herschel has shewn that no two insulated stars can appear double to us, and that there are very many chances against the supposition that the great number of double stars which he has discovered should only appear to be double in consequence of the one being situated at a great distance behind the other, and out of the sphere of its attraction. Hence he concludes, that as casual situations will not account for the numerous phenomena of double stars, their existence must be owing to their mutual gravitation. This celebrated astronomer observed this double star (Castor) from the year 1778 to the year 1803, and could never perceive any variation in the distance of the two stars of which it is composed, which was invariably 17 of the diameter of the large one; in the angle of position, however, a remarkable change had taken place. In the mark, that the term ought to be exploded year 1779, November the 5th, the smaller star altogether from vegetable chemistry, since it was north of the larger one, and preceding it, in its diurnal motion, 32° 47'; on March 27, 1803, it had diminished to 10° 53', which was a decrease of 21° 54' in the space of 23 years and 142 days. From the measures of this angle, taken at intermediate times, it appeared that the angle of position had under-gone an irregular and gradual diminution. In the year 1759, Dr. Bradley had observed that larly, curious and interesting: the two horrors tor was, at all times of the year, parallel to the are assured are not to hurt usline joining Castor and Pollux; and Dr. Maskelyne had verified this result in 1760 and 1761. By this observation, Sir William Hers. chel obtained an addition of twenty years to the period, and thus found that the angle of position must then have been 56° 32' N. preceding. Hence, in the space of 43 years 142 days, the angle of position had diminished 45° 39'. From the regularity of its decrease, it is highly probable that the orbits in which the two stars move round their common centre of gravity, are nearly circular, and at right angles to the line in which we see them; and at the time of a whole apparent revolution of the small star round Castor will be 342 years and 2 months in a retrograde direction."

We do not say from the sublime to the ridiculous, but from the heavens to the earthfrom astronomy to natural history, (and without, on this occasion, questioning Mr. Rennie's theories). We choose a paragraph merely for its whim or truth, as it may be:

" Cat which caught Swallows on the Wing. We have frequently remarked the surprising rapidity with which beasts of prey pounce upon their victims; but the most striking instance which we recollect of this, was that of a cat who caught swallows on the wing. It was in the spring, when insects, in consequence of the cold, fly low, and of course the swallows are forced to hawk for their prey by skimming the surface of the ground. The wily cat, taking advantage of this, stretches herself upon a sunny grass-plot, with her legs extended as if she

zing and tickling. The simple swallows, dreaming of no harm, and thinking they can here make a good meal, dip down from the barren air,-dart with open bill upon the flies; when puss, perceiving her prey within reach, makes a spring like a flash of lightning, and strikes down with her paw the poor thoughtless swallow. The best marksmen know how difficult it is to shoot a swallow on the wing; but the cat found her patience, cunning, and rapidity well rewarded by her unerring success whenever a swallow ventured within her reach."

" Sap of the Rose-tree. - From a plant of Rosa rubiflora at Hammersmith, with a stem 31 feet high, and 21 inches in diameter, when deprived of its branches, and the head sawed off, 29th July, thirty-one ounces of sap flowed in about a week, which, together with loss by evaporation, probably exceeded three pints. Chemical analysis gave the following ingredients:

2-9 grains. 1-097 Oxalate of lime Acetate of lime Acetate of potass Gum and extractive Sugar ! soluble in alcohol 0.353

7.25 R. Adams, in Brande's Jou

With respect to what Mr. Adams chooses to call extractive, I may be permitted to redoes not, like the terms gum, acid, or alkali, convey any distinct meaning, nor apply to a definite class of substances. The recent brilliant discoveries in vegetable chemistry ought

to put an end to this vague phraseology."

Reverting to the astronomy, we shall finish the line joining the two stars which form Cas- of the present year, Encke's and Biela's, we

GARRICK CORRESPONDENCE: [Third Notice: Conclusion.]

Some of the correspondence relating to the poet Churchill possesses not only a personal, but literary and theatrical interest.

" Mr. Garrick to Mr. Lloyd.

" Hampton, Friday.

"Dear sir,-Whenever I am happy in the acquaintance of a man of genius and letters, l never let any mean, ill-grounded suspicions creep into my mind to disturb that happiness. Whatever he says, I am inclined and bound to believe; and therefore I must desire you not to vex yourself with unnecessary delicacy upon my account. I see and read so much of Mr. Churchill's spirit, without having the pleasure of his acquaintance, that I am persuaded that his genius disdains any direction, and that resolutions once taken by him will withstand the warmest importunity of his friends. At the first reading of his 'Apology,' I was so charmed and raised with the power of his writing, that I really forgot that I was delighted when I ought to have been alarmed. This puts me in mind of the Highland officer, who was so warmed and elevated by the heat of the battle, that he had forgot, till he was reminded by the smarting, that he had received no less than eleven wounds in different parts of his body. All I have to say, or will say, upon the occasion, is this:—if Mr. Churchill has attacked his pasteboard majesty of Drury Lane from re-

volving star would then move at the rate of patient as my uncle Toby, to endure their buz- | me merely because I am the Punch of the puppet-show, I shall not turn my back upon him, and salute him in Punch's fashion, but make myself easy with this thought_that my situation made the attack necessary, and that it would have been a pity that so much strong, high-coloured poetry should have been thrown away, either in justice or in friendship to so insignificant a person as myself. In his 'Rosciad' he raised me too high; in his 'Apology' he may have sunk me too low: he has done as his Israelites did, made an idol of a calf, and now the idol dwindles to a calf again! He has thought fit, a few weeks ago, to declare me the best actor of my time (which, by the by, is no great compliment, if there is as much truth as wit in his 'Apology'); and I will shew the superiority I have over my brethren upon this occasion, by seeming at least that I am not dissatisfied, and appear, as I once saw a poor soldier on the parade, who was acting a pleasantry of countenance, while his back was most wofully striped with the cat-o'-nine-tails. To be a little serious: you mentioned to me some time ago, that Mr. Churchill was displeased with me_you must have known whether justly or not:—if the first, you should certainly have opened your heart to me and have heard my apology; if the last, you should, as a common friend to both, have vindicated me, and then I might have escaped his 'Apology :' but, be it this, or that, or the other, I am still his great admirer, and, dear sir, your sincere friend and D. GARRICK. most humble servant,

"Mr. Churchill to Mr. Garrick.

" My dear Mr. Garrick, - Half drunkhalf mad-and quite stripped of all my money, I should be much obliged if you would enclose and send by the bearer five pieces, by way of adding to favours already received by, yours sincerely, CHARLES CHURCHILL."

" Mr. Garrick to Mr. Churchill.

"Dear Churchill,-I sent to you last night, but could not hear of you. I cannot conveniently this week obey your commands, but I will the latter end of the next. I have made a pur-chase that has beggared me; however, should you be greatly pressed, I will strain a point before that time, though I suppose it is the same thing to you. I was in hopes your ghost was laid, or at least your acrimony against the laureate, for still I cannot get it into my mind that your attack upon him is a justifiable one. I must entreat of you, by the regard you pro-fess to me, that you do not tilt at my friend Hogarth before you see me. You cannot sure he angry at his print? there is surely very harmless, though very entertaining stuff in it. He is a great and original genius: I love him as a man, and reverence him as an artist. I would not, for all the politics and politicians in the universe, that you two should have the least cause of ill-will to each other. I am sure you will not publish against him if you think twice. I am very unhappy at the thoughts of it. Pray, make me quiet as soon as possible, by writing to me at Hampton, or seeing me here. I am, dear Churchill, your most obedient

" D. GARRICK."

' At the Rev. Mr. Porter's, Woolwich." Our next extract embraces another name of dramatic and literary fame.

" Mr. R. B. Sheridan to Mr. Garrick. " Great Queen Street, January 10.

"Dear sir,-I have been about finishing the verses which were to have followed you to Althorp every day since you left town; and as were dead; the flies collect about her, as flies sentment, I should be sorry for it, though I am idle as such an employment is, I have been dialways do when they can find any animal as conscious it is ill-founded. If he has attacked verted from it by one thing or other still more idle even than rhyming. I believe I shall give tions upon your conduct and behaviour, I have even to the affectation of it where the person is very handsome, (for the grace of Venus, which passes all understanding, atones for an abundance of frailty,) and my bards shall be very easily recompensed.

In due proportion she rewards their tolls, Bows for a distich—for a stanza smiles; Bows for a distingtor a stanza sining; Familiar nods an epigram attend: An ode will almost rank you as a friend; A softer name fond clegy bestows; But nearest to her heart a sonnet flows.

I need not attempt to write you any news. I hear every where how valiantly you are fighting Cumberland's battles for him. I hope the bugle meets with due honour."

There is a good deal of humour in the following.

" Chitty's Creed.

"I believe in Mr. Charles Macklin, Mr. Samuel Foote, Dr. John Hill, Mr. R. Dexter, my wife, and myself. I believe the first to be the greatest scholar, the second to be the greatest wit, the third to be the finest writer, the fourth to be the best actor, the fifth to be the sweetest singer, and myself to be the greatest critic, that ever England saw. I believe myself superlatively happy in taking Miss Betty Norris to wife, as I believe Miss Betty Norris superlatively honoured in having me for a husband. I believe, now my wife has left Drury Lane theatre, that Garrick is the worst actor and manager that ever the stage was cursed with, and that nothing is done there with the least genius, decorum, or propriety. I likewise believe just the contrary of my worthy friend Rich, who has certainly some intentions of taking my aforesaid wife into his service next year. I believe (for reasons best known to myself) that Woodward is a very sad fellow, and that the cascade of real water which he has introduced in 'The Genii' at Drury Lane, is not half so natural as that of tin which is exhibited in the fair at Covent Garden. I believe that the late poem called 'The Hilliad' is the dullest of all compositions; not that I believe this from my own knowledge, but because I am informed so by my worthy and learned friend Dr. John Hill, who, I most sincerely believe. has not told one single lie since he knew me and praised my wife. I likewise believe in all the virtues of tar water; that they will be able to rectify the acid juices of my body, blunt, lubricate, and sheath those pungent particles which corrode my mind and heart, strengthen the present debilitated state of my carcass, and preserve it some time longer from the worms. Lastly, I believe there is no such a thing as a soul; for as I have had no feelings of one here, I cannot believe that I shall be troubled with one hereafter .-- Amen.'

" To those choice Spirits and enterprising Geniuses who call themselves the Town.

"Gentlemen, - As I look upon gratitude to be one of the chief moral virtues, I dedicate the following performance to you; for, from my intimate acquaintance with your persons, my

up all attempts at versifying in future, for my been able to collect materials for a treatise upon efforts in that way always bring me into some the 'Art of Modern Criticism,' by which 'any foolish predicament; what I write in a hurry, young gentleman of a moderate fortune may I always feel to be not worth reading; and attain the character of critic in a very short what I try to take pains with, I am sure never time, without the assistance of parts or educa-to finish. However, such as it is, the poem shall tion. Many people who are ignorant of the salute your return, and it will then have the town and this art, will wonder that I have advantage of finding you less at leisure to be made it necessary for a gentleman who would critical; though indeed, but that I am not sure be a critic to have a moderate fortune: in the of your even receiving this at Althorp, I would first place, as a professed critic cannot well endeavour to acquit myself of my promise, follow, nor indeed is fit for, any other business, though something after the time. I mean to he will find great convenience in some herebe vastly civil to female talent of all sorts, and ditary assets; and in the next place, as I chiefly confine the art to the playhouse, where its professors chiefly exert themselves, there is no a great alteration for the better. 'Ay,' said admittance into the pit upon credit; not but the old gentleman, 'wish I could see him aim by the great ingenuity and intrepidity of some at wit once, I show hopes of him, and of you gentlemen, the expenses there are con- would indulge him in any thing. In short, I siderably diminished, particularly in the boxes; took upon me his education. I brought him and I do not doubt but by a proper economy, and an occasional use of your crab-sticks among the box-keepers, (who must not resist,) you may obtain that by conquest which has been hitherto got by contrivance only. This scheme is well worthy your attention, and, if accomplished, will greatly redound to the honour and father in debt some hundred pounds; and has interest of your community; and I dare affirm, upon a just calculation of the expenses, that if this is brought about, any young gentleman may be a perfect master of the whole Art of Modern Criticism for about one hundred and fifty pounds a-year, including taxes and repairs. I have indeed known some few gentlemen of no fortune, who, having commenced critics upon the slender foundation of a small running credit and some little address, have bustled one winter through the box-keepers, tailor, haberdasher, shoemaker, &c. meat, drink, washing, lodging, &c.; but as I look upon such experiments to be not only troublesome and dangerous, but often fatal too, I can never propose their examples for imitation. This treatise is designed as preparatory to the use of the cat-call, which instrument I shall slightly touch upon at the end of the work; and that it might be of real benefit to those youths of vivacity and spirit who are or shall be members of your 'Critical Society,' I have taken care to adapt it to the meanest capacity; and as there are many among you, gentlemen, who, either from the weakness of their eyes or some other natural imperfection, do not care to undergo the fatigue of reading themselves, I humbly beg leave to propose myself for that purpose, and am willing to read lectures upon taste and judgment one night every week during the winter, at the easy rate of threepence a-head; and if any of the young gentlemen of the society have a mind to recover their reading, I will attend them privately, at their own time and place, at half-a-crown a-month per youth, which, I believe, considering the pains I must take, cannot be accounted unreasonable. That the rules I have laid down in the following work, for modelling and completing a man of taste, might not be looked upon as merely imaginary, I must beg leave to relate the case of one Mr. Christopher -, only son to Abraham _____, Esq. justice of peace, of a small fortune, in the hundreds of Essex. I happened to spend a week at the justice's house with a relation of his, about last Christmas was two years, in which time Master Kit came home from school for the holydays. I found he was a voung man of a most hopeless capacity, which was not much improved by his country education. The old gentleman, who had rather more sense than his son, though not over-wise, In this way we have gone on through years knowledge of your abilities, and my observa- taking a liking to me, made me the confidence, never (except in one or two in-

of his uneasiness, and lamented his son's inabilities, and with tears in his eyes told me one day, 'Sir,' said he, 'my disappointment in my son Kit almost distracts me; I had once made myself happy with the hopes of seeing him make a figure as a justice of peace, when old age had rendered me unfit for the business; but, alas! sir, I am not so blind to my son's defects but I can perceive he wants capacity for it; and the utmost I can do now is to send him immediately to one of the universities, and breed him a clergyman.' I did not approve of the justice's intention, and told him if his son was to see the world, dress a little, and take upon him the man of taste, he would find a great alteration for the better. 'Av,' said to town, put him clerk to an attorney, and by the method I laid down in this treatise, the next winter he became one of the ringleaders of taste, and principal decider in all theatrical controversies: his natural dulness was changed to smartness and vivacity: he has run his acquired, by his particular talent of humour, the nickname of Kit the Smoker. And the justice has very readily mortgaged his estate for the pleasure of seeing his son a wit, and has never failed expressing his gratitude to me by continual presents of hares and partridges.

This last extract is in the handwriting of Garrick, and with it we conclude our notice of the work.

Frankland's Northern Travels. 2 vols. 8vo. [Second Notice.]

IT is, as our readers well know, a rule with us, if we cannot praise, not to speak unfavourably of publications of which we possess the earliest copies; and the just reasons for adopting this course might, we think, strike every judicious and impartial mind, without the necessity of explanation from us. But as it is often made a ground for impugning our criticisms, we beg permission to repeat, in a few words, what we have often stated before-the principles on which we proceed. The great circulation and the literary influence of the Gasette, render it an object with all publishers, artists, and scientific discoverers, to avail themselves of so eligible a medium for disseminating a knowledge of their several productions throughout the world-(for we say so truly, not boastingly; a fact felt and acknowledged by them all). It is consequently their almost invariable use to communicate to our journal the progress they are making, and as soon as possible the results. This course unquestionably imparts considerable value to our pages; but it is, now, with us too general to require being rewarded by any partial return, and we consider the advantage to be honourably repaid by the benefit of a fair and speedy description of, or criticism upon, the matter, of whatever kind it may be, which is thus literally spread on the wings of the press from Indus to the Pole, and in quarters of the earth hitherto unvisited by any English periodical. But it would be a most unjustifiable, as well as unkind abuse of these candid communications, were we to convert their information into articles subversive of the views and hopes of the parties concerned; turning against them, on our single opinion, what they had intrusted to our safe-keeping at least, if we found that we could not honestly promote their cause.



as much before the public as before our tribunal; and never offering an encomium which we believed to be undeserved, as a requital for any priority of intelligence. We have always stood, and stand, on equal terms; and we are contented with the approbation which has crowned our labours, as the best test of the manner in which they have been performedthe grand credit account, without a loss on either side, between the public and the Literary Gazette.

We now return to Captain Frankland-a man of family, apparently somewhat of the ex-quisite, a traveller, and an author. It may be remembered, that in our Review of his preceding two volumes (Literary Gazette, July 18, 1829) we attached some ridicule to his fondness for writing in a dialect three quarters English and a quarter French: to shew the absurdity of which, we scribbled half a column in a lingo three parts French and one part English (Literary Gazette for 1829, No. 652, p. 466). Our well-meant satire, however, has not cured the worthy captain of his propensity; and his new Travels in the North are nearly as thickly studded with unmeaning and unnecessary French phrases as his old (?) Travels in the South. The deformity being combined with much of the flippancy of fashion, and a great deal more of personal doings than is either instructive or amusing, might expose his book to much severity of remark, were it worth while to dissect midges, or break butterflies on the wheel. And though that is not essential, we cannot refrain from exhibiting some samples of these sottises, and belisss, and folies, &c. &c. &c., as our author would call them.

"In Sweden (we are wittily told) it is necessary to send an avant-courier, called 'forebud,' six hours in advance, to bespeak horses for you, for at the post-houses they have no

beasts (excepting the post-master). At Warnamo the men were lounging about in long blue cloaks, and longer yellow hair. The few women we saw were as ugly as

"Do not forget the curious-looking Maypoles which every where meet the eye in Sweden, fantastically ornamented .- Johanni's tide." [This is a droll way of furnishing information, as if the reader must have gone the same route with the traveller, not to forget something or other.]

At Copenhagen, the same facetious flippancy (which informs us of nothing worth knowing) prevails. Witness the following:

" I have refrained hitherto from endeavouring to pronounce or to write the name of the street in which we lodge; it is a perfect Brobdignag: - ' Nya Kungsholmsbrogatan, Gotha Löen Quartier, No. 7; which, being interpreted, signifies 'New Street, in the King's Island, at the sign of the Golden Lion.' The weather is cold, but fine and frosty; the wind still east."

But before we arrive at Petersburgh, where we have the full measure of non-intelligence unsparingly lavished upon us, we quote another

piece of pleasantry.

"To Lillpero eighteen wersts; to Hotacka The country more open. seventeen wersts. Wretched log villages, with gables to the street, as in Hungary. Bearded heads thrust out of holes in said gables, meant to represent windows (Saracen's head in Cheapside)."

We wonder so gallant a man as the Captain did not know Snowhill. There is, we can assure him, a material difference between that and Cheapside. But we must on to Peters- Heytesbury's en petit comité. The evening I of the opera. Here I likewise put en my dress,

stances unwittingly) condemning what was not | burgh, the first entry respecting which is worth | passed at Madame de Laval's, and the charmnearly all the rest.

"We are exactly six weeks and two days from London. The whole journey has stood us in about sixty-nine pounds sterling each; cheap enough for 1600 miles. Good dinner and Château-margeaux, and good beds at twelve o'clock. So, good night! - Sept. 27."

"Sept. 29. From thence I went to the police-office for carte de residence. I dined ches Dubois, restaurateur François.

"Oct. 1. Visites en voiture chez les Codrington, Fullerton, Nicolay, Kotchubey, et Laval. Dinner at the ambassador's, where we met the Codrington party. In the evening the Russian play, and the Fullertons, where we danced and sang. From hence to Madame de Ficquelmont's, where I met my old friends the Maroness Rezende and the Chevalier Almeida, of the Brazilian mission, and made several new acquaintances; among others the Kassakowski, to whose house I am invited for the Sunday evenings."

At the opera, Tosi was "asses mal." " Diner chez Louis: Soirée chez Madame

Ficquelmont."

Oct. 7. " I dined chez Dubois, and in the evening went to the opera, ' La Gazza Ladra, which was very ill sung indeed. I was bored to death, and did not go to M. Ficquelmont's.'

Oct. 9. " In the evening I went to Madame Simonoffska's and Madame Kossakowska's. where we danced and played jeux de société."

Oct. 12. " I walked with Gritti from two till four, when I went to dinner with Rehausen at Dumet's. At nine I went in pursuit of Madame Bagreeff's, which I could not find; and then to Madame Bazaine's, where nous nous sommes ennuyés. Rubini was indisposed. The contra-alt had a headache, Gritti had a cold. Enfin, une soirée manquée."

Oct. 15. "Dined at an Italian table-d'hôte with Gritti, Ballantyne, and Rubini. The women were frolicsome; and we passed the evening there aux petits jeux."

Oct. 17. "In the afternoon I went in quest of a lodging, at the house of the celebrated Madame G--, whom I had not yet seen. She is a fine woman, un peu passée. Her apartments are too extensive and expensive for a poor half-pay commander. In the evening the French play __ Madame M____, and the soirée chez la belle Comtesse de Fiequelmont."

"I dined alone, not being quite comfortable in the stomach: I hope it is not cholera morbus." [Luckily it was not, and so we are enabled to continue these extracts, which must be so invaluable to future visitors of the Russian capital.]

In the evening "went to the pretty Princess Youssoupoff's, where ennui et pelits jeux." Afterwards I flane'd in the Newski Perspective with sundry officers of the Imperial Guards à Cheval." "I flanc'd in the Newski Perspective, dined at Bouillery's, and passed the evening at home." "Visite chez la Kossakowska. I dined at Granci's, and went to the French play." " I dined at Madame Bhouse-warming. G and B dined there too. There was great fun between the imperial head-dresser and dentist; the first pulled out the second's teeth, and the second pulled off the first's peruke at table! The dentist proposes to make B fatter by cutting his teeth shorter!!! I have heard of horses being so treated, and successfully. At ten we went to Mademoiselle Demidoff's, where there was a perfect academia of singers. Here I remained selves under the inspection of Niccolini, and until one o'clock, A.M." "I dined at Lord with the assistance of the costumists and friscur

ing Princess Youssoupoff's, where Chat et Rat et Cotillon." " In leaving the theatre, I caught a dreadful cold: one is obliged to wait in the portico for one's carriage." "Kourakin brought me home in his carriage." "M. de Boulgakoff is the director of the post of Petersburgh. Here I met a multitude of men of all classes and countries, but only three women. Gritti, Volkonski, and I, sang duos and trios until midnight. Madame de Boulgakoff is a charming person, and so is the sister of the postmaster, with whom I had much fun about love, physiognomy, craniology, &c. Oct. 28. (Nov. 9.) Dark and gloomy, but mild. My cold in the head is rather troublesome. I do not venture out to-day. Rubini came before dinner, and we sang the celebrated tenor air in the Pirate, 'Nel furor delle tempeste.' In the evening I went to the French play, and then Madame la Générale de Bazaine, until midnight, where des tours de cartes." "I spent a delightful hour with the charming Princess Youssoupoff, and her fair dame de compagnie. In the evening, visites en drosky ches les Boulgakoff, Kotchubey, Viliourski, and wind up at Madame Ficquelmont's." "After the opera I went to the Princess Youssoupoff's, where we made a sort of attempt at a charade-enaction, to amuse the ladies : Soulier : scene 1. two drunken gamblers (sous); 2d, tied together by a police officer, and dragged away (lics); 3d, a white satin shoe, borne upon a cushion, and tried upon the feet of the pretty ladies. The fair princess was the dear little Cenerentola." "To-morrow I must get my horse iceshod, and have a traineau." "In the evening I went to the French play, and afterwards to the soirée of la Comtesse Pouschkin, where I made several charming acquaintances. There were many very pretty women, particularly the Princess of Ouroussoff, the Princess Hilchkoff, the fair Tolstoy, and others. - sang 'In questo barbaro fatal istante,' and a troubadour.

Invite from la Comtesse Pouschkin for every Wednesday." Melancholy! "To-night there are no soirées, because, forsooth, this is the fifth anniversary of the death of Alexander! (Bad compliment to the reigning sovereign.)" Happiness again. "The evening I passed at the Boulgakow's où l'on a conjugé le verbe." "In the evening I made an abortive attempt at soirées; the Ficquelmonts did not receive, nor did the Bazaines; so home to bed at 11.30. P. M." " After dinner I had some music in my rooms. At half-past nine to the Lisianskis'; the Sopran did not come home from play; from thence to the Comtesse Pouschkin's, where music and flirtation until half-past two. Nov. 27. (Dec. 9.) This morning I reposed, after my fatigues of yesterday, until the sun had climbed to his meridian height, when, lighting up the windows of the Moïka, he woke me from my dreams of Elysium, to remind me that I must skait at two."

All these quotations occur between pages 182 and 215, in the first volume: suppose we skip some hundred pages, and see if the information becomes more worthy of being published in 2 vols. 8vo. No! dressing, singing, and killing time nonsensically, still furnish the description.

"At nine o'clock I drove to Paschkoff's, and found already a good many masks assembled. I was conducted by one of the little girls, beautifully dressed in the becoming costume of the country, to a room where I found Count Ludolf. Gritty, Tolstoy, and Paschkoff, equipping them-selves under the inspection of Niccolini, and consisting of white silk pantaloons, yellow boots, yellow justaucorps, cuirass, black velvet hat and plume, sword, and green velvet mantle; a pair of mustachios and a royale, completed my disguise. The first morceau was the quintetto in the ' Turco in Italia.'

Dramatis Personæ.

Mademoiselles Lisianski···· Florilla and —
Messieurs Gritti······ Don Geronimo. Tolstoi Narcisso.
Paschkoff Mustafa.
Maest. di Cappella I Signori Rubini e Calcarra

Then followed Russian chorusses and dances, the latter by the little daughters of the house and some pretty children, their friends, en costume du pays. Next came 'il Pirata' (the author), who was a good deal frightened. Then followed the famous scene in the 'Barbiere di Siviglia,' in which Almaviva in disguise gives a lesson of singing to Rosina.

Dramatis Persona.
Count Ludolf..... Bartolo. Count Lutoir Barrolo.
Tolstoi Almaviva.
Paschkoff Don Basilio.
Gritti Figaro.
Catharine Lisianski Rosina.

The scene was admirably performed, and the costumes were perfect. Gritti was splendid, Ludolf admirable, Paschkoff inimitable, Tolstoi and Rosina charming. Now followed a quadrille costumée, composed of

frille costumes, composeu of Count Lerchtenfels Costume du siècle Louis XIV.

Madame Paschkoff. With hoop and plumes and brocade.

Count Gritti ... Figaro.

Madame Malvirade. Hoop and plumes and mask.

M. Sullivan ... Court dress of French marquis.

Mdlle. Ballabine .. Beautiful flowered silk, hoop, &c.

(Captain C. C. F. ... Il Pirata.

Mdlle. Rosetti ... Hoop, plumes, and mask.

The dancing of the ladies in their antiquated dress was admirable. After the quadrille, Gritti sang the buffa aria of 'Figaro,' with great effect; and C. C. F. (the author) availing himself of his piratical character, appropriated that of Conte Almaviva, and sang ' Ecco ridente il Cielo.' The singing was now all finished, and we danced mazurka, walts, quadrille, gallope and gallopade, winding up with the dance of the 'Grand Papa,' a sort of Sir Roger de Coverley, peculiar to Germany. Thus finished at two o'clock a most brilliant and agreeable party, from which we all retired thoroughly fatigued to our carriages and traineaux. Jan. 7-19. Snow, thermometer 11°. Promenade en traineau et à pied. Dinner (manqué) at Jubb's. Evening at the Lisianskis'."

Eheu! jam satis. Interesting, no doubt, to the captain and his musical and fashionable friends, at the moment; but we would ask any rational being, if deserving of being remembered by any body else, and far less of being published for the world—to laugh at?

" Mais revenons à nos moutons. It is a very gay scene, the Newski, on a fine day, the in-numerable traineaux drawn by beautiful horses, containing all the finest women of Petersburgh, in such pretty bonnets! (I never saw so many pretty bonnets in one year elsewhere as I see in one day in Petersburgh."

Oh Captain F., Captain F., what have British sailors to do with pretty bonnets? A cap full of wind is more in their element. If our readers are not tired, they may add the follow-

" In the evening I went to the Boulgakoffs', and, upon kissing the hands of the ladies, I received from them the Russian salutation of a kiss on the cheek. This is a pretty and agree-

" I passed the evening delightfully at the Princess Barbara Gallitzin's ball, where I met many charming persons, and where I danced incessantly until four o'clock. Madame D_____ is delicious.

" Madame Klein has the most beautiful eyes in the world (with only one exception). She reminded me very much of -She has given me some music to learn to sing with ber.

" I now determined to try my luck by myself, and accordingly down I went; but coming violently in contact with one of the side barriers (for there are barriers on each side of the inclined plane), I was thrown off my sledge. and performed the rest of the descent upon that broad foundation with which it has pleased Nature to favour me.

" I shall be in disgrace with the Princess Woldomsr, since to-day is her fête, and I ought to have gone to congratulate her; however, I did not know of this circumstance until I was arrived at Madame Klein's, so that I could not help myself.

"At ten I went to Mr. Cayley's ball, where I remained until half-past three. The women were in general extremely plain, with a few exceptions, such as Mademoiselle B-_, Madame , Mademoiselle F, Mrs. Fand Miss T-

With these we shall dismiss Captain F. for the present, reserving for our next some of his sense as well as coxcombry.

Henri III et sa Cour. Par Alexandre Dumas. Paris, 1829, Veyard et Cie.; Le Normant, père: Depôt Dramatique, Delaporte, London.

Catherine of Cleves; a Tragic Drama. 8vo. pp. 116. London, 1832. Andrews.

THE fate of this tragedy has been somewhat curious. Originally written in English, it was adopted into the French language, and is now re-translated into English again. Bussy d'Amboise, the drama which gave M. Dumas his plan, is the most original and striking of Chapman's plays; but with too much of the "King Cambyses' vein," that "tearing a passion to tatters," whose avoidance is the great mark of Shakespeare's infinite superiority, it being the prevailing taste of his era. Henri III is a striking proof of the extraordinary change that has taken place in French dramatic literature. What would Voltaire say, could he see one of the most successful tragedies on the modern stage derived from an English source, and from an author even more barbare than Shakespeare? nay, more-such evident acquaintance with our insular writers throughout? The song of the page, where a beauty is lessoned into kindness by a fading rose, and bidden seek that duration from love which is denied by time-is in the very spirit of our old madrigals. One of the most striking incidents, where Catherine passes her arm through the staple of the door, is familiar to all our readers-we all remember the act as that of Lady Catherine Douglas and Scott's Catherine Seyton; and another, on which the plot turns, will at once recall Othello and the fatal handkerchief.

M. Dumas's plot, from which Lord Leveson Gower's version is taken, is as follows: St. Megrin's (the Bussy d'Amboise of the old play) passion for the Duchess of Guise has not escaped the penetration of Catherine de Medicis, who, for the sake of creating that dissension which is her element of power, by the assistance of Ruggieri, an Italian astrologer connected with the court, contrives an interview between the duchess and her as yet unacknowledged lover; she is brought to the apartment while under the influence of a strong narcotic, which St. Megrin supposes is in con-sequence of a spell. Their interview is interrupted by the Duke of Guise, who demands ad-

mission. Catherine of Cleves is hurried off by Ruggieri, and the duke enters: his errand is to request the astrologer's assistance in making out a pedigree; when, finding his wife's handkerchief, his suspicions are excited, and he resolves on revenge. A spirited scene next occurs, where the king authorises the duel between his favourite St. Megrin and the duke, ostensibly on political grounds. The duke now forces the duchess to write a letter to St. Megrin, appointing him to come that night, in the disguise of a Leaguer, to her chamber. At first she resists-is even ready to take the poison he offers; but on his grasping her arm with his gauntlet, she writes: (Sir Walter Scott again). St. Megrin hastens to the appointment_is undeceived_and endeavours to escape by the balcony; but a party of assassins are waiting, and he falls covered with wounds. Still, life is not extinct, for the king has given him a talisman which secures him from perishing by fire or sword-the duke flings down the handkerchief, with which he is strangled. This reveals all to the duchess, who sinks insensible on the stage. So closes the French tragedy. But Lord Leveson Gower makes the duchess take the poison which she had secreted from the last interview with her husband—protest her innocence with her latest breath—and, dying, leave the duke in an agony of despair. is in exact conformity with our English taste; we do "especially affect" the heroine's dying at full length; and that the murderer shall be punished, at least by remorse. Our readers will perceive one great, indeed insurmountable, difficulty,-you cannot get over the improbability, not to say absurdity, of the duchess yielding her lover to the death rather than be pinched. A pinch is a strange thing to be the pivot on which a tragedy turns! Chapman pivot on which a tragedy turns! manages this at least more terribly, for the duchess is put on the rack.

The great merit of Henri III is a rich picturesque tone, which gives a striking reality to its scenes; its characters are strongly marked with all the characteristics of their age. Much of this necessarily evaporates in a translationwe have no old associations to be awakened by the poet; and the translator has, perforce, been obliged to adopt the romantic, not the historic part of the drama. The play itself has been cut down from five acts to three; yet some of the speeches are elongated, and not, we think, to advantage; for example, Lord Leveson Gower's challenge runs thus-

"But naked to the waist it is my practice
To meet my foes: and when I set the example,
Let him who dare not shew how his heart beats
Accept the coward's name with which I brand him."

We prefer the brief defiance of the original And we shall see whose heart it is that beats. Again, the speech of St. Megrin where he

cautions the page to secrecy:

autions the page to secrecy:—
"Arthur. Fear not: I love a secret, and am proud To have one of St. Megrin's in my keeping.
St. Megrin. Ay, but that secret is a terrible trust. Bear it about thee like some venomous drug, Which, if the slightest portion of its easence But for an instant mingle with the air, is death to all around thee. Thou art young: Let not companionship with such a guest Make thee look old and care-worn ere thy time—Be gay, and ostentatious in thy gaiety! Avoid me. But if we must meet, be silent; For I can guess the slightest sign and gesture, Without the perilous use of speech or writing. Do this, and if in war or love hereafter, The purse, the sword, or counsel of a friend, The purse, the sword, or counsel of a friend, Can serve, think of St. Megrin, and command him. Away! shun all observers.

The French is much more simple and much more expressive :—

Arthur. Count, I am proud to have one secret ours. St. Megrin. Yes, but a terrible secret—one of those Which kill.

See that thy countenance betray it not; Let not thine eyes reveal it. Thou art youn Keep thou thine eye's carelessness and mirth. If we meet, pass me—know and mirth. Keep thou thine eye's carelessuess and mirth. If we meet, pass me—know me, see me not. If in the future thou hast aught to tell me, Speak not in words, and trust it not to paper—A sign, a look, will tell me all; I'll read Thy slightest gesture, guess thy secret thought. I cannot pay the happiness I owe thee; But need my aid or succour, come to me, And whatsoe'er thou askest, by my soul! "Tis thine—were it my blood. Go, go—Watch that none see thee go. Adieu, adieu!

We object particularly to the introduction of the imagery about the "poisonous drug: overwhelming passion goes about to seek no prettinesses of expression—similes are rarely used in strong agitation. Another great fault of this kind occurs in the scene between the duke and the duchess in Lord Gower's translation:

"Duchess. This is some jest to fright me.
You never did—you could not—entertain
The frightful thought.
Guise. I cannot choose but laugh

At my own jest.

Duchess. That laugh!—Despair, despair!" Now, the literal rendering of this passage would

we think, have been infinitely more effective: Duchess. 'Tis but a jest to fright me; you have not— You cannot have—this exectable thought. Guise (smiling). A jest, madam! Duchess. No! your smile has told me all.

But if in some instances we hold that a closer adherence to the original would have been desirable, in others we think the translator has improved upon his text. The merit of the following spirited passage belongs almost entirely to him. St. Megrin says to the king-

"Will not your nobles, rallying round your person, Pour back their wealth into the liberal fount From whence it sprung? Is not that wealth your own Let our flocks bleed, and let our forests fall, Let our flocks bleed, and let our forests fail, Let our red vintage freely flow, to bear The charges of that war. We shall not grudge Harvest or flock—our red wine or red blood. If gold be wanting, we can coin our mantles, Where finger-deep the rich embroidery stiffens; Melt down our ladies' ciphers in the crucible, And load our petronels with golden bullets."

For our theatrical criticism we refer to an other part of our paper. There are some interesting notes; and we shall probably take a more enlarged and leisurely view of the whole subject (the three plays) next week.

Eliot, Hampden, and Pym; or, a Reply of "the Author of a Book" entitled "Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I."
to "the Author of a Book" entitled "Some
Memorials of John Hampden, his Party, and
his Times." London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

A PAMPHLET which Mr. D'Israeli has thought it necessary to publish in vindication of some of the statements made by him in his Commentaries on the Reign of Charles I. against the counter-statements of Lord Nugent. It will not be expected that we should enter into the various points at issue between this ingenious writer and his noble antagonist; - we shall content ourselves by remarking, that there is an old adage of, those who play at bowls must expect rubbers and pretty sharply has Mr. D'Israeli rubbed his lordship. The pamphlet, however, like every thing which comes from the pen of Mr. D'Israeli, is an amusing one; and, without at present entering into the controversy, we are enabled to illustrate our assertion by the following extract relative to the loss of some interesting family records.
"Every lover of history will deeply regret

the utter recklessness of families of ancient or distinguished descent, which too often exists in regard to their domestic archives. The most authentic documents of history - the most pre-

vilest uses; and papers are dispersed, or wasted, which some distinguished ancestor had hoarded as treasures for posterity. I recollect, when once mentioning to a lady, the female descendant of Lord Hardwicke, how great our obligations were to that noble literary antiquary, her ladyship had formed no other notion of the unremitted labours of her grandfather, but that of having 'filled the house with old papers; the dusty memorials were poked in all parts. It was by my zeal that the later correspondence of Lady Mary Wortley Montague was recovered from the wreck of useless family papers. The public have been often reminded of the accident which preserved the MSS. of Evelyn; documents which have thrown much light on some dark passages of our domestic history. Recently, the voluminous state papers, diaries, and writings of the famous Lord Fairfax, have been dispersed by sale in many hands. The case which I am now to state seems not less interesting. The literary friend who communicated to me the information concerning Hampden's quarrels with the treasurer of the county, was on a visit at an ancient mansion in Buckinghamshire. Confined to the house by illness, he could not partake of their outdoor amusements, but cast his antiquarian eye over the old map of the estate hanging in the hall, or on the pedigree of the family embellished with many beautifully executed miniatures, one of the finest of heraldic documents. His avarice for old papers broke out in all its passion, and his kind hostess charitably offered to procure him more amusements of the sort. An old chest of papers and parchments lay in an uninhabited apartment. Cold and damp made him hurry over the contents of the chest, where he discovered layers of papers, without any arrangement, from the last century about Garrick's time, as he went downwards, to the reign of John. Among other things which he turned out of the chest, was a small green and gold purse, of antique manufacture, with some Elizabeth's shillings and sixpences in it, and some love-letters to a former proprietor of the mansion. 'It seemed, in short,' as he wrote to me, 'as if for many centuries upon the decease of the head of the house, his papers had been thrown into this chest, and there suffered to remain undisturbed until the time of my tumbling them out.' He filled two baskets with papers of Charles the First's time, and others, to examine at his leisure in a warmer apartment. He met with parcels of ship-money receipts unsigned. The most interesting document was a manuscript, which, when put together, consisted of fourteen to fifteen hundred pages of foolscap paper, and not complete, while parts, as usual, were injured by damp. Appearing, at first, to be a book of accounts, it would probably have been laid aside had not his eye caught the name of Hampden. The handwriting was attested to be that of the treasurer of the county; and, on further scrutiny, it was discovered to have been the journal of that magistrate. There were inserted long dialogues between the writer and Hampden. The subject was a dispute or litigation about a piece of common land. The writer recounted his meeting Hampden, who, he said, 'raised his whip at me, and I did the same at him, but he dared not cross the hedge which stood between us.' In one or two places appeared a character of Hampden, written in 'the most bitter terms that 'envy, hatred, and malice, could suggest.' An extraordinary circumstance attending this manuscript is, that, at present, it is not to be found. It was taken out of the

afterwards looked for. Should it have escaped the vulcanian fire of the chef de cuisine, it may yet be discovered in the place to which it was removed when it first emerged to the intelligent eye of my friend."

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EUGENE ARAM.

THE recollection of this man is still preserved at Lynn, in Norfolk, at which town he was for some time usher at the grammar-school. A small room at the back of the house, in which he slept, was, until these last few years, (when it was pulled down and rebuilt,) mysteriously pointed to by the little urchins as they passed up to bed of a cold, ghost-enticing night, as the chamber in which the "usher, who was hanged for murder," was used to sleep.

The tradition which remains of his character is, that he was "a man of loneliness and mystery," sullen and reserved; that on half-holydays, and when his duties would allow, he strayed solitary and cheerless, as if to avoid the world, amongst the flat uninteresting marshes which are situated on the opposite side of the river Ouse.

At Lvnn the character of Aram was, until his apprehension, unexceptionable; but after that event, circumstances were then called to mind which seemed to indicate a naturally dark character; but whether these were all strictly founded in truth, or magnified suspicions arising from the appalling circumstances of the crime of which he was convicted, I am unable to determine. The following, derived from unquestionable authority, having been related by Dr. L., who was master of the grammarschool at the time, may serve as a sample :there can be no doubt but that the worthy Dr. himself believed his suspicions well founded, as he used to tremble when he related it. It was customary for the parents of the scholars, on an appointed day, to dine with the master, at which time it was expected they would bring with them the amount of their bills. It was late at night, after one of such meetings, that Dr. L. was awakened by a noise at his bedroom door; he rose up, and going into the passage which led to the staircase, but which was not in the direct way from Aram's bed-room to the ground-floor, he discovered the usher dressed. Having questioned him as to the object of his rising at that unseasonable hour, Aram confusedly answered that he had been taken unwell, and had been obliged to go down stairs. The Dr. then retired, unsuspiciously, to bed. From the combined circumstances of the noise at the door, his great agitation and confusion, and from his being found in the passage, the worthy Dr., in later years, had no doubt, that, from its being known to Aram that a considerable sum of money was in his bed-room, Aram intended nothing less than to rob him; and no doubt, continued the narrator, he would have murdered me too, if it had been rendered necessary, from my discovering or opposing him.

The spot just at the entrance to the play-ground, at which Aram was taken into custody by two strange men from Yorkshire, is still remarked, and generally by the young scholar in a tremulous whisper.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

On Tuesday evening in last week the members re-assembled. Joseph Hume, Esq. took the cious memorials of genius, are consigned to the chest, where, on a subsequent inquiry, it was chair at eight o'clock, and communicated to the Society that Mr. Brockedon would com- pared with etching ground. The lines were all mence a series of illustrations on subjects connected with the arts, &c.

Mr. Brockedon then informed the meeting, that the subject upon which he was about to effect was a perfect imitation of the light, shade, offer some remarks, was ... " the applicability of the different styles of engraving in art: that he did not propose to enter upon the history of engraving - much had been, and ably, written on the subject; neither did he intend to enter into the details of its chemical and mechanical manipulation, which had already been given by the able secretary of the institution. Engraving, he observed, possessed the power of repeating and multiplying all designs which represent natural or imaginary objects, with the conventional omission of colour. Many engravers have contended that they represent even that quality; but as they have never agreed how red, blue, or yellow, which has no existence in the print, is to be addressed to the understanding of the observer, he would leave them to explain the anomaly of the pretence.

Mr. Brockedon then shortly described the processes by which they were effected, and the distinct characters of engraving, in line, chalk, mezzotint, aquatint, soft ground, etching, wood engraving, and lithography; then, taking up each mode separately in an inverse order, he illustrated from the capabilities of each its peculiar adaptation to the different ends and objects of the art, and referred to the splendid examples lying on the tables, and hung around the room, for the justification of his remarks. Mr. Brockedon adverted, in mezzotinto, to some fine portraits by Mr. Charles Turner and Mr. Cousins, and particularly to " the Storm," engraved by the former from the Marquess of Stafford's picture; and he also made some detailed observations upon Mr. Martin's splendid works. But it was in line engraving there existed the most splendid examples before him: he expressed his admiration of the works of Woollett, Strange, Sharp, Finden, Doo, Burnet, and others, and pointed out the grounds of their excellence.

Mr. Brockedon particularly observed on the rapid advancement engraving had achieved, comparatively speaking, within a few years in the tones and chiaro scuro of the works produced; and concluded a most able exposition of the art an exposition which the experienced practitioner would have allowed to have been most correct in arriving at the desired results - by referring to one or two points connected with the Society. He powerfully eulogised the Society for the services it had rendered to the Arts, and especially that of engraving. He observed, that there were few names which had reached distinction that were not to be found in the records of the institution. Among the engravers who had received the encouragement of the Society were, Raverret, Vivares, Bewick, Dunbarton, Woollett, Sherwin, Raimbach, Landseer, Sharp, and Finden. That the Society had directed the attention of the public to discoveries in the art, whether mechanical or chemical; and one of the most important of these was the introduction of steel blocks, by Mr. Perkins. The introduction of steel plates, for line engraving, by Charles Warren; and for mezzotinto, by Lupton and Turner, who were severally rewarded by the Society, were also specified.

Previous to the close of the lecture, Mr. Pole, Vice-President of the Society, placed in Mr. Brockedon's hands some new and beautiful engravings, fac-similes of medals which were actually traced by a peculiar pentagraph, from the surface of the medal itself, upon a plate pre-

of the same thickness; but the irregularity of the surface producing a variation of their distances from each other in particular parts, the and tint of the medal. The art is limited, but to its extent is beautiful. The Americans and French both claim the discovery; but these specimens were produced by the late Mr. Bawtry, of the Bank, who, without knowing their process, affected it himself.

The great room was decorated with many valuable prints from Messrs. Moon, Boys, and Graves; Messrs. Colnaghi; and other members.

The Society met on the following evening (Wednesday); but in consequence of the adjournment of committees during the vacation. nothing passed deserving of particular notice, unless we mention that of a capstan on an improved principle, which was strongly recommended for the Society's sanction. Several negatives were also announced, viz. an instrument for computing triangles, tables for arithmetical operations, and a reciprocating engine. A report was read, too, on the introduction of nutmegs into the West Indics; and other communications were made: one, rather of an extraordinary kind - a case for a clock, manufactured and richly ornamented in glass. Many claims for premiums in the branch of polite arts were announced, which, of course, were referred to that committee.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

MR. LAMBERT in the chair .- This was one of the most numerously attended meetings that have taken place for several sessions.—Another portion of Mr. Ogilby's paper on the history and distribution of marsupial animals was read This communication is intended chiefly to give an account of those animals belonging to this class which are natives of Australia, where the marsupalia constitute the greater portion of the quadrupeds. The author proposes to give a hew distribution of them, according to their habits, and divides them into five families, which he has denominated, 1st, Scansores; 2d, Saltores; 3d, Fossores; 4th, Cursores; and, 5th, Monotremes. Several gentlemen were elected fellows. A fine collection of plants from New Zealand was presented by Mr. G. Bennett, who has been for three years engaged in investigating the natural history of the South Pacific.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

FR. BAILY, Esq. in the chair. - A communication from Sir James South on the projection of stars on the moon's disc, and containing numerous observations of occultations, was read. There were also read other papers on occulta-tions, from Professor Airy, of Cambridge, and Mr. Smith, Bedford. The reading of Sir J. Herschel's paper on the orbits of binary stars was concluded. It was intimated to the meeting, that the King of Denmark had offered a medal for the discovery of a new comet, without the aid of the telescope, as was understood: - this reward, therefore, may be almost considered as one for the discovery of an invisible comet! Several gentlemen were elected fellows; amongst them was Mr. Henderson, astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, and successor to the Rev. F. Fallows, whose death and devotion to astronomical science at the Cape was lately noticed in the Literary Gazette. Señor Cerquero, the astronomer at Cadiz, was elected an associate.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

JANUARY 18th, 1832 .- Mr. Murchison, President, in the chair. - Several fellows were elected. A memoir was first read on the geological structure of the Crimea, by Baron Sunislaus Chaudoir, communicated by Sir Alexander Crichton. A paper by Thos. Bell, Esq. F.G.S. was afterwards read, on a new species of fossil tortoise, found in the lacustrine formation of Eningen. The memoir was illustrated by the fossil specimen, and by the skeleton of the recently-called species Chelydra serpentins. Presents were announced from various contributors to the museum and library. After the business of the evening, it was announced that the ordinary meeting on the 15th of February would not take place, in consequence of the annual general meeting being fixed for the 17th of the same month.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Dr. Bostock in the chair .- A paper was Mr. Ivory. The reading of another paper, "on Voltaic electricity," by the Rev. William Ritchie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution and London University, was also commenced. Professor Ritchie in this paper enters into a full experimental investigation of the origin and laws of action of Voltaic electricity in an elementary battery; and examines in detail the theory and laws of action of the compound battery of Volta. As this valuable paper contains new views, supported by experiments, on this interesting subject, we shall endeavour, when it has been read before the Royal Society, to give our readers an out-line of the laws deduced by Mr. Ritchie from these researches. The Literary Society at Quebec presented the new volume of its Memoirs; and Professor Brogniart, of Paris, his new chart of the earth's strata.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Mr. HAMILTON in the chair .- The secretary continued the reading of Mr. Gage's paper on the Duke of Devonshire's magnificent manuscript, mentioned in our last. It branched into a dissertation on ecclesiastical manuscripts in general, and the style of their illuminations and initial letters at different periods. Mr. Gage observed, that the English, in the 10th and 11th centuries, excelled the rest of Europe in their manuscripts, and in their embroidery of ecclesiastical vestments, &c. With reference to the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold, he noticed the graceful drapery and figures in many of the illuminations; but observed, that in most of the ancient manuscripts, where any part of the figure was represented naked, the drawing was very inferior to that of the dra-

THE PRESS IN EGYPT.

AFTER the example of Constantinople, where there has been a printing-office for above a century, which has been productive of much good, the present Pasha of Egypt founded, as is generally known, a similar establishment, about ten years ago, at Bulah, near Cairo; where Persian, Arabic, and Turkish works are printed. The Arabic language is spoken by the natives in general: the Turkish is the mother tongue of the Pasha and of most of the members of his government; and the Persian is cultivated by

Dr. Lardner recently vacated the professor's chair in this University, and Mr. Ritchie was chosen in his place.



many Turks and Arabs. From this office there have issued, up to this time, nine grammatical works, three dictionaries, three historical works, four on the Mahometan religion (of which one bears the title of "the Shortest Way to the Rendesvous of Lovers, and the Messenger of Passion to the Abode of Peace; or, a Treatise on the Merit and the Duties of the Holy War, that is to say, of the War which the Mussulmen are bound to wage with Nations that are not of their Faith: in Arabic, in the year of the Hegira 1242"), four poetical, three reheterical, six mathematical, two medical, three commercial, eleven military and naval, one of which is in the Turkish language, from the French of the present Admiral Truguet, who wrote it at Constantinople by order of Louis XVI.

The printing-office at Bulah was organised according to the directions of Don Raphael. formerly professor of vulgar Arabic in the school of the living oriental languages at Paris, in the Royal Library. The superintendent of the establishment is an Egyptian, who studied in 1819, at the same time with Osman Bey, now major-general in the Egyptian service. The works we have mentioned have many defects, as is usual in the infancy of any institution. None of them has a title-page; many are even without any title or the name of the author; and the pages are badly numbered. It is likely, however, that the Bulah press will soon receive a beneficial impulse through the mission of those Egyptians who have been studying in France since 1826, under the direction of M. Jomard: for this mission will furnish persons capable of translating the most useful works from French into Arabic. The Sheik Refaa, one of those at Paris who have acquired skill in translating, has arrived at Cairo, and is already at work. So rapid is the advance of time, that scarcely have we heard of the Arabic and Turkish gazette at Cairo, and of the Turkish and French journal at Constantinople, when we are informed of a similar journal at Canea, in the island of Candia. This journal is published in the Turkish and modern Greek languages: the Turkish title is, Events in Crets; and the Greek title, Cretan Ephemeris. The Egyptian government had hardly established itself in Candia, when it introduced this means of public communication. One of the latest numbers of this journal contains some ordinances of the government relative to the sanitary police. It is well known that the cholers and other similar disorders have afflicted the East, and particularly Egypt, as well as Europe: the government takes care to have all that is done in Europe on this subject printed, and posted up in the most public places. What new ideas must such measures awaken in the minds of the people!

FINE ARTS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Our Saviour and his Disciples, in Seventeen superb Copperplate Engravings, comprising the whole Group of Figures from Raphael's celebrated Picture of the Transfiguration. G. Cockburn.

This appears to be a republication in this country of a series of folio plates, from drawings by J. Goubaud, engraved by the various pupils of his Calcographie Royale, at Brussels. They are executed in stipple, in a broad, simple, and forcible style of art; and convey a very satisfactory notion of the powers of expression of that illustrious painter, who, as has been justly observed by the venerable Mr. Gunn, in his Cartonensia, "seems to have been cadowed."

with a faculty of such particular quality, as enabled him to discover with certainty, among the variety of surrounding circumstances, those cognate or congenial qualities which each particular mind would attract to itself, and which, from the constitution of its nature, would combine with it in the formation and developement of its character. Possessed of this faculty in a degree exciting our astonishment and admiration, he could mark, with unerring accuracy, the boundary which separated each individual character from every other of the same species, and thus invest it with an unalienable individuality."

It is with peculiar propriety that a work calculated to be so useful to the student in art, is dedicated (by permission) to the President of the Royal Academy.

Illustrations of Byron's Works.

WE have seen proofs of several of the illustrations of Mr. Murray's new and complete edition of the works of Lord Byron, engraved by the Findens, which do those ingenious artists the highest credit. "Belem Castle," and "Yarina," engraved by E. Finden from drawings by Stanfield, are exceedingly clever: but our admiration has been chiefly excited by a head of "Theresa, the Maid of Atkens," engraved by W. Finden, from a drawing by F. Stone, after an original picture by T. Allasen, Esq. It is impossible to conceive a countenance of more finished beauty, or more replete with bewitching sentiment.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SCOTTISH LITERARY DINNER.

NOTWITHSTANDING the shortness of the time fer preparation, this festival, on Wednesday next, promises to be as brilliant as numerously attended. Sir Jehn Malcolm, himself an emi nent example of the rise of Scots talent (as is also his brother Sir Pultney), is to take the chair; round which many noble and distinguished individuals have already signified their intention to rally. We regret that we have not access to their names, or that they can hardly, for a day or two, be even partially announced to the public; but we understand that on the list of stewards, besides Scottish peers, are Lord F. L. Gower, Sir M. Shawe Stewart, Sir George Warrender, Sir J. Hay, Sir G. Murray, Sir J. Macintoch, Sir John Reid, Sir James Shaw, Sir P. Laurie, Sir J. Rennie, of Members of Parliament, Mesers. Grans, Bulwer, M'Killop, Mackinnon, Traile, Scott, &c. &c.; — of literary men, Meser, Sotheby, T. Campbell, Lockhart, T. Hook, Galt, Cunningham, Pringle, Croker, Coleridge, Jerdan, Maginn, W. Fraser, Logan, and many others: and of other classes, eminent artists, &c., Sir M. Shee, Wilkie, Chantrey, Spottiswoode, Stuart, Murchison, John Murray, Wardrop, A. Hastie (with the London Burns' Club), Richardson, Boyd Miller, B. Boyd, Ferguson, Anderson, Martin, Fullarton, T. Telford, Captain Basil Hall, Capt. T. Blair, and fifty other leal Scotsmen. Previous to this eccasion, we have much pleasure in copying a tribute to Burns from the pen of Mr. Hallick, one of the aweetest of American poets.

Lines to a Rose brought from near Alloway Kirk, in Ayreshire, in the Autumn of 1822.
Wild Rose of Alloway, my thanks!
Thou 'mindst me of that autumn noon When first we met upon ' the banks
And brace o' bonny Doon.'

Like thine beneath the thorn-tree's bough, My sunny hour was glad and brief; We've crost'd the winter sea, and theu Art wither'd, flower and leaf. And will not thy death-doom be mine— The doom of all things wrought of clay— And wither'd my life's leaf like thine, Wild rose of Alloway?

Not so his memory for whose sake
My bosom bore thee far and long—
His, who a humbler flower could make
Immortal as his song—

The memory of Burns—a name
That calls, when brimmed her festal cup,
A nation's glory, and her shame,
In silent sadness up.

A nation's glory,—be the rest
Forgot—she's canonised his mind;
And it is joy to speak the best
We may of human kind.
I've stood beside the cottage bed

Where the Bard-peasant first drew breath—
A straw-thatch'd roof above his head,
A straw-wrought couch beneath.

A straw-wrought cours bester.

And I have stood beside the pile,
His monument, that tells to heaven
The homage of earth's proudest lale
To that Bard-peasant given!

Bid thy thoughts hover o'er that spot, Boy-minstrel, in thy dreaming hour; And know, however low his lot, A poet's pride and power.

The pride that lifted Burns from earth, The power that gave a child of song Ascendency o'er rank and birth, The rich, the brave, the strong.

And if despondency weigh down
Thy spirit's fluttering pinions then,
Despair—thy name is written on
The roll of common men.

There have been loftier themes than his, And longer scrolls, and louder lyres, And lays lit up with Poesy's Purer and holler fires.

Yet read the names that know not death, Few nobler ones than Burns are there; And few have won a greener wreath Than that which binds his hair.

His is that language of the heart, In which the answering heart would speak, Thought, word, that bids the warm tear atast, Or the smile light the cheek;

And his that music, to whose tone
The common pulse of man keeps time,
is cot or castle's mirth or mosm,
In cold or sunny clime.

And who hath heard his song, nor kneit Before its spell with willing knee, And listen'd, and believed, and felt The poet's mastery

O'er the mind's sea, in calm and storm, O'er the heart's sunshine and its showers, O'er Passion's moments, bright and warm, O'er Reason's dark, cold hours;

On fields where brave men "die or do,"
In halls where rings the banquet's mirth,
Where mourners weep, where lovers woo—
From throne to cottage bearth?

What sweet tears dim the eyes unshed, What wild vows falter on the tongue, When 'Scots wha hae w' Wallace bled,' Or 'Auld Lang Syne,' is sung!

Pure hopes that lift the soul above Come with his Cottar's hymn of praise, And dreams of youth, and truth, and love, With 'Logan's' banks and brass.

And when he breathes his master-lay Of Alloway's witch-haunted wall, All passions in our frames of clay Come thronging at his call.

Imagination's world of air,
And our ewn world, its gloom and glee,
Wit, pathos, poetry, are there,
And death's sublimity.

And Burns—though brief the race he ran, Though rough and dark the path he trod, Lived, died, in form and soul a man, The image of his God.

Through care, and pain, and want, and woe, With wounds that only death could heal— Tortures the poor alone can know, The proud alone can feel,

He kept his honesty and truth, His independent tongue and pen, And moved in manhood and in youth, Pride of his fellow-men.

Strong sense, deep feeling, passions strong, A hate of tyrant and of knave, A love of right, a scorn of wrong, Of coward, and of slave;

A kind, true heart, a spirit high,
That could not fear and would not bow,
Were written in his manly eye
And on his manly brow.

Praise to the bard! his words are driven, Like flower-seeds by the far winds sown, Where'er, beneath the sky of heaven, The birds of faine have flown.

Praise to the man! a nation stood Beside his collin with wet eyes— Her brave, her beautiful, her good-As when a loved one dies.

And still, as on his funeral day,
Men stand his cold earth-couch around,
With the mute homage that we pay
To consecrated ground.

And consecrated ground it is—
The last, the hallow'd home of one Who lives upon all memories, Though with the buried gone.

Such graves as his are pilgrim-shrines, Shrines to no code or creed confined. The Delphian vales, the Palestines, The Meccas of the mind.

Sages, with Wisdom's garland wreathed, Crown'd kings, and mitred priests of power, And warriors with their bright swords sheath'd, The mightlest of the hour-

And lowlier names, whose humble home
Is lit by Fortune's dimmer star,
Are there—o'er wave and mountain come,
From countries near and far—

Pilgrims, whose wandering feet have prest The Switzer's snow, the Arab's sand, Or trod the piled leaves of the West, My own green forest-land—

All ask the cottage of his birth, Gaze on the scenes he loved and sung, And gather feelings not of earth His fields and streams among.

They linger by the Doon's low trees,
And pastoral Nith, and wooded Ayr,
And round thy sepulchres, Dumfries!—
The poet's tomb is there.

But what to them the sculptor's art,
His funeral columns, wreaths, and urns?
Wear they not graven on the heart
The name of ROBERT B. RNS?

As the Ettrick Shepherd is to be present at this dinner, as well as Captain Burns, a son of the poet, we do ourselves the pleasure of printing an address to him from the pen of Mr. Brandreth, whose taste and feeling in song are well known.

Bard, who from Scotland's sons of song,
Hast come to England's minstrel shore;
Welcome to all! and may'st thou long,
For all, thy music sweet outpour.
Whether thou treadst the Southron lea,
Or that where Ettrick's gowan blooms,
Be ours to twine, for thee, for thee,
Round Scotland's thistle England's rose.

Bard of the many-volced lyre,
Waking allke the smile and tear;
Now glowing bright with patriot fire,
Now litting songs to Nature dear,
The homeward kine still tread the strath,
With lightsome step, at evening's close;
Thou treadst where bloom, to grace thy path,
With Scotland's thistle England's rose.

With Scotland's thistic England's rose.

Bard, dear to all, but most to them
Who knew thee when, beside the burn,
'Twas thine to sit and shrine each gem
That, trembling, pearl'd Tweed's crystal urn;
When next thy foot is on that lea
Where Ettrick's mountain gowan blows,
Forget not them who twined for thee
Round Scotland's thistle England's rose.

With this we conclude our intimation; and we heartily join the committee of management in hoping, that, as this wide metropolis cannot be sufficiently invited within the brief space in which they have had to act by circulars and advertisements, hundreds of the lovers of Scottish literature, of all ranks, will hasten to volunteer to their aid.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

THE GARRICK CLUB

THE Garrick Club opens, at its house in King Street, on the 1st of February, with H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex in the chair. The despatch in fitting up a poor hotel for the reception of a numerous Society would have been extraordinary any where out of the shine of Aladdin's lamp, except in London, where another sort of shine can do any thing. But we can

add, that in this instance the lamp has been | peared to be quite at home, and played the last wisely trimmed, and an association formed, whose object is to encourage the national drama, on a scale at once economical and effi-It remains to be seen whether that which merely, as a club-house, is calculated to her second dress is more remarkable for richbe pleasant and entertaining, will also have the power to exercise a prominent influence in raising and regulating the falling destinies of the stage. Low as these are, in literature, management, conflicting interests, and other respects, we trust that much may be done to support the last of a fine system, and keep the pervading barbarism (the result of civilisation?) from the heart of the drama yet for a period of years. The magicians of the Garrick must exert their skill to do this, even in a degree.

DRAMA.

COVENT GARDEN.

Catherine of Cleves, which had been laid aside in consequence of Mr. Kemble's long indisposition, was acted for the first time on Wednesday. This tragedy, or tragic drama (for in the play-bills it has successively received both these denominations), or melo-drama, which perhaps, after all, would be its more appropriate title, is a translation by Lord Leveson Gower from a French play by Dumas called Henri Trois, which Henri Trois is taken from the tragedy of Bussy d'Ambois, or the Husband's Revenge, by Durfey, and which Bussy d'Ambois was, again, an alteration from Chapman's play of the same name that was written more than two centuries ago, the dialogue and poetry of which Dryden visited with one of the severest castigations of his pen.

Of the production before us it is unnecessary to describe the plot in detail. We shall content ourselves, therefore, with repeating here, that it is extremely simple, and consists of three incidents, which occupy the three acts of the drama: the first comprising the interview at the astronomer's between the lovers; the second the writing of the fatal letter; and the third, the temporary escape and murder of the unfortunate St. Megrin. As a drams, then, we should pronounce it to be deficient in business, and as containing fewer good situations, and certainly inferior to the Hernani of the same author, which was brought out last season at the other theatre; and yet, at the same time. there is sufficient interest, particularly in the last two acts, to ensure Monsieur Dumas a respectable station amongst the dramatic writers of the age. As represented, it appeared to be written in smooth and easy metre, but the language not above the common level; at least as far as we could hear it (for Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Lovell, into whose hands the greater part of the dialogue of the first act fell. kept the whole of what passed pretty nearly to themselves); and the concluding lines are lame and impotent indeed - so much so, that it would be better, on future representations, that the curtain should fall with the death of the heroine.

The acting was generally good; though Miss Kemble would greatly improve the letter scene if she were to be a little more animated, and throw more force into the expression of the pain she is put to by the iron grasp of her obdurate husband. † In other respects she ap-

scene, particularly that portion of it which contains the avowal of her love, and her fears for her lover's safety, with considerable power and effect. She was also splendidly attired; though ness than for taste. Mr. Kemble's St. Megrin is a clever performance, but he seems not yet quite recovered from his illness; at least this is the only way we can account for an occasional want of spirit, and "that alacrity and cheer of mind which he was wont to have.' Warde acted with his usual judgment in the imperious and haughty Duke de Guise, and made the most of a very disagreeable character. Abbot's Fop is light and pleasant; but Bennett's Ruggieri would be all the better for a little more smartness of delivery, and a some-what louder tone of voice. Miss Taylor's youthful Page was a lively, clever, and well-dressed performance. The audience, indeed, seemed to lament poor Arthur's fate more than that of any of the other sufferers. Of Mr. Mason and Mrs. Lovell, in the young King and the old Queen, as we can say nothing favourable, we shall be silent. The piece was altogether well received; for the only difference of opinion that arose amongst the audience was owing to the sudden elevation of the Count St. Megrin to a dukedom, to answer a temporary and peculiar object. The house was well filled, and amongst the crowd were many of the noble author's fashionable friends.

THE ADELPHI.

IT is of no use pretending to report upon or criticise the Adelphi. If Mrs. Yates will play Victorine, audiences must take their turn. We tried to have a (we think) fifteenth or sixteenth peep on Wednesday, but in vain; for we met so many people coming down stairs that we thought it in vain to go up. We were disappointed; but such performances deserve crowds, and we were glad to see they have them.

OLYMPIC.

A NEW burletta, by Mr. C. Dance, has been produced with great success at this theatre. Liston and Mrs. Glover have capital parts.

RAYNER's new theatre, on the site of Burford's Panorama, Strand, is to open, as we learn, on Monday next. The alterations and decorations have been achieved by Mr. Broad, the architect, in the short space of seven weeks. The arrangements are very judicious, and promise to make this one of the prettiest and most convenient theatres in London.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Covent Garden .- The pigincident mentioned in my last, like the wig incident mentioned in my first, has, in consideration of the roars it produced, been repeated nightly ever since. These things, however, always lose upon repetition that impromptu effect which constitutes their only charm. Mr. F. Sutton now runs with the pig in his arms to the stage-box, into which he tumbles it, and himself and the nabob thereafter; but it is so awkwardly managed, so palpably purposed, as never to create the excitement it did when it was an "unrehearsed stage effect."

Olympic. — Jan. 17. A huge tree tumbled into an apartment in My Great Aunts residence; and in the last scene of Olympic Devils

such an incident as this would be too much, we suppose, for the delicate nerves of an audience of the nineteenth century, though perfectly in keeping with the period dramatised.



an ill-looking and nondescript piece of ma-chinery tumbled out of the clouds among the dramatis personæ. These phenomena, in both instances, led to yet greater, - namely, the extreme sang-froid with which such alarming prodigies were contemplated by the toadies in the former piece, or the fair Bacchantes in the latter. Pan danced with such energy that he at last literally danced his tail off! and shewed his indifference to his serious loss, -of which, strange to say, he was only made aware by the laughter of the audience,—by taking up his detached and important member, and throwing it among a group of nymphs! Orpheus is now determined they shall not "strangle her," for he takes hold of the water on each side of the hole in it, and grasps the liquid element in stiff puckers, a little at the expense of natural effect.

Covent Garden.—Jan. 18. In the last speech of Catherine of Cleves, Warde narrowly saved himself from one of those transpositions so fatal to the sense of the author. The line is,

Her dving breath outweighs all proof of guilt : and I naturally supposed the dying "weath," or "weth," of which the actor spoke, would "outbray" all proof, &c. He, however, thus delivered the line over the prostrate form of the heroine; his most ill-timed error not passing unnoticed by the audience:

Her dying weth breath out-weighs all proof of guilt. Miss Kemble produced rather a laughable effect with the said dying "weth-breath;" her last line being

The fond and faithful page who died to serve me. Which she altered to

The fond, the faithful child, who died to save me. Miss Taylor, as Arthur, the page alluded to, was certainly alarmingly overgrown for a child, in height, manners, and general demeanonr. When Charles Kemble, in the third act, cut off a lock of his hair with his dagger, he looked exactly as if he was shaving. I have discovered another use of the split in the green curtain at this theatre. It will always save Miss Kemble from being crushed, whenever her corpse, or any part of it, extends beyond bounds. Her hand, on the above occasion, was unhurt, though shut out in the middle of the curtain on the audience side. In A Day after the Wedding, the beautiful acting of Ellen Tree as the wife, when she relents at the sight of the old domestics who are leaving her, was rendered literally inaudible by the general and unbroken laughter excited by the as incessant wagging of the tail of an odd-looking dog which Mrs. Tayleure had brought on in her arms.

VARIETIES.

The New Monthly calls Talleyrand the Voltaire, and Chateaubriand the Rousseau, of politics; - the expression is as just as it is happy.

Revolutionary Publications. - The attention of Government and the Police is most exigently demanded by the multitude of penny and twopenny papers which now inundate the metropolis, and disseminate the most vile and revolutionary principles among the ignorant.

Robert-le-Diable. - A parody of this celebrated opera has been produced at the Theatre Montonsier, in Paris, and has met with great

Progress of the Pestilential Cholera .- The cholera arrived at North Shields by three different routes. On the 10th of December from Sunderland, on the 21st from Hartley, and on the 27th from Newcastle. This pestilence, whose slow progress is one of its most remarkable phenomena, has now reached Haddington at his favourite villa of Mahazoarivo. Though

south. There is, indeed, reason to believe that a sailor coming from Sunderland, by newspaper report, died of this disease at Shadwell, near Limehouse, as late as Thursday last. We cannot impress too strongly upon the local boards of health the necessity of providing hospitals for the reception of cholera patients. It affords us much satisfaction to observe the arrangements which have been made in Edinburgh for the scientific investigation of the disease. The board of health of that city has determined on an inquiry into all professional and statistical points connected with it, and for this purpose a junto of medical men has been appointed: Dr. Davidson, late President of the College of Physicians, and Mr. H. Bell, author of a recent work on cholers, are to take charge of the department of the symptoms and treatment; Dr. Alison, Professor of the Theory of Medicine in the University, and Dr. Gregory, Physician to the Infirmary, will su-perintend the directions and general department of pathological anatomy; the duty of looking after the statistical returns is devolved on Dr. Christison, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; and the whole investigation will be superintended by Dr. Abercrombie.

The Highland Society of Scotland met on Tuesday in Edinburgh; the Duke of Buccleuch, the president, in the chair. Lady Mackenzie, of Gairloch, was elected a member without the ceremony of a ballot. Thirty-seven new members were admitted, amongst whom were the Hon. James Murray, Sir John Forbes, Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther, and Sir John Malcolm. The honorary silver medal of the year has been awarded to the Ettrick Shepherd, for a report on the agricultural state of Selkirkshire, and a similar reward to the Earl of Mar for plantations for shelter made on his estate of Forest. - Edinhurah Journals.

Sir Walter Scott is still under quarantine at Naples .- Gazette d'Augsbourg, Dec. 27.

"Honour is the virtue of the vain." namir.

Improvement .- By the Vibilia we are pleased to observe that our Van Diemen's Land Society has received the high compliment from the Asiatic Society, of a series of its Transactions, and a valuable collection of seeds. We trust this gratifying circumstance will serve as a fillip to rouse this patriotic institution from its now seemingly dormant state. - Hobart Town Courier.

We are happy to observe that Mr. Davidson. the able superintendent of the government garden, has, through the medium of Monsieur le Capitaine de la Place, of the Favourite, established a correspondence with a scientific gentleman at Macao, for the mutual exchange of indigenous and useful plants and seeds to and from China and this colony. Such endeavours to disseminate the gifts of nature are the true channels for the exercise of philanthropy, and ought especially to be encouraged. Our government garden is indeed, we are happy to see, daily more and more acquiring the character of a generally useful and scientific horticultural establishment, and the collection of foreign and experimental plants in it is already great, - a descriptive catalogue of which we shall endeavour to give in our forthcoming annual.—Ib.

We are happy to find that the successor of Radama in Madagascar, Queen Ranavalona, is equally desirous to promote the good of her country. She has already added considerably to the collection of plants which Radama made

and Tranent in the north, and Durham to the | in the 19th degree of south latitude, the capital is comparatively cool, being 6000 feet above the level of the sea. - Ib.

Irish love of Fighting. - "Some peasants belonging to opposite factions had met under peculiar circumstances; there were, however, two on one side and four on the other. In this case, there was likely to be no fight; but in order to balance the number, one of the more numerous party joined the weak side; ' bekase, boys, it would be a burnin' shame, so it would, for four to kick two; and, except I join them, by the powers, there's no chance of there being a bit of sport, or a row at all at all!' Accordingly he did join them, and the result of it was, that he and his party were victorious, — so honestly did he fight." — Traits and Stories of

the Irish Peasantry, 2d edit.

Idem Sonans.—Lord F— married his cook: there is no accounting for lords' tastes. At the first grand dinner-party after the honevmoon, her ladyship was discomposed by the entrées not making their appearance as speedily as they ought; and she was sitting, thoughtfully, with her hands before her on the table, pondering how much quicker things would have been done had she been (as she had been) in the kitchen. At this period an Exquisité playfully exclaimed, "Horrid pause!" which her ladyship coloured deeply, and re-plied, hastily withdrawing them, "If you, sir, had worked as hard as I have done, you would have horrid paws too!"

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. III. Jan. 21, 1822.] [Literary Gasettie Weekly Advertisament, No. III. Jan. 21, 1828.]
Messrs. Vizetelly, Branston, and Co. announce the
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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

January.	Thermometer.			Barometer.			
Thursday 12	From	33.	to	46.	29.72	to	29.56
Friday · · · · 13	_	35.	_	41.	29.50	_	29.74
Saturday · · 14		27.	_	37.	30-03	_	30.23
Sunday · · · · 15		21.	_	36.	30-34	_	30.38
Monday · · 16		21.	_	35.	30.36	_	30-32
Tuesday · 17		30.	_	41.	30.26	_	30.23
Wednesday 18		42.	_	28.	30-25	_	30-26

Wind variable, S.W. prevailing. Except the 12th, 13th, and 17th, generally clear: rain the 13th, and in the evenings of the 12th and 14th.

Rain fallen -575 of an inch.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have no means of answering the question of a Sub-

We purpose offering some remarks and suggestions on the Anatomy Bill, and the subject of Dissecting Schools

generally, in our next No.

Several Correspondents unavoidably deferred.
We trust no Vandal will be allowed to touch the Lady's Chapel of St. Saviour's Church: the bare attempt is mon-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Journal of the Office of the University,

Masters.

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No. 784.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Principles of Geology; being an Attempt to explain the former Changes of the Earth's Surface, &c. By Charles Lyell, Esq., F.R.S., &c. Vol. II. London, 1832. Murray.

THE Principles of Geology, from the authority of Mr. Lyell's name, but more particularly from the space that is given to their development, are assuming an imposing form, and require some examination. The second volume, now published, is entirely filled up with details of the changes of the organic world still in progress—the geographical distribution of animals—the embedding of organic remains in alluvium and in subaqueous deposits-and the formation of coral islands; and if the other parts of the subject are discussed in the same full manner, instead of two volumes, as originally intended, we shall have six - a fertility of illustration to which we should not object if we met with more method and a stricter ana-

lysis in the execution.

In the first place, we have four long chapters devoted to the consideration of whether species have any existence in nature. It certainly is a stumbling-block to modern geology, to find, buried in the crust of the earth, animals created after a different type to those now met with on the surface of the globe, and forms which give consistency to the wildest of the supposed fabulous accounts of remote antiquity. There were two ways of discussing this important question; the one, strictly geological—by pointing out the correctness, and establishing by able applications, the validity of Baron Cuvier's views on the certainty of the osteogonic laws; more especially when it is beginning to be whispered that that great fabric raised to the author's immortality, in " an art almost unknown, and which presupposed a science whose first developments had scarcely yet been traced — that of laws which regulate the co-existence of the forms of the different parts in organised beings," - is about to fall before the gradual accumulation of facts which tend to disprove the certainty of the arguments deduced from the constancy of form. Illustrations of this kind would have received additional value from an elaborate exposition of the invariable manner in which distinct species are always met with in contemporaneous formations, and that when they lose their specific characters they were the inhabitants of a different medium, or existed under different circumstances. second order of illustrations was to be derived entirely from the animal kingdom-not from the theoretical views of Lamarck, to the consideration of which the author has devoted so much space-but from the progress of comparative anatomy, the researches of Marcel de Serres, of Laurencet and Meyraut, and of Geoffroy Saint Hilaire. Opinions founded upon anatomical considerations connected with the development of the fœtus in the egg, the organ-

isation of the lower animals, and the deviations from the normal structure observed in monsters, have been the foundation of the views of modern naturalists on unity of organisation; and the relations which it implies between organised bodies and the conditions of their existence—that is to say, the external physical agents with which they are in necessary relation, and upon which the integrity and action of their functions depend __ is a philosophy which merits the most elaborate examination, and will not bear to be lightly passed over. Had Mr. Lyell been well acquainted with the ground-work of these geological problems, he would never have asked such an unphilosophical question as, Why have not the savages of Borneo acquired, by dint of longing for many generations for the power of climbing trees, the elongated arms of the ourang, or even the prehensile tails of some monkeys?-It is always much more easy to ridicule a theory than to disprove its soundness. The gradations by which the elective affinity of organs and "the principal of connexions" reduces the organisation of the higher animals to a uniform type, are not by such extravagant concessions of structure or addition of parts as Mr. Lyell would have the uninitiated to believe.

We observe in these chapters a lengthened view of F. Cuvier's ideas upon domestication, which, in themselves unobjectionable, are so remotely connected with the subject, that it would have been sufficient if that connexion had been pointed out. The phenomena of hybrids are more remarkable as we descend in the scale of the creation; in the higher animals nature appears to have put a bar to the continuation of cross-breeds. Tiedmann's researches on the brain of the fœtus are of importance to arguments of this kind; and we could have reminded Mr. Lvell of Rathke's discoveries respecting the respiratory organs, as bearing evidence on the same point.

There are six chapters on the geographical distribution of plants and animals. The author had two objects in view - to establish the laws by which the habitations and stations of plants and animals are ordered, and the anomalous cases in which these laws are infringed; and the relations which the phenomena at present observable in the distribution of organic nature bear to those which modern science has found to exist in the successive creations buried in the crust of the globe. The materials accumulated by the laborious naturalists of the continent, and our own country, furnish data which would now allow conclusions to be made upon this most interesting subject, which would at once give some character to the study, and assert the progressive march which geological science has been making for these few years

It is quite a mistaken notion to deduce from such an investigation that the narrow limits in which so many species are now confined is caused by the remodelling of the globe, from time to time, by igneous and aqueous agents.
This can, at the best, only be applicable to seas.

which become isolated or join with others in the same manner; as, according to Bory St. Vincent, in two different infusions you have animals of distinct characters; mingle the two, and you have animals partaking of the characters neither of the one nor the other. True it is, that mysteries which natural science, as formerly studied, could never reach, have at length had much light thrown on them by philosophical anatomy and by geology, the latter of which could only inquire into the state of the animate creation as it now exists, with a view of pointing out its relations to antecedent periods, when its condition was different; and we are glad to find that Professor Lyell has not shut his eyes to the facts contained in that science of which he stands before us as the representative, and we shall wait impatiently for that body of materials amassed, as he says, by the industry of modern geologists, which have led him in modesty to suppose that, out of two millions of species, exclusive of microscopic beings, one annual birth and one annual death would effect such great changes in the animal kingdom.

If there is one part of Mr. Lvell's work that will be read with more interest than another, it is the mass of information he has accumulated upon the changes undergone on the earth's surface, in the interment of organised sub-stances, in the conversion of plants into peat and bog earth, the formation of floating islands, the burial of human remains beneath sands and land-slips---(where can there be a more striking illustration of the disappearance of towns than on the shores of the Bay of Biscay; yet why are these monuments of changes yet going on neglected?) - the embedding of organic remains in subaqueous deposits, and of aquatic species in subaqueous strata. We are rejoiced to see the excellent illustrations of the formation, &c. of coral islands given by Captain Beechey, now embodied in elementary scientific works. We cannot conceive any thing that can convey a more accurate idea of these frail gifts of the deep, to those who have not traversed the southern seas, than some of these illustrations. Supposing, with Mr. Lyell, that these islands may be all summits of volcanoes, we do not see that this renders the explanation given in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, of the horizontal elevation of the water, which protects the exposed side of the island, curving round from this starting point to leave an entrance at the opposite end, where the horizontal growth of the polypifers is not impeded _less applicable to the explanation of the actual appearance presented by these immense products of animalculate creation. The earth having been given to man as a vast patrimony, the advantage of knowing it well should not remain a privilege: and we are certain that Mr. Lyell's labours will be appreciated by a discerning public.

[·] Cuvier's Essay on the Theory of the Earth-

The Member: an Autobiography. By the Author of "the Ayrshire Legatees," &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 272. London, 1832. Fraser.

WE have here another specimen of Mr. Galt's dry humour and shrewd observation, in the doings and remarks of a Scots nabob during several sessions of Parliament in which he was "the Member" for the borough of Frailtown. Such an autobiography, it may readily be imagined, partakes more of the leaven of politics than could be congenial with our pages; and therefore we shall content ourselves with extracting only such a limited portion of the writer's opinions as may serve to afford a fair idea of the writer's talent in this small volume. The opening dedication to the celebrated and most efficient whipper-in of the Tory members, is not the worst bit of the book.

" To William Holmes, Esq. M.P.

"The Girlands, Jan. 1, 1832.

" My dear sir,-I beg leave to inscribe to you this brief memoir of my parliamentary services, and I do so on the same principle that our acquaintance, Colonel Napier, refers to as his motive in dedicating that interesting work, the History of the Peninsular War, to the Duke of Wellington. It was chiefly under your kind superintendence that I had the satisfaction of exerting myself as an independent member, really and cordially devoted to the public good, during many anxious campaigns; and now, retired for ever from the busy scene, it is natural that I should feel a certain satisfaction in associating your respected name with this humble record. If the Reform Bill passes, which an offended Providence seems, I fear, but too likely to permit, your own far more brilliant and distinguished career as a patriotic senator, is probably also drawing to a conclusion; and withdrawn, like me, to a rural retreat, in the calm repose of an evening hour, no longer liable to sudden interruption, it may serve to amuse your leisure to cast an eye over the unpretending narrative of scenes and events so intimately connected in my mind with the recollection of your talents, zeal, and genius, in what, though not generally so considered by the unthinking mass, I have long esteemed nearly the most important situation which any British subject can fill; but which, alas! is perhaps destined to pass away and be forgotten, amidst this general convulsion, so fatal to the established institutions of a once happy and contented country. If, indeed, my dear and worthy friend, the present horrid measure be carried into full effect, it is but too plain that the axe will have been laid to the root of the British oak. The upsetting, short-sighted conceit of new-fangled theorems will not long endure either the aristocratic or the monarchic branches; and your old office, so useful and necessary even under a well-regulated social system, will fall with the rest; for the sharp, dogged persons likely to be returned under the schedules, will need no remembrancer to call them to their congenial daily and nightly task of retrenchment and demolition. A melancholy vista discloses itself to all rational understandings; ... a church in tatters; a peerage humbled and degraded-no doubt, soon to be entirely got rid of; that poor, deluded man, the well-meaning William IV., probably packed off to Hanover; the three per cents down to two, at the very best of it; a graduated property-tax sapping the vitals of order in all quarters; and, no question, parliamentary grants and pensions and once, when nearly beaten, we have a neat of every description no longer held sacred! touch of his drollery. "Trust to Providence, May you be strengthened to endure with firm. and do your best," cried Mr. Tough. This what I have observed in our own parish, there

London should become so disturbed as to render Fulham no more that sweet anug retirement I always considered it, sure am I, that by making my little sequestered place here your temporary abode during the raging of the storm, you would confer much real pleasure and honour on myself and family. We have capital fishing, both trout and salmon, close at hand; and the moors are well enough all about us-what with blackcock, grouse, ptarmigan, and occasionally roes, of which the duke's woods near harbour many. Here we might watch afar off the rolling of the popular billows, and the howlings of the wind of change and perturbation, and bide our time. Once more, dear Mr. Holmes, accept the sincere tribute of esteem and regard from your old friend and pupil, and humble ARCHI. JOBBRY." servant at command,

"P.S. Herewith you will receive four brace moorfowl, 2 ditto B. cocks, item three hares, one side of a roe, and one gallon whisky (véritable antique); which liberty please pardon. Jan. 2. I am credibly informed that the weavers of Guttershiels, over their cups on hogmanae and yesterday, were openly discussing the division of landed properties in this district! What have not these demented ministers to answer for ?"

We will not meddle with Mr. Jobbry's reasons for getting into Parliament-the chief of which is, to be able to make provision for his poor relations, without trenching on the fortune he has brought from India. In his negotiation he thus declares his principles :-- "Between Whigs and Tories I can make no distinction. a Tory is but a Whig in office, and a Whig but a Tory in opposition; which makes it not difficult for a conscientious man to support the government.

So pliable and acute withal, (if we may apply that term to genuine northern cunning and sagacity), Mr. Jobbry obtains his seat at a moderate cost; the history of which is characteristic and amusing;—and when in the house he confirms his political preconceptions.

"It appeared (he says), when I came to think of it, that the great cause which stirred men to be in opposition to government, was to provide for their friends and dependents; and that that was the secret reason why the Opposition found such fault with existing institutions and places, and why they put forth new plans of national improvement, which they pledged themselves, if ever they got into office, to carry into effect. Time has verified this notion. Under the pretext of instituting better official and judicature arrangements, new ones have been introduced by the Opposition when they came into power, which enabled them to provide for their friends and dependants; but they were obliged to indemnify those who enjoyed the old offices. Whether the change was an improvement or not, I would not undertake to maintain; but the alteration was very conducive to the acquisition of a new stock of patronage. With very little individual suffering, the change necessarily superseded and set aside those who did the work under the old system; but as there would have been gross injustice in turning adrift the old servants; they were provided for by an indemnification, and the new servants had all the new places to themselves over and above: in time, as the old servants died off, the evil was remedied."

Mr. Jobbry's subsequent election-contests are all described in Mr. Galt's own manner;

ness the evil day; and if the neighbourhood of shews to what desperation our cause was reduced.

In the following we have a glance at matters of greater importance, which, though put forth in a fiction, are not the less deserving of atten-

" In truth, it is a great defect in our government, that the plans of public improvement are left entirely at the discretion of their projectors, who, if they be plausible persons, soon find support enough, by which works are undertaken that supersede others of more utility, and yet afterwards prove great losses. No private bill, for improvements of any sort, should be allowed to go before the House of Commons until the importance of the improvement proposed has been certified by a board or depart. ment of government.' I said to him 'that he was very right; but it was thought that these things were best left to the freedom and discretion of those who were interested in them.' 'I would, perhaps,' said he, ' leave a good deal to that opinion; but if the business of government be the protection of property, and I can see but little use for it besides, surely it is a blameable negligence to let the nation grow rife with public projects without investigating their

utility."

"'No truth can be more self-evident than that there has been a withdrawing from us of some secret thing that must have counteracted the burdens of the war. Have you any no-tion what it can be?' 'It can be no small matter, Mr. Blount, since it is equivalent in effect to millions on millions of pounds sterling. In my opinion, it can have been no less than a great sum subtracted from the money among hands, or what the political economists call a contraction of the circulating medium.' 'By Jove,' cried Mr. Blount, 'you have hit the nail on the head. The Bank has contracted its issues to a vast amount, equal to much of the reduced taxation; the country bankers are like shelled peascods, not a tithe in their notes to what they were: no bills are circulating for the munitions of war. Upon my word, Mr. Jobbry, I do think that all our evils arise from our contracted circulation.'

" One remark made by Mr. Diphthong. however, on the poor-rates, struck both me and Mr. Blount as very uncommon. 'Much,' said he, ' of this unhappy state of the country lies in a mere name; and were a little pains taken to place the matter in a proper light and ministration, a great deal of the discontent among the rural population would be appeared. There has grown up,' he continued, 'a disposition to consider all those as paupers who are employed by the parishes, as well as those who are assisted with alms by the parishes. This should be rectified.' Mr. Blount, evidently surprised to hear him say so, inquired what he meant. 'I mean,' was his reply, ' that the money raised to mend the parish roads, and to do other parish work, ought not to be included in the poor-rates; for where the parish gets work done in return for employing the labourers when work is scarce, it ought not to be considered that the wages of these labourers are alms. It would be just as equitable to call the bricklayers who are now building the new church paupers, as those poor men who are breaking stones for the improvement of the highways. And thus it is that I say the error is in a name. Why not call the fund that is made use of for parish improvements the labour fund, and keep it distinct from the poorrates? Were this done, certain am I, from

would not be found any such increase of pauperism, as it has been of late years so much the fashion to enlarge upon. Indeed, I am so well convinced of this, that I do not believe the real poor-rates are at this time so great as they were at the beginning of King George the Third's reign, if the increase of population be considered ... I mean the amount paid to the aged and infirm, for whom alone they are raised."

Mr. Galt, from the mouth of this Mr. Diphthong, recommends emigration and public works as remedies: we wonder he has not added the allotment of small portions of land to the industrious poor, certainly one of the most obvious, easy, and effective boons which could be conferred on the people of Great Britain.

But, having been seduced, if not into a political, at least into a politico-economical remark, by Mr. Galt's lucubrations, we shall amend the lapse by now taking leave of them; only adding, that in a little pathetic episode respecting a family named Selby, ruined by a patriotic endeavour of the father to serve his country, and a long-protracted suit to ministers for reimbursement, we think we can recognise a real case of individual hardship, the principal party concerned in which literally died, not long since, of distress and broken-heartedness.

Le Talisman; Morosaux Choisis, inédits, de Littérature Contemporaine. A. Levavasseur et F. Astoin, Editeurs. Paris, 1832, Giraldon-Bovinet; London, Longman and Co. THE illustrations of this very pretty volume we have already praised in our mention of the English Annuals. The literary contents are very various, and possess a degree of originality and talent which may well vie with our own, and talent which may well vie with our own,—
and all strongly marked by the new spirit of
French literature. We will first give a free
version of a lively story, written to illustrate
one of the prints, and then proceed to make a
few remarks on the poetry.

"In the month of September, a young man

arrived from Paris at Dieppe, and took up his residence at l'Hôtel de l'Europe. He was idle, had been fortunate, and the sole object of his stay was some little adventure, some ball-room conquest, wherewith to be employed, and whereof to be vain. Well, in the hotel there lodged a lady, young, and enveloped in all the attraction of the most profound mystery. No one knew her; she went neither to the baths nor to the balls; and she had not even a servant with her to be bribed. All in the hotel were raving about her beauty, her grace, and her dignified manner. Of a night they would steal up stairs to catch the tones of her voice, for she sang exquisitely. Our young Parisian's head was completely turned. To have such a neighbour, with the face, they said, of an angel-he knew she had the voice of one, - and yet neither to be able to see her nor to speak to herit was enough to drive him wild. He bought a guitar, and composed songs where the word neighbour (voisine) served as a rhyme to the word unknown (inconnue). He sat and sang all day long, his room-door wide open, and with as much tenderness as could well be thrown into a human voice. It was quite in vainsong and guitar were equally wasted. At length he resolved on writing: the crow-quill which traversed the paper was as fine almost as the (imagined) eyelash of his mistress; a world of Cupids, grapes, vases, and roses, crowded the border of the paper; the seal was of azure blue wax, and bore a dove ready for flight. The whole staircase was perfumed as he bore the

seented epistle to the servant he had paid to toilette. Five struck: he felt he was, as ever, convey it. But the letter and its half-dozen successors shared the same fate. Our Parisian was stupified with astonishment: what! had he, the utterly irresistible, remained a fortnight under the same roof with a young and pretty woman, and only learnt that she went by the name of Mde. Paul, a name which was not even supposed to be her own! Love has many stages, and the young Frenchman had arrived at one very unusual with him, viz. melancholy. One day he was roused from a disconsolate reverie by one of the servants, whom he had bribed to observe the motions of Mde. Paul, running in to inform him that she was just gone down to the quay, to see a packet which was endeavouring to enter the harbour in the teeth of a contrary wind. In an instant he was on his way to the quay. The sea was very rough. The whole town was gathered on the heights which commanded the coast, watching the vessel, which seemed, in sheer madness, forcing its way despite of the furious wind and the falling tide. The gale blew so strong, that the colossal crucifix of Notre Dame de Bon-secours bent like a hazel wand. 'Twas a gallant sight — the bold steam-boat, painted with divers colours, lighted up by one of those chance rays which struggle through the darkest skies, while the background was formed by one enormous black cloud. Now, the vessel seemed in air, as it rode the ridge of some gigantic wave; and then again seemed lost in one of those depths formed by the stormy sea -- valleys, indeed, of the shadow of death. A dense column rose, undulated like a serpent, high as the mast, and from out of it, like a tongue of flame, shone the red topgallant. ' It is the Northumberland, an American steam-boat: by Our Lady, she carries the stripes and stars aloft!' cried the captain of the port. 'Yonder is her captain, disputing with a tall man in a naval uniform. Faith! but the captain's right: it is madness to think of entering the harbour this weather. Still, his tall companion insists. How can they risk such a noble vessel!' In advance of the crowd, her feet on the wet and slippery pebbles, so near that the foam dashed in flakes of snow over her shoes, stood a female, immovable, with her eye fixed on the naval officer, whom she could distinctly see by means of a small telescope. Her deep mourning told the Parisian it was his unknown. To catch sight of her face, he went knee-deep in the water: he stood directly before her; but, so intent was her gaze on the approaching vessel, that she saw him not. Suddenly a dark shadow fell over him; a loud cry from the spectators warned him of his danger; the next moment a gigantic wave burst over his head. He sank, struggled, rose, and, dizzy and dripping, scrambled to the shore, amid the laughter which his safety ensured. The first thing he saw was the beautiful unknown laughing too. He cast upon her a look of bitter reproach. She extended her hand to him.
'Ah, how I blame myself!' said she, in a low sweet voice: 'it is for my sake you came, did you not? do forgive me.' Our young Parisian now was fairly out of his senses. At this moment a general shout announced that the steamboat had tacked: away she bounded from the shore, like a sea-bird over the waters. 'Ah!' said Mde. Paul, with a deep-drawn breath, and a peculiar expression of countenance, ' so much the better. I do not (turning to her companion) ask if you love me _ I know it _ I am sure of it. Come at five o'clock to my room: I will order dinner for two. Do not fail: I must speak to you: to-morrow it will be too late.'
From that time till five o'clock he was at his

irresistible, and he hurried to his appointment. She was singing a wild sweet song as he entered; and her back turned to the door, gave him an opportunity of observing, as she leant over her guitar, the most exquisite shoulders and the prettiest-shaped head in the world, She rose with such graceful confusion, and her long evelashes fell over black eves - black as Gulnare's when their light wakened the slumbers of the Pirate. She was now drest in white, her rich dark hair was gathered up by combs of gold, her girdle was of gold also, and so were the massive bracelets on her arm, whose symmetry a sculptor might have modelled. They sat down to dinner, and all embarrasement floated away on the champagne: coffee, liqueurs, and confidence, came together. 'My name is Allegra,' said the beautiful stranger: 'I was born at Naples, and the re-volution which deprived Murat of his crown, deprived my father, also, of his country. He fled to America, carrying with him, however, the best part of his wealth, which, from his solitary habits, accumulated from year to year. As my evil fate would have it, when on the verge of womanhood, he formed an acquaint-ance with a young Englishman, Sir George Walsingham, who soon acquired unbounded influence over him. My father died—God for-give my suspicions if unjust—but his death was strange and sudden. On opening his will, it was found that all his property was left to me_but on condition that I married Sir George Walsingham, who otherwise inherited, to my exclusion. I implored his mercy; told him I never could return his affection; and at last, finding refusals and reproaches in vain, I fled hither with what money and jewels I had. Alas, even here he has pursued me! Sir George Walsingham was the officer who urged the Northumberland to the dangerous trial of to-day: in a few hours he will be here; he will claim me as his wife, and I have no resource. Will you save me from a fate more horrible than death?' 'With my life; only tell me what to do,' said Eugene, gazing on a face lovely as a dream. You must stay here: I will go to meet him, and be the first to propose a reconciliation. We will send for the priest, who will marry us.' 'Marry you and Sir George?' 'Yes; you will follow us to church, and as we come out you will kill him.'
'Kill him?' 'Well?' 'But it will be an absolute murder-an assassination.' 'Murder and him! it is a justice—a duty; are you a coward?' She sprang to her feet,-the veins darkened on her white brow, her cheek colouring crimson, and her eyes flashing, as if she at said the Parisian, pale with contending passions, 'what needs this marriage?' 'What? let him revel in my father's wealth, which I can only inherit as his widow?' He caught the carnest gaze of her large bright eves, the plead. ing of her beautiful mouth, the sweetness of whose breath was even on his cheek;—he caught her small white hands, and swore upon them to do her will. 'You must leave me now,' said she; 'it is late.' She led him to the door; and as it closed, he again met those radiant eyes, and surely love was in their long and lingering look. That night the hotel was disturbed by an arrival. The wind had changed, and the packet entered the harbour. Next morning he learnt that Sir George Walsingham had come; he learnt, too, that orders had been sent to prepare the chapel for a marriage. In vain he sought another interview with Allegra. A carriage at length drove up

looking man, Allegra was borne to the vehicle; Eugene followed it, and arrived just as the ceremony was concluding. Sir George held his victim by the arm, and fixed his fierce eye upon her with a cold and cruel expression; she was almost hidden by her veil; but she was trembling, and the little of her face that could be seen was white as the marble of the monu-ments around. The ceremony was at an end, and they left the chapel. Instantly the young Parisian sprang forward, and struck the bride-groom on the face. 'Liar, murderer, and coward !-do you dare follow me ?' The Englishman started, and then struck him in return. 'For life or for death-yours or mine!' cried Eugene, offering him one of two pistols. They retreated a few paces, fired, and both fell-Sir George shot through the heart-the Parisian dangerously wounded. He was carried to his hotel, where he lay for some hours insensible. At length he was able to speak. His last recollection was of seeing Allegra faint-Where ing in the arms of the attendants. is she?' exclaimed he, looking round the room eagerly. 'Who, sir?' 'Allegra—Lady Walsingham—Madame Paul.' 'Your neighbour?' 'Yes; where is she?' 'She left the town some hours since.' 'Gone?' and he sank back ou his pillow. No message had been left—no trace of her could be discovered; but one of the servants brought him a locket he well remembered seeing her wear, hung to a hair chain, round her neck that fatal evening. It opened with a spring, and contained the miniature of a singularly handsome young man; but it was neither Sir George's likeness nor his own!"

We have said that the poetry is very characteristic of the present spirit of French literature: it is enthusiastic, fresh, touched with the love of solitude and of scenery, and as different from the old school of neat antithesis, elegant point, and graceful compliment, as is well possible. Exaggeration is now the sin chiefly to be deprecated, and good taste the requisite principally to be studied. Among those pieces with which we have been especially pleased, we must mention Corinne Aimée, by Delphine Gay, now Mad. Emile de Giradin. The last line, where she concludes the contrast, is a beautiful idea :

We dare believe in happiness Bought by so many tears.

We also like Reproches and Solitude, by Mdle. Marie Nodier Mennisier. A un Voyageur, by Victor Hugo, is as touching as it is original: and as a whole we recommend this little volume.

The Solitary: a Poem. By Charles Whitehead. 8vo. pp. 87. London, 1831. Wilson. WE take great shame to ourselves that these pages should furnish matter for review in 1832. "Oh, fallen mid evil tongues and evil days!" well may the poet exclaim, when a work of great thought and beauty remains unnoticed in a journal whose effort, at least, is to cater as much as possible for the public gratification. The truth is, and we ask our author's indulgence when we make the acknowledgment, that this volume deserves to have been reviewed months ago. We must mention one or two elucidatory facts, the more as they bear upon the present state of literature. No one, either in writing or speaking, now-a-days, denies that poetry is fast falling from its former " palmy state:" a publisher turns a deaf ear to a poetical speculation; yet the numbers of published poems are enormous. What are we to do with the hundreds of hotpressed tomes that annually is its resemblance in form and rhythm to Childe opening gave her a glimpse of Evelyn; but re-

to the door. Supported by a tall, dark, stern-|appear but to disappear? Our columns are crowded with matters of great and temporary interest; and we dislike giving the ill-natured attraction of abuse. What are we to do, but take the course we actually follow? - praise where we can, and allow the generality to stand over in good-natured silence. Now, Mr. Whitehead's poem was perchance put aside; but, in giving its companions a second look, as is our rule before final dismission, we were struck with the thoughtful beauty which pervades the Solitary. Its fault is, that it wants plan; still, it is the reverie of one with an eye open to the beauties of nature, and with many elevated and touching chords of feeling. We proceed to justify our praise by extract.

A picture of night.

And now the moon, bursting her watery prison, Heaves her full orb into the azure clear, Heaves ner full orb into the azure clear, Pale witness, from the slumbering sea nowrisen, To glorify the landscape far and near, All beauteous things more beautiful appear; The sky-crowned summit of the mountain gleams

(Smote by the star-point of the mountain gleans (Smote by the star-point of her glittering spear)

More steadfastly, and all the valley seems

Strewn with a softer light, the atmosphere of dreams!

How still as though Silence herself were dead,
And her wan ghost were floating in the air;
The moon glides o'er the heaven with printless tread,
And to her far-off frontier doth repair;
O'er-wearied lids are closing every where;
All living things that own the touch of sicep
Are beckoned, as the wasting moments wear,
Till, one by one, in valley or from steep,
Unto their several homes they and their shadows creep.

And all at length are gone; the dew impearled Is hanging on the flower and on the grass,
That when from out the dream-girt under-world The fairy train to their light measures pass, Each lady-elf may find a looking-glass, To bind her hair and smooth her tiny brow;

The moonlight is up-gathered in a mass,
Nor moves upon the waveless water now,
The aspen-leaf scarce stirs upon the stirless bough."

The following were

" Pleasant place, in sooth, for summer reverie." reasant place, in sooth, for summer reverte."

Laid at the foot of some old tree, whose boughs,
Lcaf-laden, bent, their softened shadows wed
In the clear water, on whose surface ploughs
His venturous way the midge, with trailing thread;
The dusky-spotted moth, his wings half spread,
Gers H. ging drowsliy across the mere,
The Druid echo slumbers over head,
A shrunk leaf wayers down unfinely sere.

A shrunk leaf wavers down untimely sere, No sound that silence hears but the rapt senses hear."

With the exception of the conceit of "freezing the soul into a heavenly glow," the description of a poet is imbued with the spirit of one. " His youth is as a vision wrought in air,

His youth is as a vision wrought in air,
A noontide palace painted in the sun,
Resort of all the million creatures fair,
Minions of fancy, which continuous run
From the brain's crucible wherein they are spun: Beauty with vestal eyes, pure as a nun, Love that doth make eternity his theme, And friendship still unchanged in life's aye-changing stream.

His poesy is as a vessel manned
By love, impelled by strength, or Cupid's bow
Drawn by the strong unerring Pythian's hand;
Or like th' unquarried marble, by a blow
Dealt with the fervid force of Angelo,
Struck into life, which, placed in some vast hall,
Freezes the soul into a heavenly glow,
Chastening the air around its pedestal
That it with tongueless echoes may no longer brawl. His hand lets loose the whirlwind, or subdue His hand lets loose the whirlwind, or subdues
And smoothes the ocean till its rage be still,
Caparisons the clouds in gorgeous hues
Of heaven, and bids the giddy air fuifil,
Unmurnuring, all the impulse of his will;
His spirit breathes through flower and trampled weed,
And puts a voice into the empty rill,
Or dallies with the dew-drop's watery bead,
Hanging upon the thorn, a light-encircled seed. No doubt invests him yet, nor the dim dread No doubt invests him yet, nor the dim dread Of something felt too soon, though ne'er exprest; But a faint halo shrines his radiant head, A laurel shade, and with undoubting breast He holds his course, unshackled, unpossest; As the maned lion walks the desert, free, Startling the morn, untired as, when in quest Of some new shore, th' irrevocable sea Rolls on where cleaving prow may never hope to be."

Harold, which has evidently been the author's model: he had far better imitate and trust to himself. Let your own mind, and no other, fling its shadow on the page-is the best parting advice we can give to any poet.

Norman Abbey; a Tale of Sherwood Forest. By a Lady. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Cochrane and Co.

In the earlier pages of these volumes occurs the following note:- "Beneath, in a vault, is interred the body of Richard Lord Byron, who, with the rest of his family, being seven brothers, faithfully served King Charles the First in the Civil Wars; who suffered much for their loyalty, and lost all their present fortunes; yet it pleased God so to bless the honest endeavours of the said Richard Lord Byron, that he re-purchased part of their ancient inheritance, which he left to his posterity with a laudable memory for his great piety and charity." Now this note having as little connexion as possible with the ensuing story, we believe we are not far wrong in the conclusion, that it is inserted by way of a hint. The work in reality is of the present time, but masquerading in that of Charles II. For Norman Abbey read Newstead Abbey; for Evelyn de Fontayne read Lord Byron, -and we have the key to the mysteries of Sherwood Forest. The most important feature in the narrative is "the young lord's boyish attachment" to a fair relative, who, however, bestows her heart and hand upon another; in short, exactly the history of Lord Byron's early love for Miss Chaworth. Parts of this work indicate talent; some of the dialogues are carried on with much spirit; and some of the characters, Lady Rachel for example, are sketched with considerable tact. But the story itself is somewhat purposeless; we are continually in expectation of horrors which do not happen, and of crimes which are never committed; and there are too many gloomy passages which lead to no-thing. We quote one or two which best serve to mark the identity of the hero.

"Agitated as Lord Fontayne was by the tumult of youthful passions, and bent on a desperate mission, he could not help pausing upon the brow of a rising hill to cast an admiring glance upon his paternal inheritance, with a very pardonable degree of self-exultation. 'It is but a wee bit of barren land!' said he; 'a poor ruin ! - a picturesque grouping of crumb. ling stone and mortar; and that smooth lake no better than a looking-glass for the use of the old Abbey, when she dresses her gray head with garlands of fresh ivy, and wimples herself out with those fantastic towers. Yet, I would not exchange it, and its mantle of green woods. for the finest castle and richest barony in the three kingdoms. It is not for money I care, continued he, looking towards Ravenstede; but these fair lands should never be parted. With feelings like these Evelyn passed over the rustic bridge, which formed a rude boundary betwixt the contiguous estates, and walked on till he reached the churchyard we have before described. Carefully unlatching the little wicket. gate, he stole into the shrubbery, and discerned through an opening arch of evergreens, that the young heiress was in the act of ascending the stone steps, with the intention of taking the same path by which he had entered. A light basket of osier hung upon her arm, in which she was accustomed to carry daily alms to such of her village pensioners as were disabled by sickness, or old age, from attendance at the The great obstacle to this poem's popularity ball. She started back a few paces, as the

covering herself instantly, she advanced to meet him with her accustomed gaiety and freedom.
'My dear cousin,' said she, after a few minutes' conversation on idle topics, 'what is the matter? You look pale and anxious. Why do we not see you here as formerly? I have a sincere regard for you, and surely we can be friends, if not—' 'Lovers! I suppose you would say?' interrupted Evelyn, in a saddened accent. 'Are you still so resolute—so determined. mined to crush all my hopes, Bertha? You think me only a boy! - Well, be it so. That is a fault of no long standing, yet it will not see my love out. Would to Heaven it were the only obstacle! How cheerily would pass the heavy-footed hours! What a stimulus should I have for every laudable exertion! How I would wait for you - watch over you - pray for you!' 'But you forget, dear Evelyn,' cried Bertha, interrupting him, and blushing as she spoke, 'that I love another! — O! so much, it is impossible for me to—' 'But did you always love that other better than me, Bertha?' said Evelyn."

The following letter is written to his sister after his youthful mistress's marriage.

"You know the history of my first unhappy love. It was only a short time before I left town that I met the dear tormenting object of my early vows. We had never met since her marriage, for I had made it a point to avoid every place of amusement where I was likely to meet her. Chance, however, threw me in contact with her husband, who, unconscious of a tenderer sentiment lurking in my bosom than what the laws of consanguinity warranted, rallied me unmercifully upon my neglect of my fair cousin. Whether it was the effect of his satire, or a secret inclination once more to behold Bertha, in the hope of dispelling the illusion which still hung over my imagination, I cannot say. Certain it is, that in a proud fit of desperation I accepted Courtenay's invitation to join a numerous and splendid assembly held at his house. Ah! Isidora, how much had I miscalculated upon the strength of offended pride! On entering the magnificent saloon, all my artificial courage deserted me, and my nerves, wound up to a pitch of much enduring hardihood, became, in one instant, unstrung: — the pompous announcement of my name, re-echoed by that never-to-be-forgotten voice! the inquisitive glance of the gorgeous assembly, (all of whom I foolishly imagined knew of my disappointment, and read it in my eyes!)—O! I can never forget the horror of that moment! Bertha, instead of looking grave and matronly, as I expected, seemed to have grown still more attractive and lively. Her charms were more matured, and she had lost that attenuated look, which, in evening costume, is always a draw-back from the perfect elegance of a slight figure. Fortunately, we were not thrown together; yet our eyes often met; and mine, I fear, were sad telltales. I was dull and melancholy, cold and abstracted, rarely entering into conversation, and dealing out my brief answers to the common-place questions addressed to me with a distant and measured civility. Bertha, on the contrary, presented the joyous aspect of a happy, unsuspecting wife; although her husband's attentions, occasionally directed towards herself, were more generally bestowed upon a person, who, by her familiar and caressing manners towards Bertha, appeared to insinuate herself into the good graces of the latter. I did not like this woman's countenance and deportment, Isidora. There was something marked and premeditated about her altogether. Her dress facts, and abound in illustrations; and that a larches, on the other hand, are found to have

was plain, to the extreme of singularity; her manners uniformly courteous and unobtrusive. She never looked direct at the person she addressed, and when obliged to deliver an opinion, there was a sort of deferential manner, mingled with a retreating calmness of deportment, which forbad a nearer approach to her sentiments, and left you in doubt as to her genuine feelings. Her profession, in short, seemed to be that of a ready listener, rather than a free talker. Blame me not for undue severity, ma belle sœur, if I set down these qualities for bad in a person of decidedly good rank, and of a privileged age. I hate, in the first place, to see people afraid of committing themselves by a harmless solecism, cunningly leaving every inch of folly-ground to be trodden over by a set of goodnatured, thoughtless devils, whilst they amuse themselves by laughing at them in their sleeve! The woman's courtesy too, Isidora, was not the offspring of benevolence, for there was a devilish sneer in her countenance, which made me shudder. Then as to her dress, there was the very refinement of coquetry in its arrangement; it seemed at once to blind superficial observers by its apparent negligence, as well as to set forth to advantage the charms of a voluptuous person. I did not join the female party till a late hour, and here another mortification awaited me. Bertha's first-born and darling child was struggling in the arms of this female Machiavel, (as must call her), at the moment of my entrance. I gave aminvoluntary start, as if the existence of such a being had never been suggested to my mind's eye. The lovely child unconsciously increased my discomfiture by tottering towards me. By a simultaneous impulse I held my arms out to receive it, imprinting upon its soft cheek a warm and fervent kiss. As I turned my eyes upward, I saw the light grey eyes of the aforesaid lady directing the observation of mine host to this truly dramatic scene. Stung to the quick, I hurried away as soon as possible, with a determination never to throw myself into a similar situation, and with a painful presentiment that Bertha's domestic happiness is on the wane. Confound all busy-bodies, female counsellors, and confidential spies!"

What with its personalities, its mystifications, and the interest attached to every thing about Lord Byron, the present production is likely to excite considerable curiosity.

The Botanic Annual. General Principles. Conifera. London, 1832. Cochrane and Co. BOTANY is a pursuit that is beautiful and accessible-a record of seasons and events; for, to use the words of the lamented Ramond, "the memory of how many springs is contained in the sight of a single violet." It is a picture of the surface of the earth, and presents a source of contemplative enjoyment, and of a calm and sweet poetical feeling, that is not to be found in the unruly passions of mankind. So anxious are we for the promotion of all those branches of knowledge which are instructive, and of the same unobjectionable and never-failing interest as the history of plants, from the seedling that lives in the spray of the cataract, to the tall palm that baffles the whirlwind of the desert, that our feelings go along with an undertaking like the one before us; and nothing but expectations not only damped but altogether destroyed, could stir us into an angry mood.

We shall say nothing about the author's "general principles:" he has in them indulged in some animadversions on book-making; and we should be inclined to tell him it is quite a mistake to imagine that, to be popular, we must omit

writer becomes even tedious, which is quite antipopular, when he deals in reflections which are tinctured with any thing like a sour or bitter spirit. Fie! botany teaches better; it is a science of beauty and of sympathy; no one who could discern the harmony contained in the varied forms of the vegetable world, would ever harbour an evil thought against his fellowcreatures. We shall, therefore, turn at once to the monograph of the Conifera, for so we call this essay on a most useful and most noble tribe of plants. We were perfectly certain, that if popular works on botany ever came into circulation in this country, the natural system would be found the only one adapted at once to immediate comprehension, and capable of striking illustration. What could be more captivating than being led from the barren rocks of the north, the dwelling-place of the bear and the capercailzie, to the line of eternal snows on the Alps and Pyrenees-to the forests of spruce of the table-land of Mexico, and the groves of Chinafrom the cedar that grows on Lebanon, to the cypress that waves over our neglected tomb? It has been remarked, that it is not quite clear why the tall pyramidal evergreen and almost everlasting cypress should be selected by the ancients as the emblem of death, or rather of eternal sleep, and planted round their sepulcires. The former roots in mother Earth-its bouy rising naked from the grave, and its tall spiral head pointing to heaven in youthful verdure after the extinction of sixty generations, would rather indicate the Christian's hope of "life everlasting," than the heathen's creed of final annihilation.-But we are forgetting our author. The Conifers are among the most important of natural families in an economical point of view; their long branchless stems affording excellent materials for carpenter's work, and their various products being highly useful for numerous purposes. Some species, as the Pinus Lambertiana - not named, on account of its size, after Daniel Lambert, but after the worthy President of the Linnean Society - are said to attain a height of 200 feet or more. Our author has neglected to notice the beautiful harmony between the radiated arrangement of the branches, and the peculiar structure of the leaves and petioles, necessitated by alpine habitats, where they are exposed to winds which, if met with the resistance of an expanded branch and flat leaves, could never grow on the mountain-side. The Swiss have, from this fact, given them the name of "Abrite orage." Yellow deal, which is the most valued, orage." Yellow deal, which is the most valued, is the wood of the silver fir; white deal of the spruce fir. The Scotch fir, the only species of the fir tribe which is native of Great Britain, yields turpentine, pitch, tar, and rosin. Pine forests are in few places more striking than in the Landes of Bourdeaux. Their still and unfrequented recesses are haunted by birds and animals that avoid the broad glare of day-light; and the wanderer, when he penetrates into their shady labyrinths, is often almost imperceptibly lost in the gloomy silence of these vast pignadas. The Araucarias comprise the Chili pine, and the pines of Brazil, of Moreton Bay, and of Norfolk Island. It is certainly very curious to see so well-defined and rather singular a genus of plants ranged round the parallel of nearly the southern tropic, and at such wide distances from one another. The Dammaras are found in a similarly limited locality, at the extremities of the line, some three thousand miles in length, lying from north-west to south-east, along the Indian ocean, in the same hemisphere as the Araucarias. The spruces, the pines, and the formerly existed in some of their varieties on time for parley, the case spoke for itself; nor all the ridges of mountains in the northern hedid Gaetano, though ignorant of Giovanni's misphere, while others cover or have covered sandy or swampy tracts. There are only two species of cedar - that of India, and the cedar of Lebanon, the emblem of prosperity, majesty, strength, and duration, to which the bards of Israel have given immortality, and around which hang so many reverential and sublime recollections. We leave the consideration of these noble specimens of the vegetable creation -characteristic of the forest scenery of so many regions of the world-to the able pen of the author; recommending all who are in search of amusement and instruction to see how graceful even science looks in such a gay dress and so luxurious a home.

Probation, and other Tales. By the Author of "Selwyn in search of a Daughter," "Tales of the Moors," &c. 8vo. pp. 473. London, 1832, Longman and Co.; Edinburgh, Adam Black.

A VERY pleasant volume. The first tale, quite a romance of real life, is both the longest and the best, but ill adapted for the purposes of quotation; — a very picturesque little Italian story, with which the book concludes, better suits our columns as a specimen. We must abridge its commencement; and merely state, that a love-quarrel induced an Italian peasant to enlist in the French army, and that a reconciliation has induced him to desert. He bids adieu to the French army on the receipt of "a billet, which Lucia, not choosing to trust the village scribe with her secrets, contrived to get written, by whom think you? but by the youthful farmer of Rocca di Papa, the rival, but thoroughly generous and disinterested one, of her long-betrothed Gaetano. She told him in plain terms, that were any thing to befal her lover, or were he ever to cross the, to her, insurmountable barrier of the Appennines, (the Alps she had never thought of,) she would either die or go into a nunnery, which was in his eyes pretty much the same thing. So Giovanni relented, and, like a true knight of old, did his lady's bidding, come of his own love what might. The letter advised (and the advice was, in the true spirit of heroism, dictated by Giovanni himself,) strict and patient concealment in some of the villages nearest the Neapolitan frontier, till pursuit should subside, and the corps he had deserted be fairly on its march to France, then - wrote Lucia's really friendly amanuensis-he might freely return to Castel Gandolfo, and claim his bride as the reward of his obedience. The billet reached our recruit after a hot fatiguing drill, dispirited by his own awkwardness, maddened with camp jests on it—in short, just in a mood to obey all except the sensible part of its injunctions. He waited impatiently for twilight, as, in his soldier's garb, escape by day was impossible; and no sooner had the Ave Maria sounded, and the watch been relieved on the ramparts of St. Angelo, than he glided unperceived from his file amid the retiring guard, and threading precipitately each narrow vicolo between the Ponte Sisto and the Lateran, gained the gate of St. John, and left the Eternal city behind him.

The distant clatter of hoofs, an unusual sound on the rugged and sequestered road he was travelling, roused him to a sense of danger, acute in proportion to his former security; and instinctively apprehending pursuers in the unknown horsemen, he hailed with transport the sight of a market-cart half filled with straw, and driven by his ancient acquaintance and rival, farmer Giovanni M.

disinterested conduct as Lucia's amanuensis, for a moment suspect him of betraying even a rival, to French gendarmes. In the twinkling of an eye he was deep embedded in the long maize straw, and Giovanni stretched above him, as if half asleep, with real Italian quick-ness and well-dissembled apathy. No clown of Italian comedy ever received with more genuine stolidity of aspect the inquiries of Messieurs les gendarmes after their refractory conscript, than Giovanni; and what answer he chose to give, he enveloped so mysteriously in the gergo or patois of the mountains, that better linguists than those of the great nation might have been at fault. There was nothing (so the gendarmes opined) to be made of this sleepy-headed, unideal, tongue-tied peasant; so, wheeling their horses with an air of derision, they regained the high road, leaving the two rivals jogging prosperously towards the domicile of Giovanni a few miles off, at Rocca di Papa. But this abode of peace and industry poor Giovanni was never destined to reach. Ere Gaetano (whom his kind rival took care by his weight to keep in order while danger of surprise from the sol diery remained) could lift up his head to pour out his thanks to one whom he began to think quite as worthy of Lucia as himself, it was forcibly pushed down again, as a fresh cause of alarm presented itself in the appearance of considerable party of brigands, whom the vicinity of the gendarmes had kept skulking half the day, till their departure left the field open to a deed of meditated villany. It is not often that Italians and equals have to dread the predatory outrages of native robbers. But Giovanni, alas! was rich, and as such, an enemy to brigands; and he was known that very day to have sold produce at a fair, to an amoun which made his plunder an object too tempting to be resisted by those, whose foreign sources of rapine the French had pretty well dried up. Poor Giovanni, on the appearance of the party had no fears but for his comrade's detection and prevented him so effectually from peeping out to see what was the matter, that the dagger of the leader (as he leant in familiar converse against the side of the waggon,) was buried in his own unsuspecting heart, ere one movemen could be made by Gaetano for his rescue. A deep groan from his generous protector, and the muttered imprecations of the banditti, saved him the risk of fruitless exposure to ascertain the catastrophe; nor could he now, singlehanded, against a dozen armed men, earn even at any risk, the present pleasure of aven-ging him. He lay stiller, therefore, than ever, half afraid to breathe, lest by scaring the robbers he should miss the opportunity of consigning to justice, either now or hereafter, the murderers of the kind-hearted Giovanni The body, after being rudely pulled out of the cart and rifled, was as rudely cast in again; and to Gaetano's secret joy, the plan agreed on by the robbers was to drive the waggon forward towards its destination, consigning it to the first peasant they should meet, with a cockand-bull story of their having found its owner already murdered on the road. Before starting, they buried, in case of accidents, the booty in a spot which Gaetano durst not rise him self sufficiently to ascertain. But luckily the captain, fond of dress, as brigands usually are, took a fancy to a gay Paris handkerchief which had ornamented the poor farmer's vest for the fair; and snatching it rudely and yet blood-stained from his neck, thrust it into his own

This manguvre Gaetano distinctly saw, and a providential peep it was for the purposes of justice. The band now separated; but before their dispersion, drew lots who was to efficiate as driver of the abandoned waggon. The let fell on the assassin (a vine-dresser of La Riccia), who, looking as if he did not half like the job, sullenly exchanged his gay captain's habit (carefully retaining the handkerchief, however) for one of the coarse peasant frocks which so often and conveniently transform a mest of banditti into a set of peaceful ordinary looking pea-The waggon at length set forward, santry. and had not proceeded far, when, to the almost equal horror of the robber and Gaetano, their cars were saluted with a wanton incautious shet from one of the dispersing band, meant probably as a signal to his concealed wife, or expecting brood of robber imps, but which the recent vicinity of the gendarmes rendered little short of madness. Their mutual forebodings, all uncommunicated as they were, the event soon realised. The gendarmes had lingered in the neighbourhood, with the view of foraging for refreshments, at a cottage within hearing of the report. Powder, as French soldiers nationally reasoned, was not burnt for nothing; so up they leaped in their saddles, and throwing the old crone who had fed them (as savages propitiate demons through fear) more bajocchi than she had ever seen in her life, galloped back in the direction of the shot. Sacre !' exclaimed the one who came up first, in a tone of more subdued horror than had often issued from his lips, 'what have we here?' The rustic was stupid enough, heaven knows, and obstinate besides; but that's no reason why he should be murdered in broad day, and with a 'How came French police in the country too. this about, 'tother clodpole, hey? and tell us what hand you had in it?' 'Io!!!' ejaculated the really trembling robber, throwing up his eyes as if he had never handled stilette in his life, 'Madre di Dio!' (kiming an image of the Virgin, which had got entangled among the very folds of the bloody handkerchief) 'I murder any one! a countryman especially, and a buon' anima come quella.' 'I don's think his goodness would have much share in hindering you,' muttered the gendarme, 'nor your's either. There's mischief in your eye, in spite of your saints and images : give a better account of yourself and this business, else, ven trebleu, you must to the corps de garde.' wily assassin, now more on his guard, was just beginning a tissue of alaborate falsehoods, when Gaetano, unable, even at the risk of his life, to forego avenging his preserver by denouncing his murderer, started bold upright among the straw, to the equal astonishment of all parties: and totally regardless of his own jeopardy, detailed in animated language his obligations to the deceased, and his instantaneous and cowardly murder by the assassin now before them. The stamp of truth was too legible on all he said to be doubted. Men do not peril their lives on gratuitous falsehoods, and no deserter was as yet known to have escaped under the inflexible French régime. The murderer would have yet denied and equivocated; but the handkerchief, the bloody trophy on which reposed the profaned image of his heavenly patroness spoke volumes against him. So, his hands safely tied behind him with that very handkerchief, and bound down with the gladly lent sashes of the two gendarmes, it was ere long his turn to take in the cart the place of the temporarily released Gaetano; who, mounted behind one of the friendly troopers, felt, in the consciousness There was no bosom till a fitter opportunity for display. of honest feelings and disinterested conduct, a lightness of spirit which his associates did their thod of prostrating at prayer, daily touched the best to sustain. 'Courage! mon ami!' said ground. The body is then wrapped neatly in one: 'si tu es fusille, ce n'est pas grande chose!' Bah, cried the other, 'en fusillera plutôt ce been written particular chapters from the Khocoquin de brigand, ce sera tout de même.' But raun: this done, it is taken up with great shot, somehow, Gaetane felt he should not be; for Laucia he was sure would die, and nobody could have a hand in any thing so dreadful. Luckily for him, the commanding officer at La Riccia was young and romantic; the gendarmes magnified the few bold words of their prisoner into a bona-fide capture of the noted leader of banditti. Lucia was sent for opportunely, to plead with the loveliest black eyes that ever swam glittering in tears,-the corps had fortunately marched without its recruit on distant service: -- so, thanks to a kind Providence - Gaetano was not shot, but married; and instead of a sad and sorry soldier, was allowed to become a glad and grateful bride-groom.'

These pages have quite merit enough in themselves to find favour with their readers: but it must add to their interest, that the present work is one of charity, it being destined to relieve distress and penury. We cannot but give our cordial wishes to talents so well empleyed.

Mrs. Meer Hassan Ali's Observations on the Mussulmauns of India. [Second Notice.]

WE do not intend to exhaust this publication; but we trust that a few weekly extracts from it will not only please our readers, especially those who cannot for a while procure the work, but shew, that to a female pen, after all, we are most indebted for descriptions of the interior effects and domestic practices of the religion of Mahomet.

"The Mussulmauns' Creed, of the Sheah sect, is as follows :-- I believe in one God, supreme over all, and him alone do I worship. I believe that Mahumud was the creature of God, the Creator; I believe that Mahumud was the messenger of God (the Lord of messengers), and that he was the last of the prophets.

I believe that Ali was the chief of the faithful, the head of all the inheritors of the law, and the true leader appointed of God; consequently to be obeyed by the faithful. Also, I believe that Hasan and Hosein, the sons of Ali, and Ali son of Hosein, and Mahumud son of Ali, and Jaufur son of Mahumud, and Moosa son of Jaufur, and Ali son of Moosa, and Mahumud son of Ali, and Ali son of Mahumud, and Hasan son of Ali, and Mhidhie (the standing proof) son of Hasan-the mercy of God be upon them !-these were the true leaders of the faithful; and the proof of God was conveyed by them to the people.' This creed is taught to the children of both sexes in Mussulmaun families as soon as they are able to talk; and, from the daily repetition, is perfectly familiar to them at an early age. I propose describing the funeral service here, as the substance of their particular faith is so intimately connected with the appointed service for the dead. The dead body of a Musulmaun, in about six hours after life is extinct, is placed in a kuffin (coffin) and conveyed to the place of burial, with parade suited to the rank he held in life. A tent, or the kaanaut (screen), is pitched in a convenient place, where water is available near to the tomb, for the purpose of the musulmauns may have the reply ready for that awhil moment, they have a custom of repeating the washing and preparing the dead body for interment. They then take the corpse out of the soffin and thoroughly bathe it; when dry, they rub pounded camphor on the hands, feet, knees, and forehead—these parts having, in the memiliar to them at an early age. I propose de-

a winding sheet of white calico, on which has gentleness and laid in the grave on the side. with the face turned towards Mecca. The officiating Maulvee steps solemnly into the grave (which is much deeper and wider than ours), and with a loud voice repeats the creed, as before described; after which he says, 'These were thy good and holy leaders, O son of Adam! (here he repeats the person's names). Now, when the two angels come unto thee, who are the Maccurrub+ (messengers) from thy great and mighty God, they will ask of thee, 'Who is the Lord? Who is thy prophet? What is is thy Lord? Who is thy prophet? What is thy faith? Which is thy book? Where is thy Kiblash? Who is thy leader?' Then shalt thou answer the Maccurrub thus: 'God. greatest in glory, is my only Lord, Mahumud my prophet, Islaaim my faith (Islaaim means true faith), the Khoraun my book, the Kaubah (Holy House at Mecca) my Kiblaah...

Emaum Ali, son of Aboutalib. Hasan and Hosein. [dene. surnamed Zynool Auber-Ali. Mahumud. Baakur, Jaufur, Saadick. Moosa. Khazim, Reezah, Ali, Mahumud, Ul Jawaad. Ali, Ul Hoodah, Hasan Ul Ushkeree, Mhidhie, the standing proof that we are waiting for.

These are all my leaders, and they are my intercessors with them is my love, with their enemies is my hatred, in the world of earth and in the world to come eternal.' Then the Maulvee says: 'Know ye for a truth, O man! (repeating his name,) that the God we worship is one only, great and glorious, most high and mighty God, who is above all lords, the only true God. Know ye, also, that Mahumud is the best of the Lord's messengers ;--that Ali and his successors (before enumerated, but always here repeated) were the best of all leaders :- that whatever came with Mahumud is true (meaning the whole work of his mission). death is true; the interrogation by Moonkih and Nykee (the two angels) is true; the resurrection is true; destruction is true; the Bridge of Sirraat is true; the scales are true; looking into the book is true; heaven and earth are true; hell is true; the day of judgment is true. Of these things there is no doubt-all are true; and, further, that God, the great and

"The religious man generally prepares his own winding sheet, keeping it always ready, and occasionally taking out this monitor to add another verse or chapter, as the train of thought may have urged at the time. I have seen this done by the Meet Hadjee Shash, who appropriated a piece of fine white cambric muslin he had accelered from the total section of the works of the work of the section of the works. propriated a piece or time winter purpose. I have often received from me to this sacred purpose. I have often whilst he w

glorious God, will raise all the dead bodies from their graves.' Then the Maulvee reads the following prayer or benediction, which is called Dooar prayer: ' May the Lord God, abundant in mercy, keep you with the true speech; may he lead you to the perfect path; may he grant you knowledge of him and of his prophets. May the mercy of God be fixed upon you for ever. Ameen. This concluded, the Maulvee This concluded, the Maulvee quits the grave, and slowly moves forty measured paces in a line with it; then, turning round, he comes again to the grave, with the same solemnity in his steps, and, standing on the edge, he prays.... O great and glorious God! we beseech thee with humility make the earth comfortable to this thy servant's side, and raise his soul to thee, and with thee may he find merey and forgiveness.' 'Ameen, smeen,' is responded by all present. This ends the funeral service. The earth is closed over by the servants, &c.; and, except with the very poor, the grave is never entirely forsaken, day or night, during the forty days of mourning. Readers of the Khoraun are paid for this service; and in the families of the nobility the grave is attended for years by those hired, who are engaged to read from that book perpetually, relieving each other at intervals day and night. They believe that when the Manlvee quits the grave, the angels enter to interrogate the dead body, and receive the confession of his particular faith: this is the object of the Maulvee's retiring forty paces, to give the angels time to enter on their mission to the dead. The Mussulmauns all believe that Mhidhie, the standing proof, as he is called, will visit the earth at a future period: they are said to possess prophecies that lead them to expect the twelve hundred and sixtieth year of the Hegirah as the time for his coming. The Soonies say this Emaum has yet to be born; the Sheahs believe the Emaum Mhidhie is the person to reappear. Some believe he is still on earth, dwelling, as they conjecture, in the wilds and forests; and many go so far as to assert that Mhidhie visits (without being recognised) the Holy House of Mecca annually, on the great day of sacrifice; but I cannot find any grounds they have for this opinion. They also possess a prophecy, on which much dependence is placed, that When the four quarters of the globe contains Christian inhabitants, and when the Christians approach the confines of Kaabah, then may men look for that Emaum who is to come. And it is the general belief amongst Mussul-mauns, founded on the authority of their most revered and valued writers, that Emaum Mhid-hie will appear with Jesus Christ at his second coming, and with whom, they declare and firmly believe, he will act in concert, to purge the world of sin and wickedness. When, they add, 'all men shall be of one mind and one faith.'

"When I have conversed with some of them on the improbability of Mahumud's prophetic mission, I have been silenced by a few words. ' How many prophets were sent to the Israelites ?' ' Many.' 'You cannot enumerate them? then, is it too much to be probable, that God's mercy should have been graciously extended to the children of Ishmael? they also are Abra-ham's seed. The Israelites had many prophets, in all of whom we believe; the Ishmaelites have one prophet only, whose mission was to draw men from idolatry to the true God. All men,' they add, 'will be judged according to their fidelity in the faith they have professed. It is not the outward sign which makes a man the true Mussulmaun; neither is it the mere profession of Christianity which will clear the

man at the last day. Religion and faith are of

"An idea has crept into the minds of some, that whoever offers up to God, at different periods of his life, such animals as are deemed clean and fitting for sacrifice, the same number and kind, on their day of passing Sirraat, shall be in readiness to assist them on the passage over. On this supposition is grounded the object of princes and nobles in India offering camels in sacrifice on the day of Buckrah Eade. This event answers to our Scripture account of Abraham's offering; but the Mussulmauns say, the son of Abraham so offered was Ishmael, and not Isaac. I have disputed the point with some of their learned men, and brought them to search through their authorities. In some one or two there is a doubt as to which was the son offered; but the general writers, and most of the Mussulmauns themselves, believe Ishmael was the offering made by Abraham. 'The scales are true;' the Mussulmauns believe, that on the day of judgment, the good and the bad deeds of every mortal will be submitted to the scales prepared in heaven for that purpose. 'Looking into the book is true;' the Mussulmauns believe that every human being from their birth is attended by two angels; one resting on the right shoulder, the other on the left, continually. Their business is to register every action of in his mercy to keep the person in the good and perfect way. When evil ways are to be registered, they mourn with interest to be registered, they mourn with interest to be recorded, they beseech the Almighty pestilential cholers may reach the metropolis of the North. So convinced are we of the stern good sense of its clever inhabitants. registered, they mourn with intercessions to God, that his mercy may be extended, by granting them repentant hearts, and then his forgiveness. Thus they explain Looking into the book is true,' that whatever is contained in this book will be looked into on the day of judgment, and by their deeds therein registered shall they be judged.

"They have a firm belief in the efficacy of prayer by proxy; and the view they have of departed spirits is still more singular. They believe the soul hovers over the body in the grave for some time, and that the body is so far animated as to be sensible of what is passing; as when the Maulvee is repeating the service the angels visit in the grave, or when the Khoraun is read. Hence the belief in the efficacy of prayer and reading as substitutes for neglected or omitted duties whilst on earth.

" I have but little to add as regards the manner of worship amongst my Mussulmaun acquaintance; but here I cannot omit remarking, that the women are devout in their prayers, and strict in their observance of ordinances. That they are not more generally educated is much to be regretted; this, however, is their misfortune, not their fault. The Mussulmaun faith does not exclude the females from a participation in the eternal world, as has so often been asserted by people who could not have known them; and the good Mussulmaun proves it by his instruction of the females under his control in the doctrines of Mahumud, and who he believes to be as much dependent on him for guidance on the road to heaven, as for personal protection from want or worldly dangers."

American Stories for Children. Second Series. Edited by Miss Mitford. 3 vols. London, 1832. Whittaker and Co.

A VERY charming collection of tales, full of originality and character, and selected by Miss Mixford with much judgment.

The Catechism of Health, &c. By A.B. Gran-ville, M.D., F.R.S. 3d edit. with additions. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

In this new edition of the Catechism of Health, Dr. Granville reiterates his arguments against the contagiousness of cholera, and explains away the facts connected with its arrival and its progress in this country. The Dr. must have been egregiously misinformed with regard to facts, or deceived by misrepresentations. There are some authorities which he quotes, to whom we shall not allude for fear of bringing them into notice, but we are sorry that no others could be found whose statements would bear out the dogmas of Dr. G. The author says, in one part of his work, " I observe many ladies, some without, but many more with children, going about town in open carriages, even as late as six or seven o'clock in the evening, at this season of the year. Let me tell those persons that they will rue such a practice by and hy. It is pregnant with danger just now." This is the result of mistaken notions of disease. Would it not have been infinitely betdrive to Newcastle, than lead them to suppose shadow of a reason?

arrival, and not a murmur or a "falsehood" will be heard upon the subject; but the disease will be met manfully, and treated skilfully. From certain feelings that we know are already gaining ground in our city of London, which meet with but too earnest a reception on Change, and which are fostered by such works the modern Babylon.

Waverley Novels, Vol. XXXII. Quentin Durward, Vol. II. Edinburgh, Cadell; London, Whittaker.

A STRIKING frontispiece by R. Lander, engraved by J. Horsburgh, and a spirited vignette by E. Landseer, engraved by R. Graves, are the extra recommendations of this volume. The notes are not very numerous, and contain little more than brief extracts from Comines, Bayle, and one or two ancient chroniclers.

Divines of the Church of England, &c. No. XX. Hall's Contemplations, Vol. III.

EVERY month brings its cargo of "Monthlies, which, after noticing generally, we need only advert to when they bring forward new subjects. The present work continues a valuable old one.

We may make the same remark on the Family Classical Library, XXV. Plutarch, Vol. III.

Quintus Servington; a Tale founded on real Occurrences. 3 vols. Hobart Town, 1831, Melville; London, Smith and Elder.

This is quite a literary curiosity; a novel. a work of amusement—issuing from such a source as Botany Bay. It is a tale of domestic interest; and the scenes of the third volume are principally laid in the country where it was

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS, &C. Naples, December 30th, 1831.

AFTER the lava from Vesuvius, on the side towards Pompeii, had ceased to flow for nearly two months, and the volcano, with the occasional eruption of a thick smoke, had been tolerably quiet; we were suddenly alarmed on the evening of Christmas day, by seeing a considerable stream of lava flowing down the side of the mountain towards Naples, or more properly Portici, precisely on the way by which travellers usually ascend from the hermitage of Salvatore. Previously, in the morning, we had remarked circumstances which seemed to prognosticate this event. During the whole day the entire declivity of the mountain had been enveloped in a dense fog, which remained stationary, and proved to be the smoke from the streaming lava, that became visible at the approach of evening.

On the first evening the stream reached the valley of Atrio del Cavallo, which lies at the foot of the mountain. On the second day, the ter to tell our fair friends that there is no 26th, it made a turn towards the right, as seen danger unless they order the "coachman" to from this place, in the direction towards Resina; the hermitage lies on the right, and that a poison lurks in the air—making them will therefore escape. It appears that it flows fearful, distrustful, and unhappy, without the in the enormous bed of the lava of 1822, and will, it is hoped, expend itself in it before it reaches the vineyards. But should it last longer than the preceding one on the opposite aide, it may possibly occasion much damage, as the vineyards are here much nearer to the crater. This stream has not been accompanied by any, unless very partial, eruptions from the crater; though some persons affirm that they have heard detonations at this place. Thus w have every night a scene before us, to behold which alone would repay a visit to Naples.

It almost seemed as if we had approached 10° nearer to the equator: till Christmas we have as the one before us, there is too much reason had by night 8°, and by day from 12° to 14° to believe that the contrary will be the case in Reaumur of heat. With much surprise we saw the acacias in the villa, which had scarcely lost their leaves, put forth new ones. It is now rather more wintry - if a temperature of 6° or 7° of heat can be called winter.

The farce called the "Cholera Morbus." lately performed in the Fenice theatre, was prohibited after a few representations.

The excavations at Pompeii, which are usually undertaken in the presence of distinguished persons, are not often so productive as the one which was undertaken on such an occasion on the 26th of November last, when four rooms and a kitchen in the Casa dell' Ancosa were opened. Many vessels of bronze and utensils of iron were found there. But the most remarkable were a large number of amphoræ for wine, which were discovered in one of the chambers. The forms of many are quite new; and on most of them are Greek and Latin inscriptions written in black ink. In several jars a great deal of dried wine was found, which being dissolved in water had still a strong taste. In the kitchen, coals and ashes were lying on the hearth; and on a beautiful pedestal of Giallo antico, was a lamp of terra cotta, in the form of a youth kneeling and holding a patera in his hand. A female skeleton found in the same place is perhaps that of the slave who had the superintendence of the kitchen.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

MR. BRANDE commenced the evening meetings for the session by a series of observations,



gold and silver, and the commercial effect of a small quantity of one of these metals in the other. The ductility, malleability, and general characters, such as colour, &c. of gold, are not affected by the presence of a small quantity of silver: one part of alloy to eleven parts of pure gold, is necessary to render the latter workable. The refiners of former times used silver in this quantity as their alloy; more recently, however, copper has been substituted; the profit of extracting the former remunerating the refiner for his trouble. If five grains of gold be found in one pound weight of silver, the refiner's expense is covered. The old guines, in which silver is the alloy, is much whiter than the recent gold coinage, in which copper is used; hence the dealers in the precious metals, both at home and abroad, but especially in Paris, select the pale guineas and sovereigns, which are submitted to the separating powers of the refiner, from whose hands the gold does not escape in the shape of coin. To put an end to this practice, so detrimental to the commercial interests of any country where gold and silver form the standard of circulation, and to keep the gold coin in the country, copper is used as the alloy, which completely destroys the refiner's expectations of profit. Gold submitted to the action of nitric acid leaves a residuum of black powder, having the essential qualities of gold; the same metal containing an alloy of silver, submitted to the same test, leaves the acid colourless: with an alloy of copper, a green tint is imparted.

In the library were exhibited, - forms of experiments on capillary attraction; in which spheres of wire-gauze were retained full of water by capillary force, and in which the earlier experiment (tried first, we believe, by Mr. Pearsall, in the laboratory of the R. I.) of apparently closing the mouth of a jar by wire-gauze, was shewn; original drawings, by Capt. Irton, of the late volcano on the coast of Sicily, in which those clouds of vapour resembling snow or wool, noticed in a recent account of the late volcano on the coast of Sicily, in the Lit. Gaz., were made beautifully apparent. Mr. Faraday stated, that at the next evening meeting he should deliver some remarks on the reproductive powers of the planaria. The present session commences under very favourable auspices; and the crowded state of the library and theatre on the first night, testifies that the "Friday evening meetings have not lost that attraction for which they have been so long and so justly celebrated. As a relief to the lectures on the severer sciences. Dr. Clark delivers a course on the evidences of design in creation, in which he purposes to shew evidences of wisdom pursued in the structure of plants, and traced in the human body; evidences of contrivance observed in the study of the lower animals, in the anatomy of birds, and the structure of insects. Another pleasing course of lectures will be Mr. Smart's, illustrative of the ancient English drama, to the era of Shakspeare inclusive.

KING'S COLLEGE.

Natural History of the Phanix.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, in a recent lecture, gave an elaborate account of the far-famed phoenix, which ought to prove not a little interesting to individuals trading, under the name of this bird, in insurance-offices, ironcompanies, engine - factories, stage - coaches, steam-packets, race-horses, coal-wharfs, coffeehouses, and innumerable other heterogeneous things imagined, it may be supposed, to desible to the British isles. This will be a consi- 11'. 13d 9h with a Sagittarii: difference of

Phonix. The earliest account of the phonix Mexico nearly nine digits, and at Paramatta is given by Herodotus, the father of history; four digits, of the Sun's disc will be obscured. and this has been copied, with additions (a story seldom loses in its transmission), by S., the eclipse will be annular. 19d 2h 5m_the Pliny, Tacitus, Pomponius Mela, Horapollo, Sun enters Pisces. Mariana, and other writers. Among the rest, our old English writer, Bartholomew Glantville, as translated by Trevisor, and printed in black letter by Wynkyn de Worde in 1498, SAVS

"St. Ambrose, in Exameron, sayth: of the humoure or ashes of fenix ariseth a newe byrde and wexeth, and, in space of tyme, he is clothed with feathers and wyngis, and restored into the kind of a byrde, and is the most fairest byrde that is, - most like to the pecocke in fethers, and loveth wilderness, and gadreth his meate of cleane greenes and fruites. Alanus speketh of this byrde, and saith, that whan the hyghest byshop Onyas hadde buylded a temple in the citie of Helyopolys in Ægypt, to the lykenes of the temple of Jherusalem, and the fyrste daye of Easter, whanne he hadde gathered moche sweete smellynge woode, and sette it on fyre uppon the altar to offer sacrifyce, to all mennes syghte suche a byrde came sodaynely, and fell into the myddel of the fyre and was brente anone to ashes in the fyre of the sacrifyce; and the ashes abode there, and was besely kepte and saved by the commandemente of the preeste; and within three dayes, of these ashes was bred a lyttel worme, that took the shape of a byrde atte the laste, and flewe into the wyldernesse."

"This account," Mr. Rennie remarked, "of a worm being generated out of the ashes of a sacrifice, and afterwards becoming a bird, is precisely of a piece with the methods given by Virgil and Columella for the generation of bees from dead carcasses, which originated in an imperfect knowledge of the natural history of insects, as I have explained at length in Insect Transformations; while the appearance of a bird alighting on the altar must have obviously arisen from some eagle or vulture pouncing upon the carcass of the animal sacrificed, —a circumstance I should imagine of occasional occurrence when altars were situated in the open air, and which in Greece or Rome, instead of the bird's being considered a phonix, would have been hailed as an avatar (if I may borrow the Brahminical term) of Jupiter himself. That such were the circumstances, which in process of time were worked up into the fabulous and fanciful stories of the phænix, I have not a doubt; and it appears to me, that this is the only plausible and rational explanation which can be given; though a vast deal of learning, and no little ingenuity, has been expended in other views."

This account is strongly corroborated by an anecdote given by Bruce the traveller, of an eagle (gypaëtus barbatus, Storr,) in the very country where the phœnix was said to appear, darting down while his party were dining in the open air, and carrying off a part of their dinner. It is farther remarkable, that Bruce says of this genuine phænix, as we may call it, that "the feathers of the belly and breast were of a gold colour," which might almost pass for a translation of Pliny's description of the ancient phoenix. Mr. Rennie exhibited a specimen of this bird to a numerous audience,

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR FEBRUARY.

stripped of all technicality, on the refining of rive a mysterious influence from the name of derable eclipse in the southern hemisphere: at In longitude 154° 14' W. and latitude 15° 14'

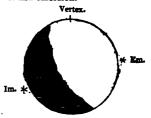
Lunar Phases and Conjunctions.

	D.	H.	M.	
■ New Moon in Capricornus····	1	10	16	
D First Quarter in Taurus	8	23	13	
O Full Moon in Leo	15	15	19	
C Last Quarter in Onbinchus	93	Λ	99	

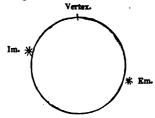
The Moon will be in conjunction with

	D. H. M.
Jupiter in Aquarius	2 21 0
Aldebaran	10 occultation.
Regulus · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15 occultation.
Saturn in Leo	
Mars in Sagittarius	
Venus in Capricornus	27 occultation.
Mercury in Aquarius	

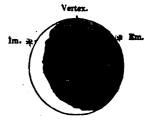
Lunar Occultations. - This month will be remarkable for occultations of two fixed stars of the first magnitude, and of two of the planets, by the Moon. 104—occultation of Aldebaran; immersion 4h 23m 25s, emersion 5h 33m 25s. The following diagram will illustrate the phase and position of the Moon, and the points of immersion and emersion.



15d - occultation of Regulus; immersion 16h 59m 32s, emersion 17h 55m 32s. This occultation will occur as in the following diagram, the Moon being at the full.



27d—occultation of Venus; immersion 19h 21m, emersion 20h 10m. The following diagram will illustrate this occultation.



29d 19h 30m-occultation of Mercury: this phenomenon will be visible only with telescopes of a high power. The conjunction of the Moon with Saturn (16t) will prove a close approach.

34 - Mercury at his greatest elongation (25° specimen of this bird to a numerous audience, whom the curiosity of the subject had attracted to the lecture.

26') as a morning star. 8^d—descending node, whom the curiosity of the subject had attracted 18^d—aphelion. 24^d—in conjunction with Urato the lecture. latitude 3'.

1d 16 — Venus in conjunction with Mars.

1d 10h 15m 45s __ the Sun will be eclipsed, invi- 2d __ with 14 Segittarii: difference of latitude

latitude 13/. 29d - with 1 and 2 . Capricorni: differences of latitude 3' and 6' respectively.

24 _ Mars in conjunction with 718 Mayer: difference of latitude 7'. 104-with 740 Mayer: difference of latitude 9'.

The Asteroids .- 2d -- Vesta 2º N. of v Cancri 15^d—in conjunction with 1, 2, 3, 4 ν Cancri. 26^d—between λ and γ Cancri. 2^d—Juno 2° N. of 30 Sextantis Uraniæ. 224 — in apposition, 1° N. of 23 Sextantis Uraniæ. This small planet may be known by its reddish colour: it varies considerably in its brilliancy, but, in gene- of Charles the First, a very general sensation ral, it shines as a star of the eighth magnitude. in favour of the king was felt among the people, Pallas and Ceres are too near the Sun to be observed.

24d 2h 30m-Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun.

Saturn is the only planet, this month, in a satisfactory position for observation. The Moon will make a close appulse to Saturn on the morning of the 16th day.

34 17h 45m ... Uranus in conjunction with the San.

Dept ford.

J. T. BARKER.

THE COMET.

WE have seen a letter from Gibraltar, dated the 7th instant (if we are not mistaken, for we have trusted to memory), in which it is stated. that for several minutes on the preceding evening a considerable portion of the tail of the comet was visible to the inhabitants in these parts. The comet itself was not seen, but its direction was found to be northerly, so that we may soon expect this celestial visitor.

LITERARY AND LEARNED. BOYAL SOCIETY.

ME. LUBBOCK in the chair. The reading of Dr. Ritchie's * paper on Voltaic electricity was resumed, and the conclusion deferred till the next meeting. William Pole, Esq. F.R.S., presented a series of impressions from copper-plates. exhibiting a new style of engraving in parallel lines, by means of an instrument, the point of which is successively passed over a coin or other object, and the appearance of relief in the en-graving is strikingly produced. Professor Plana, of Turin, presented his memoir on Jupiter and Saturn; and Lieutenant Frend, R.N., a curious set of Burmese weights brought by himself from Ragoon.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. HAMILTON in the chair. Mr. Knight presented two extensive and very interesting lithographic views of the neighbourhoods of the Borough and the northern end of London Bridge in 1830, previous to their removal for the approaches to the New Bridge. Mr. S. Smirke communicated a paper descriptive of some remains of the ancient palace of Whitehall, consisting of an apartment of solid groined masonry in the basement story of a house in Whitehall Yard, called Cromwell House. This palace formerly belonged to the Archbishops of York, and was called York House, until Henry the Eighth gave it the name of Whitehall, on annexing it to the royal domains after the fall of Wolsey. The paper was accompanied by drawings, shewing the ground-plan, a section of the room, and an arched doorway of the Tudor style of architecture. Mr. Smirke observed, that the present floor of the room was raised about five feet above the original pavement, which is nearly level with the high-water mark of the Thames, and must have been very liable to inundation.

The Secretary read some letters communi-cated by Mr. Watham, from the records of Chatham Hospital at Manchester. One was dated 16th May, 1648, and noticed a disturbance which had taken place near the House of Commons. A little previous to the execution and a large body of countrymen came to London to petition the parliament on the subject; and, being kept waiting a long time without an answer, forced their way to the doors of the House, when they were told they should have their desire; upon which they left the House rather tumultuously, expressing their joy at the prospect (as they thought) of the king being saved. A slight pretext, however, served for calling in the military, who attacked the countrymen, and several were killed and others wounded.

BOYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SIR GEORGE THOMAS STAUNTON in the chair. The following, among other donations, were presented: viz. from Colonel Tod, a fragment of a very ancient inscription on stone, from the temples of Baralli, in the Oopermal, or Highlands of Mewar: it appears to record the repairs of some temples by a pious monarch, who devoted to this purpose the spoils obtained by him in war: the date seems to be S. 981, or A.D. 1037: -- from Colonel Colebrooke, the model of the palanquin and attendants of an adikar of Ceylon, and models of twenty-one natives of Ceylon, of various castes and professions, carved in wood, and properly coloured;
—from the Rev. Dr. Mill, a work called Christa Sangitá, being the sacred history of our Saviour in Sanscrit verse. The reading of the late Dr. White's account of the fair at the Hot Wells, near Surat, was concluded. These hot wells are situated about fifty miles SE. of Surat, and are resorted to annually at the full moon of Chitra, which in 1810 was on the 19th of April; and at this period, as the Brahmins affirm, the temperature of the waters is miraculously lowered, to enable the pious devotee to avail himself of their holy and purifying influence in the form of a bath. origin of the religious veneration in which these springs are held by the Hindus is, that they are related to have been produced by the power of Rama, while in pursuit of Sita his wife, to serve instead of the sacred water of the Ganges for the ordinances of religion. The temperature of the springs varies from 111° (Fahr.) in one, to 120° in another. The paper concludes with a short account of the ceremonies at the Jatra, or fair. The reading of a paper by the Chevalier Jacob Gräburg d'Hem-sö, being an account of the great historical work of Ibn Khaldūn, the History of the Berbers, was commenced. Several gentlemen were elected members.

ON A PASSAGE IN CROKER'S BOSWELL. &c. Benhall Vicarage, Jan. 20, 1832.

SIR, - In Dr. Strahan's volume of Johnson's Prayers, at p. 205, the following passage occurs: " Before I went to the altar I prayed the occasional prayer; at the altar I commended my Φ, and again prayed the prayer."
 Mr. Croker, in his late edition of Boswell's

We are not sure that we have got the names cor-rectly, as they were not very distinctly read.

Johnson, conjectures that these letters were the initials of form piles-for which the Edinburgh Review, No. CVII. p. 9, has accused him of ignorance, and of course rejects the interpretation. Mr. Croker says, that Dr. Strahan seems not to have understood the words; but whether he did or not does not appear. I am inclined to think that he did. But that Mr. Croker's interpretation is erroneons I have no doubt; for had these letters stood generally for "dear friends departed," and not for particular persons, there would have been no necessity for concealment, as Johnson was in the habit of praying at least for some who were dead, as far as he might lawfully. Mr. Croker is again wrong in supposing the words necessarily to be Greek because the initial letters were so-they simply signify my THrale Friends-0 4.

To prove this assertion, turn to p. 221 of Dr. Strahan's book; you will find — "On Wednesday, April 11, 1781, was buried my dear friend Thrale, and with him were buried many of my hopes and pleasures. * * * Farewell! May God, that delighteth in mercy, have had mercy on thee. I had constantly prayed for him some time before his death.' Thus my first point is proved—that Johnson prayed for the Thrale family; and consequently that these letters might stand for them.

Next look at p. 227. " Easter Sunday, 1781. I commended my 0° friends, as I have formerly done." Here we have got a second step, and ascertained that the letter + meant friends.

Now, to prove that 8 stood for Thrale, turn to p. 230, Sept. 1781, where the following passage occurs: "When Thrale's health was broken, for many months before his death, which happened, April 4, I constantly montioned him in my prayers, and after his death have made particular supplication for his surviving family to this day." Thus we have obtained the signification of the other letter. A sense of delicacy in a custom, however pious, yet very unusual, made Johnson conceal the names of a family under Greek initials. On turning to my copy of Dr. Strahan's book, I find that, more than ten years since, I had written a note in the margin of the page, giving this interpretation of the text; and as it has been the subject of much discussion, I consider that you will not dislike this communication. Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN MITFORD.

P.S. I must mention an absurd inconsistency in Dr. Johnson's criticisms, which appears from a passage of this book. In his Life of Milton he had ridiculed the notion, asserted on sufficient authority, that Milton's poetical powers varied according to different seasons of the year-" his vein ran strongest from the autumnal to vernal equinox." But at p. 148 of Dr. Strahan's work, Johnson says.... Between Easter and Whitsuntide, having always considered this time as propitious to study, I began to learn the low Dutch language," &c.

In his criticism on Gray's Ode to Eton College... Say, Father Thames," &c...he ob. serves, that it was absurd to appeal to the Thames, who had no means of knowing better than himself. Now, turn to Rasselas (chap. 20) -" The princess cast her eyes upon the river that flowed before her :- 'Answer,' said she, great Father of Waters, &c. ; tell me if thou waterest through all thy course a single habitation from which thou dost not hear the murmura of complaint," &c.



[•] In the last No. of the Literary Gazette, Mr. Ritchie's appointment to the Natural Philosophy chair in the London University was communicated. Since that appointment, the University of Aberdeen, at the first assembly for the season, unanimously, and unsolicited, conferred on him the degree of LL.D., with remission

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES WEAR POWPEIL. FOR several weeks past Professor Zahn has caused excavations to be made in various spots at Bosco-tre-Case, (between Vesuvius and Pompeii,) which scarcely leave a doubt that a city is buried there, which is supposed to have been called Toso, and which, with Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabia, forms the fourth of the cities whose fate it shared at the same time. One of these excavations is extremely interest. ing. You descend 30 palms perpendicular into a deep hollow, into a peristyle surrounded with pillars. Thence four subterranean gal-leries have been excavated in the direction of Naples, Sarno, Vesuvius, and Pompeii. In the first some chambers have been discovered. containing paintings and many bas - reliefs. These chambers, which have been only partially excavated, give the promise of a rich harvest. In the gallery leading to Pompeii, an ancient road has been traced in the direction from Naples to Sarno. In the two other galleries there are various fragments of beautiful paintings, terra-cotta, iron, and bronze. Some human skeletons, and one of a hog, have also been found there: likewise much carbenised wood.

SERTCHES OF SOCIETY.

THE SCOTTISH LITEBARY DINNER.

THE entertainment to commemorate the birth day of Burne, and the presence of the Ettrick Shepherd, as noticed in our last, took place at the Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday; and although a numerous assemblage was anticipated. the numbers actually exceeded all expectation. and filled the Hall. This influx of persons without previous notice, led to some little confusion in the arrangement of tables and seats and a brief delay in the dinner hour ; but ever want was supplied with a rapidity which did great credit to the tavera, and about 7 o'clock the visiters sat down to an excellent repeat, as well served as could be hoped for in se crowded a company. It seemed, indeed, that in the first instance only Space was needed to give entire satisfaction; and at the last, only Time to extend the festivities beyond the midnight at which the chair was vacated. The general appearance of the half was indeed very animating, and especially when connected with the occasion, and the national spirit which it had elicited. On the right of the chairman, Sir John Malcolm, were ranged the Ettrick Shepherd, Lord Mahon, Sir George Murray, Sir John Warrender, Mr. F. Mills, Mr. Mackinnen, the Hon. Mr. Herbert, Mr. H. Ellis, two Mesers. Drummonds, Mr. Forbes as representative of his father the worthy barenet, Mr. A. Spottiswoode, Mr. J. Murray, Sir Peter Laurie; on his left the two sone of Burns, Lord Porchester, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Colonel El-phinstone, Mr. R. A. Dundas, Mr. P. S. Stew-art, Mr. Sedgewick, Mr. Aikin the Consul at Archangel, and the hoy to whom Burns addressed his "Advice to a young Friend," Mr. Sotheby, Sergeant Spankie; while in various other parts were seen Messrs. Lockhart, Mus-

chicon, Patrick Robertson, Galt, Cunninghero. R. Montgemery, Crefton Croker, Magina, S. C. Hall, Don T. de Trueba, W. Fraser, Lemon, Logan, Picken, Martin (painter), John Burnet, and many others distinguished in the annals of science, the fine arts, and polite literature. On the removal of the cloth the usual leval and patriotic toests and songs were given; after which the president drank, "The me-mory of Burna," prefaced by a speech of con-siderable length, in which he drew an able picture of the poet's career, and quoted many of his verses with great felicity and effect. Both the sons of the poet standing up, the eldest expressed their gratitude for the tribute to their father's genius. The next toast, also prefaced by an apt and interesting address, called up the Ettrick Shepherd, whom the plandits of the assembly compelled to mount a chair, whence he return ed thanks in the Doric of his pative hills, with most characteristic simplicity and naiveté. He hailed the triumph of that moment as the proud reward of all he had aspired to do and to become; the happy recompense of those toils through which a poor shepherd had hoped to acquire his country's approbation, and the fame of being acknowledged one of her native minstrels. The whole did much credit to his good sense and feeling, and he was loudly cheered by the company. "Sir Walter Scott, and his happy return," followed, and the chairman again des Sir Walter Scott, and his happy canted on the talents of that high ornament of Scottish literature. Mr. Lockhart returned thanks, and related several precious anecdotes of his illustrious kinsman, as well as traits in the life of the Ettrick Shepherd. Of these we may notice, that Burns only met Scott once when the latter was but seventeen years old, yet, from something that then passed, he predicted that he would figure in his country's annals: and that Scott, while still young and enthusiastically in search of early legends and ballad lore, found Hogg, a poer peasant, in a wild and sequestered valley, possessed of a larger store of what he was seeking than was in the memory of all the province beside.* From that period their friendship had been uninterrupted... Lord Porchester now gave the health of the chairman, with a suitable encomium, noticing his distinguished literary works, his oriental scholarship, and the abilities he had displayed in various quarters of the world. Sin J. Malcolm returned his acknowledgments, and proposed Lord Porchester, Mr. Sotheby, and the poets of England, who had honoured this festival with their presence. His lordship spoke eloquently in reply, and pronounced a beautiful eulogium upon the ameliorating effects produced upon individuals and communities by the cultivation of the muses. "Lord Mahon, and the historians of England," received a similar compliment, and his lerdship spoke briefly but admirably in return: his lordship concluded by giving "Sir Pulteney Malcolm, and the naval heroes of Scotland;" and alluded with much good taste to Sir Pulteney's admirable conduct in the difficult command at St. Helena. and to the tribute of respect which he had extorted from the discernment of Buonsparte: for which, and the plaudits attending it, Sir Pulteney expressed his gratitude. The sailor, like the poet and the soldier, looked only to the approbation of his country, and he rejoiced in the testimony of that approbation now so flatteringly bestowed upon him. - The toast of

Another anecdote of Hogg was, that being at dinner at a ducal table, the duchess said to him: "Were you ever here before, Mr. Hogg?" To which the Shephend, with his usual candour, replied, "Na, madam: I has been at the yett (gate) wi' beasts that I was driving into England a but Lucyue was inside o'the hesses afters if.

"Sir George Murray, and the military heroes of Scotland," called up that gallant officer, who addressed his applauding countrymen in a manner which seemed to be peculiarly grateful to their feelings. While he disclaimed it for his own humble services, he nobly awarded the laurel to his glorious companions in arms,—a Hopetoun, an Abercrombie, a Moere, and a Graham. He then mentioned his early recollection of Burns, whom he considered his father's house to have been honoured by receiving within its walls; and playfully alluded to what the cheirman had stated of his sister's being the "Phemy" of the poet,

" a bennier lass
Than braces of Yarrow ever saw;"

and expressed his hope, as every bard was in duty bound to maintain the peerless beauty of the fair whom he selected for his theme, that the Ettrick Shepherd (whose acquaintance he this night rejoiced to have made), would not be provoked to jealousy in consequence of this comparison above the beauties of Yarrow. Sir George was warmly cheered throughout.-The ensuing teasts were, Lord Brougham, as a Scotsman born and the son of a Scots mother (a descendant of Robertson the historian), Sergeaut Spankie, Mr. J. Stuart, Mr. P. Robertson, and both bars — Mr. Robertson returned appropriate thanks. We had hoped for a touch of his unrivalled humour; but the night was wearing late, and the rest of the proceedings were obliged to be hurried through in rather a tumultuous manner .- "Sir Peter Laurie, and the city of London," were drank ; with a deserved compliment to the worthy alderman for the zeal with which he had always shewed himself the friend of every Scottish charity. Sir Peter expressed himself very neatly; and observed of the Scottish character, that if it persevered and laboured to acquire competent wealth, it was not to hoard like the miser, but, to use the words of the bard, " for the glorious privilege of being independent." -Mr. Robertson drank, " Captain Beeil Hall, net only as a distinguished naval officer, but as a popular author." Captain Hall, in returning thanks, happened to mention the word "politics," which was misunderstood by some of the meeting, and considerable interruption ensued; at last be was allowed to proceed, and it was explained that his only reference to politics was to congratulate the company on an occasion where all parties discarded them, to join in a national tribute to genius. captain, however, appeared to have been put out by the interruption; for he was again unfortunate in attempting to pay a pleasant compliment, upon the excellence of his dinners, to Sir George Warrender, whose health was next drank, in conjunction with the Scottish members of the legislature....Sir G. Warrender said he had no claim to have his name introduced on this occasion, and, however kindly intended, it had been done in a manner slike unexpected and painful to him. He came there as a Scotchman, proud to assist at a festival in honour of one of these eminent men who, in giving an imperishable fame to the poetry of Scotland, obtained for their country triumphs far more noble, far more durable, than even those which his gallant friend, who had lately addressed them, or than any other statesman or warrior, could achieve; for when the contests of individuals, and even of nations, for power had passed away, and were heard of no more, the verses of Burns and Walter Scott would still live in every quarter of the globe, to perpetuate their own glory, and to inspire ardent patriotism and intense love of

We mention this, because we observe that some of the newspapers (falsifying, by the by, the whole proceedings of the evening in a mest extraordinary fashion), consure the stewards for want of providence, &c. Now the stewards, on the praceding night, could only secretain the disposal of less than 200 tickets, and they provided, at their own risk, for 300 guests: another hundred coming without notice of their intention, were speedily accommodated; and surely the exertion to accomplish this is more to be praised, than any little partial failure or inconveniency (such as attends all large public dinners) is to be cavilled at, and blamed. The dinner and wines were of the first order; and at least nine-isothes of those present were highly gratified by their entertainment.

native land into every Scottish heart. - Mr. | served success at this theatre. The story rests P. S. Stewart, as another of the Scottish members, addressed the company with much energy, and restored harmony by remarking, that if he was not tried by his dinners, he hoped to be always tried by his deserts. In conclusion, he drank the health of Mr. Galt, whose literary talents shed a lustre on the west of Scotland. with which he was particularly connected. It was now, however, near the witching hour of night, or we might say of night's black arch, the key-stane; and many from the lower parts of the hall had crowded up to the top; so that regularity of speech, or bumper, or song, there could be none. Galt's thanks died in embryo; and the concluding toasts of Mr. Murchison and Mr. Sedgewick, and the sciences of Scotland and England; the London Burns Club. the stewards, and even the ladies, had but their cheers, and passed away. At length the pipes droned forth, and the festive drama

We ought to record that it was enlivened by many bowls of punch brewed by Hogg in Burns' bowl, and in general very kindly and socially helped into the many glasses sent up for it by Lord Mahon: there was also some beautiful singing by Broadhurst, Wilson, Templeton, and Messrs. Jolly, Stansbury, Chapman, and other vocalists. The Shepherd, too, treated us with an original song, the burden of which was "Robin's awa." Îtisa lament for Burns as the best of the minstrels; but it was brought in by a laugh, in consequence of the toast-master's calling for silence for a song from Mr. Shepherd.

THE GARRICK CLUB.

By circulars addressed to the members of the Club, we observe that the dinner, intended for the 1st of February, is postponed, and that the Club opens on that day without any festive ceremony. It was apprehended that the circumstances of a new house, with a new kitchen, new servants, &c. &c. &c., might cause the entertainment to be less pleasant than the committee wished it to be.

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

On Wednesday, the Rent Day, a domestic drama, by Mr. Jerrold, and founded, among other things, on some of Wilkie's admirable pictures, was produced with great and most de-

of A very absurd attempt has been made in some of the newspapers to attach a political effect to this meeting inching can be farther from truth. The judicious chairman never uttered a syllable which could bear the slightest allusion to politica. The healths of the King and of the Queen were each received with loyal applause; and the toasts of Wellington, the hero of his country, and of Brougham, a minister so distinguished in many respects, were equally drank with plaudits due to their separate individual characters. We repeat, that there was not an iota of politics introduced: on the contrary, Mr. Henry Ellis, not only eminent for his literary productions, but a very near relative of another minister, Lord Goderich, sat opposite the chairman as his friend and visitor. It seems most ridiculous, under these circumstances, to try to torture this into a party assembly, as if the public were as crazy about these matters as the newspapers; and the directors of the feast should have had a measure for noise, in order to regulate the shoults of festivity, lest one toast should have a louder and longer cheer than another! To us it appeared distinctly, that the old advice of Tullochgorum was strictly observed, and that "Whig and Tory did agree"

"Whig and Tory did agree
To spend the night in mirth and glee."

It would surely be easy to form an annual national meeting for this day, on an extended scale, with a surplus fund for the encouragement of Scottish literature and arts: this was a favourite project with the late Sir Alexander Boswell. Were such in existence, the beautiful monument to Burns on the Calton Hill, to receive Flaxmanter that the calton Hill, the cal man's statue of the poet, would not languish, as it now does, for a paltry two hundred pounds to finish it. We will cheerfully co-operate with any friends to carry this purpose into effect.—Ed. L. G.

on the sufferings of a worthy family, pressed by a harpy steward for an arrear of rent; on the wretched condition of the steward himself. the victim of two villains, who are aware of his being a condemned criminal who had escaped from justice; and on the interference of the squire, who has been a secret observer of their transactions. At present we have only room to say, that the first act was most natural and excellent; the second, aiming at too much dramatic effect, though very striking, not quite so good; but the whole worthy of higher praise than could with justice be accorded to many pieces within our recollection. The acting, too, was as fine as the Rent Day itself.

ADELPHI.

On Monday, and throughout the week, has been performed here, with great eclat, the first version with which London has been favoured of the famous Robert le Diable. The said Robert having made a d-lish noise in Paris, became, of course, an object with all our dramatic writers, theatrical managers, musical publishers, et hoc genus omne ; nay, he even inspired better men with a diabolical furor, and, it is said, led a bishop out of the right course to go off at score. What is to be the final result we cannot tell; we can only say that the Adelphi has managed to produce a spectacle so grand and imposing as to be incredible, unless seen, in so small a house. But the stage in this theatre does possess some peculiar advantages very favourable to such representations; for, though very limited on the wings, it is deep in itself, and from great capacity below, has a power and alacrity of sinking in toto, which the largest theatres might covet in vain. Of these properties an excellent use has been made in several of the sea-pieces, melo-dramas, and pantomimes, produced with so much effect at the Adelphi; but on no preceding occasion have they been employed with such skill and power as in this Robert the Devil. Of the performances we have to state, that Yates plays the Devil in a very superior style, and looks the character to admiration. Hemmings, who has gone on improving as a genteel and natural comedian, from season to season, as the son, does credit to his humanity; and Reeves in a comic part, engrafted on the original, takes a prominent and laughter-moving share in the humorous scenes. Mrs. Yates, always interesting, comports herself sweetly in the heroine; and Mrs. Fitzwilliams in the necessary soubrette, is all that could be wished. But the grand attraction is in the scenery and stage effects, which are splendid and striking in the extreme. We observed last week that this place of amusement was crowded to the utmost nightly: with Robert the Devil to boot, it is now more crowded.

The New Strand Theatre opened on Thursday, with, as we hear, performances tolerably adapted to the occasion.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Adelphi, Jan. 33 .- Yates, who is often compelled on first nights to merge the actor a little in the manager, produced, in his personation of the fiend in the Devil's Son, some curious effects. In the midst of the spectre-scene in the ruined monastery, it was perhaps not wholly out of character for a demon, determined that no means of heightening the terror of the scene should be omitted, to call out to his invisible agents, hidden among the tombs, " D-n it! the red fire!"-a reason, however, which will not apply equally to his concern lest the signal a new piece.

that ruins his schemes and devotes him to perdition should be forgotten. The marriage of the hero and heroine, announced by the churchbell, proves "the defeat of the demon;" and Mr. Yates, while writhing and attitudinising as the fiend, called out as the manager, "The bell! the bell, I say!"—The sensation produced by the first night of Robert le Diable at the Academie Royale, on which occasion I was present, was enhanced by divers unrehearsed stage effects which occurred during the performance. A cloud which was rising up, that a change of scene might be effected behind it, suddenly gave way, and falling to the stage had well nigh smothered Taglioni. The actdrop was immediately lowered; and the contest for the possession of Robert by Pauline and the fiend at the conclusion, ended in a manner totally different from what M. Scribe had intended; for Nourrit (Robert), instead of being rescued, tumbled down aux enfers with Levasseur (Bertram). The Adelphi's first night, of course, was not behindhand with mishaps of an equally exciting nature. In the very terrible scene of the second act, wherein the prostrate statues of nuns become erect and subsequently animate, the machinery failing in one or two places at the left of the stage, divers of the figures tumbled from their pedestals with a softness of noise and flexibility of limb and drapery nothing short of astonishing in stone statues. Unfortunately, the most extraordinary accident happened to the most conspicuous statue on the whole stage; for the support of its feet giving way just as it was attaining its perpendicular, it uttered a sound wondrously like the shriek of a living female, and, to crown the mishap, was in an instant precipitated cleanly down a trap-door that had just opened directly under its feet for another statue to rise through-so that it must have alighted exactly on the head or shoulders of the astonished image beneath. Yates, who was on the stage, in vain rushed to save the too quickly evanishing form. † The following elegant morceau of gag, by Reeve, occurred in the second act:-Pauline (Mrs. Fitswilliam)-extending her hand to

Raimhaud Raimbaud, dear Raimbaud! am I not your own Pau-

Raimbaud (Reeve)—surveying her hand— Pauline, indeed! Paw-lean? Paw-fat, I think.

Coburg, Jan. 23 .- The announcement of Robert le Diable attracted me to this theatre; but I found only a spoilt version of the Covent Garden Duke of Normandy.‡ All went on smoothly till the close, when a curious contrast was formed to Nourrit's accident, through the agency, or rather non-agency, of a trap-door, which must have had the bump of adhesiveness very strongly developed on or for the occasion; for though the victim fairly flung himself upon it, the powers below could not succeed in dragging him more than an inch and a half down to perdition. It is very hard that the intentions of dramatists should be thus set at defiance that where they mean to send their heroes to the d____, they should remain upon earth, and that where they mean them to remain on earth they should go to him!

Drury Lane, Jan. 25 .- Is it not astonishing that the stage-folks never will learn what are and what are not the precincts of the stage

[•] On Nourrit's appearing after this accident, to announce the piece for repetition, he was saluted by vociferated inquiries, more especially from the ladies, of "Etercus bleast" Etercus bleast "Etercus bleast" it have since heard, from the first authority, that the young lady to whom this accident occurred was Miss Alleyn, Sola's pupil; and that she was hurt, but not seriously.

‡ Though the Times of Thursday actually notices it as a new piece.

before and behind the curtain? Not even the tableau vivant of Wilkie's "Distraining for Rent," in the Rent Day, was suffered to remain unmarred - here, too, where the point was so essential—by the rushing on of footmen from both sides of the stage! I am sure they are not in Wilkie's picture-and we are content to have that presented as he drew it, without any addition whatever - certainly not such a one. In My own Lover, Wood has a duet with Miss Pearson. Miss Pearson sang her verse, and ended it with a very uncomfortably-sounding roulade: Wood followed, but just as he had reached the point for his cadence, he was seized with so violent a fit of coughing, that he stopped short, made a wry face expressive of his utter inadequacy to the desired achievement, and retired barking, ad lib., to the back of the stage. The fiddles in the orchestra were in the most distressing state of indetermina-tion, which, however, the heroic Pearson soon relieved, by uttering a long indefinite cadenza in the gentleman's default and to his cough obligato, and immediately fell-to again upon her own part with her accustomed intrepidity. The effect was sublime.

VARIETIES.

Sir Walter Scott. - Letters have been received from a friend of Sir Walter Scott, dated Naples, Dec. 21, stating that the worthy baronet had not then been permitted to land, but was performing quarantine in the Barham frigate. It is gratifying to know that the voyage had proved beneficial to Sir Walter's general health, though we cannot say much of the removal of that affection which, by causing a pressure upon the brain, first created anxiety for our illustrious countryman.

The Pantheon. - This theatre, in Oxford Street, so long unoccupied, in consequence of some doubts as to its security, and also, we believe, of differences among proprietors or the utility and important results of this enter-claimants, has been sold for 16,000%. One prise. Perhaps, in a few years the wears trarumour gives it to Laporte, as a theatrical speculation; another to religion, as a Roman hospitable roof of the industrious farmer. Catholic chapel.

Fire-Escape. -_One on a very simple construction was lately suggested by Mr. Charles M. Willich to the Society of Arts. The idea is not new, as blankets have been often used with success; but we think if the plan pointed out by Mr. Willich were adopted, and a system established, many lives might be saved. It consists of a horse-hair net, about 14 feet long by 8 feet wide. He recommended that every police station should be furnished with one, which on an alarm of fire should be immediately brought to the spot. The manner of using the net is self-evident. There are always a sufficient number of persons present who would hold it extended. Horse-hair is recommended on account of its durability and elasticity. A fire-escape must be always perfect, and at hand speedily, or it is useless.

Crime in France. — Out of every 100 persons accused, 61 are regularly condemned. Out of the whole population, 1 in every 4,460 inhabitants is accused. In every 100 crimes, 25 are against the person, 75 against property. Experience shews that the number of murders is annually nearly the same; and what is still more singular, that the instruments, or means employed, are also in the same proportion. The inclination to crime is at its maximum in man about the age of 25; in woman, 5 years later. The proportion of men and women accused is 4 to 1. The seasons have an influence on crime. In summer more crimes are committed against

the person, fewer against property; the reverse is the case in winter. The development of the inclination to crime agrees very perfectly with that of the passions and physical strength; and, on the other hand, the development of reason tends to restrain the inclination. The greatest physical strength of man is developed between the age of 30 and 35; and the greatest mental powers between the age of 45 and 50. At this age the greatest number of chefs. d'œuvre of the French theatre have been produced. It is a singular contrast, that about this age we find mental alienation most frequent and most difficult to remove. - Renus Encyclopédique et Annales d'Hygiène.

Introduction of Agriculture into Kamtechatka. We learn, by a letter dated from the harbour of Saint Peter and Saint Paul in Kamtschatka, June 30, that at the conclusion of the preceding year the different ranks of the inhabitants, the clergy, merchants, and officers, had voluntarily subscribed a considerable sum, to raise a fund for the introduction of agriculture into Kamtschatka. The plan was submitted to the government, and last spring the first agricultural labours were commenced. On the 31st of April the governor of Kamtschatka, accompanied by the inhabitants of Petropawloski, repaired to the fields prepared for cultivation, situated about forty wersts from the harbour, on the banks of the river Awatscha, near Staroi'-Ostrog. On the following morning, the 1st of May, a Te Deum was sung in the fields, in the bosom of which the first seeds of corn were deposited, and tears of grateful emotion bedewed the soil which was consecrated to future harvests. It was a truly imposing spectacle; - the solemn chant of the Te Deum in the midst of a desert enclosed by lofty mountains, in the presence of a small number of settlers, who had assembled from different parts of the vast Russian empire. After divine service, the priest delivered a short address on prise. Perhaps, in a few years the weary tra-veller may find repose on this spot, under the

A Petition of William Shackspere, of Rowington, Warwick, is in existence, dated March 3, 1651-2, and addressed to the commissioners of compounding, praying to be dismissed from farther attendance, his estate having been freed. Quare, who was this William Shackspere?

Newspaper Facts .- A Scots paper has this week informed its readers that a white mouse is a rara avis: and the Times, in its private correspondence from Cadiz, describing some bull-fights, says, "The following are the bulls selected for the fight: - two with red riband ornaments; two with yellow; two with celestial blue; and two with black ribands." These are Irish bulls.

Bon-Mot of Fashion .- A gentleman seeing the sister ladies M riding up St. James's Street, said, "Well, I never knew that among the force of England we could reckon on any troops in green" (the long green veils were certainly very uniform). "Look at them," replied his friend, "and see if they might not belong to the Rifle brigade."

IMPROMPTU. TO A LADY.

(From the Italian.)

Think not thy faults, my pretty scold,
Like transient clouds will pass away;
Thy image in the rose behold,
Whose leaves fade ere the thorus decay.
E. L. J.

Reference to the thorne dec Reference.

A foolish saw is that which says,
A friend in need's a friend indeed;
If loans, and favours asked, are proof,
I've no friend, not a friend in need.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. IV. Jan. 28, 1839.]

Legends and Traditions of the Castles of England. A work with this title is, we are informed, in course of preparation, by Mr. Roscoe and Mr. Leitch Ritchle, authors of the Landscape and Heath's Picturesque Annuals; and is to be published by subscription, in Twelve Monthly Parts, with Engravings. It is proposed to comprise, not only a genuine narrative of the fortunes of the English Castles, but, in a more particular manner, the events of what may be termed their private history, founded upon legends and traditions.

Mr. Tait, of Edinburgh, has announced a new Magazine, to be supported by great abilities on the Whig or Reform side of politics. It is directly started in opposition to Blackwood: of course, we can give no opinion between a combatant about to enter the lists, and the old Tory warrior. All we can say is, that we wish success to literary merit, on whichever side it may be exerted. Legends and Traditions of the Castles of England. A

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

January.	Thermometer.			Barometer.		
Thursday 19	From	23.	to	34.	30-26 to 30-20	
Friday · · · · 20		23.	-	34.	30-11 Stationary	
Saturday · · 21		29.	_	41.	30-07 to 30-16	
Sunday 22		32.	_	43.	30-16 - 30-15	
Monday · 23		33.	_	42.	30.14 - 30.24	
Tuesday · · 24		24.	_	46.	30-14 - 30-09	
Wednesday 25		37.		47.	29.74 - 29.76	

Wind variable, S.W. prevailing, Except the 24th and afternoon of the 25th, cloudy; rain in the morning of the 25th, Rain fallen 1 of an inch.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To make room for our account of the Scots Literary Dinner, we have postponed a paper on the Anatomy Bill, and the subjects connected with it; the continuation of our Reviews on the Catherines of Cleves, the Memoirs of the Duchess d'Abrantes, Captain Frankland's Travels, Roby's Traditions of Lancashire, and other articles. We trust, however, to the novelty and variety of the No. for our anology.

our apology.

We thank a Foreigner; but charades are not in our

way.
C. seems to us to confuse the seasons a little.
J. E. V.'s song of Chastellar has nothing new in the

The lines respecting Poland do not consist with our plan, which avoids all such subjects, either in prose or

A Blue of the Old School shall be considered; but the subject is not altogether literary, and requires much care

subject is not altogether literary, and requires much care on our parts.

We did not observe, when speaking of the general accuracy of the Time's Telescope in our last Number, that the very next quotation contained a blunder, vis. that the circumference of a circle of 80 miles in diameter was 150 miles. It is palpably a misprint in the volume, and could hardly mislead the most ignorant.

E.L.J.

"Dr. Somerville presents his compliments to the Editor of the Literary Gazette, and requests that he will mention, that the report of Dr. Becker's of Berlin) death is unfounded. He has received several letters from that gentieman, of a late date, and is happy to say that he is in good health."

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No. 785.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Cabinet Cyclopædiu, No. XXVII. Italian Republics. By J. C. L. Sismondi. London, 1832. Longman and Co.; J. Taylor. THERE are some words which are like the sun—they dazzle us too much to look steadily on them: of this kind are those bright words, glory and liberty. Glory is in reality one of those terrible necessities imposed upon a nation in its infancy. The early history of all nations is the same—they have to conquer to exist; and all honour is given to the sword, which is their safeguard. The second period always arrives before they are prepared for it; and when their strength enables them to secure peace, that strength is turned to aggression, a false halo is flung over spear and shield, and often their strength is again exhausted before they learn that glory (we use the word exclusively in its military sense) belongs to one period only in society—that war is only not an evil when it is inevitable. Liberty is another word whose destiny is misapplication-it is too often used for the mere subversion of a particular government. A state may be a repub-lic, and yet enslaved. The Italian republics were little better than oppressive aristocracies; and we must own that in M. Sismondi's enthusiasm for the former days of Italy we do not participate. He concludes by saying-

" Italy is crushed; but her heart still beats with the love of liberty, virtue, and glory—she is chained and covered with blood; but she still knows her strength and her future destinyshe is insulted by those for whom she has opened the way to every improvement; but she feels that she is formed to take the lead again; and Europe will know no repose till the nation which, in the dark ages, lighted the torch of civilisation with that of liberty, shall be enabled herself to enjoy the light which she created."

Madame de Stael never made a more profound observation than in the assertion that " nations deserve their fate;"-they deserve it, because they make it. Is there an instance, in all history, where the interference of one country ever gave freedom or prosperity to another? In turning over these records of the early Italian republics, what do we find? Continual dissensions, small states struggling into brief existence, petty wars, and foreign inva-sions. The contention of the Guelphs and Ghibellines was a fertile source of crime and suffering; and, perhaps, of all governments that ever maintained an independence, Venice was the most monstrous instance of organised oppression that ever shewed what tyranny might be exercised, while based on terror and shrouded in mystery. The picturesque of liberty has done its cause more injury than all the efforts of despotism. When once people begin to say fine things, there is an end to their doing them. The word freedom has been in the mouths of the Italians for centuries; but its poetry has never been carried into ac-

being nothing without a fact. For exertion, for independence, for reducing theory into practice, give us the Dutch; their history is a noble instance of a people bravely battling for, and stanchly maintaining, their rights. Spain was at least as powerful a foreign enemy as any with whose invasion Italy has had to contend; yet the yoke to which she yielded was broken in pieces by a country which had not one-hundreth part of her natural resources. A Dutch patriot, to be sure, is not so poetical as a Roman one; and far more spirit-stirring speeches may be made about the ancient glories of Rome than of Amsterdam; and yet, in reality, the history of the one people is of far more actual utility than that of the other. In the independence of Holland we may learn a most useful lesson of what human good may be effected by human exertion-a country won from the sea by perpetual struggles—rights forced from a powerful foe, and equitably divided—a just jealousy of power, together with a due conviction of the necessity of authority—the value of labour shewn even more in its consequences than in its reward; for it has formed the character of a commercial, religious, industrious, and contented people. The past contains few pages better worth studying than that which comprises the history of Holland.

The consideration of his subject has somewhat led us away from the author: we must now do justice to the clear, yet concise, manner in which he has treated his theme. An immense mass of historical research is compressed into a brief but distinct outline of Italian history. To those already acquainted with the wide field here traversed, this volume will be valuable as an excellent abstract; while to the less-informed reader, it will be delightful, as opening a wide harvest of interest and information. We quote the following singular picture of fanaticism in 1497-Savonarola was one of the early preachers against the abuses in the Romish church :-

"In the mean time, the rivalry encouraged by the court of Rome between the religious orders soon procured the pope champions eager to combat Savonarola: he was a Dominicanthe general of the Augustines - that order whence Martin Luther was soon to issue. Friar Mariano di Ghinazzano signalised himself by his zeal in opposing Savonarola: he presented to the pope, friar Francis of Apulia, of the order of minor observantines, who was sent to Florence to preach against the Florentine monk, in the church of Santa Croce. This preacher declared to his audience, that he knew Savonarola pretended to support his doctrine by a miracle. 'For me,' said he, 'I am a sinner; I have not the presumption to perform miracles; nevertheless, let a fire be lighted, and I am ready to enter it with him. I am certain of perishing, but Christian charity teaches me not to withhold my life, if in sacrificing it I tion. Now, to take an example an assertion but his friend and disciple, friar Dominic Buon- ing demands of the pope. The three impri-

vicino, eagerly accepted it. Francis of Apulia declared that he would risk his life against Savonarola only. Meanwhile, a crowd of monks, of the Dominican and Franciscan orders, rivalled each other in their offers to prove by the ordeal of fire, on one side the truth, on the other the falsehood, of the new doctrine. Enthusiasm spread beyond the two convents; many priests and seculars, and even women and children, more especially on the side of Savonarola, earnestly requested to be admitted to the proof. The pope warmly testified his gratitude to the Franciscans for their devotion. The signoria of Florence consented that two monks only should devote themselves for their respective orders, and directed the pile to be prepared. The whole population of the town and country, to which a signal miracle was promised, received the announcement with transports of joy. On the 17th of April, 1498, a scaffold, dreadful to look on, was erected in the public square of Florence. Two piles of large pieces of wood, mixed with faggots and broom which should quickly take fire, extended each eighty feet long, four feet thick, and five feet high; they were separated by a narrow space of two feet, to serve as a passage by which the two priests were to enter and pass the whole length of the piles during the fire. Every window was full; every roof was covered with spectators-almost the whole population of the republic was collected round the place. The portico called the Loggia de' Lanzi, divided in two by a partition, was assigned to the two orders of monks. The Dominicans arrived at their station chanting canticles, and bearing the holy sacrament. The Franciscans immediately declared that they would not permit the host to be carried amidst flames. They insisted that the friar Buonvicino should enter the fire, as their own champion was prepared to do, without this divine safeguard. The Dominicans answered, that 'they would not separate themselves from their God at the moment when they implored his aid.' The dispute upon this point grew warm—several hours passed away—the multitude, which had waited long, and begun to feel hunger and thirst, lost patiencea deluge of rain suddenly fell upon the city, and descended in torrents from the roofs of the houses-all present were drenched. The piles were so wet that they could no longer be lighted; and the crowd, disappointed of a miracle so impatiently looked for, separated with the notion of having been unworthily trifled with. Savonarola lost all his credit; he was henceforth rather looked on as an impostor. Next day his convent was besieged by the Arabbiati, eager to profit by the inconstancy of the multitude: he was arrested with his two friends, Domenico Buonvicino and Silvestro Marruffi, and led to prison. The Piagnoni, his partisans, were exposed to every outrage from the populace—two of them were killed; their rivals and old enemight precipitate into hell a heresiarch, who mies exciting the general ferment for their has already drawn into it so many souls.' This destruction. Even in the signoria, the majostrange proposition was rejected by Savonarola; rity was against them, and yielded to the presssoned monks were subjected to a criminal prosecution. Alexander VI. despatched judges from Rome, with orders to condemn the accused to death. Conformably with the laws of the church, the trial opened with the torture. Savonarola was too weak and nervous to support it: he avowed in his agony all that was imputed to him; and, with his two disciples, was condemned to death. The three monks were burnt alive, on the 23d of May, 1498, in the same square where, six weeks before, a pile had been raised to prepare them a triumph."

All thanks be to Italy for her poets, her painters, her philosophers-immortal the country of Dante, Raphael, and Galileo; but we do repeat, that her political history can only serve as a warning-not as an example.

Cartonensia; or, an Historical and Critical Account of the Tapestries in the Palace of the Vatican. By the Rev. W. Gunn, B.D. London, 1831. Ridgway.

WE have greatly to regret the having allowed this very interesting volume to remain so long unnoticed on our table: its own intrinsic merits really called for a different treatment; and it in a more than usual degree demanded an early notice, if, as we are credibly informed, the author had actually passed his eightieth year at the period when he submitted it to the public. Happily, in no portion of the work do we perceive any symptoms of decaying faculties; and not only is it free from the feebleness of age. but it is remarkably exempt from the garrulity for which that period of life is proverbial. On the contrary, it breathes a spirit as full of vigour of thought and expression, as acutely alive to the charms of its subject, as quick to the perception of moral excellence, and as earnest in the inculcating of its precepts, as if it had been the production of that happy period of life, that " mezzo del cammin di vita nostra," when both the body and the mind are naturally supposed to be in their highest state of perfection.

The name of Mr. Gunn is by no means new to the literary world. Independently of some treatises of minor importance, he distinguished himself, about thirteen years since, as the author of an Inquiry into the Origin and Influence of Gothic Architecture-a subject of considerable interest, and so treated that the work was received with general approbation; and he has since that time given the world a translation of a very curious MS. of the Historia Britonum, by Nennius, which he discovered in the library of the Vatican, and which he illustrated by such a series of notes as only the most extensive and recondite reading, aided by very sound observation, could have furnished. The same peculiar fulness of information in the notes is equally characteristic of the volume now before us. Both the one and the other of these publications owe their origin to the author's temporary residence at Rome, more than fifty years ago, when he devoted himself with great zeal to the examination of the treasures of art in that capital of the Christian world. and had the happiness in his researches to enjoy the company of the illustrious sculptor Flaxman, and to contract a friendship which only terminated with the life of that estimable artist. There are few men who have not had occasion to remark, with great concern, the evil effects produced on the moral feelings of age by the follies and vices of youth: the human mind is too apt to resemble the cask of the fabulist, which preserves to the end of its existence the taint imparted by its first contents. It is the more consolatory, therefore, to meet with instances where such contents

offensive odour; or, if we may have recourse to a different metaphor, where the evening hours of existence are irradiated and warmed by the reflection of those beams which poured their full flood of golden light upon the noon of life, and where the pursuits of taste and science, on which Cicero, in his defence of Archias, has pronounced so splendid a eulogium, answer the great end proposed by the Roman orator, to glad our youth, delight our age, and crown our hoary hairs.

The work at the head of this article, under the quaint but expressive title of Cartonensia. does not confine itself, as might be supposed. to what are commonly known by the name of the Cartoons of Raphael, so long objects of admiration in England; but, taking a wider range, embraces the whole of the series of designs by that artist, of which our only remaining mementos are the tapestries in the Vatican. the original drawings having long since perished by time, or accident, or neglect. "Of these tapestries," Mr. Gunn very truly observes, "but little is known in this country, except from the cartoons of seven of them preserved at Hampton Court, and from an eighth, which formed one of the divisions of the " Massacre of the Innocents," and is now in the possession of Prince Hoare, Esq. And yet," he adds, "these manifestations of Raphael's genius rank among the most distinguished efforts of the short-lived period of fine painting in Italy; and from the inspection of them no attentive observer ever turned without deriving moral and intellectual benefit." Observations like these naturally call forth the inquiry, how it can possibly have happened that, if such a culogium is well founded, the objects that gave rise to it can have been allowed to remain in such comparative neglect; the only engravings of them that are known to exist being by a German of the name of Sommerau, an artist so obscure, that even his name is not to be found in the Dictionaries of Strutt or Bryan. Two reasons may be assigned for this: the one, which will occur to every person who has visited Rome, that the number of objects of interest in that capital is so great, as to be altogether overpowering, and hence they are illustrated less than those of any other place. The other reason is to be sought for in the character of the modern Romans, with whom the dolce far niente may almost be considered as the summum bonum of existence; the delightful climate inviting to indolence, and the happy country supplying at small expense whatever is required for their contracted wants and wishes. A further consideration may also possibly have had some influence—that what we now possess are not the originals from the master's hand; so that any graphic representation of them could but be the copy of a copy, and therefore less deserving the toil.

A question of this nature would lead us into so wide a discussion, that we must decline to enter upon it. Returning, therefore, to the contents of the work, we have to add that, after having given a brief sketch of the life of Raphael, and an historical and descriptive account of the tapestries themselves, the author concludes with two disquisitions, on which he has evidently bestowed great attention, and worked singularly con amore: the first of them mainly intended to illustrate the principle styled To zaker by Plato; the latter devoted to a discussion of the causes which have retarded the progress of the higher department of art in

have left behind them a grateful instead of an the lover of art have long accustomed themselves to associate whatever is graceful, pure, and lovely-whatever may awaken the finest feelings of our nature by the most consummate knowledge of design and skill in composition. as well as by the utmost powers of expression. He was one of those master-spirits which Providence allows to appear occasionally upon earth, as an example to the rest of mankind of what their natures are capable. In this point of view he is set before us by Mr. Gunn; but, above all, as a painter calculated to improve the moral feeling by a continual exhibition of the noblest truths under the most lovely formsindeed, it were injustice to the reverend author of the Cartonensia to conceal that, however his work is calculated to improve the taste and delight the mind by inspiring a love for the arts, it has obviously in every portion of it the nobler end of amending the heart by making the muses the handmaids of virtue.

Those among our readers who have trodden the immortal city, cannot fail to have learned from their ciceroni, that the tapestries in question are accounted among the choice treasures of the Vatican, in one of the halls of which palace they are now constantly exposed to the view of the curious. How many there were originally of them is a point on which the learned are not agreed; but, as the author of Le Ceremoniali gives us a list of twenty-five, we are bound to believe that there was at least that number. Succeeding writers enumerate only twenty-three; and at present they are reduced to twenty-two — one of them, the "Descent of Christ into Limbus," having been destroyed during the troubles in Italy in the year 1798. But few words will suffice to give an outline of their history, which is in some

respects curious. They owe their origin to Pope Leo X., who, ever anxious to let slip no opportunity of adding to the decorations of his palaces, gave orders to Raphael to make a series of drawings from subjects taken out of the New Testament. with the express view of their being copied in tapestry; so to form " a set of the richest hangings of silk and gold that it was in the power of art to produce." The designs thus made, received the appellation of Cartoons, as well from their great size as from the material on which they were wrought; and they were sent to Antwerp, there to be woven under the superintendence of two Flemings who had been for some years pupils of Raphael at Rome, Bernard van Orlay and Michael Coxis. The sum paid for the weaving of them is said to have been 70,000 crowns, equal to nearly £18,000 of our money; and tradition further reports, that Francis I. of France defrayed the cost, in consideration of the canonisation of his namesake, St. Francis of Paola, the founder of the order of Minims. In the sack of Rome in 1526, the tapestries were carried off as part of the plunder; but they did not long continue the property of the victors, for, as the borders of two of them testify, they were restored by Anne di Montmorenci, in the reign of Julius III. At a period not long subsequent they were first exhibited, as an object worthy of public admiration, by Pope Paul IV., who, about the middle of the same century, introduced the custom of annually suspending them on the festival of Corpus Domini before the Basilica of St. Peter. The same custom was likewise observed upon the solemn function of beatification—the announcement in the Roman church that a saint is enrolled in heaven; a England.

With the name of Raphael, the painter and tion. Upon the occupation of Rome by the

French in 1798, the tapestries were subjected; of the collection, is probably to be mainly attri- | Christ himself, kept and preserved; for it was to a second and longer expatriation; and it was buted to this very circumstance; or it is pos- an ancient custom among the heathens,' he on this occasion that, as we have just noticed, sible, as Horace Walpole shrewdly suspects, continues, 'to honour those after this manner on this occasion that, as we have just noticed, one of them was destroyed, having fallen a victim to the cupidity of a Jew at Leghorn, who bought them with a view of reducing them to ashes for the sake of the gold and silver they contained, but happily found so small a quantity in that which he subjected to the experiment, that he was not encouraged to make trial of the rest. The remainder were purchased by M. Devanx, and given back to Pius VII. in 1814.

In speaking of the tapestries at the Vatican. we have regarded them as the only set in existence from the designs of Raphael; and, in truth, we know of no other complete series. At the same time, we have little doubt but that others might be found; for it is in the highest degree improbable that, the manufactory having once been set to work on such subjects from the hand of an artist of so high a character, and under the patronage of a pontiff like Leo, this single commission should alone have been executed. And those who are acquainted with the interior of palaces cannot but be aware how, amidst the abundance of their treasures, objects of the most curious description are often crowded into drawers, and there suffered to remain till their very existence is forgotten, and they are either brought to light by some lucky socident, or, blattarum ac tinearum epula, they perish. We ourselves have seen various subjects from these tapestries in the houses of several of the British nobility. We could even point out some, as at Burleigh and Ford Abbey, which have escaped the notice of Mr. Gunn, who has, with much industry, collected a considerable quantity of information on this subject. To trace the fate of the original cartoons would be a far more interesting inquiry; and whoever could ascertain the existence of any beyond the eight known to be in England, would justly claim to be enshrined among the benefactors to the arts. But here, unfortunately, there remains no thread wherewith to pursue our investigation. What is most probable is, that they were destroyed, as no longer of any value, after the more durable and more brilliant copies of them had been completed; and this supposition derives strength from the well-known fact of detached figures which appear to have belonged to them having occasionally been brought to sale at the dispersion of the collections of the curious, particularly those of Dorigny and Richardson. It was thus that Mr. Flaxman obtained the head supposed to have belonged to the "Massacre of the Innocents;" and thus may we account for the fragments preserved in the Guise Gallery at Oxford. To Rubens this country is indebted for the possession of the cartoons at Hampton Court. The wasteful pontiff appears to have been unable to pay at once for the tapestries woven from them; and the manufacturers consequently disposed of the original designs to recompense themselves in some measure for their loss. At such a juncture, Rubens recommended the purchase of them to his liberal patron, Charles I.; and it is a curious proof of the different degree of estimation in which the talents of Rubens and Raphael were then held, that while the king agreed to pay the former no less a sum than £80,000 for illustrating the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, these far more precions relics were, in the appraisement of the royal galleries made by order of parliament in 1649, estimated at only £300! That they were not then sold and conveyed into some and further, that he had seen pictures of the hausted by suffering, and devoid of grace and foreign country, together with the greater part apostles, as of St. Peter and St. Paul, and of majesty. To the Latins, among whom the

that the low value affixed to these was not without connivance:—" It may appear remarkable," he observes, "that these, the most capionly £300, when the nine pieces, representing the triumphs of Julius Cæsar, done by Andrea da Montegna, were valued at £1,000; and a Madonna by Raphael was sold for £2,000. But when we are informed that they were bought by his highness (Cromwell), who, as soon as he was possessed of the sole power, stopped any farther dispersion of the royal collection, and who, even in this trifling instance, gave an indication of his views-it will not seem extraordinary that so powerful a person should be favoured in the valuation of them."

The description of the tapestries is far from being, in our estimation, the least valuable or the least interesting portion of the Cartonensia. Mr. Gunn enters upon this part of his subject with so much true pictorial feeling and knowledge, that we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that he has not himself been at some period of his life an artist. It were injustice both to him and to our readers not to transcribe his account of some one of them, as a specimen of the work; and we have selected for our purpose that entitled the "Ascension of our Lord," not as affording a proof of what we have just remarked, but as a striking instance of the curiosa felicitas of the author, and the multifarious learning displayed in discussing a subject of great interest to the Christian world, but which we do not recollect to have seen treated of elsewhere-the existence of any contemporary or nearly contemporary portrait of our Saviour.

"The twelfth subject, and one of the most remarkable of these compositions, is the 'Ascension,' which, from the form required, naturally exceeds the others in height. Our Lord appears in the heavens, accompanied by two angels, having just quitted his disciples, who occupy the lower part of the picture. One sentiment pervades all the characters-astonishment, mixed with respect and adoration. All are on their knees, or ready to kneel; all direct their eyes to the same spot in a uniformity of position, of attitude, and of feeling. A great attraction of this design is the head of our Saviour, the adequate representation of which has often fruitlessly exercised the talent of artists. Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael have been most sucressful in the attempt. As is well known, these were men of deep research and pre-eminent powers; and, though they lived more than fifteen centuries after the commencement of the Christian era, it may be conceived that their ideas were aided by original imitations existing even in their days; and that such did really exist, we are justified in believing. Irenæus, who was born as early as the year 130, says, that the Carpocratians exhibited both statues and pictures of our Saviour, and that Pilate had caused a likeness to be painted of him. Tertullian speaks of the intention of Tiberius to assign a place to our Saviour among the deities of Rome, as a thing publicly and commonly known. Eusebius relates, that there was, in his time, in the city of Casarea Philippi, a group of bronze figures, representing Christ and the woman whom he had cured, and proceeds- we are not to be surprised that the Gentiles should raise a monument to those who were cured by our Saviour;

continues, 'to honour those after this manner who had benefited their country.' Zozomen, too, reports that Julian, who lived at the same time, took down the statue of Christ, to withtal designs in the world, should be appraised at draw the people from idolatry, and in order to substitute his own. It is not essential to my purpose that these details should be literally true; but we cannot deny the existence of what men like these declare that they have seen. The same gratitude and veneration which prompted the early Christians to preserve a resemblance of their Lord, would operate equally in making them hand down his features to posterity. The impulse is natural, and has been observed from remote antiquity; and the heads of Socrates and Plato, for instance, are as well known to us now as they were to their contemporaries. If, therefore, we can produce a por-trait of Christ of the time of Zozomen, the latest of the four writers above quoted, may we not fairly conclude it to be a faithful resemblance? One of these was within these few years to be seen in the Basilica of St. Paul, in the Via Ostiense, before that structure was destroyed by fire. The situation of it was over the Arcus Triumphalis; and it possessed traits of benign majesty beyond what we observe in common mortals. It was executed in mosaic, an art practised through every period at Rome, and which is almost as indestructible as the building it adorned. The date of the edifice was verified by an inscription, by which we learn that it was dedicated to Placidia, the mother of Valentinian the Third, A.D. 441. When at Rome, I was very careful in collecting the opinions of persons best qualified to judge concerning this portrait. I have viewed it with our own Flaxman, — 'himself a host;'-and every one whom I consulted concurred in the belief of its being a genuine remain. A question will instantly suggest itself to the reader, 'Why was not the portrait of Christ uniformly continued among the faithful, with the same accuracy as those of Socrates and Plato?' One reason might be found in the wide diffusion of the Christian religion through so many countries of different manners, habits, and ideas; each of whom would naturally represent the countenance of the Redeemer under the similitude most congenial to their own minds and feelings, although the true effigy might still be preserved in the capital of the western church, such as we presume to be the portrait once existing in the church of St. Paul. Another cause might be, that in the early periods of the Christian faith, the cross was represented simply, as it was in imagination seen by Constantine. This sacred symbol was at times rendered significant by the accompaniment of a gemmed, or laurelled crown, held over it by a hand from the clouds, with A and Ω. The body of Christ was not represented on the cross till the seventh century. It was first so admitted in the western church, with the head bowed down; whereas in the eastern (though not without some exceptions,) the face was lifted up. In the latter, the effigy of Christ is first seen on a Byzantine coin, struck in the reign of Justinian the Second, 685-695; previously to which time we find only crosses and anagrams. The Greeks, indeed, reluctantly yielded to an innovation which they deemed degrading to the Divine character, and rarely, if ever, exposed the Saviour of mankind (and how barbarous the exposure!) to open view, nailed to the cross, crowned with thorns, examong the Greeks, and whose ideas were there-improvement and pleasure. Old as he is, we fore more on a level with common life, this trust Mr. Gunn will give us an opportunity of mournful character of the 'Man of Sorrows', returning to his labours on a future occasion; was more congenial. Anxious to render the and we will now only address him in the words subject in the highest degree affecting, and to of Linnaus's beautiful apostrophe to the Lapbring it home to the feelings of every one, lander: "Ducas, O beate senex, innocentissiunder national configuration, attempts to be mos tuos aunos ultra centenarium numerum pathetic degenerated into low life; and a system facili senectute et summa sanitate! tem of worship was inculcated, which addressed itself more to the passions than to the understanding of its votaries. In the aspect of the author of my redemption, let me not contemplate a mortal sinking under infirmities like those to which I feel myself exposed, but a being who animates me with hope, and inspires me with a confidence which enables me to exult in the consciousness that 'my Redeemer liveth!

"Respecting the unsatisfactory feeling usually conveyed by a view of the countenance of our Redeemer, it must be admitted that those who have not had the advantage of surveying fine pictures, are able to conceive only a very imperfect idea of them from copies in oil, or from a paper would have been thought likely to be engravings. In an engraving, for instance, the popular. We select one or two chance anecpicture has to pass through the conceptions and the hand of the copier, the designer, and the engraver. The works of man partake of himself, to a degree of which we are not aware; for, as one cannot see with the eyes of another. so he only who can comprehend with another man's understanding, and whose cast of mind nearest assimilates to the painter he would imitate, has a chance of being faithful to the original. Where this advantage does not occur, we are presented only with a mannered attempt of his own. Hence it is that the heads of Christ, copied from the two masters now about to be quoted, are deficient in correctness and sublimity; although the fault does not rest with the mind of the master, but is rather to be found in the insufficiency of his copyist.

"The first of these is Leonardo da Vinci. The diffidence of this wonderful man was equal to his talents. When he conceived the 'Cina.' he felt and acknowledged the difficulty of the undertaking, 'Non pensando poterle dare quella divinità celeste che all' imagine di Christo si richiede.' The attempt concentrated all his powers; and he therein achieved as much as could be done by man. The same diffidence was felt by Raphael himself, when he conceived the 'Transfiguration,' which he painted with his own hand, and wherein the head of the Redeemer was reserved for his last touches. 'Lasciando a finire per l'ultima cosa la faccia del Salvatore, volle egli in quel sacro volto unire insieme ogni sua abilità, e fare, siccome fece, siccome fece, gli ultimi sforzi dell' arte.'

'Lavater was so captivated with the idea, that he has left us the following effusion: "Ah! si l'antiquité nous avoit transmis un profil exact de ce divin Jésus, que cette image seroit chère à mon cœur! Je sacrifierois tout pour la posséder: elle seroit pour moi le monument le plus auguste et le plus saint. Oui, je reconnoîtrois dans ses traits célestes le témoignage des vérités qu'il nous a laissées. J'y retrouverois tout le caractère de son Evangile; et cette preuve parleroit mieux à mon esprit que les versions les plus fidèles, que les manuscrits originaux mêmes.' "

We should gladly extend our observations to the disquisitions which conclude this volume; but we feel that we have already allotted to it as much space as the nature of our publication will admit; and we therefore reluctantly pass unnoticed this portion of the Cartonensia; from

rudiments of ancient art are not so evident as | readers that none of them will rise without |

Le Livre des Cent-et-Un, Tom. III. Paris. 1832, L'Advocat; London, Dulau.

WE like this volume better than its predecessors; and among the articles which have pleased us, we must mention, " The Duel," by Victor Ducange; "Les jeunes Filles de Paris," by Bouilly, with whose tales most of our young readers are familiar; and "Une Séance de Sourds-Muets," a most interesting paper. "Le Cour de Paris" is a sketch in which the amiability of the young Duke of Bourdeaux is placed in a very attractive point of view. We suspect a little change must have taken place in that " superbe volonté," public opinion, before such dotes. In a lively contrast of the past and present state of dramatic art, the following is told of the celebrated actor Molé. "Some fifty years ago he was dangerously ill, and scarcely an equipage in Paris which was not daily seen at his door. At length these inquiries were rewarded by the news of his recovery, and that the physicians had permitted him to take a few drops of Burgundy. In the course of the next two days he had upwards of four thousand bottles sent to him." Verily, it was worth while to be ill.

Conjugal regrets. - "When you have past the barrier of Mount Parnassus, you see on the left side of the Boulevard, almost opposite, the name of Guerin, in large letters. It is an alehouse of some note. You may vow never to enter it, but you cannot be very certain that it is not in your fate to remain once, at least, at the door. It is the ordinary rendezvous of the undertakers belonging to Mount Parnassus; and usually the hearse is stationary for a short while before it. It is almost the only place where your inconsolable husbands take 'a drop of comfort,' after having been to fling flowers on the grave of their wives. Two friends were seated at a little table, having drank and laughed themselves into feelings of great sociability. Seeing an acquaintance pass by, they eagerly insisted on his joining in their festivity. 'Impossible,' said he; 'to-day is the anniversary of my wife's death, and I have promised Polito that we will go and weep over her grave.' He was leading a little boy, of about six years old, who held a wreath of immortals in his hand. However, gaiety is very contagious, and our widower thought it mattered not whether the flowers were scattered over his wife's tomb half an hour sooner or later. Down he sat, and 'three merry men I trow were we.' The only interruption to their enjoyment was the teasing of the child, who kept worrying, 'I will go and cry over mamma. ' Be quiet; we can't go now,' said the father, whose own sorrow was yielding to the influence of wine, the comforter. 'I will go and cry over mamma.' 'I tell you you shan't; you have been a great deal too naughty the whole week for any such indulgence." Well, the boy kept worrying, till at last the disconsolate widower, provoked beyond all patience, gave the child a good thrashing - and then got drunk. The flowers which were to have been

the table; and so ended the anniversary of my poor dear wife's death.'

We conclude with an epitaph, whose simple piety is to us very touching. "Here lies Velina le Dunois, aged five years and a half. Dear child, pray for us."

Mrs. Meer Hassan Ali's Observations on the Mussulmauns of India.

[Third Notice-]

CONTINUING to examine this work, chiefly for the characteristic traits, which it so unaffectedly and abundantly supplies, relative to the domestic economy and habits of the Mahometans in India, we need not preface our selections with many remarks. They speak for themselves; and though the writer shews a sincere partiality for those with whom she was thus intimately connected, they seem to deserve almost implicit confidence, whether considered as pictures of society or observations on the professors of the Mussulmaun faith.

" The nautchunies (the author tells us) are entirely excluded from the female apartments of the better sort of people; no respectable Mussulmann would allow these imprudent women to perform before their wives and daughters. But (she continues) I must speak of the Domenie, who are the singers and dancers admitted within the pale of zeenahnah life. These, on the contrary, are women of good character, and their songs are of the most chaste description, chiefly in the Hindoostaunie tongue. They are instructed in native music, and play on the instruments in common use with some taste, as the saattarah (guitar) with three wire strings, the surringhee (rude-shaped violin), the dhome or dholle (drum), in many varieties, beaten with the fingers, never with sticks. The harmony produced is melancholy, and not unpleasing, but at best all who form the several classes of professors in native societies are indifferent musicians. Amateur performers are very rare amongst the Mussulmauns; indeed, it is considered indecorous in either sex to practise music, singing, or dancing; and such is the prejudice on their minds against this happy resource amongst genteel people of other climates, that they can never reconcile themselves to the propriety of the 'Sahib Logne' (a term in general use for the English people visiting India) figuring away in a quadrille or country dance. The nobles and gentlemen are frequently invited to witness a 'station ball;' they look with surprise at the dancers, and I have often been asked, why I did not persuade my countrywomen that they were doing wrong. 'Why do the people fa-tigue themselves, who can so well afford to hire dancers for their amusement?' Such is the difference between people of opposite views in their modes of pleasing themselves: a native gentleman would consider himself disgraced or insulted by the simple inquiry, ' Can you dance, sing, or play?'

We are pretty often much of the Oriental opinion, when we see great grown-up persons figuring away, doing the graceful and light fantastic on our ball-room floors. The following is an Indian lesson on a branch of political economy.

"The chuckee is two flat circular stones (resembling grindstones in England), the upper stone has a peg or handle fixed in it, near the edge, with which it is forced round by the person grinding, who is seated on the floor: the corn is thrown in through a circular hole on the upper stone, and the flour works out at the the perusal of which we confidently assure our strewed over the grave were scattered under edges between the two stones. This is the

only method of grinding corn for the immense population throughout Oude, and most other parts of Hindoostaun, even to the present day. The late king of Oude, Ghauzie ood deen Hyder, was at one time much pressed by some English friends of his to introduce water-mills, for the purpose of grinding corn: he often spoke of the proposed plan to the Meer, and declared his sole motive for declining the improvement was, the consideration he had for the poor women, who by this employment made an excellent living in every town and village, and who must, by the introduction of mills, be distressed for the means of support. 'My poor women,' he would often say, 'shall never have cause to reproach me for depriving them of the use and benefit of their chuckee."

"All Mussulmauns performing the pilgrimage pay a kind of tax to the Sheruff of Mecca. The present possessors of power in Mecca are of the Soonie sect. The admission money, in consequence, falls heavy on the Sheahs, from whom they exact heavy sums, out of jealousy and prejudice. This renders it difficult for the poor Sheah pilgrim to gain admittance, and it is even suspected that in many cases they are induced to falsify themselves, when it is demanded of them what sect they belong to, rather than be denied entrance after their severe trial to reach the confines of Mecca. The tax levied on the Soonies is said to be trifling in proportion to that of the Sheahs. *

"On the subject of Zuckhaut, commanded by Mahumud to his followers, I shall have little to remark. The nature of the institute is intended to oblige mankind to share with the poor a due portion of those benefits they have received through the bounty of Divine Providence. Every Mussulmann is expected by this law to set apart from his annual income one-fortieth part, denominated Zuckhaut (God's portion), for the sole benefit of the poor. I believe there are not many-judging by what I have witnessed amongst the Mussulmaun population of Hindoostaun-who do not expend a much larger portion of their yearly income in charitable donations than the enjoined fortieth part. The poor Syands are not allowed to receive any relief from 'the Zuckhaut;' they being of the prophet's blood, are not to be included with the indigent for whom these donations are generally set apart. The strict Mussulmaun of the Sheah sect usually deducts one-tenth from whatever money comes into his possession, as 'the Syaads' due,' to whom it is distributed, as proper objects present themselves to his knowledge; much in the same way as the tribe of Levi are entitled to the tenth of the produce from their brethren of Israel by the Mosaic law. The Syaads are likewise restricted from accepting many other ladies for their friends are tastefully set out, charitable offerings—sutkah, for instance; by which is meant the several things composing peace-offerings, offerings in atonement, &c.
The better to explain this, I must here describe
some of the habits of the Mussulmann popula-When any person escapes from a threatened danger or accident, their friends send offerings of corn, oil, and money; all that is thus sent to the person preserved must be touched by his hand, and then distributed amongst the poor and needy. If any member of a family be ill, a tray is filled with corn, and some money laid on it; it is then placed under the bed of the sick person for the night;

in the morning this is to be distributed amongst the poor. Some people cook bread, and place it in the same way with money under the bed of the sick. All these things are called Sutkah, in whatever form they are planned, which is done in a variety of ways; and when distributed to the poor, are never to be offered to, nor allowed to be accepted by, the Syand race. The scape-goat, an animal in good health and without blemish, is another offering of the Sutkah denomination-a Syaad is not allowed to be one of the number to run after the goat released from the sick-chamber. When any one is going a journey, the friends send bands of silk or riband, in the folds of which are secured silver or gold coins; these are to be tied on the arm of the person projecting the journey; and such offerings are called 'Emaum Zaumunee,' or the Emaum's protection. Should the traveller be distressed on his journey, he may, without blame, make use of any such deposits tied on his arm, but only in emergencies-none such occurring, he is expected, when his journey is accomplished in safety, to divide all these offerings of his friends amongst righteous people. The Syaads may accept these gifts, such being considered holy: paak is the original word used-literally, clean. *

" 'Nou-Roze' (New-year's Day) is a festival or eade of no mean importance in the estimation of Mussulmaun society. The exact period of commencing the Mussulmaun new year is the very moment of the sun's entering the sign Aries. This is calculated by those practical astronomers who are in the service of most great men in native cities-I should tell you they have not the benefit of published almanacks as in England; and according to the hour of the day or night when the sun passes into that particular sign, so are they directed in the choice of a colour to be worn in their garments on this eade-if at midnight, the colour would be dark puce, almost a black; if at mid-day, the colour would be the brightest crimson. Thus, to the intermediate hours are given a shade of either colour applicable to the time of the night or the day when the sun enters the sign Aries; and whatever be the colour to suit the hour of Nou-Roze, all classes wear the day's livery, from the king to the meanest subject in the city. The king, on his throne, sits in state to receive congratulations and nuzzas from his nobles, courtiers, and dependants. 'Mahaarukh Nou-Roze!' (may the new-year be fortunate!) are the terms of saluking himself setting the example. The day is devoted to amusements, a public breakfast at the palace, sending presents, exchanging visits, &c. The trays of presents prepared by the and the work of many days' previous arrangement. Eggs are boiled hard—some of these papers; others are neatly painted in figures and devices, many are ornamented with gilding-every lady evincing her own peculiar taste in the prepared eggs for 'Nou-Roze.' All kinds of dried fruits and nuts, confectionary and cakes, are numbered amongst the necessary articles for this day's offering; they are set out in small earthen plates, lacquered over to resemble silver, on which is placed coloured paper, cut out in curious devices (an excellent substitute for vine leaves) laid on the plate to receive the several articles forming 'Nou-Roze' presents. Amongst the young people these trays are looked forward to with child-like trays are looked forward to with child-like tom, though strongly partaking of the superanxiety. The ladies rival each other in their stitious, is not so blamable as that which I display of novelty and good taste, both in the have known practised by some men of esteemed

eatables and the manner of setting them off with effect. The religious community have prayers read in their family, and by them it is considered both a necessary duty and a propitious commencement to bring in the new year by 'prayer and praises.' When it is known that the Nou-Roze will occur by daylight, the ladies have a custom of watching for the moment the year shall commence by a fresh rose, which being plucked from the stalk is thrown into a basin of water, the eye downwards. They say, this rose turns over of itself towards the sun at the very moment of that luminary passing into the sign Aries. I have often found them thus engaged; but I never could say I witnessed the actual accomplishment of their prediction.

" The last month of the periodical rains is called Sahbaund. There is a custom observed by the Mussulmaun population, the origin of which has never been clearly explained to me; some say it is in remembrance of the prophet Elisha or Elijah, and commences the first Friday of Sahbaund, and is followed up every succeeding Friday through this concluding month of the rainy season. This ceremony may have had its origin with devout persons willing to honour or to invoke the prophet Elijah, who, as our Scripture informs us, 'prayed, and the clouds gave no rain for the space of three years; and again he prayed, and the heavens were opened to his prayer. Or in that of Elisha parting the waters with the mantle of Elijah, after succeeding him in the prophetic office, 2 Kings, ii. 14; or a still more probable event, calculated to excite the pious to some such annual notice as is observed with these people, in the same chapter, the twentieth and following verses, where we find it said of Elisha, 'And he said, bring me a new cruse, and put salt therein. And they brought it to him. And he went forth unto the spring of the waters, and cast the salt in there, and said, Thus saith the Lord, I have healed these waters; there shall not be from thence any more dearth or barren land. So the waters were healed unto this day, according to the saying of Elisha which he spake.' The learned men call it a zeenahnah, or children's custom; but it is common to see children of all ages amongst the males, partake of, and enjoy the festival with as much glee as the females or their juniors. A bamboo frame is formed to the shape of a Chinese boat; this framework is hidden by a covering of gold and silver tation exchanged by all classes of society, the tissue, silk, or coloured muslin, bordered and neatly ornamented with silver paper. In this light bark many lamps are secreted, of common earthenware. A procession is formed to convey the tribute, called 'Elias ky Kishter,' to the river. The servants of the family, soldiers, and a band of native music, attend in due order of march: the crowd attracted by this childish are stained in colours resembling our mottled play is immense, increasing as they advance through the several streets on the way to the river, by all the idlers of the place. The kishtee (boat) is launched amidst a flourish of trumpets and drums, and the shouts of the populace; the small vessel, being first well lighted, by means of the secreted lamps, moves down gently with the stream. When at a little distance, on a broad river, in the stillness of evening, any one-who did not previously know how these little moving bodies of light were produced-might fancy such fairy scenes as are to be met with in the well-told tables of children's books in happy England. This cus-

^{*} The chucky, chuck, or chucky-stane, by the by, is the name given by children in the south of Scotland to small pebbles with which they play a sort of game, in which the stones are thrown up and caught or gathered rapidly in the hand.—Ed.

good understanding, who having a particular object in view, which they cannot attain by any human stratagem or contrivance, write petitions to the Emaum Mhidhie on Fridays, and by their own hands commit the paper to the river, with as much reverence as if they thought him present in the water to receive it. The petition is always written in the same respectful terms, as inferiors here well know how to address their superiors; and every succeeding Friday the petition is repeated until the object is accomplished, or the petitioner has no further inducement to offer one. I have made particular inquiries whether such sensible people (as I have seen thus engaged) placed any dependence on this mode of petitioning. The only answer I have received, is, 'Those who think proper thus to petition, certainly believe that it will be effectual if they persevere in it.' The new moon is a festival in the family of every good Mussulmaun. They date the new moon from the evening it first becomes visible, and not as we do-from the moment it changes. The event is announced in native cities by firing salutes from the field-pieces of kings, nuwaubs, &c. Amongst the religious people there is much preparation in bathing and changing the dress against the evening the moon is expected to be visible; and when the guns have announced that it is visible, they have the Khoraun brought, which they open at the passage where Mahumud praises God for this particular blessing. A small looking-glass is then brought, on which passage it is placed, and the book held in such a position that the moon may be first seen by the person reflected in the glass. They then repeat the prayer expressly appointed for this occasion, and that done, the whole family rise and embrace each other, making salaams and reverence to their superiors and elders. The servants and slaves advance for the same purpose, and nothing is heard for some minutes, but ' May the new moon be fortunate!' reiterated from every mouth of the assembled family.

"What will be said of the singular custom, 'drinking the moon at a draught?' A silver basin being filled with water, is held in such a situation that the full moon may be reflected in it; the person to be benefited by this draught is required to look steadfastly at the moon in the basin, then shut his eyes and quaff the liquid at one draught. This remedy is advised by medical professors in nervous cases, and also for palpitations of the heart. I have seen this practised, but I am not aware of any real benefit derived by the patient from the prescription. When the planet Venus is in conjunction with the moon, they say the time is most favourable to offer prayers to God for any particular object they may have in view. At this time they write charms or talismans to be worn by children. I remember having witnessed a gentleman thus occupied, who wrote little scraps in the Arabic character to distribute amongst the children of his friends, who wore them enclosed in silver cases on their arms. An eclipse of the moon is an event of great interest both with the Mussulmaun and the Hindoo population, although they have very opposite ideas of the causes of an eclipse. Many of the notions entertained by the lower classes of Mussulmauns upon the nature of an eclipse are borrowed from the Hindoos. Some think that it is caused by the anger of God towards the people of the earth; others say the moon is in debt, and many other equally odd conceits exist amongst the ignorant people, and among them

view an eclipse, or any other phenomenon of nature, without the same feeling of awe, although all are not equally ready to express the sensation? Loud cries from the mixed population, Mussulmauns and Hindoos, announce the commencement of an eclipse, whether it be of the sun or the moon. The voice of the Mussulmaun is distinguished by the Namaazies' call to prayers — 'Allah wo uckbaar!' (God alone is great!) To this summons the faithful attend diligently, and they are generally occupied in the form of prayer appointed by Mahumud until the shadow has passed over the sun or moon eclipsed. The ladies prepare offerings of corn, oil, and money, to be distributed amongst the poor. The gentlemen give presents to the needy. The astronomer who predicts to his royal or noble master the exact period of an eclipse, is rewarded, when it is over, with money, a dress, and a crescent of pure gold in some instances. A bride elect sends sutkah to her intended husband, accompanied by a goat or kid, which must be tied to the leg of his bedstead during the continuance of an eclipse: these offerings are afterwards distributed in charity. Women expecting to become mothers are carefully kept awake during an eclipse, as they declare the infant's security depends on the mother being kept from sleep; they are not allowed to use a needle, scissors, knife, or any other instrument, during an eclipse, for fear of drawing blood, which would be injurious at that period, both to the mother and child; neither are the animals in a similar state neglected; a mixture of cow-dung and drugs is rubbed over the belly of such animals, whether cows, sheep, goats, &c., and all these are securely housed until the planet is again resplendent: they fancy that both the animal and its young would be endangered by exposure during the time of the eclipse. The power of the moon on wounded persons is believed universally to be of dangerous tendency. I have heard many extraordinary relations by people who, as they tell me, have suffered from exposure to the moon whilst a wound was fresh. One person had received a severe sabre-cut on his arm; the place was sewed up by the barber (the only surgeon among the natives), and being much exhausted, he lay down to sleep in the open air. The moon was near the full, and after some hours' exposure to her influence he awoke in great agony; the barber examined the arm early in the morning, and found the cut in a state of corruption, the sewing having burst; the wound was cleansed, and dressed with pounded camphor; the place eventually healed, and the man lived many years to tell his story, always declaring his belief that the moon had been the cause of his sufferings; he was the more certain of this, as he dreamed, whilst exposed to her influence, that a large black woman (an inhabitant of the moon) had wrestled with him, and hurt his wound. The usual application in India to a fresh wound is that of slacked lime. A man in our employ was breaking wood, the head of the hatchet came off, and the sharp edge fell with considerable force, on the poor creature's foot; he bled profusely and fainted: lime was unsparingly applied to the wound, the foot carefully wrapped up, and the man conveyed to his hut on a charpoy (hedstead), where he was kept quiet without disturbing the wound; at the end of a fortnight he walked about, and in another week returned to his labour. Lime is an article of

made into a thin paste, and immediately applied and repeatedly moistened, will speedily remove the effects of a burn; and if applied later, even when a blister has risen, the remedy never fails: I cannot say how it might act on a wound, the consequence of a neglected burn.

With these interesting and curious extracts we again close the volume.

Memoirs of the Duchess d'Abrantes. [Conclusion.]

WE could not confine our review of this work even within the year 1831; and are therefore obliged to borrow a page of 1832 for its conclusion. Among the scenes characteristic of French manners, and of the early days of Buonaparte, the following history of the ball given by Madame de Permon on her daughter's marriage is so singularly characteristic, that we shall give it at length. Madame de Permon is planning her invitations:-

Junot took the pen, and wrote down all the names of the ladies, beginning with Madame Bonaparte and Mademoiselle de Beauharnais. He then waited for the name with which my mother would commence the list of gentlemen. 'The First Consul of the French Republic, one and indivisible; is not that the style?' said my mother. 'The first consul!' we all exclaimed together. 'Yes, the first consul: is there any thing astonishing in that? I am tired of being on bad terms with any one, and besides —' 'And besides,' said Junot, laughing, 'you think that perhaps you were more in the wrong than he.' No. no. said my mother, 'that is quite another affair. He was in the wrong altogether: but I considered, that as Laurette might be daily in his society, these sort of quarrels might produce disagreeable effects for her, and I wished to prevent that: was I not right?' We embraced her. 'But the invitation,' she added, 'is not all: do you think he will accept it? - do you think he will come?' 'I am sure of it. Only name the hour that will suit you best, and I will come to fetch you,' said Junot, enchanted at this prospect of reconciliation between his mother-in-law and his beloved general. My mother looked at him with an air of astonishment perfectly laughable. 'Fetch me __ to go where?' 'Where!' returned Junot, as much surprised in his turn; 'to the Tuileries, to tender your invitation to the first consul and Madame Bonaparte.' 'My dear Junot,' said my mother, with the utmost seriousness and sang-froid, 'you are quite, perfectly mad.' 'It seems to me, mamma, that what I say is, nevertheless, very sensible; that nothing, in fact, can be more reasonable,' replied Junot, somewhat disconcerted by the apostrophe. And I tell you you are mad. Would you have me go to request General Bonaparte to come again to my house, after having forbidden his appearance there? 'How, then, do you propose to invite him?' asked Junot, with an accent impossible to describe. 'Truly, how should I invite him, but precisely the same as I do every one else, except that the card shall be all in writing? and I will write it all in my own neat hand, which he knows perfectly well.' Junot strode up and down the room, exclaiming, 'But that cannot be ! You had better not invite him at all! He will think that you intend him a disrespect.' 'He would be much mistaken, then. But he would think no such great service in the domestic economy of the thing; and you will see, that after having renatives. I have experienced the good effects ceived my note of invitation, he will do as all only. Yet a sensation of awe is felt by most; of this simple remedy for burns or scalds: equal well-bred men would: he will call on me before and where is the intelligent creature who can proportions of lime, water, and any kind of oil, the ball, or at least he will have a card left at

the door.' 'Do you think, then,' said Junot, | mother gave him her's, and they entered the | her appearance produced. Her entrance seemed in the utmost amazement, 'that he keeps visiting cards?' 'And why not? My dear child, because Bonaparte gains battles, is that any reason that he should not visit?"

The young couple, however, more prudently wait on the first consul, to make their request

in person. "When the door was opened, and the first consul saw me, he said, smiling very good-hu-mouredly, 'What means this family deputation? There is only Madame Permon wanting to its completion. Is she afraid of the Tuile-ries, or of me?' 'My general,' said my hus-band immediately, 'Madame Permon would gladly have joined us, but she is very ill, and finds it impossible to leave her chamber, to come to request a favour of you, which now she is very desirous to obtain. My wife is charged to address to you her petition in form. The first consul turned towards me with a smile, saying, 'Well, let me hear! What do you wish for?' It is difficult, if not impossible, to describe the charm of his countenance, when he smiled with a feeling of benevolence. His soul was upon his lips and in his eves. The magic power of that expression at a later period is well known; the Emperor of Russia had experienced it, when he said to me, 'I never loved any one more than that man.' I told the general what had been agreed upon, and had scarcely ended my little harangue, when he took my two hands, and said, 'Well, I shall certainly be at this ball: why did you appear to expect I should refuse? I shall go most willingly. Then he added a phrase which he often re-peated, 'Though I shall be in the midst of my enemies; for your mother's drawing-room, they tell me, is full of them.' Junot now made a sign to us to take leave; we accordingly made our parting salutations, and the first consul, after pressing my brother's hand with as much cordiality as if we were still in my father's house, inquired on what day this ball should take place. 'Next Monday, general; it is, I believe, the 10th of November.' 'What! the 10th of November?' said the first consul, going to his scrutoire; 'that seems to me to be some particular day—let me see;' and as he spoke, 10th of November is the anniversary of the 18th Brumaire, and I cannot join a party on that day. And your mother will have no company; your acquaintance of the fauxbourg Saint Germain will certainly not quit their retreats to make a festival of the anniversary of the reestablishment of the republic. What concerns me personally,' and his countenance, as he spoke, assumed an expression serious and severe, 'is of little consequence, but I must see the republic respected: it would not, therefore, be suitable that the anniversary of the day which re-stored it to us entire, should be celebrated otherwise than as a family festival. I do not refuse Madame Permon's invitation, if you will name another day.' "

The important evening comes, and with it the general.

"At a few minutes before eleven, the trampling of the first consul's horse-guards was heard. Very soon afterwards the carriage drove up to the door, and almost immediately he appeared at the entrance of the dining-room, with Albert and Junot, who had received him in the hall. My mother advanced towards him, and saluted him with her most courteous obei-sance; to which he replied with a smile, 'Eh, Madame Permon, is that how you receive an old friend?' and held out his hand. My favour.

ball-room together. The heat was excessive. The first consul remarked it, but without taking off his grey great-coat; and was on the point of making the tour of the room, but his eagle eye had already observed, that of the many ladies present some had not risen at his entrance. He was offended, and passed immediately into the bed-room, still retaining my mother's arm, and appearing to look at her with admiration. Dancing had been discontinued as soon as he appeared, and Bonaparte soon perceived it, by the stillness of the saloon, from whence issued only the murmuring sounds produced by the observations made upon him in an under tone. 'Pray, Madame Permon,' said he, 'let the dancing be resumed; young people must be amused, and dancing is their favourite pastime. I am told, by the by, that your daughter's dancing equals Mademoiselle Chameroi's. I must see it; and if you will, you and I will dance the monaco, the only one I know.' 'I have not danced these thirty years,' replied my mother. 'Oh, you are jesting! You look to-night like your daughter's sister.'

From such extracts it will be seen that. independently of the great interest attached to any details of Napoleon, these volumes are very amusing, from the lively sketches of French society in which they abound. Madame de Permon herself, with her beauty, her grace, her petulance, and her prejudices, is the very beau idéal of a French woman.

The following scene could only have occurred in a Parisian ball-room.

" Madame Leclerc informed us that she had prepared for the occasion a dress, which, to use her own expression, she expected would immortalise her. This dress was a subject of the most serious consideration with her for a week before she was destined to wear it, and she enjoined the strictest secrecy on Madame Germon and Charbonnier. She requested permission to dress at our house, which she frequently did, in order that she might enter the ball-room with her dress completely fresh and unrumpled. Only those who knew Madame Leclerc at that time, can form any idea of the impression she produced on entering my mother's drawingroom. The head-dress consisted of bandelettes of a very soft fine kind of fur, of a tiger pattern. These bandelettes were surmounted by bunches of grapes in gold; but the hair was not dressed so high as it is now worn. She was a faithful copy of a bacchante, such as are seen in antique statues or cameos; and in truth the form of Madame Leclerc's head, and the classic regularity of her features, emboldened her to attempt an imitation which would have been hazardous in most women. Her robe, of exquisitely fine India muslin, had a deep bordering of gold; the pattern grapes and vine-leaves. With this she wore a tunic of the purest Greek form, with a bordering similar to her dress. which displayed her fine figure to admirable advantage. This tunic was confined on the shoulders by cameos of great value. The sleeves, which were very short, were lightly gathered on small bands, which were also fastened with cameos. Her girdle, which was placed below the bosom, as is seen in the Greek statues, consisted of a gold band, the clasp of which was a superbly cut antique stone. She entered the drawing-room without her gloves, displaying her beautiful white round arms, which were adorned with bracelets formed of gold and cameos. It is impossible to describe the effect

absolutely to illumine the room. The perfect harmony in every part of the beautiful whole elicited a buzz of admiration, which was not very complimentary to the other ladies present. The gentlemen all thronged round her, as she advanced towards a seat which my mother had reserved for her; for Paulette was a particular favourite of my mother, who indeed regarded her almost as her own child. The ladies were all much piqued at the beauty and the elegant dress of Mademoiselle Buonaparte, the wife of General Leclerc. They whispered to one another, but loud enough to be heard by Paulette. that such an impudent display of extravagance was exceedingly unbecoming in a woman who had been almost in starvation only three years before. But these expressions of female envy were speedily drowned by the admiration of the other sex. The beauty of Madame de Contades was now entirely eclipsed, and soon after Madame Leclerc's entrance, she found herself abandoned by her circle of admirers; or if any of them approached her, it was only to make some provoking remark complimentary to the charms of Paulette. 'Give me your arm.' said she, to a gentleman near; and the next moment the Diana-like figure of Madame Contades was seen moving across the drawingroom, and advancing towards Madame Leclerc. The latter had withdrawn to my mother's boudoir, because, she said, the heat of the drawing-room and the motion of the dancers made her ill; though I believe the true reason was, that a long sofa in the boudoir afforded her the opportunity of displaying her graceful figure and attitudes to the best advantage. This manœuvre, however, proved unlucky for her. The room was small and brilliantly lighted; and as Madame Leclerc reclined upon the sofa, a stream of light descended full upon her head. Madame de Contades looked at her attentively; and instead of making any of the ill-natured observations which had fallen from the other ladies, she first admired the dress, then the figure, then the face. Returning a second time to the coiffure, she expatiated on its taste and elegance; then suddenly turning to the gentleman on whose arm she was leaning, she exclaimed, 'Ah, mon Dieu! mon Dieu! how unfortunate that such a pretty woman should be deformed! Did you never observe it? What a pity it is!' Had these exclamations been uttered in the drawing-room, it is probable that the sound of the music and the dancing would have drowned Madame de Contades' voice, though she generally spoke in a pretty loud tone: as it was, every word resounded through the little boudoir, and the scarlet which suffused the face of Madame Leclerc was much too deep to improve her beauty. Madame de Contades fixed her eyes of fire on Paulette, as if she would look her through, and the tone of compassion in which she uttered the words, 'What a pity!' sufficiently informed Paulette that her triumph was at an end. All this (which perhaps I have described with rather too much prolixity) took place in the space of little more than a minute; but these details are necessary, to shew the mode in which the attack was managed, and the success with which a woman of ingenuity may avenge her wounded vanity. What is the matter?' inquired some one who stood near Madame de Contades. 'The matter!' said she, 'do you not see the two enormous ears which disfigure each side of her head? I declare if I had such a pair of ears, I * A milliner and a hair-dresser, at that time much in Madame Leclerc to do so. There can be no would have them cut off, and I will advise

harm in advising a woman to have her ears cut All eyes were now turned towards Madame Leclerc's head, not as before, to admire it, but to wonder at the deformity with which its beauty was disfigured. The truth is, that nature must have been in one of her most capricious moods, when she placed two such ears on the right and left of a charming face. They were merely pieces of thin white cartilage, almost without any curling; but this cartilage was not enormous, as Madame de Contades said; it was merely ugly, and its ugliness was the more conspicuous on account of the beautiful features with which it was contrasted. A young woman but little accustomed to society is easily embarrassed: this was the case with Madame Leclerc when she read in the faces of her surrounding admirers the effect produced by the remarks of Madame de Contades. The result of this little scene was, that Paulette burst into tears, and, on the plea of indisposition, retired before midnight."

We conclude our remarks on this work by saying, that though we should be shy of receiving it as historical authority without much investigation, and where other evidence came in support of its assertions; yet it is one of the most entertaining of its companions-very dramatic and very animated. Of the translation we must speak in terms of decided censure; it is executed in a careless style, abounding in errors and omissions: to point out a few will be sufficient. Madame Junot observes, " I am proud to say, that the blood which flows in the veins of my son was not spared by their father in the service of his country." "Sous" should be plural-it is so in the French. Again, speaking of the veterans who "proclaimed France the beloved of nations from the Vistula to the Tagus" - in the French it is " l'aînée," eldest, not the beloved. His uncle le chanoine, is translated as his uncle the cannon, instead of prebendary or canon; and this spelling is about on a par with the grammar: for example-" In Corsica the practice of beating children is common in all classes of society. When Napoleon happened to be beat-" instead of beaten. From these instances of carelessness, we proceed to those of omission. We are very ready to admit that Madame Junot's Memoirs would be improved by compression; but, then, an introduction ought to have been prefixed. stating that such liberties had been taken with the text: and, secondly, some judgment ought to have been used. Much is preserved that is not worth its room, while many acute and just remarks are omitted. Speaking of the terrible influence of the revolution on the young people of its time, Madame Junot observes..." We had neither childhood nor youth." This is a striking picture of the time, yet passed over by the translator. The following very characteristic anecdote is also omitted: "Once, in conversation with M. Permon respecting the assembling of the States-General, M. Neckar remarked, 'I did not commit the fault; but I am responsible for it.' Buonaparte made me repeat this phrase three several times. At length, rising hastily from the table, he observed, 'Without doubt, he was responsible; and therefore he ought to have consulted his strength before he accepted the burden.'

These are only brief specimens of the many faults of the translation; and faults of this kind are very injurious both to literature and historical accuracy. The French edition printed here is also full of errors, from the title-page onward.

Important Facts, proving the great Utility and very great Superiority of Captain Jekyll's Patent Portable Vapour Bath, for the Cure of the Cholera Morbus. By John Jekyll, Commander, Royal Navy. London, 1831. Saunders and Otlev.

WE really cannot decide upon the "very great superiority" of Captain Jekyll's apparatus, which appears complex in its machinery, and is certainly very expensive. Vapour-baths may, in certain stages of the cholera, be useful auxiliaries in the treatment, but cannot be termed certain cures. The bath appears, from various testimonials, to have been used with benefit in many disorders, and we therefore recommend the perusal of the pamphlet to the amateurs of such remedial measures.

The Working Man's Companion. The Physician. 1. The Cholera. London, 1832. C. Knight.

THIS is a cheap little volume, that at the present moment may be of immense utility. It does not exhibit an intimate acquaintance with the disease it treats of; but it bears evidence of much practical knowledge of the habits of the middling and lower classes, and the advice given to them, shorn of all that mystifies and alarms, cannot but be perused with benefit. We are sorry that at the period it was written, the practice, now generally adopted in the north, of salt or mustard emetics with immediate blood-letting, or of calomel with the same operation, was not generally known, and the omission of which leaves the chapter on treatment very imperfect. The plain statement of facts, the intelligible manner in which they are communicated, and the excellent advice contained, would make us wish to see this work on every cottager's or working man's

The Last of the Sophis; a Poem. By F. C. Henningsen, a Minor. Pp. 111. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

The Phantom City. By Edward Pule. Pp. 144. Newcastle, 1832. T. and J. Hodgson. David; a Poem. Pp. 32. London, 1832.

Longman and Co.

Most of our faculties are liable to error; but none are so self-deceiving as is memory. By what process a young writer imbues his mind with a favourite author, till he fancies the very words and ideas are his own, we cannot explain. The Last of the Sophis is a kind of transmutation of the Giaour. The author has a musical ear; and many a worse beginning has made a good ending. Still, he must remember, that the poet must not act like Wordsworth's child.

"As if his whole vocation Were endless imitation."

The author of the *Phantom City* has found nothing but rhyme; for he has only versified the *Rajah Hurchund*, a story by Mr. St. John.

The subject of David is ill chosen: what can ever even approach to the simple yet sublime beauty of the original? There are some passages, however, which indicate a hope for the future, and which we like enough to quote a specimen.

"Pride is the bane of joy and happiness,
And every blessing,—pride was our first sin,
And rooted once, will flourish on for ever;
Pride is the cypress-tree of life,—its home
The rocky cliff, secluded from man's ken
In Alpine solitude; in summer's reign
Its branches, thick and clustering, deprive
The soil they shadow of the sun's mild ray
And genial fosterage; when all others fade,
Mid wintry wind and storm, they still survive
Wrapt in impenetrable gloom."

Almanach auf das Jahr 1832. Carlsruhe. WE usually put the size of the work, the number of pages of which it consists, the author's and publisher's names, and such other par-ticulars as may be useful for readers to know, at the head of our reviews and notices. But in the present instance it is impossible for us to follow our good old custom, even though we last year spoke of the preceding Almanac of Carlsruhe with such precision as to measure its dimensions. This for 1832 is less. It looks so like a small sweetmeat, that a reader might swallow it in a mistake, and neither catch the cholera nor any other harm by it. Truly we do not know but it might, as it appears to us, be good for the season. Be that as it may, it is lithographed by C. F. Müller, of Carlsruhe, and one of the curiosities of literature.

Without parading the volume itself, the above is the outside of its case. The work neverthe-less contains all the best and most usual information of an almanac; such as saints' days, lists of crowned heads, &c. &c. But besides this it has portraits of Louis-Philippe, the king of the French, and Casimir Perier, his minister; of Leopold, king of the Belgians, of Brougham, lord chancellor of England, of Krakuse, (a genuine Major Sturgeon,) and a plan of the city of Warsaw. Now, when we observe that all this information and fine art lies in the compass of a small bean, we shall no longer wonder so much at the idea of an Iliad in a nutshell. Probably, like the Annuals, which also originated in Germany, these pretty publications will be imitated by some London bookseller; and then we shall have fifty others striving to undermine or outstrip the first ad-

venturer. Nobody can call them heavy, for

they are a feather weight; and when you have

great folks' portraits in little, Hamlet can tell

you what they are worth.

On Indigestion and Costiveness; with Hints on the Use of Lavements, &c. By Edward Jukes, Surgeon. 2d edit. London, 1831. Wilson. The use of lavements has laterly superseded the exhibition of medicines among many persons subject to indigestion and costiveness; and Mr. Jukes's little book may be a serviceable companion to those who have adopted this mode of treatment. The syringe recommended is similar to Reid's, and is certainly a very useful instrument. The diagrams which accompany the work are atrocious.

Cases of Insanity; with Medical, Moral, and Philosophical Essays upon them. By M. Allen, M.D. Part I. Vol. I. Swire. THE author is evidently not accustomed to the method of a literary man. The medical, moral, and philosophical remarks are so incoherently strung together, that a perusal of his work leaves no distinct impressions. We certainly think the manifestations afforded in insanity of the diversity of mental functions, will be the only clue to a correct treatment, or knowledge, of such a fearful scourge to humanity. Let Dr. Allen continue to prosecute his inquiries on some definite subject; and, neglecting the unknown and mysterious, more especially planetary influences, produce such a work as his line of thought evidently renders him capable of doing.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LORD BYRON, HIS BIOGRAPHY, &c.

LORD BYRON, HIS BIOGRAPHY, &C.

[In giving place to the following correspondence from Capt. Medwin, we beg to be understood as by no means agreeing with many of the sentiments expressed by the writer; but as we know no subject of greater public and literary interest, and as a number of curious facts and anecdotes are for the first time brought forward, we have thought we could not lay before our readers any thing of the kind which would be more generally acceptable. Of several individuals mentioned, and their works, we have already expressed our own opinions, and for others we have the greatest personal regard; we therefore wish these letters to be received as Capt. Medwin's entirely.—Ed. L. G.]

To the Editor, &c.

SIR,—Having been constantly abroad during the last few years, I have but just met with Mr. Moore's Life of Lord Byron, in which he makes no very honourable mention of myselfbut of that hereafter. So, Mr. Editor, after a seven years' gestation, and no little of midwifery, we have another big book upon Lord Byron. Mr. Moore, has made, after all, a fausse couche-brought into the world a heavy, unwieldy incubus, a rickety offspring, ill-connected and clumsily put together that, as far as novelty goes, possesses a feeble interest, and serves to throw little additional light on the character or pursuits of that very singular person. A perfect Atticus, a nice weigher of words and syllables, sensitively fearful of compromising himself or others, desirous of conciliating all parties, of soothing the animosity of the Cerberuses of the press, of deprecating the wrath of irritable contemporaries (of whose names he only tantalises the uninitiated with the initials) Mr. Moore is little fitted for a biographer; much less the biographer of that fearless satirist and rashly communicative companion, who could not conceal one act of his own, or disguise one opinion he entertained of others. One art Mr. Moore possesses in a marvellous degree-the art of neutralising talent. His Life of Sheridan was wittily termed the Death of Sheridan; and even Lord Byron's genius can hardly withstand the fiery ordeal of his slow chemistry—his power of transmuting diamonds into dust. So much has been said and written about Lord Byron, that the very name is as sickening as the cholera; and these Memoirs have completed the nausea. Byron. like the poet in the Symposium, was only great in his moments of inspiration; he was else an ordinary mortal. His conversation was frivolous and obscene; his letters slovenly in the extreme, and teeming with vanity, persistage, and calembourg. His life, according to Mr. Moore, and if we except his devotion to Greece, was marked by few noble or generous actions; and yet we have 1600 quarto pages about one who had renounced his country, who was a libertine in love, and an ingrate in friendship. He was, as he confessed himself, a true disciple of La Rochefoucauld-self-interest, the primum mobile, the main-spring of his actions; his common maxim and constant observation was, that ' Every body hates every body.

In the Conversations of Lord Byron I was merely a reporter or editor; not so Mr. Moore -it was his duty, as an historian, and biographer, and moralist, to have portrayed him as he was; not to have chosen the sunny side alone of his character: he should have made his faults and vices land-marks, that others might not be wrecked on the same shoals and quick-sands.

Among the most blamable of his actions, of which Mr. Moore could not have been ignorant, was his conduct to the mother of Allegra. That flagration of the autograph Memoirs was

ported by Shelley, who paid her pension at Florence. He tore from the mother the unfortunate fruit of this amour, and would have willingly made her over to a stranger: he left this lovely child, on quitting Romagna, to the care or carelessness of strangers; and, a thing never heard of before even among Italians, immured an infant in a convent. Her fate might have been foreseen. He desired she should be brought up a Catholic-a strange mode of proving his own religion, or of shew ing his affection for her. He complained at Pisa of the child's temper-she repaid him with her mother's just hate, and could never suffer his caresses. Poor Clara! And yet, when I met her at Pisa, after the child's and Shellev's death, he talked of its being dangerous for them to meet, and ____but she abhorred him too much. In his will he made no provision for her. Francisca, who has been called his Fernarina, who had thrown herself into the Lagune in the fervour of her passion for him, he mercilessly thrust out of the house. The Countess Guiccioli could not fix his inconstant mind; he made her miserable by his low intrigues and infidelities at Pisa, if not at Genoa; and went to Greece principally to shake off a connexion that was become irksome to him. Of Lady Byron I shall not speak. The real cause of their separation is only positively known to two persons, and probably will ever remain a secret, though the abominable calumniating reports that have gone abroad concerning it are all foreign from the truth. According to Lord Byron's own account, it was not Dr. Lushington, but another lawyer (whom he suspected to be the author of the critique in the Edinburgh Review), who, when his separation cause was before the chancellor. made some unwarrantable allusions respecting him. I have seen Byron, more than once, in a whiteness of fury when on this topic, and heard him vow, that if ever he came to England, he would call to account that personage, whose name I shall not mention. His daughter Ada he disinherited.

Byron's words had almost always a double meaning; the smile that played about his mouth was generally out of harmony with the rest of his features—in his most serious moments there was a laughing devil in his eye. He drew his own portrait to the life in Lara. The great object of his panegyric, whom he flattered for twenty years, was made the subject of one of his most virulent and sanglante satires_I speak of Mr. Rogers, and refer to Mr. Barry and Lady B. for the verses. How much he was Mr. Hobhouse's friend, that gentleman and the public know. It was natural, however, that he could not easily forgive that sage critic for advising him not to publish Childe Harold, and endeavouring to persuade him that it had no merit, and afterwards comparing Cain to the worst bombast of Dryden. Quære, whether these opinions proceeded from dulness or envy? Shelley became unpopular. Though, in private, Byron could not refuse his admiration to his talents and virtues (of the first of which he made no small use), he had the meanness, in his preface to Marino Faliero. formally to disown any acquaintance with him; and during the burning of his body on the seashore (my description of which was taken verbatim from Mr. Trelawney, an eye-witness). swam off to his yacht, such was his sensibility! A few more words for Mr. Moore. The con-

educated girl, was abandoned by him, and sup-land from Mr. Longman back to Mr. Murray, needs no comment. Mr. Moore cannot deny that the substance of them is incorporated in his work, itself confessedly full of extracts from these very memoirs. In fact they were any thing but captivating, worth absolutely nothing (I am not speaking of what they fetched or might fetch); and would have scarcely filled 200 pages, such as we have a specimen of in the flaming and feverish jour-nal kept at Ravenna. Well might they be committed to the flames, as it was their fate, instead of being quietly inurned, to rise again from their ashes in the shape of five octavos, or two prodigious quartos, phœnix-plumed like one of Mr. Moore's angels-a rara avis, destined, instead of 20004., to produce 60004. Poor Mr. Murray! But John Bull is the most gullable of all animals, and takes for gospel-truth every puff in every newspaper, though glaringly and barefacedly the production of some self-complacent bibliopolist. Mr. Moore's ingenuity in authorship is admirable; and when I consider the difficulty of the task, it is not the seven years' labour, but the accomplishment, that is miraculous. After all, it should have been called Mr. Murray's Life of Lord Byron: his lordship styled it Messrs. Moore's and Murray's Byron. Is it from such materials __from a bookseller, that we are to judge of a great poet—from the Lintott of this age? Where is Lord Byron's journal in Switzerland? where his letters to Mrs. Leigh? His correspondence with Lady Melbourne on the subject of his marriage? With Messrs. Hobhouse, Shelley, D. Kinnaird, Scrope Davis, &c. &c.? but more than all, with his early, his only friend, as he once con-fessed, Lord Clare? Some of his letters to Walter Scott would also have been acceptable. Where are his papers left with Mr. Barry, that Mr. Hobhouse recommended that banker not to give up-(perhaps Mr. Hobhouse has some new illustrations, some dissertations on Lord Byron in embryo of his own)? Why have we not the relation of his voyage to Greece, and correspondence with Mr. Trelawney, who accompanied him, and was at Missolonghi a few hours after his decease? And yet Mr. Moore tells us that only one person to whom he applied refused him information!!! These were the genuine sources from which a life of Lord Byron should have been drawn; not from his communication with his publisher. Nothing can be well more dull than this correspondence, unless it be the paradoxical controversy respecting the classical and romantic schools with Mr. Bowles, or the pages borrowed from Messrs. Dallas and Kennedy.

Lord Byron, though no great dramatist, was an accomplished comedian, and as little dependence is to be placed on them as on some other of his conversations, in the latter of which Mr. Moore does not seem to be aware that Byron was quizzing the good easy doctor. Fletcher's letter, in which he thinks his master a saint for not eating biccaficus on a Friday, shews what Lord Byron's inward sense of devotion was, and how little the valet had pro-fited by the medico-ecclesiastic tracts. One might as well draw an argument in favour of Byron's matrimonial fidelity from a circumstance that occurred at Pisa, his insisting on Fletcher and Tita's (to their infinite horror,) sending for their wives. It is not in these conversations or letters, particularly letters that he knew were to be published, that Byron is to be read, but in his works.

He owned that he had not the faculty of deperson, whom I had the pleasure of knowing, fine piece of charlatanism. The reason of their scribing any thing that he had not seen; he a young, beautiful, interesting, and highly transfer from Mr. Murray to Mr. Longman, might, with a certain latitude (with some ex-

ceptions), have almost said, any thing that he | minded of the author in every page. The sub- | had not done. When he rushed into the cabin with the question, " How does a man feel who has just come from the commission of a murder?" he had probably been brooding over some scene like that of the dungeon-visit in the Corsair, and was endeavouring in vain to screw up his imagination to the sticking-place! It may be said, indeed, that all his characters were impersonifications of himself; occasionally overdrawn and overcoloured, it is true, or with the oscuro predominating over the chiaro; yet still bearing in their general outlines some distinguishing likeness to the original. It is from them that the mind of Byron should have been analysed: he might have been thus dissected, nerve from nerve; and such anatomy we looked for from his biographer. If we open Childe Harold, the Corsair, Lara, the Giaour, but, more than all, that Casti production, Don Juan, we are re-

* It is to the Novelle of Casti, not to Pulci, as Lord Byron would have us believe in his translation, expressly enfeebled, that he is indebted for the iske of Beppo, the Vision of Judgment, and Don Juan. The incident of the shoe was suggested by the Calgoni Ricamati, the shipwreck from the Diavelessa, the description of Michael the archangel in the Vision of Judgment from the Caso di Coscienza—as may be seen from the free and hasty translations below. Perhaps in a second paper I may point out some other plagiarisms from Casti, this incus a non incendo. It is to be lamented that, poet, wit, humorist, philosopher, satirist, and moralist, as he was, he should have stained his compositions with such licentouaness, that Mr. Wellesley Pole said he would not trust his children to the care of any one who had read the Novelle. In the Vision of Judgment, stanza xxviii.

There were those spirits lost in realms of space, # It is to the Novelle of Castl. not to Pulci, as Lord

There were those spirits lost in realms of space,
Trembling, and dubious of their way were treading,
Because they yet had no appointed place;
Michael presents himself in his exceeding
Glory, surpassed not save when he did chase
From heaven the rebel Satan, or from Eden,
And all its joys, the first man and first woman,
By reason of that apple now too common." In the Diavelessa we have

At eventide, nor once the ship they wore They made the mouth of Giberaltar's straits, At eventue, nor once the sing may work
They made the mouth of Giberaltar's straits,
The bounds of either continent, where the hoar
And swoln sea, fetter'd ever, foams and beats—
That ocean seems indigmant of a shore,
And oft makes ravage there of all it meets;
And thus to menace their frail craft with wreck,
A sudden squail and heavy drove them back.
In haste the mariners, with terror pale,
Enclose with the dead-lights each port-hole door
To man's destruction—close-recf every sail:
Bolls the swoln surge—winds rave and billows roarFear reigns supreme—there's nothing like a gale
For taming tiger man. On either shore
They wildly gaze, and scarce can draw their breath
For thinking how they shall escape from death.
Comes mounting on the deck, like a wild horse,

cor tunning now they shall escape from death.

Comes mounting on the deck, like a wild horse,
With shock that skill and seamanship defies,
A giant breaker, with the united force
Of lesser breakers howling: the spray flies,
And refluent sweeps the helmsman and, still worse,
The helm. Ermeniglida! in thine eyes
For bridal raptures terrors there we see—
Poor thing! the sight of death's but left for thee.
The mean terror share and with the helm.

Foor thing! the sight of death's but left for thee.

The main-mast gone, and with it the bowsprit,

She wounded lies in a most crasy state,

With water in her hold at least six feet—

To give them hopes, she should at any rate

Have had a helm and binnacle—I repeat,

That none who saw that craft could doubt her fate:

Four days she drove towards Africa, and hit

At last upon a sunken rock, and—split.†

Then all was wreck-and as she thump'd the ground

Then all was wreck—and as she thump'd the ground Some were washed overboard; and then a few, Struck by the spars, went down;‡ with gurgling sound Others gave up the ghost—till all the crew Were in those eddying whirlpools sucked and drown'd: Ermenigilda, must thee swallow too

The merciless wave? to save thee was there none?— Sole author of those ills escaped—our Don! Like Juan, Don Equatio-

With force of arms, for a stout swimmer, he Touched land, and climbed the beach, and wildly

stared
Upon a desert heaped with hills of sandA parched, inhospitable, barren strand.

Covered with foam—naked almost—to stand
Scarce able, or to move without a groan—
He stretched his listless length along the sand,
And on a fragment, with rank grass o'ergrown,

† "Spezzo." ‡ "Went down in short,"—Byron.

jects, too, that he chose always bore some relaion to the type of that which was within him. The Lament of Tasso, written when he was yet ulcerated by a forced separation from Ladv Byron, by the fancied or real injustice of his countrymen, is full of his imaginary wrongs as a poet, and of a metaphysical generalisation of that passion that perhaps in early life haunted and possessed him.

The Prophecy of Dante bears a still more striking allusion to his own story; and Beatrice was one of the same creations that he conjures up in the closing stanzas of Childe Harold. His love for Mary Duff at seven years old, and of Mary Chaworth at twelve, is a ridiculous affectation: in the second case his vanity was alone hurt, and her loss could have had no durable effect, have produced no determinate impression on his future life.

That one so sensual should have written so platonically, is another of the strange contradictions and anomalies in this unaccountable being. Dr. Gall, the queryraper, would have drawn strong arguments from Byron's head in favour of his system. Never was philopro-

Torn from a mass that towered above the strand, Leans his o'erlaboured arm, itself like stone— And fixes on the ground his gloomy eyes, Whilst agonising thoughts on thoughts arise. After a soliloquy, and some moral reflections-

Amid the scattered things that on the broast
Of the swoln surf come lifted by the tide,
Lay high and dry upon the beach a chest,
With key atop: he opened it and spied
Nails, hammers, saw, an adze—among the rest
A pair of scisors, and a knife, beside
Divers other tools and instruments, that were
The property once of the ship's carpenter.

The property once of the anp's carpenter.

Then more attentively he looks around,
And undulating on the billow sees

A bundle, runs, draws it to shore, and found
Two shirts, a jacket, shoes, and, more than these,
A cloak, hard by, a barrel, iron-bound,
And in it biscuit, and dried fruits, and cheese—
"O! holy Providence, I thank you! never,"

Exclaimed the knight, "shall I forget this favour."

From the Caizoni Ricamati I shall only give three or four stanzas. It is to be recollected that the heroine is a butch brewer's wife, and that the tate is written in a strain of low humour throughout. The husband and his pot-companions have been discovered in a drinking scene not unworthy of Teniers—and at length—

Night was far spent, when skin-full every smoker Goes vawning, muttering, stuttering, as best able, And reeling home, scarce one can find the knocker; But not so Peter, who (it is no wonder That he was in the wind) knocked loud as thunder.

Judith, poor little love! (it needs no fiction Of mine to call the accident most distressing), Prays Boxton, in her eloquent affliction, To start at once-the case indeed was pressing-

And stows him in a press of a description
By no means pleasant;—not think first of dressing!—
It was pitch dark!—however great the terror,
My readers haply deem it a strange error. All slip-shod as she was, and though the seaso Was cold, in her chemise Judith descended

Was cold, in her chemise Judith descended
The steps, and oped the door, and asked the occasion
Of his return, and how so soon had ended
That journey? Peter deigned to give no reason,
Staggered up stairs, undressed himself, extended
His porpoise body on the bed,—scarce in it,
He snored like any porker in a minute.

But Judith's heart did neither sleep nor slumber—
Inquictude, instead, and fear and trouble
Roused straying thoughts, nor least so of the number,
The thought that her dear lord is there—but double,
In chest, with things I need not mention—lumber:
If that rough bear should wake, as might the cub

well!

It was a case to puzzle a tactician— Some bold and prompt manœuvre, or perdition! But one who knows the world must know what ample But one who knows the world must know what amplexpedients throng in woman's brains, and no man But may adduce example on example,

To prove the ingenuity of woman;
Trust me (for I have had full many a sample),
Although, indeed, their peril was not common,
Some stratagem or other she'll discover,
To save herself and extricate her lover.

• Δεινος απ' οφθαλμου και τε νοημα μαθειν. A passage that proves this science was not unknown to the Greeks.

genitiveness more prominently developed in any cranium; nor would it have been easy to decide which predominated there, his mental or his animal faculties. Byron, when on the subject of women (his favourite one), always dilated on their faithlessness and their indelicacy, and professed his admiration of Turkish gyneces; and yet it is observable, that in all his serious poems he dwells on the purity, the angelic qualities, the celestiality of the sex: I say in his serious poems, because in Don Juan he shewed what he really felt and thought.

[Here we must break off for this week.]

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,-Your notices to correspondents in the last Literary Gazette announce, that the doom of the Lady Chapel of St. Mary Overies, in Southwark, is all but sealed by Gothic numbers. I trust that those Goths who would destroy so ancient a relic, will, ere this, have been foiled in their endeavours.*

It may be interesting to your readers to know, that in the Lady Chapel, which you have noticed, Margaret de la Pole, who lived in the reign of Edward the Fourth, was most probably buried. I am led to this conclusion by a paragraph which I have recently read relative to the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, which says, " Margaret de la Pole seems to be buried here; for by her will, (made 12th Edward IV. and proved 1473,) she bequeathed her body to be laid in the monastery of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey, in the chapel called the Virgin's Chapel, on the left hand of the altar."

Mary Overy, or, as she was called in after-ages, Saint Mary Overy, or Over the Rie, (query, Ferry?) was, no doubt, the virgin whose chapel is here alluded to. Ancient chroniclers tell us, that she built a house of sisters "in the place where the east part of Saint Mary Overy's church, above the choir, now stands, and where she herself lies buried."

The De la Poles, as is well known, were Earls of Suffolk. The Duke of Suffolk's house, or Southwark Place, was situated in the Borough. That the name of Southwark was derived from Suffolk, does not appear to me improbable. I have also ascertained that Bermondsey was originally designated Bermond's Eve.

I see no good reason why a lady should be neglected in these barbarous times of mutilation and destruction; and I do hope that, should the Lady Chapel be destroyed, the hallowed bones of her, who in rude ages ferried over the river our ancestors, for, perhaps, the smallest coin, will not be either forgotten or neglected.

Should the information I have given be acceptable, I have the means whereby to furnish much curious reading of a similar description, as respects the city of London and the Borough of Southwark. I am, sir, &c. E. K___E. Jan. 31st, 1832.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

MR. FARADAY on the new facts added by Dr. J. R. Johnson to the natural history of the genus planaria. + These animals are found in ponds, pools, and streams, upon the leaves of plants, or in the mud, and are allied to the hirudo (leech). They are flat; some are furnished with two distinct eyes; others have a

We are sorry to say they are not; but they are so close run (only a majority of three), that their defeat seems almost certain— Ed. L.G.
 † See also on this subject former Literary Gaasties.



series of dots round the margin of the head, the second meeting for elections according to which are supposed to answer the purpose of the visual organs. The reproductive power of these animals is most extraordinary; if one be cut into halves, the anterior half soon acquires a new tail, and becomes a perfect animal: in like manner the posterior half puts forth a new head at the place of suction, in which eves are produced, and which ultimately renders the animal perfect. If cut into three, four, or even up to ten pieces, all the pieces live, have supplied to them what was wanting, and each becomes a complete animal! If the head of a planaria be split, sometimes the cleft will close, but new eyes will appear in the new matter; at other times the cut edges will heal up, in such a way that the new matter completes in each half the form of a head, with a new eye, &c.; thus two heads are produced. If the division be made still lower, a double-bodied animal is produced in fourteen or fifteen days; - and it is remarkable to observe that the two halves rarely sympathise with each other, but almost always endeavour to go in opposite directions. At times, so great is this apparent aversion, that the double planaria is torn asunder by its own exertions, and becomes two distinct and perfect animals. Mr. Faraday proved and illustrated these facts, and others in connexion with the natural history of the planaria, by the aid of living animals on the table, and large drawings. At the close of his observations, he energetically called upon the members individually to contribute, as much as possible, to the intellectual pleasure of the weekly meetings; — a call which doubtless will not remain unheaded.

In the library were specimens of borings through the strata of London, presented by Mr. Sadler; Wollaston's apparatus for ascertaining refractive power, with Mr. Cooper's improvement; and various other philosophical objects.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

SIR FRANCIS SHUCKBURGH in the chair. Viscount Strangford and 18 other individuals were elected fellows. A balance of 6281. on the month's proceedings was declared in favour of the Society. Amongst the casualties which had Park since last meeting, was the death of an Australian dog, who broke loose from his chain, ran away, and afterwards afforded some excel. thor has demonstrated, by direct experiment, lent sport to the natives about Primrose Hill, that charcoal and liquid, conducting the same by whom he was hunted to death! After a quantity of voltaic electricity, possess equal few observations, a resolution was carried, to power in deflecting the needle. When charthe effect, that it be referred to the council to consider of the propriety of setting aside 1001. culiar arrangement of Mr. Faraday's beautiful to be employed as premiums in gold and silver experiment, it is made to revolve round a medals, &c. for improvements in domestic magnet, in the same manner as a wire conzoology.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

chair. A paper on the lower portion of the new red sand-stone in Cumberland, by the Rev. Adam Sedgwick, Woodwardian Professor and a powerful magnet placed in the axis of at Cambridge, was read. Donations were an- the smaller, the water itself has been made by nounced from the President, Sir Alexander the author to revolve round a magnet, forming Chrichton, M. le Vicomte Henricart de Thury, a regular vortex. The experiments demon-&c. &c.

LITERARY AND LEARNED. ROYAL SOCIETY.

Ritchie's paper on voltaic electricity was con- undergoing decomposition. With common cluded, and a paper by Sir Charles Bell, on the water, the temperature of the water in contact human voice, was commenced. This being with the positive-pole has been found to rise bition, but that several distinguished members

the new statutes, eight gentlemen were balloted for and elected; and four of the members, whose fellowship from non-payment of their contributions had become void, were re-admitted by ballot into the Society, their arrears having been previously paid. The following is an abstract of Dr. Ritchie's communication. Its object is to investigate the laws which regulate the action of an elementary and compound voltaic. In the first division, the law which regulates the voltaic action Professor Ritchie formerly found, from his experiment, to be inversely as the square root of the distance between the plates; and his present researches corroborate this view. He has also shewn that no liquid can be a conductor of voltaic electricity, unless its component parts have a tendency to go to the opposite poles. Hence all simple substances in a liquid state, excepting the metals, must be absolutely nonconductors: and this idea is beautifully confirmed by the experiments of Mr. Kemp, who has shewn that chlorine is a perfect non-conductor, which fact affords a striking confirmation of the simple nature of chlorine. In the second division, the law which connects the voltaic effects with the distances between the plates, is applied to establish a new theory of the compound battery. By a process of reasoning purely mathematical, the law which connects the energy of the battery with the number of plates, is deduced to be, within certain limits, as the square root of the number of plates: thus, for example, a battery of thirty pairs of plates would produce half the effect of a battery consisting of a hundred and twenty pairs. This deduction is verified by examining the quantities of water decomposed, and also by the application of Dr. Ritchie's torsion galvano meter. He shews, that had the diminution of action in an elementary battery been simply as the distance between the plates, the battery could not have existed; and, consequently, any theory which is not founded on the law of conduction, must rest on very imperfect data. When the battery consists of a great number of plates, the increase of power goes on more slowly than the square root of the number of plates; and hence the author remarks, that he coal is substituted for a metallic wire, in a peducting an equal quantity of voltaic electricity. The author has succeeded in making a column of water, conducting voltaic electricity, revolve FEB. 1st. - Mr. Murchison, president, in the round a magnet, carrying along with it the box in which it is contained. When the water is contained in two concentric glass cylinders, strate, that the electro-magnetic effect depends on the quantity of electricity, and has no connexion whatever with the ponderable matter which acts as a conductor. The author finally examines the temperature which takes place in Dr. MATON in the chair. - The Rev. Dr. different parts of a section of water when

much higher than that in contact with the negative-pole; whilst the temperature of the intermediate portion rises higher than either. When metallic solutions are substituted for water, the contrary takes place. In some of his experiments with solutions of sulphate of copper, the fluid in contact with the negativepole rose eight or ten degrees higher than that in contact with the positive-pole. These new and interesting facts have been satisfactorily accounted for by the specific heats of the substances separated at the opposite poles. Thus, for example, the specific heats of oxygen and hydrogen being nearly equal, but there being twice as much hydrogen separated at the negative-pole as oxygen at the positive, the temperature of the negative portion of the fluid must be more diminished than that in contact with the positive-pole. The same explanation applies to the case of the metallic solutions. The author remarks, that these facts seem to open an extensive field of inquiry, connected with the specific heats of different substances.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. HUDSON GURNEY in the chair .- The Rev. S. J. Allen exhibited an ancient brass head of a pouch, or wallet, lately found in Lincolnshire. Mr. Woodward exhibited a drawing of what he considered two steelyard weights, discovered in the neighbourhood of Norwich. Sir Thomas Philips, Bart. communicated a paper relative to the palace of Clarendon Park, in Wiltshire: it was a survey of necessary repairs in the 1st of Edward I. He observed, that all the rooms mentioned were on the ground-floor, and it appeared the building contained only one story; the roof was covered with shingles, or boards; and, as might be expected, the principal dilapidations were described to be in the roof. The Secretary read part of a manuscript of the late Mr. Hamper, on certain pillar-stones in different parts of the country, called Hoar Stones, endeavouring to elucidate the etymology of the name, and the objects for which they were erected, and mentioning the several places where they had been found: it also noticed the custom of the Israelites, and other ancient nations, of erecting stones to commemorate contracts, to mark boundaries, &c. Mr. Hamper, some years since, published a small pamphlet on the subject; and before his death had made considerable collections, with a view to a new edition, which his executors have presented to the Society for preservation and publication in their Archaeologia. A small part only of this manuscript was read, but much valuable information on the subject may be expected from such a source.

PINE ARTS. BRITISH INSTITUTION.

WE have taken a hasty glance at the productions of our native school about to be opened at this noble Institution; and it affords us great pleasure to be able to state, that it is altogether very highly creditable to our fine arts. The works are numerous-five or six hundred-and completely fill the three rooms; and, notwithstanding this abundance, we regret to hear that many deserving performances were of necessity returned to their consequently disappointed authors. Where there is so much to praise, it would be invidious to mention names in this brief notice: suffice it to say, that not only young and rising artists have contributed their promising quota to the Exhiof the Academy have also enriched the collec-

CHOLERA MORBUS.

THE progress of the cholera in the north of England, and in Scotland, affords a useful lesson to the people of those parts of the United Kingdom which have not yet been visited by the disease. When it first appeared, the author of The Physician remarks of Cholera, " As it did not attack many thousands of people at once, the fear of it greatly diminished; and many continued to deny that the true cholera had come to England." It has, however, gradually disseminated itself along the great roads and the canals of the north, and has now broke out in so many places, that the average number of daily deaths exceeds forty persons. Several of the populous collieries in the vicinity of Newcastle have suffered severely from its ravages. Newburn, Hartley, Howden Dock, Walker Township, Wallsend, &c. are among these. The disease has remained more pertinaciously in small places, like Houghton and Hetton, than even in Sunderland. Houghton-le-Spring is, nevertheless, a very extensive parish, comprising several distinct townships. Mr. Kennedy, the surgeon, has, since the breaking out of the disease, been detained in the house of Mr. Wood, director of the works with which almost all the male population of Hetton, and through them their families, are more or less connected. A traveller took the disease to Morpeth, and one or two persons died of it at Durham; but there have been no other cases in either of those towns since. Two cases have recently occurred in Hawick, in which a close chain of connexion and communication seems to have been traced, first, between the first individual and the traveller, who died of the disease in Morpeth; and, secondly, between both the subjects of the Hawick cases. A private communication from Lord Minto to the Central Board of Health confirms this report; and it cannot be too forcibly impressed, that the precautions taken at Hawick to prevent communication have, for the present, arrested the progress of the disease in that quarter. No one has been at the trouble of recording the manner in which the pestilence was brought to Haddington. This town, it is well known, is upon the great road from Newcastle to Edinburgh; and thence it was taken a few miles farther west, to Tranent, a village upon the hill immediately above Prestonpans. Mus-selburgh is on the same road. In the latter place it broke out on the 18th of January, and arrived at Cockenzie and Prestonpans on the 23d. Every precaution was taken to diminish the fatality of the disease, and cauldrons of hot water were kept for the public use in the market-place, Musselburgh, and at the head of Bridge Street, Fisherrow. Precautions were also taken to prevent the arrival of vagrants, or paupers, in Leith and Edinburgh; but notwithstanding these, the disorder broke out in the first-mentioned town on the 26th of the same month, and finally shewed itself in Edinburgh on the 27th, where there were three cases. One of these was a dealer in bones and rags, a man of dissipated habits, living in the West Bow, and who, it is known, had been in Musselburgh within fifty hours of his being taken ill. There was another case at Southfield, near Duddingston, of a woman who had been to Musselburgh, and who was seized soon after her return. The first death at Leith was

a dissipated shoemaker, of the name of Baxter, "Creation" followed. Madame Stockhausen who also brought the infection from Musselsang "With verdure clad," exquisitely. Mr. can be put in force, and where all communication with the neighbouring populous town should be prevented.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

THE GARRICK CLUB.

THIS Club opened on Wednesday, much to the satisfaction of the members; a number of whom dined in the coffee-room, by way of hansel. The grand dinner is fixed for the 15th. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex in the chair; when it is anticipated there will be a large attendance of the Club. We purpose commencing a series of papers in our next, directed to promote the objects of this Society in so far as they regard the improvement and patronage of the drama.

MUSIC.

DRURY LANE.

THE oratorio, or, as the bills more correctly designate it, the "miscellaneous selection of music," ' at this theatre, on Monday evening, was well attended. The selection, particularly the first part of it, was extremely good. The performance commenced with Handel's Coronation Anthem, "Zadock the priest;" the effect of which was much impaired by the predominance of the instrumental over the vocal part-the accompaniment is so full and striking, that the voices are sure to be overpowered unless they are numerous in proportion to the strength of the band. The bass solo, "Confirma hoc, Deus," well sung by Phillips, is an elegant and highly pleasing composition by the Chevalier Neukomm. Braham was in good voice: we had our old acquaintance, "Luther's Hymn," with our equally old acquaintance, the cadence at the end of it-rising a fourth, and descending in a triplet on the word "soul." The plain swell and shake would be much more appropriate. " Lord, remember David," is not a judiciously chosen song for a young, inexperienced singer like Mr. Templeton; the plainness of the melody, the incessant repetition of the words, and, above all, the dirge-like time in which it is customary to play it, render it a complete vehicle for the display of nervous trepidation. Mr. Templeton succeeded much better afterwards in Arne's beautiful song, "Blow, blow, thou winter wind." Mr. Phillips sang "Honour and arms," from "Sampson," with great spirit and admirable execution. A good selection from Haydn's

• We have received some observations on preventing the increase of the cholora, from Mr. Baring Gould, of Devon, which do not present sufficient novelty to be admitted into our pages. The author divides his communication into seven propositions: the first relates to the seclusion of patients, which forms part of the recommendation of every board of health, and is, revertheless, seldom attended to; the second is to diminish the number of immates in the house; the third relates to the purification of houses where the disease has existed, and contains a receipt for making cere-cloth with resin and contains a receipt for making cere-cloth with resin and contains a receipt for making cere-cloth with resin and the set of the promise of the fourth conforces rules for cleanliness; the fifth points out the formation of temperance societies; the sixth relates to warm clothing; and the seventh very properly lays stress on the advantages to be derived from that internal peace of mind which is obtained by just conduct and religious feeling.

burgh. The cholera has, it appears, also broke E. Seguin's voice is of a charming quality_at out at Kirkintilloch, a town on the canal, once sweet, rich, and powerful, and, what is about seven miles from Glasgow, where it has better still, well-disciplined, it gave full effect been peculiarly fatal. All the cases that have to the recitative, "And God said," and sir, occurred can be distinctly traced, from one to another, to the house in which the disease at ham sang, "In native worth," and "In splenfirst appeared. This is one of those peculiar dour bright," with his accustomed feeling and circumstances in which internal quarantine energy. The treble solo part of "The marvellous work" was marvellously out of tune; the marvel consisted not in its being so ill sung, for it is extremely difficult, but in its being so patiently endured. Harper's Brass Band performed, for the first time in public. They played, with delicacy and precision, the beautiful march from "Zauberflote," an air from Auber's "Fra Diavolo," and the prayer from Rossini's "Mosé in Egitto." The high notes are remarkably sweet; and the effect is altogether excellent, except a little harshness in the forte parts. The air from " Fra Diavolo" was encored. The second part of the evening's entertainment commenced with a new overture by Spohr; it is spirited and excellent. Madame Stockhausen sang the scena from "Der Freischütz," with German words, with much sweetness and feeling; but we should have liked the slow movement much better without the cadence at the end of it. Neukomm's new national song, "Hurrah! for merry England," sung with admirable spirit by Braham, was encored: it is a good idea to repeat the burden of it in chorus at the end of each verse. The music is good, especially the part which is repeated in chorus. "The sea, the sea," a beautiful song by the same composer, delightfully sung by Phillips, was boisterously encored. Madame Stockhausen, on being encored in a Swiss air, sang another; whereupon the audience were half-inclined to call for that again also. The beautiful finale to the first act of "Tancredi" was well performed. Mrs. H. R. Bishop, who sang the first part, succeeds much better in Italian music than when singing English words. Auber's overture to "Le Dieu et la Bayadère" is extremely lively and spirited, and was very well played. Braham always makes the "Bay of Biscay" worth hearing: the fine discrimination both of his singing and action renders the delusion perfect; and we wonder, when it has ceased, to find ourselves on terra firma. Our limits do not allow us to mention all that was worthy of notice-and no wonder, when a single night's performance contains enough to make two or three entertainments for reasonable people.

DRAMA. KING'S THEATRE.

On Thursday the King's Theatre was lighted up, and its novelties of decoration, arrangement, &c. shewn to a number of amateurs invited for the occasion. The house looks fresh and handsome; and a magnificent chandelier and drop-scene add greatly to its effect. Some fine scenery was also exhibited. The accommodations in the lobbies and waiting-rooms are much improved; but we hardly think the colour chosen (Adelaide green, as it is called) will be very favourable to the complexions of the fair. This, however, will be tried more certainly tonight, when the Opera season commences.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

[Mr. Editor,—Allow me to preface my present series by declaring unto you, how that certain contemporaries have taken and been taken by my former numbers. The Brighton Gazette has inserted two of the anecdotes, one only of which it acknowledges. The Punchinche has appropriated and altered three of them; the Gen-



tleman's Magnzine of Fashion has dealt similarly by three; and the World of Fashion the same by three more. As none of these worthles have selected the same anecdote, you see, sir, that we have been "pretty considerably" poached upon. The New Monthly has an article avowedly suggested by ours, which they flatteringly call "some pleasant papers."]

Covent Garden .- An effect I had long anticipated has at length occurred. One night last week, Herr Cline, in the midst of one of his elaborate antics, tumbled off his rope on to the stage. He, however, soon recovered his enviable elevation, with the agility of a squirrel.

New Strand Theatre, Jan. 26 .- (First night.) Struggles at Starting concludes with the exhibition of a transparency representing an un-likeness of William the Fourth, with the motto, " Reform it altogether." In Mystification, a Mr. Parker, as a jealous, furious Spanish Don, made so fierce an exit through two foldingdoors in the back of a scene, that he fairly knocked them both off their hinges. The audience only laughed at this, but anon roared at the sight of the once more displayed transparency, with the advice staring the violent jealous gentleman in the face to "reform it altogether!" I have just read the fourth edition of Macnish's Anatomy of Drunkenness; but in the part that treats of the various effects of this failing, I do not remember seeing any mention of the one represented by Mr. Dodd when enacting drunkenness to the life. He not only lost his hair, but lost it en masse; while, to complete the strangeness of the phenomenon, a fresh crop of a totally different colour immediately appeared in the place of the fugitive scalp! I, moreover, always read the published lists of new inventions and new patents; but among the former, though so richly deserving the latter, I have yet seen no mention of a door fixed at the side that bears the handle, bolts, and latch, and opening at the hinges! yet such a door did I, and all as-sembled, observe in frequent action in a cottage-scene, on the Thursday afore-named. The curtain, which opens and closes à la Vestris, was sadly refractory, stubbornly refusing to vanish when we were anxious to see what was behind it; and when we were not wishing for it nor dreaming of it, slipping its moorings and rushing impetuously together. It meets, moreover, with such force that it invariably opens again, just soon and far enough to betray the scampering off the stage of fixed groups or fainted ladies.

Cobourg, Jan. 30 .- First night of the Dreadful Secret. Mr. Gray, when about to reveal the same to Mr. Searle, thus enjoined him,-"Come this way, for it must be uttered where no ear can see, or eye can listen to us!"

• _ • The Lady's Museum, I see, thinks the Robert le Diable at this theatre la chose véritable. There is not a shade of resemblance between the English play and Scribe's.

VARIETIES.

Italian Annuals.—This species of publication has, it is stated, not only found its way into Italy, but is very prevalent in the principal cities of that country. Many popular names appear among the contributors.

Mr. Sinclair in America.—From American papers, before us, we are gratified to observe, that Sinclair has been delighting the audiences of New York, and singing to crowded houses. His Massaniello has been a great hit.

We have had a brilliant winter, and are preparing for a very gay Carnival. The grand

characters of his novels are to pass before him

in their proper costumes.—Naples, Jan. 17.

Dumas and Milton.—In the compliments paid by M. Dumas to the various actors who contributed to the success of Henri III, he compares Mdlle. Despréaux's conception of the character of the page Arthur to the angels of Milton and of Thomas Moore. We all remember Milton's Raphael ...

"What glorious shape Comes this way moving? seems another morn Risen on mid noon.'

Or his Uriel-

"A glorious angel stands, The same whom John saw also in the sun: Of beaming sunny rays a golden tiar Circled his head; nor less his locks behind Illustrious on his shoulders, fledged with wings, Lay waving round: on some great charge employed He seemed, or fixed in cogliation deep."

M. Dumas' personification of these glorious beings is a pretty French actress, or even our Miss Taylor drest as a page!

Insult to Novel-Writers. — One of the most unhappy cases of ill-placed affection, which makes an affair of the heart an affair of the police, was lately brought before the sitting magistrate of Bow Street. A young lady, interesting-looking, as all young ladies are who get into the papers, (a paragraph is your genuine beautifier, the real kalydor,) forms an unhappy, or, as she expresses it, a virtuous attachment to a young man, whom she is daily in the habit of seeing ride past her window. The youth candidly confesses that he does not know what there is in him so very attractive, and fears that the result of his fascinations will be the loss of his place, he being a gentleman's valet. The fair innamorata persists in pleading for permission only just to see him; - and all this folly, to say nothing of her asking him to tea, seems quite intelligible to the magistrate, through the following question put by Mr. Halls to the prisoner: _ " Pray, madam, have you ever written a novel?" To write a novel being enough, in his eyes, to account for all sorts of extravagances.

Fall of a Meteoric Stone. - On the 9th of September last, about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, a meteoric stone, 64 pounds in weight, fell in the sight of two persons, who soon afterwards picked it up, and found it to be warm and emitting a smell of smoke. The name of the village where it fell was Wessely, in the circle of Hradisch, in Moravia. The sky was very serene, after a high wind and subsequent calm, with the phenomena usual on such appearances, namely, claps of thunder and a hissing noise in the air. The bailiff of the circle immediately sent this remarkable production to the president of Moravia and Silesia, by whom it was transmitted to Vienna. His majesty the emperor, on being informed of the circumstance, desired to see the stone, and ordered it to be preserved in the imperial cabinet of minerals, which contains thirty-five of these enigmatical natural productions, which have fallen at different times in Europe and other parts of the globe. It contains also several that have fallen in various provinces of Austria: __ At Tabor, in 1753; at Lissa, in Bohemia, in 1808; at Stannern, Moravia, in 1808; and the iron masses of Agram, in Croatia, in 1751, &c. &c. After an examination made here, and a comparison of this stone with others of the same kind, from various countries, it has in general the properties of erolites. It

give in honour of Sir Walter Scott. All the many more white, like tin, having a metallic lustre, (magnetic pyrites,) and it is entirely covered with a brownish-black crust, resembling metallic dross, having on the surface impressions, some shallow, some deeper, like the marks of a finger in a doughy mass. The form of the stone resembles an irregular four-sided oblique pyramid, much defaced on the surfaces and edges by the above-mentioned impressions. The specific gravity of the stone is 3.680, whence it may be inferred that it contains a considerable quantity of iron.

Metallurgy. - It is said that a Russian colonel has discovered a means of extracting ores by wood fires, instead of charcoal, which would be a prodigious saving of expense. We have heard of other great improvements in the art of smelting, which are likely to be speedily introduced.

Epigram.—The following epigram, upon the recent Scottish Literary Dinner, may amuse those who happen to be acquainted with the respective altitudes of our fairy friend Crofton Croker, and the lofty bearing of our friends Allan Cunningham and Galt:

"All London was present, as I am a sinner,"
Said Hogg to some friends, when describing the dinner.
Crofty Croker, for repartee seldom at fault,
Exclaimed, "I saw Cunningham only, and Galt."

"Licensed to carry Four."
"Why, shiver me!" roars Jack, "what law
Is this for rating craft? A coach may only carry four, But stages fore and oft!"

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. V. Feb. 4, 1832.] Mr. Payne, author of the Exposition of Jacotot's Method, is preparing an improved edition of that work; and also a volume of Elementary Exercises on the Inflections, &c. of the Latin Language, adapted to the Epitome

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Of Eugene Aram, again, in our next.

So large an accession of MSS, and pamphlets has been added to our mass on the subject of anatomy, that we have been induced to postpone our paper once more. The first No. of the new Theological Library, published by Messrs. Rivingtons, was accidentally mislaid. We will immediately pay attention to so sound and sterling a work.

ERRATUM.—In our last, under the head "Society of Antiquaries," the communication from Manchester was by Mr. Whatton suveron from the records of (hebria). subject of expectation is a splendid masked resembling sand-stone, which contains many hall, which the Austrian ambassador intends to metallic grains of an iron-grey colour, and phry Chetham.

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THE Edinburgh Review draws the following picture of our present time. "The sum of man's misery is even this-that he feel himself crushed under the Juggernaut wheels, and know that Juggernaut is no divinity, but a dead mechanical idol. Now this is specially the misery which has fallen on man in our era. Belief, faith, has well nigh vanished from the world. The youth, on awakening in this wondrous universe, no longer finds a competent theory of its wonders. Time was when, if he asked himself, what is man? what are the duties of man? the answer stood ready written for him. But now the ancient groundwork ' plan of the all' belies itself when brought into contact with reality. Mother church has, to the most, become a superannuated stepmother, whose lessons go disregarded, or are spurned at and scornfully gainsayed. For young valour and thirst of action, no ideal chivalry invites to heroism, prescribes what is heroic: the old ideal of manhood has grown obsolete. The thinker must, in all senses, wander homeless, too often aimless, looking up to a heaven which is dead for him, round to an earth which is deaf." Such is the profession of faith - " if faith it may be called which faith had none"delivered from one of the principal literar oracles of our time; but its own contrast with the past, and its consequences to the present, are best given in its own words. "Action, in those old days, was easy, was voluntary, for the divine worth of human things lay acknowledged; speculation was wholesome, for it ranged itself as the handmaiden of action; what could not so range itself, died out its natural death by neglect. Loyalty still hallowed obedience, and made rule noble; there was still something to be loyal to: the godlike stood embodied under many a symbol in men's interests and business: the finite shadowed forth the Infinite; eternity looked through time. The life of man was encompassed and overcanopied by a glory of Heaven, even as his dwelling-place by the azure vault. How changed in these new days! Truly may it be said, the Divinity has withdrawn from the earth. Not godhood, but an iron ignoble circle of necessity embraces all things. Heroic action is paralysed; for what of worth now remains unquestionable?" such, even by one who doubts, is admitted to be the consequence of doubt. Well might the Saviour of mankind say, "by their fruits shall ye know them." And this growth of infidelity, planted of vanity and nurtured of vain repinings __ this upas-tree of the head __ what are its fruits but death - what is its shadow but desolation to those who dwell beneath? Is there that man living who can say, " I am the better or the happier for this assertion of my self-suf-ficiency, at the expense of my support?" Re-tion of his own, is wrought in, "like a thread ligion, loyalty, chivalry, fame, could we dis-lof gold," through all that he writes, we should lof Martha Firman, with which we have been

is not in our power, for it is not in our nature, to cast them utterly from us. While a human soul and a human heart are left us, we must admit our weakness, and its admission will raise a cry from the stormy waves of our life—"Lord, save us, or we perish!" Still, we must look up to an earthly superiority, and with a reverence inseparable from that power which is order; still, we must have a higher ideal for action than its common-place necessities; still, we shall desire the approbation of our kind, and feel that the memory we leave behind is pre-cious in our sight. Religion, loyalty, chivalry, and fame-let their spirit depart from our clay, and we are indeed as the dust under our feet. But the eloquent remorse of the passage we have quoted is yet but the voice of the few, not the belief of the many. Still there are millions in the land who have not bowed the knee to this Baal of scepticism; to whom duty, order,

belief, and hope, are yet divine. Amid the feverish, hollow, violent, and theoretic pages now falling like leaves in a storm, our attention has been particularly arrested by the work before us. It is the history of a truly religious man, one so beautifully described in the verse cited from Malachi: "The law of truth was in his mouth, and iniquity was not found in his lips; he walked with God in peace and equity, and did turn many away from iniquity." It is the history of a life spent in the offices of peace and of piety, in quiet and in seclusion, benefiting all within its influence, and blessed in itself. Brought into contrast with the previous picture of existence which we have quoted, the effect somewhat resembled passing suddenly from some squalid street in London, dimly seen in the cold gray light of morning, a few spectral figures gliding stealthily around, with shame and crime legibly imprinted on every boweddown head and low footstep; the atmosphere, confined between the near and smoky roofs, oppressing the breath, and the outward dirt of the houses telling of the poverty within. Pass suddenly from this wretchedness of St. Giles's to the fresh face of the open country; the glad sunshine is breaking forth cheerfully, the green fields are glittering with dew, the boughs of the old trees are stirring with the wind, the windows of the cottages are bright with the daybreak, the lark is up and singing, and the air is fragrant with opening flowers. Would not the mere instinct of our nature feel delight, and, while it pitied and loathed the one scene, would it not rejoice in the health and cheerfulness of the other? And such is the contrast between our existence as drawn in the passage we have quoted, and as drawn in these pages: in the one as consumed by vain doubts and vainer despair, and in the other as passed in active benevolence and quiet content, whose reward and stimulus was piety. Next to this

pense with their stirring and inherent impulses, | mark, as the great characteristic of Mr. Tayler's what would it advantage us? Fortunately, it style, his exquisite perception of the beautifulthat pure and fine taste to which a bright day is inspiration - which is richly imbued with the poetry dwelling in leaf and flower, and which finds matter of deep delight and thankfulness in that loveliness which only a pious and contented spirit discovers in nature. hero of these pages is a clergyman, who has pursued his holy vocation from inclination, and who endeavours to make his life one constant fulfilment of the sacred vow made in his name at his baptism, and confirmed by the will and judgment of his riper years. The narrative parts are written with that simple earnestness, that air of truth and life, which made the great charm of Mr. Tayler's previous composi-tions—where imagination brings out, but does not destroy, reality. We shall extract one or two favourite passages; but this is a work which must be read throughout. We must apply Wordsworth's lines to this delineation of a humble Christian:

"And you must love him, ere to you He will seem worthy of your love."

"True and false Light. - There are many false lights in the world. There is but one 'Tis our nature to be drawn forth true light. and dazzled by those false lights, by worldly ambition, carnal pleasure, uncertain riches. We seek the sparkling but fatal deceit, we encircle it, hover nearer and nearer. Warnings there are to stop us in our deluded course. A kind hand would often stop us, often it is thrust between us and the scorching glare, too often with too many in vain. They reach the object of their desire, but it becomes their destruction. The true light, the source of life, and cheerfulness, and peace, has shined in vain for them; has been shunned as if it were some horrible and peatilential meteor. Would you see the parable of this in nature's volume? See the moth drawn forth by the glare of a mean and rank-smelling candle. Its red and glowing flame proves only too attractive; the insect hovers nearer and nearer, and the hand of the observer is often thrust before the treacherous light: how very often is the warning offered in vain, the flame is reached, but with it death. For the same insect, the bright and glorious sun, the source of health and life, has shined in vain; the moth has shunned it; we seldom see it on the wing till the bright and beautiful sun has come to its setting."

"Walking in the country on an autumnal day is like conversing with a friend whom we are about to lose, whose death we know to be near. Every falling leaf is like the last words of those who will soon speak to us no more.'

"The man who deems sorrow for past sin. without a newness of life following, to be repentance, is like one who takes medicine for a disease without caring to be restored to new health by it."

"There may be a cloud without a rainbow, but there cannot be a rainbow without a cloud." We regret we have not room for the story

exceedingly pleased. Some of the tales in the second volume are old friends-some come with novel attractions - and among these, Anne of Cleves deserves peculiar mention. It was not easy to make a heroine out of the unattractive German, and yet that Mr. Taylor has succeeded in making Anne of Cleves a most interesting one, none who read the present story will, we think, deny. We have only

room for its opening scene.

" 'Your highness must be tired of this long sitting,' said the painter, laying down his pallet and brushes, and making a low obeisance to the Lady Anne; 'but never,' he continued, 'have I found a lady so patient and considerate as yourself under the wearisome restraint which painters must impose.' 'In truth, good master Holbein,' replied the lady, with a good-hu-moured smile, 'the restraint is rather a pleasant entertainment to me. You have been in many countries, and have a blunt but lively manner of describing the ways of foreign courts. I will not conceal from you, that I am half angry to find you finishing that portrait so speedily; I would fain have heard somewhat more of the stately court of London, of the king, and the nobles there. However, our pleasant parleys are over, and you no doubt will be many leagues on your journey to the court of Henry of England before this hour to-morrow .- Come forward, ladies,' said the princess, addressing herself to several of her attendants. pass your opinion on the picture before I see it. Fear not to discompose good master Holbein: he is too perfect in his art to mind a woman's censure; and, having finished his work, no remark of ours would prompt his humour or his pencil to desire or effect a change.' A young and simpering dame came forward first, mincing in her steps, and tossing back her head, and looked upon the portrait with half-closed eyes, and then she vowed and wished there was but half the truth in the tongues of other men, as in the pencil of good master Holbein; and then she wondered to herself to find so fair and so exact a counterpart of her most fair and gracious mistress: and then another and another came, and all agreed that the portrait was wondrous like. Some were mere flatterers; and some, from simple love to their kind mistress, were pleased to find so bright a picture of a face they loved. ' I differ from you all,' said the Princess Anne. who had now risen from her chair, and stood before the picture. ' I tell you honestly, master Holbein, that you may be a wondrous fine limner, and a man of genius in your art, but with your pencil you are a mere courtier. I had hoped, from your bluff downright speech, that von were made of better stuff; but you are like the rest about king's houses, a most egregious flatterer. Look you here. See what a fair and comely damsel! Nature must set to work afresh to make this ill-favoured face and form of mine like you bright limning. I have been used to a very different portraiture when I have looked upon myself. Stand beside me, opposite this mirror,' said the lady, motioning the painter to one of the large pier glasses which adorned the walls of the saloon. 'Here, master Holbein, here is the true picture, and here I look in vain for the soft and rose-like bloom of yonder cheek; nor could I bite my lips to such a dainty red as you have given me; methinks those eyes in shape and lustre are very different from mine: in short, I am plain and awkward, and built by nature like a serving wench, while you have made me fair and delicate enough for what I may perchance be Pennant had accumulated the facts transmitted sents a similar numerical proportion. The destined to become, a monarch's queen.' 'No by the fur companies, or gathered together by interesting family of the Sylviada does not

art of man, my Lady Anne of Cleves,' replied the painter, half out of humour with her downright and plain-spoken honesty, 'no art of man could ever match with the poorest specimen of that great master-hand, who not only moulded the human frame into such excellent proportion, but breathed the spirit of god-like life and animation into here he suddenly broke off his speech, feeling, perhaps, that he was both by nature and by habit too unskilled to maintain any argument by the mere trickery of glozing and specious words; besides, he could not choose but feel in his heart a slight conviction that the Ladv Anne was right, and that he had rather obeyed the Lord Cromwell's commands than the promptings of his own eye and hand.

Therefore he bluntly stopped his ears to the words which were visibly trembling on the lips of the lady; and ere she could give them utterance, he said; 'By the permission of your highness I take my leave forthwith, to seek an audience of the duke, your father, and then will on to England with all reasonable speed.' 'Go, if you please, good master,' replied the lady; 'but take this as my parting charge and counsel. If you bear that fresh and graceful limning to the English Henry, go with it yourself, and tell him with an honest tongue, that she who sat for it is but a homely

A portrait of Mr. Tayler is affixed to these volumes; it will be valuable to his friends, and attractive to his general readers. It is impossible not to take a personal interest in one whose writings overflow with so much piety, such sincerity, and such earnest and simple kindliness of heart. We do believe this work is calculated to do much good; - we doubt whether we could give it praise more gratifying to the author.

Fauna Boreali-Americana; or, the Zoology of the Northern Parts of British America, &c. Part Second. The Birds by W. Swainson, Esq. and John Richardson, M.D. 4to. pp. 523. Plates and wood-cuts. London, 1832. Murray.

WELL-established facts leave no room for repetition. In the various branches of natural science, the chances of a work being complete are greater the higher we ascend in the scale of organisation; the species are less numerous, more attainable, more distinct, and, need we add? as resulting from the same increased complexity of structure, more interesting in their various forms, habits, and instincts. The adventurous journeys of those who first penetrated the wilds of North America have often excited our sympathy; but those which with undeviating perseverance were continued, despite of all natural obstacles by land and by sea, in the prosecution of a noble purpose, full of hairbreadth escapes, and painful with the hardships and sufferings of our bold and skilful countrymen, have yet left behind them a more valuable claim to our gratitude, and a more certain assurance of immortality, than the me-mory of courage and devotion in the contributions made to science, and the facts that have added to our knowledge of the earth's surface. In the department of zoology, the first part of the North American Fauna, with its graphic illustrations by Landseer, will always remain a source of national pride. In ornithology, previous to these expeditions, little or nothing had been done. Vancouver, Portlock, Meares, and Langdorf, have left no certain information.

Forster, Edwards, and a few others. The results of Kotzebue's voyage are not yet known; and Beechey's researches on the north-west coast remain to be published. But every thing that had been obtained in the several voyages in the Arctic Seas, made by Ross and Parry; the specimens collected during the in-But defatigable researches of Mr. David Douglas, and acquired during the two expeditions of Franklin and Richardson,-the first on the Saskatchewan, at Fort Enterprise, on Great Slave Lake, and at York Factory, and the second at Fort Franklin, Great Bear Lake, and again, in 1827, with the assistance of Mr. Drummond, on the banks of the Saskatchewan; are described in the present work, which, if any thing, surpassing its predecessor in interest and beauty of illustration, will always be a monnment to the indomitable enterprise and intellectual capabilities of those who were engaged in expeditions which enhance the dignity, while they reflect so much credit on the generous ardour for knowledge in the government of that country whence they emanated.

North America presents us with two hundred and sixty-seven birds, of which twentyseven were previously described by Pennant and Vigors as inhabitants of the north-west coast, and probably not above sixty remain to be detected. Few of these birds are resident; the raven, and Canadian and short-billed jays, are the only species recognised as being equally numerous at their breeding places in winter and in summer. Many of the waders breed and rear their offspring during the two short summer months of the Arctic regions. The passenger pigeons do not visit the Fur coun. tries, where they breed, until after they have reared a brood, and quitted the breeding-places in Kentucky. Many other birds also breed in succession in different districts. A large proportion of the migratory birds arrive in the higher latitudes in flocks, but disperse in pairs soon afterwards; and some, as the Emberica nivalis and Lapponica, which winter within the limits of the Fur countries, assemble during that season in large flocks, but separate when they reach their breeding places. Parus atricapillus and Lingria minor live in small families in the winter only; the Tetraenide (partridges and grouse) form coveys of ten or twelve in summer and the middle of winter, but make their spring and autumn movements to and from their breeding places in great assemblages. The Corvus coras congregates only in the pairing season, in the beginning of March, when as many as fifteen or twenty may be seen together for a few days, until each has chosen a mate. Many of the Sturnida, the Columba migratoria, and Pelicanus onocrotalus, fly in dense flocks all the summer. The Hirun. dinide and Laride breed in societies, and hunt for their food in numbers together; but they do not appear to move in concerted flights, like the birds we have last mentioned. The Anatida, again, feed together, but generally make their nests in remote and solitary spots. The vultures, which are three in number, belong to the rocky mountains and Saskatchewan, but visit even the southern states of America. There are fourteen of the eagle tribe, mostly inhabiting the rocky mountains, and all migratory, with the exception of the Falco Islandicus and Accipiter palumbarius. The owls, ten in number, are mostly residents, and some of them beautiful properties are eight in number, and the thrush tribe preand some of them beautiful birds. The shrikes

exceed fifteen species; the Ampelida four; the | thereby forming a circle. Fringillida sixteen; the Sturnida eight; the Corvida seven; the Pioida nine; the Certhiads three; the Trechilids two (rare visitants); the Hirundinida six; the Caprimulgide two; the Haloyonide comprises the belted kingfisher, the only one that inhabits North America; the Tetraonide six, with numerous varieties: the Columbide are represented by the migratory or passenger-pigeon alone. This celebrated bird arrives in the Fur countries in the latter end of May, and departs in October -often in numbers that are scarcely credited by those who have not beheld them. Wilson estimates a flock, which continued to fly over his head in an equal stream for the greatest part of a day, to have been a mile in breadth, and two hundred and forty miles in length,comprehending, at three pigeons to a square yard, upwards of two thousand two hundred and thirty millions. The Grallatores afford forty-one species; the Natatores thirty-two; and the Anatida thirty-three. As might have been anticipated, from the character of the country, the waders and swimmers are by far the most numerous in species, though the pigeons must surpass them far in individual numbers, exceeding in that respect the prodigious flights of the sooty pelican which have been observed in the Southern Ocean. Most of the swimming birds winter in Pennsylvania, and migrate in summer to rear their young in the Fur countries. Forty-two species, however, breed in both these, and winter further south; thirty-five winter to the southward, are birds of passage in the parallel of Philadelphia in spring and autumn, and breed in summer in the Fur countries. This is also the case with a large proportion of the waders.
Thirty-four in all of the former have also been detected on the north Georgian Islands and adjoining seas. In the same spots Sir Edward Parry's expedition met with nine waders: and six other families furnished one species each, namely,—the great snowy owl the snow bunting, the raven, an undescribed species of swallow, the American goatsucker, and the beautiful rock grouse. Upwards of sixty-two water birds, numerous waders, several of the hawk tribe, and a few other birds, are common to the Old World and to the Fur countries.

The plates are numbered from the first part of the Fauna, and comprise representations of fifty different species. The character of birds of temperate or cold climates is not great brilliancy of plumage; but this is more than com-pensated by great delicacy of form, and marked development of those parts with which are connected rapidity of flight or strength of wing; in land birds for the pursuit or seizure of prey, and in aquatic for long journeys in boisterous seas, and to endow them with the capability of swift progression in either element. Some of the plates, more especially among the falcon tribe, are noble specimens of art, and preserve, what has been much neglected in natural history, the physiognomical characters of the birds. All of them are coloured; and some, as the Arctic blue bird, are as beautiful and as pleasing in their robes of various hues as any of those tropical gems which enliven dusty museums.

It is well known to our readers, that some of the most eminent zoologists in this country have developed principles of natural arrangements, founded upon the proposition, that every natural series of beings in its progress from a given point, either actually returns, or evinces a tendency to return, again to that point,

which is stated to annihilate the system of the creations of nature, and then we may see the illustrious Swede, was first laid down by Mac- proud vagaries and seductive dogmats of speleav with respect to the insect tribe; and the explanation of not only its various details, but inviting but iron frame-work of truth. of the facts to be deduced from them, has been a source of bitter invective between men who should be governed by higher motives for action.

We hold that, however important to this system, the question, whether a genus which seems allied to two different families may be placed in either, according to its external characters, still that, in the first zoological work ever published under the immediate authority of the British government, these considerations were, to say the least, misplaced; though, supposing this not to be the case, we might inquire, if groups are but small circles, within families or classes as larger circles, or, in the language of the school, if circles vary in extent and value, is it not consistent with a system founded on "the method in which the organs and properties of natural beings vary, or on the "theory of representation," in which the contents of a circle or group are symbolically represented by the contents of all other circles in the same class of animals, that all circles should re-enter into one another; just as to ascertain if a group is complete or perfect, we would put each of its divisions to the test of returning into itself, and yet the groups be definite as far as they could be so, in a system possessing so little stability as a circular theory of various numbers.

Mr. Swainson, throwing off the shackles of his predecessors, Macleay and Fries, states that, after eight years of almost unceasing devotion to the investigation, and no inconsiderable portion of two years occupied in revising the groups of the present work, and submitting their contents to many and diversified tests, all the results of his analysis of natural groups tend to shew, that the primary circles of each group are invariably three. And what are these tests? Variety in the organisation of natural beings, identities and analogies in form, structure, or even colour, so numerous, that they can, with the most tantalising ingenuity, be brought to demonstrate, not only that the circle which the one describes is not the circle of another, but that the circular arrangement of any class of the animal kingdom is tertiary, quaternary, or quinary, according to the theoretical opinions of the investigator. "Circles," says Mr. Swalnson, "may be, and have been formed with such a deceitful appearance of following nature, that the most eminent and the most cautious have been led into a belief that they were strictly natural." He further goes on to say, that among groups of a certain value, as genera and sub-families, and it is precisely among these that the theory meets with its practical application,there is not one in three that can be tested by returning into itself; arising partly from our superficial acquaintance with forms, and partly from there being many real gaps in the chain of continuity. It is true, that much research has been shown in the establishment of these groupe with their typical and aberrant mem-bers; as if nature had created a type that should be normal, and two or three that, not even satellites or dependants, should yet fill up that circle as aberrant or anormal creations; though now and then one should be left that naturalists might be puzzled to fill up the gap! Thus research has, we fear, been wasted on a very illusory pursuit; and the time, we hope, is not far distant, when some master mind will revise

This principle, the classifications of men as applied to the culative but erring minds restrained in the less

> Britain's Historical Drams; a Series of National Tragedies. By J. F. Pennie. 8vo. pp. 547. London, 1832. Mannder. WE think Mr. Pennie will best explain his own design. "The following tragedies are intended to form a portion of a national dramatic work; not merely devoted to the purposes of illustrating certain particular events, which stand like lofty and isolated rocks amid the downward rolling stream of British history, but also to display a faithful picture of the manners, customs, and religious observances of those various nations that have successively obtained the possession and dominion of this

> The volume contains four dramas. The first. Arixina, depicts the time of the Roman invasion. The Imperial Pirate also illustrates another period of the same struggle. The Dragon King is during the contest with the Saxons: and Edwin and Elaisa embodies the cruel tragedy, which must be familiar to all readers of English history. Mr. Pennie has entered into his subject with enthusiasm, that great support of industry; and, to say nothing of the talent. the application given to collect material whereon that talent may be exercised, has been unremitting. The notes embody an immense mass of information. Of the dramas, our favourites are The Imperial Pirate and The Dragon King. The following soliloquy will be a specimen of Mr. Pennie's poetical feeling; for the more active scenes, we must refer our readers to the dramas themselves.

"Hail, hour of eve! when fond remembrance flings Her spells of pleasing sadness o'er the soul, Recalling words and forms of those we love, Whom death or distance from our arms hath torn. This is the hour I come to mourn the dead, Where I have raised a monument to him Whose bones lie tombiess on some battle-field, Far from his native land!—Kind Nature shares My hopeless grief.—from the dim forest comes Sad music, like the sound of lonely harps When they forestell the fall of warrior-kings: The river wanders by with plaintive volcs, and the leaf-hidden nightingale laments With passionate feeling, as if she had lost By fowler's mare, like me, her gentle mate! O. that my soul could with you sun-bird mount Where, purpla-clouded, on the world below Gleams a rich glory, like the gate of heaven; There dwell in light and blissfulness with thee, My loved, my lost Ambrosius! Where I have raised a monument to him My loved, my lost Ambrosius

The Druid chorus is very spirited.

" CHORUS OF BARDS: DIRGE. Semi-Chorus.

**Semi-Chorus.

*** Mightlest of the mighty thou!
Regal pearl-wreaths decked thy brow;
On thy shield the lion shone,
Glowing like the setting sun!
And thy leopard-helmet's frown,
In the day of thy renown,
O'er thy foemen terror spread,
Grimly flashing on thy head.
Master of the flery steed,—
And the chariot in its speed,
As its sithe-wedged wheels of blood
Through the battle's crimson flood,
Onward rushing, put to flight,
E'en the stoutest men of might,—
Age to age shall tell thy fame; Age to age shall tell thy fame;
Thine shall be a deathless name!
Bards shall raise the song for thee
In the halls of chivalry.

Grand Chorus His shall be a noble pyre!
Robes of gold shall feed the fire; Robes of gold small receive the me; Amber, gums, and richest pearl, On his bed of glory hurl: Trophies of his conquering might, Skulls of foes, and banners bright, Shields, and splendid armour, won When the combat-day was done, On his between desthy hile hears. On his blexing death-pile heap, Where the brave in glory sleep!

And the Romans' vaunted pride,
Their engle-god, in blood-streams dyed,
Which, amid the battle's roar,
From their king of ships he tore:
Hurl it, hurl it in the flaure,
And o'er it raise the loud acclaim!
Let the captive and the steed
On his death-pile nobly bleed;
Let his hawks and war-dogs share
His glory as they claimed his care. His glory, as they claimed his care.

Semi-Chorus. Silent is his hall of shields In Rath-col's dim and woody fields, Night-winds round his lone hearth sing The fall of Prythian's warlike king!— Night-winds round his lone nearth sing !—
The fall of Prythian's warlike king !—
Now his home of happy rest
Is in the bright isles of the west;
There, in stately halls of gold,
He, with the mighty chiefs of old,
Quaffs the horn of hydromel
To the harps' melodious swell;
Ahd on hills of living green,
With airy bow of lightning sheen,
Hunts the shadowy deer-herd ficet
In their dim-embowered retreat.
He is free to roam at will
O'er sea and sky, o'er heath and hill.
When our father's spirits rush
On the blast and crimson gush
Of the cloud-fire, through the storms,
Like the meteor's brilliant forms,
He shall come to the heroes' shout
In the battle's gory rout;
He shall stand by the stone of death,
When the captive yields his breath;
And in halls of revelry
His dim spirit oft shall be.

Grand Chorus.

Grand Chorus.

Shout, and fill the hirlass horn,
Round the dirge-feast quaff till morn:
Songs and joy sound o'er the heath,
For he died the warrior's death!
Garlands fing upon the fire,
His shall be a noble pyre!
And his tomb befit a king,
Encircled with a regal ring
Which shall to latest time declare
That a princely chief lies there,
Who died to set his country free,
Who fell for British liberty;
His renown the harp shall sing
To mail-clad chief and battle-king,
And fire the mighty warrior's soul
Long as eternal ages roll!"

Grand Chorus.

Now that spectacle is so much the order of the day, what a splendid historical drama might be formed on Mr. Pennie's model! A scenic representation, beginning with the Druids, and brought down to our own time, each scene representing some great event, with the costume and accessories as accurate as possible, what a mass of interest and information might be made to pass over the stage! Such a drama would be an historical monument; and the youthful frequenters of the theatre would learn more of the actions and manners of their ancestors in one evening, than could be acquired in months of close reading. To take two instances that at this moment occur to us,-what a fine scene might be made of Harold swearing fidelity to William the Conqueror on the relics: Normans and Saxons, all that was characteristic of the time, might be brought upon the stage. The other is the vow of the Peacock, taken by Edward III. in honour, and at the instigation, of his queen Philippa, when he declared war against France. What a complete picture might this be made of chivalry and its ordinances! We observe a most respectable list of subscribers to Mr. Pennie's volume. He well deserves encouragement. The work is dedicated to the King.

Journal of a Tour made in the Years 1828-9. our many of the rears robusts. Styria, Carniola, and Italy, whilst accompanying Sir Humphry Davy. By J. J. Tobin, M.D. 12mo. pp. 242. London, 1832. Orr.

A PLEASING little book, and prettily ornamented with engravings. A few selections will recommend it to all who love such light literature and an agreeable fireside volume.

lic. A small theatre is being erected, and is to be finished by the middle of the season, which will be in July. The houses are all arranged for lodgers, and rooms may be had on any scale, from those adapted to the habits of the most simple and retired individual to those of the prince and his suite. The lodgings are dear, but living, on the contrary, is very cheap. An excellent dinner at the table d'hôte, where I usually dine, costs from one to two paper or schein florins (ninepence-halfpenny to twentypence English); but a person may dine at what expense he pleases, as the dinner is always served à la carte, and a good plate of soup costs not more than one penny. A few days after our arrival, I met at the table d'hôte Mr. B., a most agreeable and well-informed man, with whom I enjoyed many a walk in the neighbourhood during his stay, which was unfortu-nately of short duration. Sir Humphry is now engaged in composing a new work, which he intends to call A Vision. This usually occupies our mornings. He dictates to me for an hour or two, then reads over what has been written, which I afterwards copy off fair, and at twelve o'clock he takes a bath. These baths are made with the mother-water, or residue which remains after the greater part of the salt has been orystallised out of the salt water by evaporation, and is an intensely strong solution of chloride of sodium and some other salts. This is diluted according to prescription for the various patients, so many gallons to so much common water. The same solution of salt is also employed for douche and shower-baths, which are much used, and said to be very efficacious. The situation and arrangement of the vapour-baths are rather extraordinary. Above the large boiler in the pan-house, on the scaffolding which supports the roof, and from which the boiler is suspended, a number of small closets are erected, in which the person taking the bath is seated, so that he is not only completely surrounded by the vapour of the boiling salt water, but breathes an air impregnated with many volatile particles. These baths are used twice a-day, and the patient usually remains in his cabinet or walks along the gallery suspended over the pan from one to two hours at a time, which proves in a variety of cases of the greatest utility. Sir Humphry generally dines at three, and afterwards goes out fishing, with his servant, and often does not return till nine o'clock, when I read to

"29th. Sir Humphry this morning finished his Vision, which, he tells me, is really founded on a dream that he had some years ago, in which he found himself borne through the firmament from planet to planet.

"We reached the gate of Trieste about four o'clock, and after driving through some fine wide streets wholly paved with flag-stones, and across the Ponterosso, a miserable little bridge, we took up our quarters at the Locanda Grande, in the market-place; but our rooms looked towards the harbour and sea, and immediately beneath them we heard the joyous noise and bustle of the sailors. What a difference between this town and the inland cities of Germany! There all seems dead or asleep, and hardly a living soul is to be seen in the streets; here, on the contrary, all is activity and animation. The representatives of all nations seem assembled here,-Italians, Germans, English, and Americans, with Greeks and Turks in their national dresses, are seen walking through the streets or sitting before the doors of the cafes: this latter applies es-"Ischl has but one church, which is Catho- pecially to the Turks, who, in their graceful to move a finger, till the guide came down

costume with their long pipes, attract the notice of every stranger unaccustomed to see individuals of this nation.

" I left Trieste early this morning, with a guide, to visit the grotto. After a three hours' walk over two very long and steep hills, from which, however, the view over the Adriatic, with numberless white sails flitting across its waves, the two coasts, the harbour with its shipping, the town and the gardens surrounding it planted with cypresses and olives, was magnificent, we reached Corneale, a small and dirty village, and having here provided ourselves with a man carrying a large lamp, and some boys with candles, proceeded over some very rough and stony fields to the grotto. The entrance was not, as I had expected, in the side of a hill, but in the open fields, and surrounded by a wall. Having lighted our lamp and candles, I took off my coat, and we began the descent down some very slight wooden stairs, the steps and railing of which were, as I afterwards found to my cost, not only slippery, but quite rotten from the continual dripping. The entrance, or hall, is a fine lofty dark vault, supported in the middle by one enormous stalactite column. Beyond this the cave becomes narrower, and the numberless stalactites of all sizes present a greater variety of forms than it is possible to describe: immense cauliflowers, trunks of trees, fruits; rounds and ovals of all sizes, from that of a marble to globes of many feet in diameter; pyramids rising up from below, and whose bases are lost in profound darkness; myriads of peaks hanging from the roof, often invisible to the eye, are seen at every step. These different forms, the deathlike stillness of the cave, the total darkness, except in those points where the guides placed themselves so as to illuminate the most striking objects; deep precipices before and around me, from out of which here and there a single snow-white column rose, formed, and still forming, by the water which falls in measured time from the unseen roof; the flickering lights of our candles,-all this, and the thought of where I should roll to were I to slip from the frail steps into one of those dark abysses, produced an indescribable feeling of awe and fear. Descending further into the cavern, we passed by the Lion's head, the Melon, the Death's head, and the two magnificent single pillars, the one plain, the other beautifully fluted, both of which, upon being struck by the hand, emit a loud sonorous sound, that thrills mournfully through the surrounding silence. Beyond these we came to the Waterfall, one of the finest specimens of stalactites in the cavern: other pillars and pyramids; and last of all to the Baldachin, or canopy formed of beautifully fluted hanging stalactites. Beyond this point the cave had not been explored, as the preci-pices are very dangerous. Even the descent to this spot is not very safe, being often along very narrow slippery paths and rotten stairs, or rather ladders. On my return I sketched different subjects in the cave, and whilst drawing the entrance-hall, incautiously sat upon the wooden hand-rail, when I heard a sudden crack, and felt that I was falling backwards. Not being able to recover myself, I slipped from rock to rock, turning twice over head and heels, but without injury, and with perfect presence of mind, although I expected every instant to be dashed over the edge of a precipice. As soon as I felt my fall become slower, I stopped myself with my hands, with my head downwards, and my heels in the air. In this position I remained some minutes, not daring

through the rocks with his lamp to my assistance; with his help I regained my feet, and found that I had been lying on the very verge of a smooth rock, beneath which was a dark and impenetrable abyss. My next fall would probably have been into eternity. After the whirl of my brain had passed away, I found, with the exception of some light bruises, that I had not injured myself, as the rocks were very smooth and round. Having reascended, we left the cave, and I sat for a long time in the fresh air, as I felt very sick. The guide and the boy had been exceedingly terrified, and still looked as pale as I think I must have done myself; nor shall I soon forget the shriek they uttered when they saw me falling. After a draught of water that was very refreshing, though from a dirty pool in the field, and paying the man and boys who had been in the grotto with me for upwards of two hours, I returned to Trieste, where the tailor and a good dinner set every thing to rights again. Sir Humphry had just received two living torpedos, and made some experiments with them upon the power and effect of their electricity, which he seemed inclined to think of a peculiar

" From Trewalchen we went on to Adelsberg, where we did not arrive till night; and as Sir Humphry said that he should the next morning go on to Zirknitz, I determined to visit the principle grotto in the night. There are two here, the grotto of the Magdalen, long known and celebrated as being the only spot in which the Proteus Anguinus had been found; and the great grotto, only lately discovered, and more remarkable for the variety and grandeur of the stalactite formations which it contains. After having read to Sir Humphry till nearly ten, I set out, accompanied by three guides furnished with lamps and some pounds of candles. We walked across the fields for about a mile in darkness, the moon not having yet risen, till we came to a slight ascent which brought us to a door in the mountain. The guides here lighted their lamps, and cut the candles into bits, and unlocking the door, we entered and found ourselves in a low and dark passage. Two of the guides went on before with the candles, and I followed a few minutes after with the other, the only one of the three who spoke German. The passage brought us to the top of a rock, where we found ourselves in an immense vault, the roof and sides of which could not be distinguished by the eye. Below us, at the foot of the rock, we heard the rushings of a river, whose waters were invisible to us owing to the extreme darkness. We saw the other two guides upon a frail wooden bridge, which is thrown across the subterraneous stream, they having already lighted some of the candles, which they were engaged in fixing upon the side rail, and in a few minutes more than thirty candles in some degree dispelled the darkness which surrounded us. The river became visible for about one hundred yards on each side of the bridge, flowing as it were out of total darkness above, and passing again into gloom and shade below it. The light, however, was by no means suffi-cient to enable me to discover the roof of this vast dome. It is a striking scene, but very different from any presented by the grotto of Corneale, and a poet might have thought the vault a banqueting room for the giants of old, or the council-chamber of Lucifer and his host; the dark and rushing water the gloomy river Styx dividing him from the kingdom of Pluto, and have expected to see the grim ferryman pear to me to be of any very great extent, and wrong room. He told me that Sir Humphry appear with his boat. There was, however, no I felt persuaded, that with the help of a few went to sleep after we had left him, but that

Charon to ferry us over, and we accordingly long poles, it would have been possible to have descended the steps in the rock, and crossed passed over the slippery rocks on its sides; the river by the tottering and slippery bridge. A steep path cut in the rocks on the other side conducted us to the Little Temple, a small vault, whose roof and sides were covered with stalactites of the most varied and grotesque forms, hanging down from the roof, shooting out from the sides, or rising as stalagmited from the floor, some pointed, some round, and others flat, thin, and transparent. In one part of this temple are inscribed the names of the strangers who have visited the grotto. From hence we went to the Hall, or Place of the Tournament, passing in another vault by the Butcher's stall, perhaps one of the most apt denominations of the many which the guides have given to the numerous larger masses of stalactite met with in these caverns. It stands alone, projecting from the walls of the vault, and somewhat resembles a pulpit in form. One of the guides enters this stall with a lamp, and illuminates the different joints of limestone meat, sausages, hams, &c., which hang around. The Tournier Platz, or Place of the Tournament, is a lofty and extensive cavern, the floor of which is formed of very fine sand, and is exceedingly level and firm. The shape of the vault is oval, and the sides have some slight resemblance to an amphitheatre. On Whit-Monday the whole of the grotto is illuminated, and hundreds flock to behold this curious scene. the Tournier Platz being arranged as a ballroom, and in which the visitors dance till a very late hour. From thence we went through long passages and caverns, each of which presents something remarkable. In one, a large pillar rises from the ground, which, on being struck with a stone or stick, gives out a sound resembling the deep and sonorous tone of a tolling bell; and in another stands a large fluted pillar, to which the guides give the strange name of the Kanonen-Saüle zu Moskau, or the Pillar of Canons at Moscau. In another part of the cavern we see a vase, on the top of a small pillar, constantly full of water, which falls into it, drop by drop, from the roof; it is perfectly clear, and icy cold. Beyond this font we came to the great curtain, the most striking single stalactite in the whole cavern. The limestone here descends in many a waving and beautiful fold from the roof, from a height of upwards of twenty feet, and projecting about six feet out from the rock. The whole mass is exceedingly thin, and is bordered by a stripe of red. Seen from a distance, when the guides hold their lamps behind it, the effect is highly striking, and the spectator can hardly believe that the transparent curtain before him is formed of hard stone. The red colour in the edge of this mass of limestone is the only instance of the kind I met with in the grotto, the general colour of the stalactites being either pure white or whitish brown; and they are often covered with a crust of very fine crystals. At some distance beyond the curtain the cave divides into two branches, one of which ends with a large block of limestone, that bears the name of the high altar; the other has been rarely trodden by the foot of a stranger, for my guide said that this was only the second time that he had been there since the discovery of that part of the cave, by him and another of the men who were with me, six or seven years ago. It extends for a considerable way, till all further progress is stopped by a large pool of water, over which the guides said no one had ever crossed. This pool did not ap-

passed over the slippery rocks on its sides; we had, however, nothing of the kind with us, and I was obliged to abandon the idea, nor did the guides appear at all inclined to continue our peregrinations, having already penetrated to a greater distance than usual. I carefully examined the water, but in vain, to see if I could discover any thing like a proteus, and I asked the guide if on his former visit he had seen any animal in the pool, but he said he had not. The paths through the cavern are generally very good, and broad enough for two or three persons to walk abreast, and have in many places been widened and levelled by art; but the road from the curtain to the end of the grotto passes over a chaos of rocks and large broken stalactites: these, though now united by the all-binding lime-water into shapeless masses of rock, formerly composed the roof, but have now given place to newer formations; so that even in these subterraneous caverns, as in all other of Nature's works, man beholds destruction only as making way for regeneration. The process is one of the slowest, but sure in its effects: an accident (the shock of an earthquake, for example) may strew the floor of the cavern with the stalactites which hang from the roof, yet the impregnated water flows from above, deposits the limestone, and in a few centuries the roof is again ornamented with its curious and beautiful fretwork. Retracing our steps through the different halls, temples, and passages, we again found our-selves on the banks of the subterraneous river. This is the Laibach, which, rising in the plain above Adelsberg, enters the mountain, and after flowing through the cavern and under ground for a considerable distance, again appears at the foot of the hill near Planina. We crossed the little bridge, ascended the rocks, and, taking a last look around the vast and dark cupola by which we had first entered, I bade adieu to the caverns of Adelsberg. On coming out of the mountain the air felt very cold, for the temperature within had been very agreeable - almost warm. It was past one o'clock, so that we had been three hours under ground. The moon was up, and, guided by her clear light, we soon reached the inn, where I dreamt till morning of grottos, and caverns, and their spirit inhabitants."

Shooting, fishing, and endeavouring to flee from death to the last, that great conqueror overtook Sir Humphry at last, at Geneva.

"29th May. I quitted Sir Humphry yesterday evening, after having read to him, as usual since we left Rome, till about ten o'clock. Our book was Smollett's Humphry Clinker, and little did I think it was the last book he would ever listen to. He seemed in tolerable spirits, but upon going to bed was seized with spasms, which, however, were not violent, and soon ceased. I left him when in bed, and, bidding me good night, he said I should see him better in the morning. Lady Davy and the doctor also quitted him, and George went to bed in his master's room, as he always had done since Sir Humphry's illness at Rome. At six o'clock this morning, Lady Davy's man-servant came to my room, and told me that Sir Humphry Davy was no more. I replied that it was impossible, and that he probably only lay in a torpor; but I went down to his room instantly, when I found that the servant's words were, alas, but too true! I asked George why he had not called me, when he said that he had sent up, but now found that it had been to a

he had twice waked; and that at half-past one, hearing him get out of bed, he went to him. when Sir Humphry said he did not want his assistance, and poured some solution of acetate of morphine into a wine-glass of water; but this still remained untouched upon his table. George then helped him into bed, where he says he lay quite still till a little after two o'clock, when, hearing him groan, he went to him, and found that he was senseless and expiring. He instantly called up Lady Davy and the doctor, and sent up, as he believed, to me; but Sir Humphry, he says, never spoke again, and expired without a sigh. I had so often, whilst at Rome, seen Sir Humphry lie for hours together in a state of torpor, and to all appearance dead, that it was difficult for me to persuade myself of the truth; but the delusion at length vanished, and it became too evident that all that remained before me of this great philosopher was merely, the cold and senseless frame with which he had worked. The animating spirit had fled to its oft self-imagined planetary world, there to join the rejoicing souls of the great and good of past ages, soaring from system to system, and with them still to do good in a higher and less bounded sphere, and I knew that it was freed from many a wearisome and painful toil. Yet I could not look upon Sir Humphry as he was, without remembering that which he had been; and my tears would fall, spite of my effort to restrain them."

Origines Liturgica; or, Antiquities of the English Ritual, and a Dissertation on Primitive Liturgies. By the Rev. W. Palmer, M.A. 2 vols. 6vo. Oxford, 1832.

THE want of such a work as this has long been felt by every intelligent clergyman, and by many lay members of the church of England ;- by all, in fact, who are churchmen and Christians in more than the name. All such must wish to know something of the original sources of that admirable form of words, which is, perhaps, as it stands, the most perfect human composition, and which nothing but the habit of constant use and familiarity prevents from being more often noticed and admired. This want appears to be exceedingly well supplied by the work before us; and much credit is due to the author for his diligent and useful research, and the judicious manner in which he has condensed the valuable information he has collected at the expense of some years of laborious investigation.

A few extracts from the preface will better explain the nature and plan of the work.

"Such topics are, in fact, connected with much that is important; for he who is acquainted with the principles and practice of early times will best comprehend the purport of our rites. The English Prayer-book was not composed in a few years, nor by a few men: it has descended to us with the improvements and the approbation of many centuries: and they who truly feel the calm and sublime elevation of our hymns and prayers, participate in the spirit of primitive devotion. The great majority of our formularies are actually translated from Latin and Greek rituals, which have been used for at least fourteen or fifteen hundred years in the Christian church; and there is scarcely a portion of our Prayer-book which cannot in some way be traced to ancient offices. Most of our ritualists have noticed these circumstances; but, with the exception of Nicholls, who printed the originals of many of our collects from the Sacramentary of Gregory, no

the English Offices in their original languages. My own attention was called to this fact when, in the course of preparation for holy orders, it became my duty to study our Ritual: and while I was endeavouring to ascertain the precise meaning of some expressions, I experienced such difficulties in referring to the originals, as induced me to seek some commentary resembling that which the reader has now before him, and subsequently to resolve, as far as was in my power, to supply the deficiency. The propriety of such an undertaking does not, I am happy to say, rest on my opinion alone. The late Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Lloyd), whose authority should have weight on such a subject, was so convinced of its expediency, that he was himself collecting materials for the purpose, which he intended to publish so soon as his avocations should permit. His lordship's collections were entered on the margin of a folio Prayer-book, in the library given by Dr. Allestree for the use of the regius professor of divinity in this university; and having been kindly permitted to compare them with the results of my own investigations, I have derived from them several valuable observations, which are acknowledged in their proper places.

We cannot conclude without noticing the very handsome manner in which the book is got up, and the moderate price which is fixed upon it, both of which are equally creditable to the Oxford University Press, and the delegates appointed to superintend it. The publication of such works of sterling merit is a credit to the university itself. The vignette of the new university printing-house, which appears, we believe for the first time, in the title-page of this work, is exceedingly pretty, and the building is in a style of magnificence worthy of Oxford and of the age.

The Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy.

For the use of Schools. By Thomas Keightley, author of "Outlines of History," &c. &c.

Pp. 202. Whittaker and Co.

A VERY delightful little volume, and well calculated for its purpose. A knowledge of mythology is absolutely necessary; but most works giving that knowledge are liable to great objections. Now, these pages have been most carefully revised; and the young scholar may here acquire a general and accurate idea of the classical creed, without any of the usual drawbacks. The history of Pandora will be a pleasant specimen of Mr. Keightley's style.

"Jupiter, angry at the theft of fire from heaven, committed by Prometheus for the sake of mankind, resolved to give them a corresponding evil. Hitherto men had lived happy and contented, without any women amo them. All evils were enclosed in a jar which stood in the house occupied by Prometheus (Forethought) and his brother Epimetheus (Afterthought), who were careful never to raise the lid and let them escape. This blissful state, however, was not long to continue. Jupiter, calling Vulcan to him, directed him to take some earth and knead it into a form resembling that of the immortal goddesses, and endow it with speech. Minerva was desired to inspire it with the knowledge of female works; Venus to bestow on it beauty and desire; and Mercury a thieving disposition. When formed and endowed with these gifts of the gods, the new creature was named Pandora (All-gift); and being attired by the Graces, and crowned with flowers by the Seasons, she was led by Mercury to the house of Epimetheus. Though warned by his brother to be on his guard, and to re-

could not resist the charms of Pandora. He received her into his house, and made her his wife. The jar soon caught the attention of the bride: she burned with curiosity to know its contents; and raising the lid, instantly evils of every species flew forth, and spread over the Terrified at what she had done, Panearth. dora clapped down the lid, but only in time to prevent the escape of Hope, who thus remained in the abode of men. Such is the more correct account of the manner in which Pandora was the introducer of evil into the world. According to the more usual one, she brought the evils from heaven with her, shut up in a box. But this last supposition has been shewn to be clearly at variance with the original narrative, as it is given by the poet Hesied. It is said, that when Prometheus stole the celestial fire for the use of mankind, they were so ungrateful as to inform Jupiter of the theft. As a reward, the god bestowed on them a remedy against old age. It being summer-time, and the gift a little heavy, they put it on the back of an ass, and let him trot on before them. The ass, being thirsty, went up to a spring to drink; but a snake who was there refused to permit him to approach it unless he gave him the burden which he was carrying. The ass was forced to comply; and thus the cunning snake became possessed of the precious gift of Jupiter: but, by way of punishment, he got with it the thirst of the ass. Hence snakes renew their youth by casting their skins, while men are oppressed with all the evils of eld age: and the malignant snakes, moreover, communicate their thirst to men by biting them whenever they have an opportunity."

The Works of Lord Byren. Vol. II. London, 1832. Murray. WE can give no higher praise to this edition

WE can give no higher praise to this edition than to say that it goes on as it began. The palace of Ali Pasha, and a view of Constantinople, are its very beautiful illustrations.

Standard Novels, No. XII. Canterbury Tales. By Harriet and Sophia Lee. Colburn and Bentley. London, 1832.

An interesting preface, where the surviving author gives an affectionate account of the former partner of her efforts, is affixed to these tales. They well deserve republication; they are full of incident and variety, and the story is always pleasantly told. The illustrations, by Stephanoff, are very graceful; the vignette is our especial favourite.

Aldine Poets. Poems of Milton, Vol. II. W. Pickering. London, 1832.

WE have nothing more to do than to announce the continuation of this beautiful edition. An editor superior to Mr. Mitford could not be found.

Roscoe's British Novelists, Vol. VIII. Amelia,
Vol. I. Cochrane and Co.
This first volume is, as usual, embellished by
Cruikshank's spirited designs.

On the Life, Writings, and Genius of Akenside: with some Account of his Friends. By C. Bucke. 12mo. pp. 312. London, 1832. Cochrane and Co.

cannot in some way be traced to ancient offices.

Most of our ritualists have noticed these circumstances; but, with the exception of Nicholls, thouse so the bouse of Epimetheus. Though warned lects from the Sacramentary of Gregory, no one, I believe, has yet published any part of caive no presents from Jupiter, Epimetheus.

Creature was named Pandora (All-gift); and being attired by the Graces, and crowned with flowers by the Seasons, she was led by Mercary to the house of Epimetheus. Though warned by his brother to be on his guard, and to rehammed pandora (All-gift); and Life of Akenside will not, we fear, have sufficient attractions for our day. It is neverthen by his brother to be on his guard, and to rehammed pandora (All-gift); and Life of Akenside will not, we fear, have sufficient attractions for our day. It is neverthen by his brother to be on his guard, and to rehammed pandora (All-gift); and life of Akenside will not, we fear, have sufficient attractions for our day. It is neverthen by his brother to be on his guard, and to rehammed pandora (All-gift); and life of Akenside will not, we fear, have sufficient attractions for our day. It is neverthen by his brother to be on his guard, and to rehammed pandora (All-gift); and life of Akenside will not, we fear, have sufficient attractions for our day. It is neverthen by his brother to be on his guard, and to rehammed pandora (All-gift); and life of Akenside will not, we fear, have sufficient attractions for our day. It is neverthen by his brother to be on his guard, and to rehammed pandora (All-gift); and life of Akenside will not, we fear, have sufficient attractions for our day. It is neverthen by his brother to be on his guard, and to rehammed pandora (All-gift); and life of Akenside will not, we fear, have sufficient attraction for our day. It is neverthen by his prother to be on his guard, and to rehammed pandora (All-gift); and life of Akenside will not, we fear, have sufficient attraction for our day.

the author's style: perhaps the following is as good as any that can be conveniently detached. Akenside lived for a while at Hampstead.

" Hampstead could not be suited to a man like Akenside. The inhabitants were respectable and rich; but many of them were not only respectable and rich, but purse-proud, and therefore supercilious. They required to be sought; their wives and daughters expected to be escorted and flattered; and their sons to be treated with an air of obligation. It is no difficult task for an elegant man to flatter beautiful women and celebrated men; but to be subservient to those who are already too vain and supercilious, and who assume in proportion as they are flattered and yielded to, is not only beyond the practice, but even beyond the honest patience, of a man enriched by nature and embellished by education. After residing two years and a half at Hampstead, therefore, Akenside returned to London, and took up his abode in Bloomsbury-square, where he continued to live during the remainder of his life."

Mr. Bucke's criticisms on, and quotations from, Akenside's poems, are very interesting.

The Georgian Era. Memoirs of the most eminent Persons who have flourished in Great Britsin from the Accession of George I. to the Demise of George IV. Vol. I. Pp. 582. Vizetelly, Branston, and Co.

WE have not had sufficient time for a detailed examination of this compendious volume (the first of four, of which the work is to consist), so as to be able to speak decidedly upon the merits of the multitude of memoirs which it contains. It does seem, however, to be a production of infinite variety and entertainment. We have here biographical sketches of all the royal race, of the Stuarts and their adherents, of distinguished churchmen and dissenters, and of statesmen belonging to the epoch embraced. A great number of medallion portraits, twelve on a page, embellish the letter-press, and afford traits of the characters; but we cannot say, in general, that the likenesses are striking. Altogether, however, the idea of such a production is excellent, and its execution, so far as we can yet judge, such as to entitle it to the widest popularity.

Nights of the Round Table, or Stories of Aunt Jane and her Friends. By the Author of the "Diversions of Hollycot," "Clan Albin," "Elizabeth de Bruce." First Series. 12mo. pp. 336. Edinburgh, 1832, Oliver and Boyd; London, Simpkin and Marshall.

THIS is a very amusing volume, lively, natural and full of kindly feeling and just observation bating a few faults of language. The first half of the book makes it so far as pleasant a gift as could well be bestowed on our young friends at Christmas: it will both entertain and instruct them. But to the last story we have a most serious objection, as being utterly unfit for the youthful readers to whom it is addressed. It is the history of a clever and unprincipled girl, who plays a bold game in endeavouring to become either wife or mistress to a rich marquess, who on his part makes use of her as an instrument to subdue the spirit of his spoilt daughter, whose attendant she is. We hold that the mind requires to be hardened by experience before it can benefit from the truth which is to be learnt even from the exposure of profligacy or hypocrisy. And the tale is little redeemed by the piece of cant morality about the upper ranks being so much more "heartless, These are two exceedingly pretty works. Mr. Charlton.

arrogant, shallow, and ignorant," than the females of middle ife. Our second fault is the occurrence of most objectionable phrases : what can be in worse taste, in the mouth of a young and elegant woman, than the following sentences? "Oh, shocking, Sophia! you have a broader kiss than John's welcoming one; you slobber as bad as little Dick;" or, "See how the sweet burden hangs so lovingly helpless on the arm of the marquess - that is, of her Jaffler; for to the Marquess of Aulmerle she would not raise her eyes for worlds; while in fit time and place, it is as impudent a little bit of mischief as a man could desire to meet with." Or such mistakes in grammar as this:—" The family was wealthy for the style in which they lived." Still, there is much in the book that we cordially admire. The history of the Spitalfields widow is a beautiful picture of pious and contented humility; and the plan of "the biographical tales" equally original and well executed. We see a second series of these "Nights" promised; we look forward to them with pleasure. We have not pointed out one fault that may not easily be remedied, but many merits that deserve cordial praise.

History of Woburn and its Abbey. By J. D. Parry, M.A. London, 1832, Longman and Co.; Woburn, Dodd; Brighton, Wright. THE interest of a work like the present must

necessarily be local; still, a large mass of curious information is so pleasantly collected, that the general reader may dip into this volume and find much entertainment. We quote one

or two specimens.

"An. Dom. 1317 .- The harvest was early, so that all the corne was inned before Saint Giles's day, being the first of September: a bushel of wheat, which before was sold for 10s. was then sold for 10 pence, and a bushel of oats, which before was sold for 8 shill., was then sold for 8 pence. An. Dom. 1329. (A Corn Law.)—The third year of Edward the Third, a statute was made prohibiting the importation of wheat, rye, or barley, into this realm, unless the price of wheat exceeded 6 shill. 8 pence the quarter, of rye 4 shill., of barley 3 shill.; at that port or place when the same should be brought in, upon pain of forfeiture thereof."

We conclude with two epitaphs; the first on Jane, wife of Sir Henrie Cheyne.

" Here lies my bodie in corruption's bed,
My soule by faith and hope to Heaven is led;
Imprisoned by life, death set me free,
Then welcome death, step to Æternitie."

The second on Lady Maria Wentworth -

"And here the pretious duste is layde,
Whose puerile tempered clay was made
So fine that it the guest betray'd. Else the soule grew so fast within, It broke the outward shell of sinne, And so was hatched a cherubim. In height it sour'd to God above, In depth it did to knowledge move, And spread in breadth in general love. Before, a pious dutye shin'd To parents: curtesie, behind: On either side an equal mind. Good to the poore, to kindred deare, To servants kinde, to friendshippe cleare, To nothing but herself severe. Soe though a virgin yet a bride, To every grace she justified A chaste poligamie, and dyed."

The volume is ornamented by six illustrative engravings.

The Album Wreath. Nos. I. II. III. IV. London, 1831. Willoughby.

Coloured paper covered with anecdotes, short poems, and various devices, form a pleasant variety for the drawing-room. Of the two, the literary selections are made with most judgment in the Album Wreath, while those in the Drawing-room Scrap-Sheet are generally inferior; but the embellishments have much taste and fancy. The idea is excellent, and might be greatly improved. For example, the original poems might be a little above the pocket-book order, those selected might be better, and care should be taken to mark whence they are extracted. Thus, in the Scrap-Sheet, of No. III. there is a quotation from Langhorne's Owen of Carron, "Hast thou not found?" &c., but no mention whence it is copied; and of the taste which has presided over the choice the following verse is a proof:

"In childhood we bud, and the summer's sun burn Every passion to reason too deaf; But the winter wind's chill will soon make us return, And remember the fall of the leaf."

A larger type would, we think, be a great improvement. The publishers announce their intention of filling up the now vacant spaces with small prints, of which plan specimens will be shewn at their house. We repeat, the idea is good; and we have no doubt the Album Wreath and the Drawing-room Scrap-Sheet will meet with the encouragement they well deserve.

The Sacred Offering. 24mo. pp. 192. London, 1832, Hamilton, Adams, and Co.; Maples, Liverpool.

POETRY sweet and sad, but sweetness strengthened by faith, and asdness mitigated by hope which is "not of this world" -much that is both soothing and touching—form the contents of this graceful little volume. There are two engravings, a Holy Family, and the Raising of the Widow of Nain's Son; and both well executed by C. Rolls. Altogether, this diminutive book well deserves a continuation of the favour which was bestowed on its predecessor.

A Poetic Offering, Original and Select. 24mo. pp. 176. London, 1832. Fry. This is a very pretty-looking little book; but its contents are compounded on that system of literary piracy which we have always, and shall always, consider dishonest.

The Parent's Poetical Anthology; being a selection of English Poems, primarily designed for the use of Young Readers. Third edition, with additions. Pp. 472. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

THE title-page exactly states the plan of the work; and we have only to add, that it is carried into execution with much good taste and judicious selection. The volume is neatly bound in calico.

Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry-Second edition, corrected. 8vo. pp. 507. Dublin, 1832, W. Curry, junior, and Co.; London, Simpkin and Marshall; Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd.

THIS little volume has passed, we see, into a second edition: we are glad that public opinion has so confirmed the praise we cordially bestowed on its first appearance, and which we now repeat. These pages are pictures of national manners, as accurate as they are lively; and for giving a dramatic reality to the scenes he describes, the author now before us is almost unrivalled. We believe him to be a

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LORD BYRON, HIS BIOGRAPHY. &C.

[Conclusion of Capt. Medwin's letter.] His (Lord Byron's) dramas, highly picturesque, and full of poetry (which should be sparingly used in plays, and only by way of illustration). are failures by reason of the want of that very power of thinking for others, of giving the thoughts of others a local habitation, of making them incarnate as it were. The conspiracy in Marino Faliero (doubtless written in Romagna, during the rebellion of which Byron was one of the springs) has, for an opposite reason, all the force of truth and reality. In the somewhat whining regrets of the young Foscari, at being driven from his native city, he has depicted his own feelings; for he was always sighing in secret for that country whose climate, whose government, and whose people, he made the topic of a bitter satire and continual abuse: and in Sardanapalus, and Zarina, and the Ionian slave, we see typified himself, and Lady Byron, and the Guiccioli. Of Werner I shall not speak. It was an unworthy plagiarism from Miss Lee, and written solely for money, of which, as he became rich, he grew exceedingly fond, promising, had he lived, to realise the prediction (if it was one) of becoming a miser.

I have heard it argued that Lord Byron's poems owe almost all their interest to the mysterious interweaving of his own story into his compositions, and that his fame will therefore be only temporary, only last as long as that association lasts. There is unquestionably a strong family likeness in almost all his pictures ; but has not every poet and painter (Shake-speare and Raphael are out of the argument) some particular style or favourite subject? and does this detract from the individual merit of Salvator Rosa's landscapes, with their Calabrian

and bandit-peopled wildernesses?

A time will come when Byron's works must be judged of by their intrinsic qualities; for the world, when this generation is past, will cease to think or care about his domestic quarrelsthe causes of his separation from Lady Byronhis Fornarinas, or his Guicciolis-more than it now does about Mrs. Milton or Martha Blount. But to return to Mr. Murray: he, in his mock-justification, says, that nothing ever occurred to subvert the friendly sentiments Lord Byron entertained for him. On my quitting Pisa, he gave me a memorandum on an open slip of paper, mixed up with other memoranda, to be read to Mr. Murray or his principal clerk, and which I did so read in Albemarle Street, couched in these words: " Lord Byron wonders he has not heard from Mr. Murray on receipt of his new cantos of Don Juan, and desires him to be less negligent in future." All I can say is, with regard to Mr. Murray, that every thing I know of him came from Lord Byron; that every word contained in my book respecting Mr. Murray was taken down from the mouth of Lord Byron; and that I will shew that Journal, which has been seen by several of my friends, at any time, to any person whom Mr. Murray may appoint.

A part of Lord Byron's creed was a belief in the omnipotence of the Quarterly, and in the infallibility of Mr. Gifford. Affecting as he did, through the whole of his poetical career, to despise public opinion, no man was a greater slave to those ghouls and vampires of the press, who prey upon the dead and suck the blood of the living; no writer of the day, however subaltern, held the criticis in more sovereign awe. In obedience to the Aristarchus of the day, he

gave up the drama; and from an impression, of instantly publishing it, as I earnestly rehowever erroneous it might be, of Mr. Murray's influence over that review, avoided, for a long time, coming to an open rupture with him. There is one question, and only one, I would put to Mr. Murray. Shortly after, or about the time of, Lord Byron's difference with him and change of publisher, did he, or did he not, have printed, and circulate among his (Mr. Murray's) friends, the autograph of a private note, or a very familiar paragraph in one, tending to throw ridicule on Lord Byron? I hope I was misinformed; otherwise, from Mr. Murray at least, the charge of a breach of confidence, from him who has raked together every scrap of correspondence with his noble patron, comes with a bad grace. If conversations are sacred, should not letters be held still more so?

I have been most furiously handled by the critics, and not very fairly dealt with by Mr. Moore, who says, in speaking of my work, that the Conversations were after-recollections: now, I must have a most miraculous memory if it were so. But, as I said, that Journal is open to the inspection of all the world; besides that Mr. Moore's book furnishes ample proofs of its authenticity, and how much I really was in the secret. It is indeed strange, that in many passages of Mr. Moore's Memoirs. whole sentences should be found almost in the identical words Byron used to me. That work of mine had no pretensions to authorship. It occupied me scarcely three weeks, and was taken literally from my diary. Whilst employed in it at Geneva, I had no means of consulting a single English book by way of reference. One of Lord Byron's biographers laughs at the idea of my quoting Latin; perhaps I might return the compliment, and smile at his translations from the Greek, witness the following specimen of pure Cockneyism:

Λοισσαμιναι τινιρα χροτα Γιρμισσοιο, H immou zenons n Oxusion Carisio.

"Having first been
With their succet limbs inside of Hippocrene,
Or other sacred waters of the Hill." — Leigh Hunt.

Another objection made to my work has been, that I had no right to have divulged conversations, &c. My reply is, that they were not of a private or confidential nature: that Lord Byron made a boast of his early excesses, and was indifferent to the world knowing them: that among all the abuse (now forgotten) lavished on Boswell, it was never made a point of accusation against him that he published Dr. Johnson's conversations, though his journal was kept expressly for that purpose; whilst mine was made with no such view, and but for the burning of the autograph memoirs, would never have seen the light.

Having been constantly abroad since 1825. and having little access to the periodical publications of the day, I have been ignorant, till very lately, of the extent to which my " good name has been lied away." I am now inclined to despise the slanderers, though I cannot help considering myself grievously ill used by Mr. Colburn, who left all my letters unanswered, for what purpose is best known to himself-re-

quested, kept it until it would have been useless to have done so; so that I was finally under the necessity of withdrawing it. A vituperative article in Blackwood's Magazine I have not seen: but it is said to be by the same heavy hand. That person comes down with his ponderous aledge-hammer contradictions as though he were forging a thunder-bolt; and with all his din and smithery, fuss and fury, only displaces a comma, or transposes a date—the date and the comma being alike unimportant :- not so the critic, whatever he does costs such a prodigious effort that it must be great; and he thinks the ring he collects around him to witness his prowess are admiring his hard hitting, when they are chiefly struck with his want of breath and temper. I could have wished (I speak all this while of the Westminster reviewer) that he had pointed out some graver errors in my work, and had laid less stress on trifles. The charges are in themselves nothing; all that one can distinctly make out is the wonderful air of business, dogmatism, and pedantry, and self-importance with which they are brought forward. Au reste, he has the laugh against me in one or two places for blunders or slips of the pen,—a triumph well suited to his good-nature and magnanimity. I remember laughing very heartily about the Old Bailey - every knows the anecdote. Tu trembles, Bailli, &c. Lord B. quotes it in Marino Faliero; but it is not at all clear that Byron did not allude to some other trial. Strafford, who fell a victim to Titus Oates (and the race does not seem extinct), asked for a cloak lest he should tremble with cold, and it might be mistaken for fear; and probably some prisoner in the Old Bailey made a similar remark. But even if a blunder, however ludicrous, nothing can more strongly prove the authenticity of the conversation itself. This anonymous writer insists much upon Lord Byron's extreme love of veracity. We now know how much he is to be relied upon. In a letter (which I am sorry I have not now before me) addressed by Lord Byron many years ago to M. Pichot, the translator of Byron, and author of an admirable essay on his life, and character, and writings, Lord Byron perverts, in a most extraordinary way, the facts respecting William Lord Byron's duel with Mr. Chaworth, and "Mad Jack"

attractive, without my consent; but the book itself states fully that I never resided with Lord Byron.

2. "That the invitation of Professor Pictet was an impudent liberty of Polidori." Lord Byron went to a sorre at M. Pictet's, and thought himself bound to return the civility. This dinner, without Amphytrion, gave great umbrage to the screent, which would not have been the case if as stated by the critic. I have this from one of the professor's own family.

3. "That Lord Byron never had a boatman." M. Hentch, the banker, says in a letter to me—"Je donnai le tout en garde au bateller Meurice, compagnon d'eau de votre celebre ami."

4. "That Lord Byron's courier did not carry all the

de votre celebre ami."

4. "That Lord Byron's courier did not carry all the eight pairs of pistols." How important, whether they were carried by one or two servants! The reviewer was born to contradict.

5. "That a picture of Giorgioni's, at Venice, was not like the Countess Guiccioli." What a chiaro! as the Romentess.

mans say.
6. "That Madame Guiccioli was not sixteen, but



Byron's conduct and treatment of the Mar-|very extraordinary man. If I had underrated chioness of Carmarthen, for the purpose, no his tone of conversation, or given a false colour doubt, of screening his ancestors from reproach.

I state this as I might do his saying, from motives of vanity, that he was brought up at Mar Lodge, instead of a miserable lodging in Edinburgh, merely to prove that he thought nothing of deviating from the strict line of truth.

There are two subjects on which he was very fond of vapouring - shooting and swimming; and the affair with Sir John Cam Hobhouse, according to the Westminster Review, turns out to have been a kind of bravado at pistolpractice. Was it pure invention on the part of Lord Byron? In his account of the duel between Cecil and Stackpoole, he seems to have taken leave of his memory, or to have been quite misinformed. To shew also how fond he was of throwing doubt even on trifles-I was present when a person asked him how his name ought really to be pronounced: his answer, with one of his smiles, was, What does by spell?
Now, as he always called Lady B. Bur-on himself, he was only dealing, of course, in one of his usual mystifications. I have been also taken to task, among other accusations, for not doing justice to Lord Byron's conversational powers as a reporter. No man was, perhaps, so desultory in conversation. He not only never argued, but rarely reasoned, and flew from topics to topics, like an ignis fatuus, dazzling and astonishing, but throwing no very clear light on any. I have often felt astonishment, after being with him for hours, to find he had said so little worth carrying away,— his talk being about persons and things of no interest ;-some illustrious obscure -some gossip of fashionable life, to which he clung with a strange thirst of aristocracy. So much was he embued with this, that I am convinced he would always have preferred the company of the silliest of his brother peers to that of the most enlightened commoner: with one exception, if he had not been Byron, he would have wished to have been Brummel. Shelley some-times contrived to inveigle him into being serious — in these moments he was really de-lightful — but they were like angels' visits, few and far between. Religion he would rarely discuss, and had an evident fear of confessing to himself his unbelief.

It may be thought that my defence now comes late; but on a literary question the lapse of time can make no difference. Though the wounds I have received no longer bleed, the scars remain. The difference between my enemies and myself is, that what I state are facts, positive truths; whilst they endeavoured, by their influence over a venal press, well characterised by that Juvenal of the age, the author of the Tauroboliad, to injure by falsehoods, known falsehoods, one who was not present to justify himself, who stood single, and was, therefore, a fair mark for detraction and calumny.

The real question before the public is, not whether the facts are true or false in themselves, but whether I had an opportunity of seeing Lord Byron, and reporting his conversations; whether I took down notes of what occurred between us, and whether the result is not a lively and faithful picture of the ordinary mode of passing his time and habits of that

to his character, or misrepresented his estimate of contemporary talent, or taken away the life and spirit of an interesting anecdote by the way of telling it, the public would have had reason to complain; nor would the work be in the repute it is abroad,—have been translated four times into French, and been reprinted so often in France, Germany, and Belgium. All the critiques have had little effect on the material objects of the book; and were the mistakes corrected, it would require the typographical genius of a reviewer to find out the difference. I take this opportunity, once for all, of declaring, that I do not consider myself responsible in any degree for the materials; or liable, in the most distant manner, to be called upon to advocate the authenticity of any one anecdote contained in my volume. These must rest with Lord Byron—must stand or fall on his authority. When I met him at Pisa, I had just returned from India. Many of the topics of his conversation were new to me, most of his contemporaries unknown. It is monstrous to suppose I could have had any interest in libelling them. That unpretending sketch, such as it is, is not altogether valueless. Lord Byron is there seen en déshabille :-- with Messrs. Moore and Murray (knowing that all he wrote would appear after his death), he was playing a part. When and where did he not mystify? Did he ever tell a story twice in the same way? But if Lord Byron had no friendship for Messrs. Moore and Murray, it will be evident, from the following anecdote, that one at least of them entertained none for him.

A farewell dinner was given to Mr. Moore on his leaving Paris for England. He was the rosy god of the feast-sung his Bacchanalian songs to his own accompaniment on the piano, and improvised (about as much as the French orators do) his speeches piquante as their dishes. The toasts being ended, I was surprised that Lord Byron had been forgotten; and concluding the omission accidental, sent a line to Mr. Moore across the table to that effect. Mr. Moore, strange to say, shook his head, and declined the proposal. Sir Godfrey Webster, one of the vice-presidents, was then applied to, and instantly gave the toast in the handsomest manner.

Why analyse Mr. Moore's motives for thus publicly disowning one for whom he was daily professing friendship in his letters, and to whom he had lately been indebted for 20001.? These motives are only to be found in a littleness of spirit unworthy of his genius.* Perhaps he wished to be thought, at least that day, the greatest of living poets. To have named Byron would have reduced him to his proper sphere - his own comparatively diminished standard. Perhaps Lord Byron's politics were little in unison with those of some of his Amphytrions present. I only state the fact. 1 have no time to round my periods, or polish my sentences; but being only a dilettante in letters, perhaps this will pass muster, as we say; and, with admiration of your singular magnanimity, in true editorial style, I am, sir,

Your constant reader, London, Jan. 28, 1832. T. MEDWIN

As the following letter is connected with the foregoing, and also presents a high foreign opinion on the subject, we have much pleasure in adding it.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

Sir. - Captain Medwin's merciless expose of Lord Byron's character, although it may please some, will displease many. There are few of us who would yield a ready assent to the destruction of an idol we have set up in our hearts, although the destroyer may be able to overwhelm us with the most cogent arguments of its worthlessness. On such occasions we are apt to shift and shuffle, and look about us for some loop-hole or other by which we may creep out, to preserve the object of our worship. This is precisely my case with Byron; and I am therefore delighted to find that many German writers of the modern politico-literary school have set up a plea for his character, which may still enable us to esteem the man whose magnificent strains have so long enchanted us. The following passage, from a recent review of Wilhelm Müller's works by the celebrated southern critic Wolfgang Menzel, fully illustrates the view which these gentlemen take of the noble bard; and as it has proved a comfort to me, I generously offer it in an English garb to the readers of the Literary Gazette. "He (Müller) condemns, with most recent critics, Byron's delight in the harsh, the distorted, the disgusting, the horrible, the immoral, and the demoniacal; but he explains this phenomenon solely from the aristocratical caprice of a rich lord; or, at most, from some adverse events of his life, instead of regarding it as connected with the great events of the world, and flowing from 'the grief of the age,' which is the only way to account for it. A poet like Byron does not belong to private life, he is a link of the universal history of man. Who can mistake in his fearful lays the old song of the fettered Prometheus, the deep-glowing grief, the mor-tally wounded pride, the noble madness of the Titan, who sees his creatures in the power of a hostile god, he being bound to the rock, and his heart a prey to the devouring vulture, raves in horrid despair against gods and men? Great men feel such pains; and Byron has too often expressed in his poems his indignation at the pitifulness of our age, to allow us to ascribe his terrible humour to mere family squabbles, or to bare affectation." I am, &c.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

MR. GRIFFITHS on the chemical signs of the alchemists. The lecturer has pursued this subject with a view to the elucidation of the writings of that singular but industrious, and we may add, in relation to the early progress of knowledge, useful class of men, the alchemists. Their signs had figurative meanings, expressive of qualities: ex. gr. the metals were represented by the signs in astronomy; gold, as the most valuable, Nol: silver, as partaking of the qualities of gold, though paler in brightness, Luna, — and so forth. In chemistry some of the signs, it must be allowed, were very applicable: residuum in distillation, for instance, was typified by the caput mortuum, or death's head, to shew that all spirit was gone, and nought but the grosser substance left behind; the crucible_from crucio, to torment, because in it metals were tortured to yield up their powers and virtues-was represented by a cross. Examples of this sort might be multiplied to a great extent; but we pass them over, being of opinion that the days have gone by when it

[&]quot;The press, that monster, in its demon power, What life, what name is safe a single hour? The press, that monster, in its demon powe what life, what name is safe a single hour? Slave of a public craving to be fed With lies and scandal as with daily bread, The fiend must cater for its master's will, And tear the victim it is train'd to kill."

[•] Having accorded a place in the Literary Gazette to Capt. Medwin's statement, we have felt that it would be injustice to alter it: but we must again repeat, that these sentiments are not ours, and that we much condemn the sentiments are not ours, and that we much condenn the practice of imputing unworthy motives, where far other considerations might readily explain the course adopted and the things said and done—Red. L. G.

Apropos: the next Number of the National Library is announced to contain, "Lord Byron's Conversations with Captain Medwin," complete in one volume.

was believed that " a panacea, or universal some further particulars relative to this building. remedy; an alcahest, or universal menstruum; a universal ferment," &c. might be accomplished. Mr. Griffiths' observations displayed much acquaintance with the subject; and if some of his applications of the signs appeared recherché, they were frequently very ingenious. He was exceedingly well received.

Mr. Faraday then produced the machine, now in course of construction by Mr. Bates, for engraving plates of medals directly from the medals themselves, and explained its principle and mode of working. In the library were two fine series of the new coinage, so beautifully executed by Wyon; Mr. Cooper's Gothic window, coloured by polarised light; and other objects of interest in the arts and sciences.

EXPEDITION TO THE NIGER.

IT is, we are informed, the intention of a company of merchants at Liverpool to equip a steamer of 100 tons burden, and other vessels, for a trading voyage up the Niger. We have further learned, that the merchants have it in contemplation to send a limited number of Moravian missionaries with the expedition. who are to remain in the country; though this matter is, we believe, as yet undecided. The vessels, it is expected, will leave Liverpool about May next.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, president, in the chair.—A paper by Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., F.R.S., on the new volcanic island in the Mediterranean, was read. The President, in submitting this valuable communication to the Society, stated that it was written as a report to the council upon Dr. Davy's paper on the same subject, read a few weeks ago; but that the council viewed it as containing so much original and important matter, nautical as well as more generally scientific, that they had determined upon its being read as a separate paper. Captain Smyth's deductions in this communication satisfactorily refute the unfounded theories so widely extended by Prévost, and other continental writers, as well as those of some of our own countrymen, on the subject of the geological origin of this singular island. The papers next read were a continuation of physical researches in astronomy, by Mr. Lubbock; and a further portion of Sir Charles Bell's, on the human voice. Sir Charles considers the glottis as the source of sound; but to the details of his paper we may hereafter refer, when the reading of it shall have been concluded. Dr. Von Buch, of Berlin, presented his geological chart of the island of Teneriffe.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. HAMILTON in the chair.-Among other presents to the Society was one from Mr. Kempe. at the request of Mrs. Bray, of the concluding number of the late Chas. Stothard's beautiful work, the Monumental Effigies of Great Britain, with an additional number containing letterpress elucidations of the plates, by Mr. Kempe. Mr. Knight presented drawings of the groundplan and interior of a building called Queen Elizabeth's bath, on the site of the King's Mews, Charing Cross, and which was removed for the improvements there in February 1831. Mr. Knight observed that the building was of brick, apparently of the fifteenth century, and its principal feature was the massive groined roof, springing from very substantial corbels. He stated that he heped shortly to communicate

Mr. Gage communicated, as an accompaniment to his account of St. Ethelwold's Benedictional, in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, lately noticed, a description of an illuminated manuscript of the tenth century, called the Benedictional of Archbishop Robert, preserved in the public library at Rouen. It contains several of the benedictions in that of St. Ethelwold, but is not so finely executed in some of the initial letters, nor in the colouring of the paintings. It is the work of the monks of Newminster, at Winchester, and is presumed to have been executed for Ethelgar, Archbishop of Canterbury. It contains three miniatures. which were certainly done by Boanarges, the painter of St. Ethelwold's MS., or by some one of the same school. Fac-simile specimens were exhibited of the writing and the paintings of both works; and the latter are so similar, that it is quite evident one was copied from the other, or both from the same original; and the similarity of the writing would lead us to suppose that both MSS, had come from the same hand.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

RIGHT HON. C. W. W. WYNNE in the chair. The following donations were presented: From Colonel Colebrooke, a treatise on scholastic divinity, Malayan MS., and a commentary upon Abdurrahmen Jiorjani's treatise of Arabic Grammar, Arabic MS.: these MSS. were given to Col. C. by the Sultan of Pangerang; - from Colonel Tod, a very highly finished Hindu drawing, representing the Durbar, or levée, of his Highness Doulut Rao Scindia, one of the Mahratta chieftains, -with portraits of himself and many of his military chieftains and civil officers of state. His Excellency Charles Colville, G.C.B., governor of the Mauritius, was elected a non-resident member of the Society. The conclusion of Chevalier Graberg's account of the History of the Berbers, by Iba Khaldun, was read; and a notice of the wild dog of the Western Chauts, by Capt. W. H. Sykes, of the Bombay army. This animal is called kolsun by the natives; it belongs to the class Mammalia, order carnivora, tribe digitigrada, genus canis; and is considered by Captain Sykes to be an undescribed variety. The specimen from which his account is drawn up, was taken by some hunters in his employ, on the 15th of May, 1828, who coming unawares on a pack of them, when making their way through a jungle, killed this indi-vidual by a blow on the head with a stick, it not having activity enough to make its escape; which was soon accounted for by finding that it was completely gorged with the remains of a deer, &c. The colour is a uniform bright red; the tail is bushy, having the hairs red at the base, and black at the tips. The animal is about 18 inches in height, and its extreme length, from the nose to the end of the tail, is 3 feet 8 inches and a quarter. These dogs are stated by the natives of the Ghauts to hunt in packs, and attack the royal tiger. In their combats with this beast, they are said to urine on their own tails, which they switch into the tiger's eyes, who being thus blinded, is easily vanquished. Thanks were ordered to be returned to the communicators of these papers, and the meeting was adjourned to the 18th instant.

In our last week's account, the date of Colonel Tod's Sauscrit inscription should have been A.D. 925, instead of 1037.

PINE ARTS. BRITISH GALLERY.

THE annual exhibition at the British Gallery, for the sale of the works of modern artists, to which we briefly alluded in our last Number, opened to the public on the 7th instant; and we are happy to say, that a re-inspection con-firms the opinion which we have already expressed, that the lovers of the fine arts will find in it abundant examples of excellence in the various departments of painting. We are sure that they will admire; we hope that they will not rest maisfied with admiration, but that they will be stimulated to encourage the talent which is the source of their pleasure.

In conformity to the good old rule, we " be-

gin with the beginning.

No. 1. Pertemouth, from the King's Bastion. Painted by command of his Majesty. C. Stanfield. - The name of Stanfield, although (for what reason we know not) yet unhonoured by the addition of any academic initials, stands so high in this class of art, that it is gratifying to see that the royal commands have been given to one capable of obeying them in so satisfactory a manner. We understand that the taste of our beloved sovereign leads him to admire matter of fact in the arts, as well as in affairs of more importance. This may perhaps account for the simple fidelity of the performance under our notice. Although, however, it cannot boast of the grandeur of effect by which "St. Michael's Meunt," "the Wreckers," and some other of Mr. Stanfield's works, have been distinguished, the truth of its character is very pleasing.

No. 19. The Contadina di Sonnino. George Hayter.—When we recollect that admirable little picture, "the Trial of Lord William Russell," it is impossible not to feel regret that the artist who produced so fine a work should have been induced to waste his talents on a subject like this. There is some grace and beauty in the figure; but the colouring is meagre and crude, and there is neither keep-

ing nor repose.

No. 39. Study from Nature. Mrs. Carpenter. -Charming! The expression is replete with the innocence and sprightliness of childhood; and the clearness and brilliance of the tints cannot be surpassed.

No. 29. Card-Players. T. Webster .- The triumph of the one player, with his sequence of honours, and the mortification of the other, who is ashamed even to shew his hand, are entertainingly depicted; and there is an excellent effect of Flemish chiaroscuro.

No. 30. The Rick Side. No. 206. Cressing the Ford. T. Woodward. — No one, from the title of the first of these works, would expect to find an able study of a bey, a horse, and a dog. With respect to the second of them, we consider it to be one of the finest productions in the class of art to which it belongs that ever came under our notice. The drama of this beautiful little gem is as follows :- Two lads, on the back of an old gray horse, are crossing a ford, and have left their poor dog howling on the far side. The expression of the elder boy, who is whistling to induce Tray to follow, and that of the younger, who, apprehensive of the water, is clinging closely to his companion, are admirable. Wouvermans never surpassed the colouring of the horse, especially in the halftints; and the background is thrown in with a happy carelessness of pencil which, to an artist's eye, is very fascinating.

No. 60. Bit of Courtship. J. P. Knight ... Cleverly painted, although rather obtrusive in colour. We presume that the lady has money.



Her countenance reminds us of a passage in one of poor Till Allingham's farces, entitled "the Widow's Choice;" in which Fawcett and Liston were astounded by what they mistakingly conceived to be the portrait of a wealthy dame, of whom they had both become enamoured without having seen her. Endea-vouring to reconcile himself to the ugliness which was too manifest to be denied, the one at length exclaimed, "Well! after all, there's something in that face - it is not beauty." " No! I'll be d_d if it is!" replied the other.

No. 52. An Antiquary. A. Fraser .- An assemblage of objects which tell no story, but which give Mr. Fraser an opportunity of dis-playing his remarkable skill in rivalling the tones and the handling of Rembrandt and Teniers. The quotation attached to this picture in the catalogue is strangely inappropriate

No. 67. Dream of Queen Katharine. H. Howard, R.A. .- A subject well suited to Mr. Howard's pencil, and executed in a style at once imaginative and sublime. The countenance of the once haughty, but now feeble and fragile queen, under the influence of her vision, has little more substance than the beatific forms by which she is surrounded,

(To be continued.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mazeppa. Painted by Horace Vernet; engraved by J. G. S. Lucas. Harding; Cormick.

A VERY spirited pair of prints, engraved in mezzetinto. The pursuit by the welves is fine; but in our opinion the death of the at last exhausted stool is finer. Herace Vernet has long been celebrated for his skill in depicting the horse; and his wild troop is worthy of his reputation, and admirably embodies the animated description of the post :--

With flowing tail and flying mane, Wide nostrils—never stretch'd by pain, Mouths bloodless to the bit or rein; And feet that iron never shod, And flanks unacarred by spur or rod.

They stop—they start—they snuff the air, Gallop a moment here and there—Approach, retire, wheel round and round, Then plumging back with sudden bound, Headed by one black mighty steed, Who seem'd the patriarch of his breed, Without a single speck or hair of white upon his shaggy hide:
They snort—they foam—neigh—swerve as And backward to the forest fly, By instinct, from a human eye."

Illustrations of the Vaudois, in a Series of Views. Engraved by Edward Finden, from Drawings by Hugh Dyke Acland, Esq.

To all to whom indomitable courage, and the ardent love of civil and religious freedom are dear, the history of the persecuted, but ulti-mately triumphant, Vaudois, must ever be interesting; and it is rendered peculiarly so at the present moment, in consequence of the notice which has been recently taken of the subject in Parliament by Sir Robert Inglis. The work before us is a re-publication, in s separate form, of the plates which embellished Mr. Acland's volume, published in 1827, under the title of The Glorious Recovery by the Vaudois of their Valleys. It is preceded by an introductory outline of the most remarkable incidents in that memorable struggle; and every plate is accompanied with a brief description. The views are singularly beautiful and picturesque in themselves; and their value is heightened by a reference to the undying associations connected with them.

FRAME TABLETS

WE have seen several beautiful specimens of frame tablets, lately published by Messrs. Vizetelly, Branston, and Co., for mounting drawings, coloured lithographs, &c. The objects aimed at, and, in our opinion, attained, in their production are, -to give them the effect of projection, without the surface being actually raised, and that they should so blend with the drawing as to seem to form a part of it; so that, compared with what has been usually applied to the same purpose, these tablets possess superior effect, with the advantages of lying flat in the portfolio or album, and of not being so liable to soil. They are also considerably cheaper; in many cases not more than half the price. We understand that, in various patterns, tints, and sizes, there are above four hundred different kinds.

RIGGRAPHY.

DEATHS OF MR. CRABBE AND OF JOE MUNDEN.

On Friday the 3d, and Monday last, we have lost, each at an advanced age (Mr. Crabbe 73, and Munden 74), two men distinguishedcertainly longo intervallo - but still highly distinguished in their several lines; the one in the poetical literature of England, and the other in the theatrical art. Of Crabbe, as a poet, it is unnecessary for us to speak: his vivid pictures of human nature, under almost every form to be witnessed in the ordinary scenes of life, are as inimitable as they were original; his works are a portion of the standard and everlasting monuments upraised in the English language, and so long as that lasts they cannot perish.*
And poor Munden, one of the most perfect artists that ever adorned the mimic stage - he, with all his quaintness and drollery (and pa-thos too), has made his final exis. We shall not look upon his like again.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.



THE GARRICK CLUB PAPERS.

Under the above Sign and Title, it is our purpose (as already stated) to devote a series of papers to dramatic illustrations, not merely confined to the business and productions of the hour, but taking a wider range, for the interest of the theatrical world. In order to promote this design, with the approbation of the committee, and at the desire of many members, of the Garrick Club, a letter-box will be placed in

• We subjoin a list of his works: — The Library, a possa, 4to. 1781; The Village, a poem, 4to. 1783; The Skull, a poem, 4to. 1783; The Newspeper, a poem, 4to. 1785; Sermon on the Death of the Duke of Rutland (to whom the author was chaplain), 4to. 1798; Poems, 8vo. 1807—7th edition, 1812; The Borough, a poem, foolscap 8vo. 1810—4th edition, 1812; Tales in Verse, 8vo. 1812.

the library of that society, for the reception of all communications; if relating facts, to be authenticated by real signatures; if merely sportive, or humorous, with or without that guarantee. Whatever relates to managers, actors, audiences, and the public, will be fairly considered by a sub-committee, to whose charge the box will be consigned; and nothing which can tend to correct error, or to do good, will be neglected. We have only, as labourers in a common cause, willingly offered the Literary Gazette as their organ; and shall begin with what we deem to be a very fine composition.

CHORUS FROM THE SEVEN BEFORE THEBES OF ESCHYLUS.

[The two brothers Eteocies and Polynices are supposed to be just gone out to fight.]

Strophe 1.

Strophe 1.

Thou evil prophetes: dread power! Goddess or flend, whate'er you be-For of the gods is none like thee—I see thee come in thine own hour, To consummate a funeral dower; Unnatural strife, unnatural ire, The curses of a frantic sire.

Antistrophs 1.

The sword that made two brothers foes,
And keen the edge in either hand,
Was forged in Seythia's iron strand.
What patrimony had they?—woes;
What heritage their days to close?
What deatiny? the fate of slaves;
What kingdom? space but for their graves.

Strophe 2. When brother falls by brother slain,
And earth, polluted, drinks the tide,
The crimson stream of fratricide,
What power shall purify again?
What explation cleanse the stain?
New crimes on old, and wee on woe,
Is all the end their house shall know.

Antistrophe 2.

But why this thrice-told warning tell?
Th' oracular voice is heard at last,
The generations foo are past:
That speed which tracks the steps of ill
Pursues the race of Laius still,
Who, passion-billoded, would not see
His own, the city's destiny.

Strophe 3.

To better counsels conscience-mute,
He wedded misery, grim bride,
And propagated particide.
The seed might well produce the fruit;
The stem must have a bloody root:
Madness and blindness both had he
To plough such soil, and graft such tree.

An issued and an area such tree
Antistrophe 3.

Ills swell like seas, as fast—and now
As one subsides, another raves,
And still a third with mightier waves,
To whelm the vessel, strikes the prow.
And shall our towers withstand the blow?
Our walls are weak, their circuit wide,
The foe is strong, and fierce the tide.

Strophs 4.

Curses sink not into the grave!
The deadly feud 'twixt son and son
Must end but there. The strife's begun,
The billows rise, the tempests rave!
Blind man, would you your weak bark save,
Go, lighten her of half her hoard,
And throw the cargo o'er the beard!

Antistrophe 4.

Then boast not of your richest freight,
Or think of (Edipus the while,
So mighty once, so proud and great,
That gods grow envious of his state;
And Thebes, who beaked in plenty's smile,
Hailed, from the Sphinx's bondage free,
In him almost a deity.

Strophe 5.
But saddest change was his, to find
That all things were as prophesided
A murdered aire, a mother-bride.
A maddening fremsy seized his mindTo end his crimes came suicide;
But first a deed of night was done,
Of night befitting such a son!

Antistrophe 5.

The curse remains: the hour is come, invoked in bitterness of hate,
That imprecated hour! and fate,
The sword, and vengeance, seal their doom;
Their thirst of sway but blood can sate.
Then haste thou murderer of a sire!
Fury! arise, and glut your ire!

(Te

to publish a selection from these papers in it is pleasant enough to see our contemporaries (probably) annual volumes. Our next com- (the New Monthly, for example, amongst munication touches on a matter of great present interest.

Islington, Feb. 4, 1832.

Sir,-In the Literary Gazette, No. 684. February 27, 1830, was an excellent article on the motion made by the Hon. G. Lamb, in the are rather short this week). House of Commons, for securing their copyright to dramatic authors. The bill, it seems, fell to the ground, not from any opposition to its principle, but from its provisions being illdigested. It is understood that the subject is now in the hands of Lord Viscount Mahon. As the claims of the minor theatres must compel a discussion of the present state of the drama in the house, is not this the golden opportunity for uniting the complaints of authors as well as actors, which if now lost, the former, I fear, from the pressure of public affairs, will have little chance of being attended to? If the well-informed writer of the article alluded to, would state, in a communication to the Literary Gazette, what the legal provisions of the French system are, which secure to authors their right against the chicanery of managers, both in Paris and in the provinces. it would probably much benefit the cause; and if he would add what is the pratique of the French stage regarding the portion of the receipts paid to authors from the different theatres in Paris, as well as what fixed sums are usually given by the provincial theatres for each representation of a new piece, he would much oblige an old subscriber. L. K.

Upon this letter we have to observe, that the article on dramatic copyright to which L. K. refers, in No. 684 of the Literary Gazette, contains nearly all the information to be gleaned from the Code Dramatique, published in Paris, that could be of any service to the cause of theatricals in this country. "The legal provisions of the French system, which secure to authors their right against the chicanery of managers," are incompatible with the laws of England. In France, the nightly receipts of each theatre are inspected by the agents of government, who deduct proportionate sums for the relief of the poor; and, strange as it may appear, for the support of the Academy of Music (the grand French opera). It is, therefore, impossible for the manager, without great risk, to deceive the author, or his agents. respecting the profits of his play; but such an inquisition here could not be permitted. The objections to the bill brought forward by the Hon. G. Lamb were, its giving the power of summary conviction to magistrates; and the startling fact, that the counterfeiting the written permission of an author to act his play would be forgery, and must be punished as such. It is now proposed to give an author redress by bringing his action against the offending manager. "Sue a beggar, and catch "The proverb is somewhat musty." "Redress," quoth'a! The extra costs of his own attorney would swallow up all he could possibly hope to recover from a country theatre, if he succeeded in getting a verdict; and should he fail through some quirk or quibble of the law? No, no; unless a manager is liable to be fined a round sum upon a common information, for breaking an act of Parliament, by the nearest justice of peace, he will continue to plunder the unfortunate dramatist, and leave him to his remedy-" the glorious uncertainty,"—which, in our opinion, is worse than the disease. The Literary Gazette was the first journal that called the attenone of the great causes of the decline of dramatic literature !

Facetiæ: picked up in the Club (of which we

I will never marry a woman who can't carve, said M Why? Because she would not be a help meat for me.

Conundrum. - What part of the human face, in cold weather, is like an article of a lady's dress which is agreeable at the same time? Give it up? Chin-chilly!

A Sleepy Hat.—"Why, Bob, what a sleepy hat you've got!" "Sleepy hat! What do you mean by that?" "Why, it must be sleepy; it is so long since it had a nap!"

Where is my hat? Sir Simon cried; My head is hald—the folks deride. Oh, sir! your beaver here was thrown; But for your head—alas, 'tis gone!

Ned's told early rising 's the thing for his health, And the way to get wisdom, good looks, and great wealth. So, in perfect accordance, he's up very soon, And rises quite early—on each afternoon!

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

On Saturday last the lovers of combinations of sweet sounds, and the gossippers of soft words, who usually frequent the King's Theatre, were gratified by the opening of that magnificent establishment for the season. Considerable interest had been excited by the somewhat novel feature under which Mr. Monk Mason had assumed the direction; there seemed something of a higher order in the motive than a mere pecuniary speculation; and the naïveté with which, in his printed statement, he exposed the deficiencies of the opera system, and the earnestness evinced for their ation. remedy, announced at least the attempt at a better order of things. Nor can the opening be said, in justice, to have thrown any discredit on the new director's pretensions; his activity and taste are every where visible; the interior of the theatre has been freshly decorated; a new company got together; the orchestra remodelled; the scanty wardrobe replenished; and the dingy scenery repainted. Of the embellishments on the audience part of the house, we think it would be an improvement if a portion of the heavy dark drapings over the stocked the Adelphi. boxes were removed, as, in union with the crude green of the panelling, they form but a very disadvantageous frame-work for the exhibition of tableaux vivans. The chandelier is splendid; the ornament over the proscenium well placed, and in good harmony with the royallycoloured drop-scene which falls beneath. of the new scenes (as we have stated) reflect the highest credit on the artist, both for composition and execution. The one in the opera representing a bridge over the Tiber, and a view of ancient Rome with its Capitol and thousand edifices, is a most beautiful and classical conception; nor is the view of the Mole of Naples in the ballet less creditable to the painter. Of the company at this early period it is almost invidious to speak, as the impossibility of attracting any of the first-rate artists from the continent during the carnival has always caused the opera season in this country to commence with languor. The opera selected for the occasion was L'Esule di Roma of Donnizetti, which it will be quite sufficient to characterise as of a pleasing nature, but not containing any striking passages; with the exception, perhaps, mo (in the French papers) state, that this

We ought perhaps to say that it is projected | tion of the public to this scandalous abuse; and | of the "Si scenda alla tomba," at the commencement, and the "Ogni tormento" at the end of the second act. Both these elicited a others), now, at the eleventh hour, discovering unanimous encore: the first was admirably given by Signor Winter, whose powerfully harmonious voice and energetic acting made so lively an impression as to establish him pretty far on the road of public favour. The "Ogni tormento," by Madame de Meric, is the most charming morceau of the opera: it was sung with such inexpressible grace and effect, as to create regret that this lady had not been brought before the public in some other character, which would have afforded greater scope for the display of those powers of which she is so delightfully the mistress. The overture to the opera is the composition of Mr. Monk Mason, and was received with considerable applause. We must not allow it to escape notice, how great an improvement is perceptible in the choruses, &cc.; and that the band, led by Spagnoletti, is so perfect in its organisation as to leave nothing to be wished for.

The ballet, entitled Une Heure à Naples, is a slight trifle, being merely a vehicle for some admirable dancing, in which Albert and Madame Le Comte particularly distinguished themselves.

The costumes in the opera and ballet have not escaped the vigilance of the director, and those exhibited were classical and correct.

To Mr. Monk Mason we wish every success, and a plentiful quantity of that buoyancy of Irish heart under difficulty, which is most likely to lead to it; and we trust that an enlightened aristocracy, for whom this amusement has been chiefly formed (by the way, we missed some well-known ornaments of that order, on the first two nights), will warmly second with their countenance and support the spirited endeavours of their countryman to elevate the English opera in the scale of musical consider-

ADELPHI.

On Thursday, another novelty, entitled Chalk Farm, or Petticoats and Pistols, was produced at this theatre, and was ably supported by the talents of Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Reeve, Buckstone, et cetera. There is a great deal of common-life humour in this piece, which, with such compression as is usually made after a first representation, bids fair to add to the amusing variety with which its spirited managers have

SURREY THEATRE.

A DRAMA, founded on Mr. Bulwer's popular work, Eugene Aram, has been produced with great success at this theatre. The Surrey, we observe with much satisfaction, is generously opened on Tuesday next for the benefit of the Printers' Pension Society - a society which well merits the support of the literary world.

VARIETIES.

More posthumous Vitality. - We recently quoted from a contemporary an account of an artist being afflicted with insanity after his decease; and it would seem, from the Times of Thursday, that this is not a solitary instance of posthumous action. In the detail of the fate of the Nottingham rioters, it is stated that they, "as dying men, returned their grateful thanks to Mr. Payne for the indefatigable attention he had bestowed upon their cases, both before and since their execution."

The Volcanic Island .- Letters from Paler-



island, which we have so frequently noticed, 1822 the population has increased 14,581, has finally sunk, and that its site is marked by a column of boiling water rising from the

The Lady Chapel. - At St. Mary Overies. the friends of the arts and sciences in the parish of St. Saviour, on Thursday rallied their forces against the miserable, mercenary spirit which would have destroyed this fine relic of antiquity. On a poll, their numbers were in so great a majority, that there is no reason to fear it can be overcome, though the voting would continue another day.

Ancient Coins. - A few days since, as some labourers on the estate of Mrs. Sheppard, of Campsey Ash, were felling an old pollard oak, they discovered two parcels of ancient coins, enclosed in thin lead cases; one of them was quite embedded in the solid part of the root. They are chiefly pennies, of Edward the Confessor and Harold the Second, and amounted altogether to nearly 600 pieces. What appears most singular is, that many of them are divided into halves and quarters, which evidently shew that at that remote period these divided parts were circulated as halfpence and farthings. Bury Herald.

Earthquake in Italy. - About half-past two o'clock, P. M., on the 13th, the shock of an earthquake was experienced in Italy. It was slightly felt in Rome, and committed considerable damage in parts of the country.

Wolfs the Missionary .- It is stated in the newspapers that this far-travelled individual has set out for Timbuctoo, leaving his lady at A lexandria

Suicides at Paris. - In a recent number of the Annales d'Hygiène there is a memoir on the suicides committed by persons in the several stages of life, in which the author, who has examined about 9000 judicial accounts of suicides in Paris from 1796 to 1830, thinks himself warranted in assuming -1. That philosophical, or premeditated suicide takes place during the night, and a little before day-break. 2. That accidental, or unpremeditated suicide take place during the day, because it is then that the occasional causes arise, such as quarrels, bad news, losses at play, intemperance, &c. &c. At every age man chooses particular modes of committing suicide. In youth he has recourse to hanging, which he soon abandons for firearms: in proportion as his vigour declines, he returns to his first mode; and it is most commonly by hanging that the old man perishes who puts an end to his existence. These considerations are extremely curious with respect to medical jurisprudence. The following table shews the mode of suicide the most common at different ages.

e ages		
Age.	Pistol.	Hanging
rom 10 to 20 · · · · ·	61	68
20 to 30 ·····		
30 to 40 ·····		
40 to 50 · · · · ·		
50 to 60 ·····		
60 to 70 · · · · ·	198	935
70 to 80 · · · · ·	75	108
80 to 90		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1000	1000

The author, it seems, has taken no account of self-destruction by poison, drowning, or other modes.

Roman Statistics .- A general view of the population of Rome, from Easter 1822 to Easter 1831, has just been published, from which we deduce the following particulars. In the course of last year the population had increased by 3,381. The whole population is now 150,666, exclusive of foreigners and Jews, of which there may be about 5000. Since glas, D.D. Bishop of Salisbury.

which is the more remarkable, as, from 1822 till now, the number of deaths exceeds that of baptisms by 2,705. But as the increase in the population has been gradual, and is probably correct, there must be errors in the lists of liths and deaths. In 1826, 1828, and 1829, there were more baptisms than burials: 1822 was the most fatal, the excess of deaths being 1948. In the years 1830-31, the number of baptisms is stated as 4,725, that of deaths baptisms is stated as 4,725, that of deaths 5,102; being an excess of 377. The decrease in the number of marriages, for some years past, is very remarkable. In 1824 there were 1396 marriages, in 1831 only 964, though the population is above 12,000 more than in 1824. The number of ecclesiastics, monks, nuns, &c. is now 5354; in 1822 it was 4714. These are the general results, as drawn from the tables; but on examining the details there are evidently several mistakes, or at least things which require explanation; for on summing up the baptisms and deaths, as stated in each of the ten years, we find a total excess of 2635 deaths, and yet the population is said to have increased 14,581!

March of Orthography .- The following is taken verbatim from the original:-" John parker of whatley have had missfortune fell from his Donkey Broke his fiddel he begs of eny Good Cristaine to give him some small Trifel to get it mended been poor Cripel he have been done his one parish for Donkeys so meny the Cante give him all ways your Humbel pethoner John parker Friende 1s 6d

Oxford Herald.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. VI. Feb. 11, 1832.]

A Story of Naval Life, entitled the Adventures of a Younger Son, is said to be the work of one of Lord Byron's intimate friends, whose adventures have been of a remarkable nature.

a remarkable nature.

A new novel, from the pen of Mr. Horace Smith, called Romance of the Early Ages, is in the press.

A new monthly periodical is announced, under the name of the British Magazine, and Monthly Register of Religious and Ecclesiastical Information, the State of the

Religious and Ecclesiastical Information, the State of the Poor, Progress of Education, &c. It is to be edited by the Rev. Jas. Hugh Rose, B.D.

Another new monthly is about to start, having in view objects particularly valuable to British science. It is to be called the Nautical Magazine, and to contain a Register of Maritime Discoveries in all parts of the world, with Revlews of interesting Voyages and Works relating to Hydrography. The Prospectus strikes us as being extremely well conceived, and to promise a publication of much utility. We are informed that several gentlemen of distinguished scientific attainments are connected with the Nautical Magazine. the Nautical Magazine.

It is proposed to publish a number of Captain G. F. Lyons' Mexican Drawings, descriptive of the Scenery and People about the Mines of Bolaños and Real del Monto.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c., on the State of the Currency; by Henry Lambert, Esq., M.P.

Kidd's Guide to the Surrey Zoological Gardens, with illustrative Engravings by G. W. Bonner—and the Stran-ger's complete Pocket Directory to the Amusements of the Metropolis, with Wood-engravings by the Same.

The Second Volume of Cruikshank's Comic Album with some Engravings illustrative of the "Unknow

A History of the Church of England, by the Rev T. Vowler Short, B.D.

Conjectures concerning the Identity of the Patriarch Job, his Family, the Time in which he lived, and the Locality of the Land of Uz; by the Rev. Samuel Ly.

Reflections on the Metaphysical Principles of the Infinitesimal Analysis, by M. Carnot; translated by the Rev. W. R. Browell, M.A.

Rev. W. R. Browell, M.A.

The University Press of Oxford is engaged on the following works:—Plotini Opera, ex recensione Frid. Creuzeri—Suidæ Lexicon, ex recensione T. Gaisford, L.G. P. R.—Index Gracitatis Platonicæ, opera T. Mitchell, A.M.—The Works of Archbishop Cranmer—A new edition of Bishop Burnet's History of his own Time—The Works of Francis Bragge, B.D.—Origines Hebræa; or, the Antiquities of the Hebrew Republic; by Thomas Lewis, M.A.—The Criterion; or, Miracles examined; by John Douzlas, D.D. Bishop of Salisbruy.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

January.	Thermometer.			Barometer.			
Thursday . 26	From	25.	to	42.	29.80	to	29:77
Friday · · · · 27	<u> </u>	25.	_	36.	29.82	_	29.97
Saturday 28		22.		35.	30.06	_	30.15
Sunday 29		32.	_	48.	30.11	_	30.58
Monday · · 30	! —	32.	_	45.	30.23		30.13
Tuesday . 31	—	35.	-	43.	29-98	_	29.81
February.							
Wednesday 1	-	32.	_	45.	29.49	_	29-25

Wind variable, S.W. prevailing.

Except the 26th and 28th, generally cloudy: on the morning of the 37th, from eight till ten, snow fell, for the first time this season, nearly covering the ground; yet, from the moisture caused by a little rain during the previous night, it entirely disappeared before three P.M. Rain fallen '375 of an inch.

Rain lanen 3/3 of an incin								
February.		Thermometer.		Barometer.				
Thursday		From	34.	to	47.			29-18
Friday · · · ·			26.	_	43.			29.70
Saturday · ·			37.	_	53.			29.86
Sunday								29-95
Monday			35.	_	52.		-	29-6 0
Tuesday			32.	_	45.			30.06
Wednesday	Ř		22.	_	48.	30-24	_	30.56

Wind variable, S.W. prevailing. Except the 2d, 5th, and 6th, generally clear; rain at times on the 2d, 4th, and 6th.

times on the 2d, 4th, and our.
Rain fallen, 1 of an inch.
43 The Annual Summary for the past year is ready, and will appear as soon as we are favoured with the usual accounts from other parts of the country.

Edmonton.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Edmonton. CHARLES Latitude 51° 37′ 32″ N. Longitude 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

Extracts from a Meteorological Register kept at High Wycombe, Bucks, by a Member of the London Meteoro-logical Society. December 1831.

Thermometer—Highest·····	52.50°8th,
Lowest · · · · ·	22.50 25th.
Mean	38-90322
Barometer-Highest	30·19····27th.
Lowest ·····	
Mean	29-46483

Number of days of rain, 18.

Quantity of rain in inches and decimals, 3-4625.
Winds.—0 East.—4 West.—1 North.—3 South.—3 Northeast.—9 South-east.—7 South-west.—4 North-west.
General Observations.—Considerably more rain fell than in the corresponding month of the last two years; the month was also warmer, the extremes being higher, and the mean upwards of eight and a half degrees above the mean of December 1829, and six degrees higher than that of the same month last year. The maximum and minimum of the barometer nearly the same as last year: but the mean was forty-three hundredths of an inch higher, although not above the average of the month. From the 20th to the 30th the weather was particularly dull and heavy, with thick mist or fog.

The evaporation, .0625 of an inch.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CROERESPONDENTS.

CROLERA.—We have perused, with great attention, Mr. Ainsworth's Observations on Pestilential Cholera (8vo. pp. 172. Ebers), of which we have no hesitation in saying, that it presents us with a very complete body of actual observation made on numerous patients at Sunderland; and is also most deserving of perusal from its acculate description of the disease and its symptoms, of the various theories concerning it, and of the best means of cure to be applied at its various stages. Having also obtained some of the most striking publications of Germany and important manuscripts, on the same subject, we shall carefully digest the whole, extract the latest intelligence of able men, and, in the course of the next three or four Numbers, lay (we trust) a very interesting series of papers before our readers.

Mr. James's Biographies of great Military Commanders.

before our readers.

Mit. James's Biographies of great Military Commanders reached us too late for more than this passing notice, till next Saturday. We greatly like what a hurried glance has enabled us to see of the work.

A paper of Unrehearsed Stage Effects is also of necessity among the postponements; and we have to apologise for the omission of Advertisements. Our rule is—first come, first served.

first served.

Thoughts on the Death of a Bird are declined. We must say the same to Selim; and to ψ_2 though we would give a word of encouragement to the latter, as a young poet.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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in conclusion, they invite notice to the following list of subjects, which they intend to comprehend in their Miscellaneous Department.

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No. 787.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

[Ar the awful crisis which has approached this country, long blessed with exemption from war, and famine, and pestilence, it is the duty of every organ of public intelligence to devote its utmost efforts to elucidate the most momentous subject which could demand investigation; to collect and disseminate all the information in its power; conect and disseminate an the internation in its power; not to contemn even theories and opinions, since, out of the vague guess and apparently unfounded surmise, it is yet possible that the light of truth and the discovery of a curavague guess and apparently uncounced surmise, it is yet possible that the light of truth and the discovery of a curative system may spring; and, in fine, to learn and publish whatever can inform the national mind, or, perchance, suggest a hint which may contribute to the national welfare and safety. We shall not pretend to decide (indeed we think it would be better were wiser and more instructed professional men to argue less dogmatically on these topics) whether the disease is contagious or non-contagious, epidemic, dependant for its causes on atmosphere, or earth, or electricity, or other natural phenomena; it shall suffice for us to deal as much as may be with facts and personal observation, and from actual circumstances, still proper them from learned hynotheses (though not neaffeces). personal observation, and from actual circumstances, still more than from learned hypotheses (though not negligent of the latter), to deduce such results as must tend to impede and mitigate the fearful scourge which has come amongst us; and, above all, to give such advice as will improve the condition of the suffering poor, and lead, beyond their temporary succour, to a more permanent system of Christian charity than has heretofore prevailed. We are not grumblers nor levellers, scoffers at the high, nor abusers of the wealthy; but if we have a sense of satisfaction at the alarm so naturally occasioned, it is that it will, generally, teach the comfortable and the rich something more of sympathy for the distresses of the lower nor abusers of the wealthy; but if we have a sense of satisfaction at the alarm so naturally occasioned, it is that it will, generally, teach the comfortable and the rich something more of sympathy for the distresses of the lower orders. A fellow-feeling of terror will make many kind among the gay luxurious proud, who, lapt in their own enjoyments, have thought but too little of the half-clothed and ill-feel multitudes of their fellow-creatures—of the cold and houseless children of want. And may we not hope that the spirit of philanthropy will extend yet farther? During a thunder-storm a salutary awe creeps over the hard-hearted, and abakes the guilty oppressor, which vanishes too quickly as the calm returns: but with this deadly adversary threatening at their doors, and their precarious lives hanging on a few hours' warning, we will trust that the hand of rigour will, in many a case, be stayed, and the claims of humanity speak in a voice less likely to be drowned by sordid selfishness. Should this be so, even plague will be a blessing compared with the starving paupers, the widows and orphans cast into the streets for a modicum of reut, the industrious artisans pillaged by the low harpies of the law, and immured for trifling debts with felons in our crowded gaols—the wide-spread desolation and misery inflicted by the evil passions of manupon man. Let us not be supposed to underrate or undervalue the benevolence which so honourably distinguish our country; but we cannot shut our eyes to the broad conclusion, that in no civilized community which exists, or ever existed, has so much wretchedness among the numerical mass of the population prevailed as in Britain. The monstrously unequal division of property, the harsh administration of harsh laws, the almost universal boost of sordidness as a principle, and practice of it as a rule of conduct, and a consequent change of manners which has separated our various classes into distinct, sy, and hostile castes, are among the obvious causes which have led to this unhappy may the lesson be profitable!]

Observations on the Pestilential Cholera (Asphyxia Pestilenta), as it appeared at Sunderland in the months of November and December 1831; and on the Measures taken for its Prevention and Cure. By W. Ainsworth, Esq., M.R.C.S. 8vo. pp. 172. London, 1832. Ebers and Co.

HAVING offered the foregoing reflections to our readers, we now turn to a publication

We have not entered into the idle discussions which have arisen respecting the name of the malady; it is enough to know that a positions has, within a few weeks,

which, as we intimated in our notice to correspondents last week, we consider to bear on the interesting question it discusses with uncommon ability and talent. Mr. Ainsworth is known to all who do us the honour to peruse our labours, as the writer of those letters from Sunderland which have appeared in several recent Literary Gazettes. Energetic in the pursuit of information, and well prepared by previous education and study to make the best use of what he obtained, he established for himself a very high character among the medical men whom a like desire had assembled together where this terrible disease first broke out upon our shores.* Of his experience he has here laid the results before the public; and we will only say for ourselves, that a more clear, satisfactory, and valuable statement, has not yet been submitted to our judgment. It tells us what the disease is, according to its symptoms and appearances; and it tells us how to avert, to meet, to treat, and (as far as has been ascertained) to cure it. It describes the cases which came under the author's own observation; it touches upon several of the theories to which they gave rise: and it furnishes all the intelligence for our guidance, suggested by acute remark and sound discretion, unbiassed by partial views, whether mercantile or medical.

"The history of cholera (it is said), or Asphyxia pestilenta, is that of a disease which, whether springing from the addition of new characters to a malady which has long afflicted a certain portion of the human race, or arising from new modifications established in the chemical relations of man and matter, presenting a malady sui generis, with new symptoms and new laws of propagation, has nevertheless originated under the observation of the present generation - spread rapidly over the populous country where it first made its appearancetraversed the ocean to distant countries, to the east and to the west-crossed the arid deserts of central Asia-penetrated the rocky barrier which separates that continent from Europeand reached its furthermost isles, without leaving in this progress a single breach which required filling up, to mark that its dissemination was not progressive and defined. This propagation was independent of laws which belong to astronomical science; for it followed neither the same isothermal, isotheric, or isochemenic lines; it followed no magnetic curve of similar variation or intensity; nor has there,

visited many parts of the country, and swept off in an agony of a few hours about fifteen hundred human beings. Whatever it may be called, it is from this disease we would preserve the land. Again, since writing this introductory notice, we have seen a meeting advertised this very day, at Exeter Hall, for the promotion of a plan which has always had our most cordial support, vis. to extend the cottage and allotment of land system among the poorer classes. Lord Morpeth is to preside, and will no doubt have the aid of Mr. Montagu Burgoyne and other indefatigable friends of this excellent design.—Ed.

We are happy to find that Mr. A. has consequently been nominated one of the Surgeons to the district of St. George's, Hanover Square; in which four Dispensaries

George's, Hanover Square; in which four Dispensaries are to be established for the reception of patients labouring under diarrhoes, and a cholera hospital is preparing in Mount Street.

during its prevalence, been any eccentricities in the motions of the heavenly bodies. It was equally independent of laws which regulate the constitution and phenomena of the atmosphere; for it travelled in all seasons, and was accompanied by no change in the chemical nature of the air: it spread with, or in opposition to, the winds, and existed during the prevalence of winds from all quarters. The human constitution is rendered more suscentible by, but the pestilence has shewn itself independent of, all atmospherical influences, whether of humidity or of rarefaction. It extended its baneful influence from marshes to deserts. and from ill-ventilated towns to the hut on the mountain. Its propagation has always been independent of terrestrial influence, for it existed when the gaseous exhalations could not have been the same; on cultivated and uncultivated lands, on every variety of soil, of vegetable covering and of geognostic formation, on pasture and on forest, on sand and on rock, in cities and on the sea. But in this remarkable progress of the pestilence, from the Delta of the Ganges to the remote districts of China, the islands of Australasia, and the civilised and prosperous countries of the West, it has observed one universal law-that of following the great roads of the communication of mankind. It did not suddenly and unaccountably make its appearance at Jessore, at Timor, at Pesth, and at Sunderland : but when there was sea there was communication, and when there was land it marked its progress so distinctly, that the line of its course has been traced upon a map, as if the personification of a pestilence had been travelling over the different countries of Europe and Asia, leaving the mark of his finger behind him. It is quite another consideration, whether atmospherical vicissitudes, or disadvantages of geographical or local position, exercise any influence upon the spreading of the malady after it has once established itself in a place.

Mr. Ainsworth follows the disease to Sunderland, and reprobates the mercenary motives which caused so much mystification and misrepresentation respecting it at that place. And here we take the opportunity to observe, now that a similar state of things affects our great metropolis, that no considerations what-soever should be allowed to prevail over the infinitely important interests of humanity. We are not alarmists, but surely there is danger enough to demand the institution of every needful precaution. The population of a vast empire is concerned, and shall private speculations interfere to cause that population to be neglected; the lives of millions to be hazarded for a bale of cotton or a cask of molasses? But let wisdom, at the same time, direct these precautions: in our opinion, the alarm excited has been beyond the occasion. As yet (Thursday afternoon) we have heard there have been but four cases in Limehouse, where cholera was reported to have first shewn itself. The spot where it broke out consists of an alley leading into two courts; many of the

houses are mere wood erections, and in poverty, filth, and wretchedness: the whole bears a striking resemblance to those places where the disease raged most severely in Sunderland. So late as Tuesday, when the fourth case occurred, there bad, we believe, been, beside our informant, only one medical man sent down from London to inspect the real nature of these cases; and it seems that a difference of opinion exists, sufficient, at least, to allay the terror which legislative enactments have tended to increase. We now revert to the character and symptoms of the disease as laid down by our author.

"Types of the Periods and different Stages of the Asphyxia pestilenta.

Prostration: sometimes Terminationin preliminary diarrhosa.

Evacuations: cold surface: loss of colour.

Febrile action. Termination in a short 1st Period. Oppression. Epigastric pains; evacuations; cramps. Secretions absent; Terminating 2d Period. Collapse. breath cold; sensation dull; eyes upturned.
Animal heat, the pulse
and voice deficient. and voice Mild. Terminating in a short conva Terminating in a protracted convalescence, in local congestive inflammations, or in death. 8d Period. **Pebrile Action** The grades which result from these forms of

the disease are five in number:

1. Prostration and evacuation, terminating in death.
2. The same, succeeded by a mild febrile action, inducing a rapid recovery.
3. The stage of collapse, always terminating in death.
4. A mild febrile action, terminating avocurably.
5. A severe febrile action, terminating avocurably.

We thus find, that in the early period of the disease the symptoms are few, and the results more decided; and in its more advanced stage the symptoms are more numerous, and the terminations more varied."

With regard to the mode of propagation, the definitions, &c. formerly put in the Literary Gasette are embodied in this work, and need not be repeated. The author discusses the probability of its epidemical character from three modes of origin.

"If an epidemic," he says, "it may have originated in three different ways, - let, by importation; 2dly, by the place where it made its appearance being situated in the sphere of the malignant action; and 3dly, from a sporadic origin, that is to say, it may have started up spontaneously, being connected with certain unknown terrestrial, atmospheric, or planetary influences, or with chemical changes in the relations of organic and inorganic bodies, which are detrimental to animal life."

To his admirable discussion of probabilities we can only refer, as it is too long for our page; neither can we go into the details of cases which came under his own eye. We come to certain facts.

"There are two other modes by which the disease appears to be propagated; the first by clothes, wearing apparel, &c.; and the other, a novel feature in the history of disease, by emanations from the dead. Few cases of communication by objects of dress came under my notice; but they were so striking, that they at once brought conviction of the fact to my mind. The mother of Mr. Embleton, one of the surgeons of Sunderland, whose practice lay most among the patients afflicted by the pestilential died resided in Gateshead-fell, a lofty and airy disease, took the disease and died. The wash-situation, and she insisted upon having her son's erwoman of the family was Louise Woodhall, a body brought home to the fell, in order that it

woman of forty-two years of age, who lived in | might lie in her house for the usual period prethe upper part of the town, in an airy situation. Mr. Embleton's clothes were sent to the washerwoman's; and there being much on hand at the moment, they were thrown beneath the bed occupied by herself, her husband, and a young child. The child was first attacked by the disease, and fell a victim to it. Mrs. Woodhall was taken ill on the 19th of December, and died after an illness of thirteen hours. George Woodhall was taken ill during the removal of his wife's body, though he had complained of no previous indisposition, and died after twenty-four hours' illness. The disease, it was currently believed, was taken to the poorhouse by a large easy chair, which had been provided and was used to carry patients from their homes to the hospital, and which in the evening was taken to the poorhouse. Mr. Kennedy, whose important labours on this malignant disease are so well known and so deservedly appreciated, relates a case in which the disease was first taken to Gateshead by a woman of the name of Hindmarsh, who had visited the Sandgate, the district of Newcastle where the disease prevailed most at that time, and was herself taken ill, and died the next day. Her husband left the house where she died, and was admitted, after being purified, into another lodging. His box, however, was neglected to be purified, and was placed by the side of the bed in which himself and some other inmates of the house slept. The consequences were the dissemination of the disease in the house, of which several persons were the victims. One young man went to South Shields, after being infected by the disease, and died shortly after his arrival there. The communicability of the disorder from connexion with the dead is also supported by some very satisfactory proofs, but does not admit of our placing the confidence we do in the other general infectious characters of the disease, from the liability those who come into the vicinity of the dead are also in of coming in contact with the morbid effluvia of garments or other objects. It became latterly an opinion so generally received in Sunderland, that the greatest pre-cautions were enforced. Bodies were not allowed to be kept more than twelve hours; and a separate piece of ground was allotted for their reception. The funeral service was not read in the church, and the coffins were not allowed to be carried shoulder high. In Sunderland, three different under-bearers of three different diseased bodies fell victims in succession to the disease, within twelve hours after the bodies were buried; and on the 8th December, Mr. J. Browell, the master undertaker for the parish burials, fell a victim to the disease. When the first case of the malady occurred at Penshaw, the joiner of the village was employed to make the coffin, and assisted in nailing up the corpse, and he fell a victim to the disease. William Thomson, it is averred, had no communication with persons labouring under the disease, but the day before his illness had been watching the inhumation of the dead-always a source of mournful interest in a town ravaged by a pestilence. Mr. Kennedy also relates the following case of communication after death: Some time ago a woman died of cholera, in a place called Washington, about six or seven miles from Sunderland. Two men, who attended the funeral of this woman, were soon afterwards seized; one died, and the other recovered. The mother of the individual who

paratory to interment. The body was accordingly brought home, and with it the clothes of the deceased. From the house which received the body, as from a focus, the disease is said to have spread to the houses in the immediate vicinity. It will be at once perceived, then, that this discussion of positive facts negatives the misrepresentations of those who are blinded by prejudice, and corrects the errors of those who have been misled in their judgment. Statements are made in opposition to the infectious nature of the disease, which are allenced by a single fact, and yet we see them daily repeated. Thus, it is asserted that the malady is only infectious while the same atmosphere which gave the person the disease remains around him. But if a person becomes infected, and travels several miles, carrying infection with him, would it be asserted that he bears the same atmosphere, like a halo, around him? It has been stated, with the same carelessness of facts, that the disease was epidemical. Was there ever a case of Asphyxia pestilenta in a dungeon or a light-house? If an epidemic influence were abroad, the chances of infection would be the same by the bedside or on the town-steeple. But were these the phenomena of the disease? The immunity of the many, which is the great consideration with Mr. Searle, Bell, Lefevre, and other observers, does not disprove the fact, though it throws light upon the characters of the pestilence, just as much as when its fury was developed in Christmas week in Gateshead. Were the causes to be sought for in the air, or in the dissipation of individuals? And is the safety of medical attendants to be explained by denying the infectious nature of the disease, or by ascertaining if they do not, by their habits of thought and regularity of life, oppose a vital energy to the poison of disease, which does not exist in those whom they see the victims of a pestilence around them? The researches of Dr. Antomarchi, and others of that character, tend to throw no light whatever on the disease; nor does it appear to me that the arguments of any man, however great the authority of his name may be, deserve the slightest attention, when he proceeds so unphilosophically to prove a question of the highest importance to science and to humanity."

The following passage is deserving of much attention.

" In this new and malignant pestilence, the functions of the organic or vegetative life are first affected, and it terminates with the sensiferous system, as in instantaneous death; the latter only ceasing in consequence of the total failure of the functions of the ganglionic system. The organic system of nerves is the first affected; the nutritive functions and circulatory system, immediately dependent upon this class of nerves, are attacked by the morbid influence which is thence communicated to the respiratory; and the mental functions remain clear and unaffected to the last. It may truly be said, in contemplating the number and the variety of organs affected in this disease, the severity and intensity of the morbid influence, and the importance of the functions implicated, that it is impossible to conceive a more powerful concurrence of causes, tending to destroy all the vital powers of the constitution, than what is to be observed in extreme cases of this pestilence :- so remarkable in its history, so curious in a physiological point of view, and so eminently fatal to mankind."

We next quote Mr. Ainsworth's view of the best mode of encountering the disorder.

"It may seem that some of the symptoms

hardly morit the importance which I have attached to them. They are, however, only the outward signs of momentous pathological changes; and it is on this account that I have neticed them as symptoms to be treated.

" Plan of Treatment.

Let Period. Oppression.

2d Period. Collapse.

Diarrhosa. Calomel and optum; chalk mixture. Prostration. Bleeding; salt or mustard Evacuations. Bolus of calomel; car-bonates of soda or ammonta. Cold surface. Heat; frictions with hot Cold surface. Heat; frictions with not dry blankets; vapour or hot-air bath. Loss of colour. Warm restoratives. Febrile action. Mild sperients; dis-phoretics.

Epigastric pains. Mustard poultices or liquid epispastics. Evacuations. Warm enemas; turpentine injections.

ramps. Sinapisms; frictions; seds tives.

tives.
Absence of secretions. Aromatic spirits;
volatile essential eds; calomel.
Cold breath. Oxygen; nitrous oxide.
Loss of sensation; heat;
pulse and voice, deficient.

3d Period.

Febrile Action.

Mild. Tepid baths; gentle sperients.

Severe. Local depletion; blistering purgatives and diaphoretics.

The first grade of the disease is treated by hleeding, emetics, and calomel; the second by mild aperients; the third by cold affusions; the fourth by tepid baths and sudorifics : and the fifth by topical blood-lettings, blisters, and purgatives The relations (he continues a little farther on) in which every individual stands with regard to disease, independent of the vicinity of infection, are external and internal; the latter decidedly of the most importance: and a few precepts can be rapidly given. which should be retentively stored up. The external circumstances are, situation, air, temperature, and dress. When an infectious disase visits a house, whoever is not bound by the ties of humanity or relationship to give their care to the afflicted, should remove; and when those are dead or recovered who required their attentions, whenever in their power they should get away to the country for a short time. Could I have succeeded in making some poor people follow my advice on this subject in Sunderland, I could have saved several lives. Medical men should make themselves gradually acquainted with the disease; and if, in the course of their practice, they feel unnerved they should relax for a time. The air should be renewed as often as possible, whatever is the situation of the individual. Free ventilation is as necessary to health as air itself is for the burning of a candle. The tempermure is a matter of importance: high temperatures generate moisture, which, besides that vapour must have a greater capability of retaining and transmitting noxious particles. is generally unwholesome to the human frame. Heat relaxes the solids; and though the body should be kept warm, artificial means of producing that warmth should be as seldom resorted to as possible. Cold to a healthy person is always bracing, and hence the superiority of northern nations. It would be curious to see a vigorous sportsman, who does not resort to drams, attacked by the cholera! Great cold is hurtful, but that probably to a very slight degree, unless extreme, or combined with wet. Dress must always be attended to; a flannel belt should be worn in the day-time round the waist, covering the pit of the sto-mach and part of the belly. It should be abandoned at night-time, on account of the debilitating effects of copious perspiration. It METEOROLOGY, or the science of the phe-rience, that these phenomena, tempesta, winds, will be a great act of charity to furnish flannel nomena of the stmosphere, campot but be per-earthquakes, positionces, proceed almost regu-

for children. The internal relations of man or woman to disease are mental and hodily. We cannot provide against depression of spirits or grief; but I could point out many cases where a cheerful devotion to a dangerous duty-where the exercise of the higher feelings of benevolence and humanity - and where, in another class, the determined energy and activity of thought necessary to combat a malignant pestilence, have, by the influence of the mind on the body, more effectually shielded individuals from morbid influences, than the most cautious preparations to avoid their proximity or annihilate their poisonous action. Bodily and mental exertion are both useful, - they engage the mind, they invigorate the body, and engender health, bringing with them a light heart and gay disposition. Eating, at least the quantity, or mode, or nature, should never be thought about; the very consideration whether such and such a thing will disagree with us, breeds malaise and indigestion. Care should be taken not to load the stomach with crudities; but when should not that care be taken? I am now writing for people supposed to possess some judgment. I had no idea that some persons swallow, like carnivorous animals, pieces of meat two or three inches in length; I would therefore have all servants quietly recommended to chew their food. In reading books on cholera, study the results, but do not peruse the cases from the mere interest which they excite. The enervating influence of the passions -

Quicquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptusmust more especially be avoided. Let those whose energies are blunted by dissipation, be roused, by the arrival of a pestilence, to the sense of ther own prostrate weakness and corrupted degradation. I need not say any thing about drunkenness, as none addicted to that vice have patience to obtain information by the slow process of reading. I am almost ashamed of humanity when I think that this postilence appears as a denunciation against the class of spirit-drinkers, affecting others only from its infectious characters; but to one sober person nearly five intemperate are attacked; and to one death of the former there will be ten of the latter. The quantity of vitality does not appear to bear any relation in individuals to bulk, to strength, or to constitution; that is to say, to the resources against disease. Unpleasant comparisons between persons are not founded in nature: the young infant, exotic child, and sensitive female, are upon a par with themselves, and with the feeble, the studious, or the strong, as long as circumstances are the same: but the chances of their recovery are different."

With this we take our leave of a very able production, which we earnestly recommend to the faculty, to persons in authority, and to the public at large. We now proceed to shew something of the German school of thought upon this engrossing question: the first is a curious investigation of the relations of the disease to electricity and other agents in terrestrial phenomena, with certain astronomical concomitants.

Die grossen und merkwürdigen kosmisch-tellurischen Erseheinungen im Luftkreise unsrer Erde, &c. — The great and remarkable Cosmo-Telleric Phenomena in the Atmosphere of our Earth, considered in reference to the Oriental Cholera. By Dr. Ernest Nolt.

petticoats to poor females, and provide blankets | ticularly important to us at a time when the signs of the heavens assume a more and more threatening aspect. It is, indeed, surprising, that no natural philosopher has yet thought of collecting those scattered facts, and tracing them to their common source. The cholera itself has evidently a meteorological side; but this has not yet been duly considered. Even with respect to its cure, conclusions might be drawn from its meteorological appearance, in as far as the peculiar matter of the contagion could be ascertained. People have suggested the idea of a disease of the whole atmosphere, and of the earth itself, one symptom of which s the cholera; but they have not investigated the subject any further. It would, neverthen less, be highly important to inquire from what quarter the evil comes, and in what it really consists; which of the organs of the earth (if I may use that expression) is affected. On the one hand, it seems as if the matter of the disease issued from the interior of the earth. The new volcano near Sicily, and the extraordinary warmth of the Baltic Sea, evidently indicate revolutions in the interior of the earth. On the other hand, higher astral powers appear to be operating in the upper regions of the air. The unusual redness of the sky after sunset. improperly called zodiacal light, followed so late after the actual setting of the sun, on every one of the six evenings that it was observed by the writer, that it must necessarily have belonged to a very elevated region of the atmosphere. The circumstance, also, that the apparent centre of this red arc did not fall upon the point where the sun had set, but upon a point between the latter and the north pole, seems to indicate an astronomical relation in this phenomenon. If it be true, as the newspapers have asserted, that a new species of insect has been discovered in a piece of meat carried up in an air-balloon; and that, according to other observations, an extraordinary warmth has been ascertained to pervade the upper air; all these things would indicate an excitement of the atmosphere from above. Perhaps, indeed, there may be a double excitement from the atmosphere and from the earth, corresponding and mutually feeding each other, like positive and negative electricity. Will the order of nature, thus deranged, recover itself? or will a catastrophe ensue? Should the latter be the case, it would certainly be but partial; for, were it even to rain fire from heaven. I would protest in the midst of it against the total destruction of the earth, though the clock at Leipzig has struck thirteen (which, according to an old saying, is an infallible sign of the end of the world), and though the devout in Germany have fixed upon the year 1836 as the period of this consummation. In spite, however, of this prediction, the Sibyl of Time will continue to weave at her loom the web of history; and she will not cut the threads till she has finished her work.

Dr. Nolt perfectly coincides in the hypothesis here advanced, that the cholera, as well as the other natural phenomena of late years, proceeds from a derangement of the equilibrium of the electricity of the atmosphere and of the earth. He then lays down the principle, that the electricity in the air is the chief cause of thunderstorms, rain, and tempests; while that in the interior of the earth produces earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, damps, epidemic diseases, &c. He further maintains, that these twofold electrical phenomena alternate periodically with each other; and, lastly, he proves from expe-

west, and that, consequently, the earth has an counteracting force sustained a loss in its mateelectric meridian in that direction. How it happens that such considerable changes take place in the electrical phenomena, the author does not venture definitively to decide; but he thinks that he has good ground for presuming that they are more or less influenced by the appearance of comets. Of the electrical nature of comets no doubt is any longer entertained : it is, therefore, probable, that they operate also on the electricity of the earth, and a variety of observations seem to support this conjecture.

With the great comet of 1811 commenced a series of electrical phenomena, which are not yet finished. At first the comet seemed to have imparted a considerable preponderance to the electricity of the air, till at length the poles shifted, and the electricity of the earth operated a violent and still continuing reaction. Immediately after the appearance of the comet in question followed wet years, with a great deal of thunder, wind, and rain. The same observation was made in the years subsequent to the appearance of the comet of 1769. The extreme of this wet period happened in that season of scarcity, 1816-1817; just at which time, as it is well known, the cholera broke out in India. Violent thunder-storms, and long-continued rains, prevailed alternately till 1823; but so early as 1820 a series of similar phenomena, which attest the reaction of the telluric against the atmospheric powers, commenced with the great earthquake in Zante. Tempests have since been more rare; but earthquakes, those internal tempests which had long been suspended, again resumed the ascendency, and manifested themselves with particularly destructive energy in Murcia, in 1829. The volcanoes, too, again fell to work afresh; and in 1831, a new volcano was formed in the Mediterranean, not far from Sicily. The torrents of rain which had heretofore prevailed, now decreased; and the water, which had previously poured down from the heavens, gushed from the earth in the great inundations of 1824, which, as well as the subsequent floods caused by tempests, were attended with various electrical phenomena, and with a peculiar disposition of the atmosphere. The author has, with great industry, collected all these, and many minor phenomena connected with them, which occurred during the abovementioned years, and among which, besides the great number of single shocks of earthquakes, the dry fogs deserve particular mention. We regret that, from the period at which his work was published, Dr. Nolt was prevented from extending his observations to the very important phenomena of later occurrence, such as the higher temperature of the Baltic, the mortality of the fish, and especially the remarkable evening lights. He merely makes mention of the great aurora borealis of the 7th of January 1831, and thence takes occasion to adduce evidence in favour of the electric nature of the northern lights. That the unusual evening lights of last autumn were of a similar nature cannot be doubted.

" Though we may have convinced ourselves that in the recent great revolutions of nature electricity has acted the principal part, still we should be puzzled to tell from what cause this activity of the electricity is of so long duration; and it would be a problem equally difficult of solution, to ascertain the dormant or suppressed activity of a power opposed to electricity and restraining it, in our solar planetary system, as well as to produce proofs of its impotence to counteract the superior force of electricity. Has been more repelled into the interior of the

larly in a direction from south-east and north-lits material fundamental principle? or has the rial fundamental principle, and is its activity consequently diminished? These are questions the solution of which must rest on very unsafe conjectures and hypotheses. Has the magnetism of the earth-the more than probable counteracting power to electricity-become weaker, or its meridian taken a different direction? and where are we to seek the causes of such a change, in or out of the atmosphere, and in the body of the earth itself? The human mind is too feeble to solve this great riddle of nature in a satisfactory manner: it is only given to us to discover results, not to fathom causes."

The conjectures of the author are chiefly directed to the comets: ... "Assuming that the matter and nature of comets is electric, that those meteors are attracted by the sun, and that they are fed from this their electric source; it is not absolutely impossible that the approach of so mighty a solar electrophorus or condenser -if one may hazard such an hypothesis-might produce, chiefly by means of the matter of its tail, an extraordinary effect on the external and internal nature of the approached planetary body of some one of the solar systems, and thus, by means of an accession to the electric principle, produce a mutual reaction, which, for an indefinitely longer or shorter period, might occasion a modified activity of such natural powers as are affected by electricity in the electrically impregnated planet. May we not, then, venture to assume, that some consideration should be paid to the proved approximation of the comet of 1811 to our earth, especially in the month of October, in an investigation of the physical causes and their laws, which have been so active and influential on the extraordinary state of the weather in late years, so productive of great revolutions of nature? It cannot possibly be regarded as a mere sport of chance-no where in nature is there such a thing as chance, but all is fixed and governed by immutable laws-that electricity should so long play its important and extraordinary part every where and in every season, as well as amidst all possible phenomena, both in the atmosphere and in the interior of the earth, in organic and inorganic nature. Had not perhaps the comet of 1769 a similar probable influence on the weather of the succeeding years, which were also remarkable for wet and the failure of crops? Have not comets been frequently observed of late years by astronomers, though not indeed in the neighbourhood of our earth, which comets may possibly be entering into a certain electrical connexion with our sun? Is not the preponderating activity of the electricity of our earth and its atmosphere the cause that, for a long series of years, the aurora borealis has not been at all, or but very rarely, observed? If the experiments and observations of Arago at Paris, of Dalton at Manchester, and of Kupfer at Kasan, render it probable that the phenomenon of the aurora borealis is more closely connected with the magnetism than with the electricity of the earth, since these philosophers remarked, during the continuance of the northern light, even when it was observed at the greatest distance, and when not visible at the place of observation, a variation and disturbance in the course of the magnetic needle, and thence assumed the magnetic nature of the polar light - may we not thence infer that, by means of the preponderating activity of the electricity, the magnetism of the earth has

for a period of almost thirty years? The recent reappearance of the northern lights seems to announce an approaching atmospheric change, which may take place sooner or later.

With immediate reference to cholers the author thus expresses himself : - " It is more than probable that, in regard to cholera, we ought to assume a certain acidifying basis in the imponderable principles of the air, which is far from having been detected by any eudio-metric test, and which it is perhaps impossible to detect. The disease, however, is not to be deduced from a certain specific exhalation, which may be supposed to float about in the air, as is the case in yellow fever, the plague, and marshfevers. These foreign matters, namely, possess the property of floating in the air merely as heterogeneous particles, like smoke, and of being carried only to indefinite distances from the place where they were generated, without infecting the internal mass of air. These constituent parts also differ from the atmospheric principle of the cholera in this, that, on the one hand, they disperse themselves eccentrically in the air in all directions, and on the other hand invariably follow the current of the air, till, at certain distances from the place of exhalation, they cease to be morbific. Now, this is not the case with the cholera; for, though it certainly pursues, more or less, a certain meridian direction, namely, that of the presumptive electric meridian from S.E. to N.W., but not the accidental currents of different winds, yet it sometimes shapes its course directly contrary to that of the wind, or back-ward from N.W. to S.E., and after a while again returns to its original direction from S.E. to N.W. Not only this progressive advance in the direction of the presumptive electric meridian renders it highly probable that the exciting atmospheric principle of the Asiatic cholera has some causal connexion with the internal state of the atmosphero-telluric electricity; but it has been further observed, that when the disease raged with the greatest fury in its original Asiatic native land, earthquakes, and other extraordinary phenomena of the telluric electricity were frequent. Thus, in 1824, the disease prevailed in Java simultaneously with volcanic eruptions; a crater is said to have opened in the Himalaya mountains; and Shiraz was destroyed by an earthquake. It was a remarkable fact, that in the spring of the same year fifteen-sixteenths of the dogs in the town of Chakolly, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, died before the breaking out of the disease.'

Might it not be advisable to try the effect of electricity in cases of cholera, and thus to attempt to counteract by artificial electricity the derangement occasioned by the natural?

Our next German author investigates more systematically the telluric origin ascribed to cholera; which is indeed remarkably strengthened by the fact, that whenever bodies of troops were moved in India, however healthy for months or years before, they were invariably attacked with cholers on their march. In one case mentioned to us, out of some 5,000 persons previously in perfect health, more than one-fourth perished in a fortnight ere they could reach the summit of a ghaut.

Die Cholera Morbus, &c. — The Cholera Morbus, its Propagation, the Methods of Cure hitherto tried, its Peculiarities, and the Means of counteracting it on a large Scale. With a Map of its Progress. By Dr. F. Schnurrer. 2d edition. 8vo.

WE deem it both useful and interesting to lay the electrical power received any accession to earth, so as to manifest itself with less energy before the British public some of the views of a



physician who has made the natural history of | cholera we may even deduce inferences à pos- | thing more, and which, on this account, we do diseases the study of his life, on a subject that is daily becoming of more and more importance to ourselves.

Whether the greater probability should ultimately decide in favour of the telluric origin of the cholera, and that it belongs to the class of diseases which originate in malaria, or that it is the highest degrée of a morbific principle which has been reserved for our time, and which affords evidence of an extraordinary telluric period, still it is worthy of serious consideration that the disease broke out in the year 1817 precisely in such districts as are particularly favourable to the generation of intermittent fevers; where, moreover, in these fevers the British physicians not rarely observed the same sudden prostration of strength as in the cholera, and where, in certain spots, as in par-ticular districts of Malva and Chittagong, this disease, as the most aggravated form of those fevers, had previously been endemic. It is afterwards shewn how the disease appeared upon a superficies on which at the same time earthquakes were unusually frequent and destructive ... in the islands of Java and Banda, in the province of Cutch, in the northern part of Hindoostan, and throughout almost the whole range of the Himalaya mountains; again in the north-western part of Hindoostan; further, in the Celebes, in the Mauritius, on the coasts of Syria, and subsequently in Persia. To this enumeration it may be added, that the provinces of China, in which the disease proved particularly destructive, were visited last year (1830) by earthquakes, accompanied with three days' hail and floods of rain; that on the 4th of December earthquakes were felt on the Black Sea, especially in the island of Taman, and Vesuvius and Ætna exhibited in their activity evidence of volcanic excitement. It is true, however, that in the direction which the disease has recently taken, no earthquakes have been perceived. Undeniable as it is that earthquakes do not extend themselves in straight lines; that they always take place simultaneously with changes in the atmosphere; that they exercise not merely a transient but even a permanent influence on man and beast, - as, for example, on the west coast of America, after single earthquakes certain species of grain would no longer grow,-and the nature of the soil in general powerfully affects life in all its forms: still we shall here direct attention to this point only, that the cholera has hitherto propagated itself in a most extraordinary and inexplicable manner, sometimes overleaping the nearest place and breaking out in one further distant, and following in general the channels of human intercourse much less than the natural qualities of the soil, its systems of rivers, and waterdivisions, in such a manner as that, having once arrived at a river, it chiefly manifests itself, like earthquake, at its source and at its mouth, till it gradually occupies its whole length, is stationary in its progress for some time, and then all at once conducted forward by rivers and seas, as liquid masses, gains new ground again. From the manner of its spreading along the salt-lakes of Astrachan, and the salt-marshes in the Marmaros, and its appearance at Bochnia and Wieliczka, this quality of soil seems to have a peculiar influence upon its propagation. On casting a look at the map which accompanies Dr. Schnurrer's work, it will be seen that so closely does the disease follow in its progress the lines of the rivers, that in Persia it runs for a considerable space and now scarcely ever occurs in either, were along what is presumed to have been formerly and are disorders which in a short time spread in infected towns, the prisons, convents, and the bed of a river; so that from the presence of very far, of which we soon cease to hear any such like sequestered edifices, have remained

teriori of the existence of rivers. If, now, we observe how the disease travels through the East Indian Archipelago, along the Persian Gulf, the Lake Aral, the Caspian and the Black Seas, the Baltic Sea, quite to Archangel, and the great lakes of Finland, but stops at the Mediterranean, we shall see that it covers a considerable portion of an arc of more than 50 degrees in breadth, which surrounds the earth somewhat like Saturn's ring, and which certainly does not tend to diminish the plausibility of the notion that the disease is of telluric origin.

If we come to inquire what is the external cause of the disease, we are authorised to assume that it proceeds from a cause diffused over the whole earth, since it manifests itself with the same intensity and the same danger in individual cases, contrary to the manner of all other epidemic disorders, in the Spice Islands as on the Upper Wolga, and in the extremes of the south and the north. If the causes lay in the climate or in a contagion, the cases would be modified, partly by diversity of external influences, partly by different states of the subjects attacked by it; or the disease, were it not susceptible of any modification, would ultimately cease to spread. But, as the disorder is so peculiar in this respect, and not to be compared with any other, excepting, perhaps, the influenza, the cause of it is only to be sought in the atmosphere, or in the earth.

It was early observed in India that the cholera in its course obviously passed by certain places, but visited them after a while with so much the more severity; and further, that, where the disease prevailed, even those who were not actually attacked by it, felt more or less indisposed. The same observation was made at Moscow, as we are assured by Loder and Barchewitz, and likewise at Warsaw, where, during the prevalence of the epidemic, many thousands complained of a peculiar pain in the calf of the leg. Lastly, it was found that wherever the cholera appeared, it so far established itself for the succeeding years as to return annually at a particular season of the year; but that invariably, at its first visit, it observed a certain time of increase and decrease, whether police regulations were adopted or not. These reasons could not fail to overthrow the belief in the infectious nature of the disease wherever it made its appearance; and accordingly not only by far the greater number of persons, but among them such as proved themselves to be the acutest observers, decided against its diffusion by infection.

It would be inconceivable how the belief in infection could so universally prevail in Europe, before the arrival of the disease, if it were not in the nature of mankind to believe what they wish, and to overrate the resources which they possess against certain powers of nature.

The arguments adduced by the advocates of infection are: firstly, the progressive extension of the disease from country to country, eastward and westward of the Delta of the Ganges.

In the history of diseases, however, we meet with some which spread very wide at particular periods, and yet did not prove to be infectious; for instance, the influenza, the sweating-sickness, the spotted fever, in some respects also the yellow fever, nay we might also mention the cholic, which, above a century ago, was very common in Europe and the West Indies,

not regard as infectious. In all these disorders, it was found that persons were not attacked by them unless they went to the countries in which they prevailed. The same is the case with the cholera. From Hindoostan, where the disease has raged ever since the year 1817. and where no measures of police were ever employed against it, the cholera has not in that period travelled to New Holland, the Cape, or Brazil: with the exception of the Mascarenhas islands, it has invariably spread in one particular direction. Respecting cholera we may further state, that it rages most violently where great numbers of persons are assembled for the purposes of trade or war. This circumstance might seem at first sight to favour the notion of infection. We are told, on the other hand, that the great mass of the people in those places scouted this notion, because they knew that in houses containing numerous inhabit-ants, only single individuals, or perhaps two or three, were attacked, much the same as in detached habitations in the fever districts of Italy and England. The assumption of the infection is therefore, to say the least of it, extremely arbitrary, and it is superfluous, inasmuch as the places where the disease raged most violently were invariably situated on coasts or on rivers; and one series of rivers after another, and in every instance those persons who dwelt or worked upon the water, were first attacked. The only logical deduction that can be made from the above facts is, that the external cause of the cholera is a telluric cause, which is propagated by seas and rivers, not because they are channels of communication, but inasmuch as, being liquid masses, they form a particular kind of conductors. Had it depended on human communication alone, the cholera might have spread so far back as 1823 from Syria over the Mediterranean Sea.

A second circumstance that seems to favour the notion of the contagious nature of the disease is, that, when in its progress the cholera breaks out at a place, the total number of the persons whom it attacks are not affected at once, as one might expect upon the supposition of a telluric cause, but individuals, and gradually more and more, are seized, till the number has attained a certain height, and then begins to decrease. This phenomenon, however, depends chiefly on the degree of disposition, which is not the same in all, and sometimes is only gradually attained. Certain facts stated in the newspapers, if their accuracy may be relied on, prove at farthest that the disease may be brought from a place where it already prevails, by a person who exposes himself to the morbific influences, just as one may receive a favourable or pernicious influence by change of abode, and fall sick on his return; or they prove also in some cases that, when a place is situated in the tract over which the disease spreads itself, the person who returns from another place where it already prevails and is first affected by it, seems to propagate the disorder, which would have broken out without him. In order really to prove infection, it ought to be shewn that, in places lying beyond the sphere of the disease, on the arrival of a person affected by it, those who first came in contact with him fell sick, and that none was attacked by the disorder excepting those who had some kind of intercourse with the patient: that further, absolute seclusion and isolation are a protection against the disease; and lastly, that

exempt from it. Not only can nothing of this | panic among the inhabitants, and thousands kind be proved, but many instances might be adduced in contradiction to the assertion of Scott, that the cholera was never communicated by ships: one, however, shall suffice. According to the report of Admiral Timofevent, dated Sebastopol the 10th of December, the disease broke out among the crew of several ships, and even on hoard one which had lain twenty-one days in the road under surveillance. On the coasts of Livonia, during the prevalence of the cholera, a great mortality took place among the fish, and patches of the strand were covered with them, just as in India certain species of reeds were observed to die away on the borders of the rivers and lakes to which the cholera extended. In individual places, moreover, as in Moscow for example, the evidence of non-contagion amounts to demonstration: or in Danzig, where the first ship from Russia did not arrive till the day after the appearance of the disorder; or in Riga, where the tale of the opening of a bale of cotton was speedily contradicted, and the physicians unanimously declared the malady to be not infectious.

If physicians assert that the disease, though originally not infectious, may become so in process of time through the great number of the sick, they may be met with the simple fact. that wherever cholera hospitals have been selected with any judgment, the mortality in them has hitherto been relatively less than in private houses, though none but the worst cases were treated in the former, and the very removal of the patients was liable to operate prejudicially. To the physicians and attendants the service of these hospitals was no where so dangerous as that of hospitals for the reception

of typhus patients.

After the disease had kept advancing from one coast and one series of rivers to another. not so destructively as the plague or the yellow fever, but carrying off its victims in spite of all the efforts of art, and had planted itself on the frontiers of Europe, it might be assumed with certainty that it was not given to human power to stop its ravages. For though no attempts had yet been made to oppose it by artificial cordons and quarantine regulations, still the disease met in its progress with far more ef-fective natural barriers; and in the long journevs of caravans there was observed a much stricter quarantine than any that can be enforced by military agents. Dr. Lang, for instance, relates that he marched with a detachment of marine troops from the Caspian Ses for Archangel, and on the third day after their departure from Sebastopol the cholera made its appearance, but after it had carried off three victims, it again subsided: this detachment therefore, in its march to Archangel, which lasted six months, observed a quarantine with which no fault can be found, and yet the disease afterwards broke out at Archangel in a very destructive form. If you ask what benefit has hitherto been derived from cordons and quarantines, you are referred to Simbirsk and Sarepta, where the attempts to exclude the disease are said to have been successful, whilst the most powerful means and the most energetic efforts proved incapable in a thinly peopled empire to exempt Moscow and Petersburg from its ravages; which sufficiently demonstrates that cordons and seclusion in general are of no avail, or at least that they failed to accomplish the desired object. It is even asserted by Drs. Darbel and Lassis, that it was not till the formation of the cordon round Moscow that the disease first broke out, because this measure, and the privations which it occasioned spread a lated. In like manner, different kinds of em-

without a livelihood were consigned to despair. In the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia. dated the 28th of January, it is expressly said that the effects of the disease were particularly destructive among those troops which were emtion. In Prussia, in like manner, the corden sanitaire was driven back from one series of rivers to another, and in Hungary and Gallicia, the measures long ago pursued against the plague have never been of any avail. Though a twelvemonth since there seemed to be reas to prognosticate that this universal malady would manifest itself in its worst shape in camps and in towns oppressed by the horrors of war, this prediction was by no means fulfilled. According to frequently repeated assurances. it did indeed always make its appearance afresh after every battle between the Poles and the Russians; but following its own laws, it was neither more destructive nor did it rage longer in its worst form, in countries where war had accumulated all its hardships and privations. and where it acted very differently from the war-pestilence, which is purely the offspring of want and misery. On the other hand, in places where we should have expected, from the blessings of civilisation and wealth, a mitigation of the evil, there terror and the rigour of precautionary measures produced such distress, that it was asserted that the years of invasion and inundation, though they certainly cost more lives, were less terrible than the horrors which attended this disease. The advocates of infection, nevertheless, agree that individual disposition has a larger share in generating the disorder than intercourse with the diseased. If, therefore, governments should think of taking measures to counteract the cholera as an enidemic, not as an individual disease, to diminish the number of persons disposed to it, and thus to mitigate the violence of its attack, their first object should be so to operate upon the disposition, that the principle of the disease, if in its irresistible progress it should in time reach us, might meet with as few predisposed individuals as possible.

As it has been found from universal experience, that indigent, ill-fed, and ill-lodged individuals; further, such whose occupations oblige them to work upon the water; and lastly, those who during the prevalence of the disease have to undergo great fatigue, are most exposed to the attack of the cholera, - particular regard should be had to these classes of persons, and if their situation and engagements forbid their being withdrawn from them, they should be furnished with such resources as protect them from the morbific influence. Good warm clothing, especially flannel under-garments, and a sufficiency of them for changing when wet through; but above all, provisions of a wholesome quality, the distribution of carefully cooked warm food, such as Rumford soup, particular attention to the quality of beer and salt, and to the cleanliness of habitations by the removal of dung-heaps, stagnant water, and mud from cellars which have been overflowed in consequence of inundations, translocation from notoriously unhealthy dwellings, shutting up the latter, especially in the case of schools and prisons, are as necessary as minute attention to such unfortunate families for whom there is not time to procure another residence. These families have the more need of wholesome food and warm clothing, that they may be obliged to stay as little as possible at home, and their dwellings may be so much the better ventiployments and occupations are liable to pro a disposition to the disease. Upon the whole whatever induces great exhaustiheats and colds, or brings individuals near rivers and waters, deserves particular regard.

With respect to the sick themselves, the

experience of every country which has yet been visited by the disease, teaches us that any attentions may be paid them without danger. Hospitals for the reception of patients should be in healthy dry situations, not too far from the other dwellings, because the being conveyed a considerable distance, and the taking of the least cold, are liable to aggravate the disease. Let the dead be buried decently, but as simply as possible, that the spirits of those who attend them may not be teo deeply affected; perhaps, indeed, this disorder may produce a permanent simplification of funerals in points in which it must be desirable, as it certainly will leave behind it many a change in manners and customs. Upon the whole, let people amuse themselves, not by the pleasures of the table, or boisterous mirth, but by active efforts in behalf of science and the welfare of mankind-let those for whom such pursuits are toe grave, think of Boccaccio, and expatiate in the field of imagination: but let none forget, that at no time does selfishness bring with it more immediate punishment; and that those who think only of secluding themselves are the most liable to be attacked. As there is no evidence whatever that the disease is communicable by commedities, let no restrictions be laid unon commerce : and let it be the especial study of governments to employ all hands as much as possible. But whoever cannot overcome his apprehensions, let him remove—neither ferward nor backward, for where the cholera has once been it is likely to appear again in succeeding vears but out of the track of the disease; let him migrate to Italy, or to the hospice of the St. Gothard. Let Colleges of Physicians and Boards of Health take a lesson from the account given by Villalba, of the first appearance of the venereal disease, which spread similar consternation. When, in 1493, this previously unknown disease appeared at Seville, the king and queen, Ferdinand and Isabella, ordered their physicians to attend the persons afflicted with it in the hospital of San Salvador. Many physicians and professors laboured for seven or eight months, applying thousands of remedies without benefit. The famous physician Masstro Francisco de Gibralion, and the celebrated Drs. Bedega, Aragones, and Infantes, beld councils, the result of which was a declaration, that the disease was a scourge of Heaven, which attacked alike all ages and complexions, cities and villages, and that all physical remedies had till then proved inefficacious; they were therefore of opinion, that every one who had greater experience should be allowed to undertake the cure of the disorder; and prayed the king to permit non-graduates to try their skill upon it. The consequence was, that a weaver actually cured most of the patients with a sort of ointment.

Having devoted so much of our space to one subject, which can only be excused by its absorbing interest and vital importance, we shall conclude as briefly as possible, but still having great objects to recommend and enforce.

1. Besides the hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries, and receiving-houses, already a pointed, or in process of being so, we would strongly urge the necessity of temperary weeden erections in airy situations; such, for example, as officers have in camps, or such as may be seen where the whale is exhibited at Charing Cross. These would have the advantage of a choice of locality, and thus remove the infected from the denser abodes of men, where they could be equally well attended to, and with a better chance of cure.

2. The general establishment of soup kitchens, where the poor might have a quart of nourishing food for one penny; or if unable

to pay that sam, gratuitously.

3. A most efficient remedial, or rather preventive measure, would be the distribution of cast clothes among the indigent, who are so ill protected from the inclemency of the season. Few persons in middle or upper life but who have garments lying by them which they are never likely to wear again. These made up for the poor, and judiciously given, would be among the greatest of comforts at this trying period.

4. Cleanliness is certainly to be observed but, after all, dirt does not appear to be much connected with the disease. Warmth and nourishment, and the avoiding of wet, are far more essential, and ought to be carefully looked to-

5. Apothecaries' shops appointed as dispensaries should be distinguished by some obvious and appropriate sign; so that in case of any deranged state of the bowels, the poor might know at once whither to run for medicine; as much depends upon its speedy exhibition.

6. There are a train of symptoms engendered by fear, approximating closely to the preliminary symptoms of cholera: this may almost be called cholera-phobia; and to diminish the alarm thus occasioned, we would anxiously lift a warning voice to re-assure the timid, and tell them they are not in the alightest danger.

Adventures of a Younger Son. 3 vols. 12mo London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

A WILD, spirited, and original work, written as only an eye-witness can write of scenes he has actually witnessed. Violent, full of prejudices, which make the page more characteristic, these volumes remind us of some of the old travellers, urged on by the most reckless spirit of adventure. There is occasional force of expression, which had better have been omitted; but, as a whole, this is an extremely attractive dramatic and graphic maritime romance. This Younger Son is one of those sufferers from that parental tyranny, at once so rare and so bitter. A naturally violent spirit is infuriated almost to madness by oppressiona picture true enough to nature and at an early age he commences a lawless career as a " saltwater thief," according to Shakespeare; or one who, according to Byron, holds that

" My tent on shore, my galley on the sea, Are more than cities and serais to me."

And who asks, concerning a ship, Who would not brave the battle, fire, and wreck, To move the monarch of her peopled deck?"

A chance extract or two will give the best idea of the author's powers. The following is

a spirited sea-piece.

"One night, off Madeira, it was blowing hard, when a man called out, 'A strange sail on the weather bow!' I was standing very near him, and answered, 'Very well, I'll report it;' though I saw nothing but what seemed a great black cloud, and proceeded aft to acquaint the first officer with it, who had charge of the watch. I beheld him asleep on the carronade slide; a new feeling awoke in my bosom,-revenge! 'What,' I asked, 'did you stab the fellow, and throw his carcass overboard?' 'Oh,

I left him asleep, and went down to the captain, whom I awoke with,- 'There is a large ship just under our lee-bow!' He started up, saying, 'Where is the officer of the watch? 'I cannot find him, sir.' 'Not find him?' and up rushed the captain. The officer was sleeping close to the companion ladder; so that, on the captain's putting his foot on the deck. he stood before him, and called out his name The affrighted sleeper sprung up at the wellknown voice of his stern commander. there was no time to waste in words; it was blowing a hard gale, and the sea running high; the dark and moving mass which, an instant before, I had thought a cloud or land, now in the form of an immense ship dismasted, came driving towards us. Our captain roared out to put the helm down, and turn the hands up; but it seemed too late. A voice, trying to make itself heard through a trumpet, hailed us as from a tower, for so she loomed, as she drifted before the wind, borne on by a gigantic sea, which lifted her above us. The blue lights burning on her forecastle were reflected on our close-reefed topsail. It appeared inevitable that, as she replunged in the deep trough of the sea, in which we lay becalmed by her monstrous hull, we should be crushed, or cut in two. Our sails struck against the masts with a thundering sound; and the crew, scrambling up the batchways in their shirts, but half awake, involuntarily screamed at the sight of the immense ship coming upon us. Panicstruck, we could do nothing; and she, impelled by the fury of the sea and winds, was borne on, rolling and plunging, without sail or most to steer or steady her. It was a scene that appalled the most hardy; some held out their arms widely. and shricked; others fell on their knees; and more threw themselves headlong down the hatchways: and though it was but a moment, such a moment makes a boy an old man. A loud and more distinctly heard voice, speaking through a trumpet, again hailed us, -it seemed our death summons,- Starboard your helm, or we shall run you down!' As the wave was lifting us up, the stranger struck us. There was a frightful crash. Then I heard the loud shrieks of our men, and, giving myself up for lost, convulsively griped hold of the shrouds, and awaited my fate. My eyes were rivetted on the stranger; she passed, as I thought, over us, and then lay, like a gigantic rock, immovable, close on our lee-quarter. The gale, unimpeded, again roared among our shrouds, and the sea broke over us. After a horrible pause, the bustle and the noise of the winds, waves and voices, recalled me to my senses. The stranger had struck us on our quarter, and carried away our quarter-gallery, stern-boat, and main-boom; nothing more, and we were safe. The ship again hailed us, and asked our name. She then ordered us to keep close to her during the night, and added that she was his Britannic Majesty's ship, Victory. That night nothing was said to the first officer; but he was put under close arrest. Indeed the panic was so great, that for a long time every one seemed under a spell, and our captain and officers were only recalled to their duty by the frequent night-signals from the Victory, with the roar of her immense guns to enforce attention to them, and to keep us in our station on our lee-quarter; for they feared we should give them the slip during the night. In the morning, when I went on deck, I found we had lost our convoy; and the Victory, still close to us, was making signals for

we veered an empty cask astern, with a rope attached to it, for her to take on board. This done, she fastened halsers, as big as our cables, to the rope; and we hauled them on board over the taffrail, secured them to our mainmast, made all the sail we could carry, and bere up for the island of Madeira. Our situation was most perilous; for, notwithstanding the great length of the halsers by which we were towing, the weight and size of the Victory, then the largest ship in the world, gave us dreadful shocks as we lifted up trembling on the crest of a wave, and she sank beneath us in its hollow,—she seemed dragging us stern foremeet downward; then again, when we laboared, becalmed in the deep trough, and she was lifted up, she appeared plunging down directly on us. Sometimes the tow-ropes, though nearly the size of my body, snapped like rotten twine, and we had again the difficult and dangerous task of getting her tow-ropes on board. Luckily that night the wind abated, or, I think, we should both have foundered. The strain on our ship was so great, that besides the danger of carrying away our main-mast, the seams of our deck opened, and the sea broke over us, sweeping away all before it, and threatened destruction by filling us with water. Our captain hailed the Victory, and represented our danger: the only reply was, 'If you cast off the tew-rope, we will sink you.' On board the Victory they had eased her by throwing overboard the guns on her upper dack, setting storm-sails on the stumps of her lower masts, and by every means in their power. The next day, the gale was considerably abated, though the sea was still heavy. We brought to a large West India ship bound to Madeira, and she was compelled to take our place. Our captain then went on board the late admiral's ship, when her commander, after reprimanding him for his bad look-out during the night, said he should pass over his conduct in consideration of the service he had done in having been the means of saving to his majesty and his country the most valuable of their ships that bore the triumphant flag of Nelson, and that was then bearing his bedy."

As a contrast, we will introduce the Arabian heroine to our readers: we should premise that the here has saved her life, and that her dying

father gave her to his charge.

"The cabin-door was opened by a little Ma-layan slave girl, from the coast of Malabar, whom I had sent as my first gift, and I entered. The lady-mine was seated cross-legged on a low couch, so shrouded and enveloped in white drapery, the mourning of her country, that I could distinguish nothing of those wondrous beauties the old Arab woman had talked of. On my entrance I thought her one of those marble figures I had heard of in Egyptian temples; but I found she was alive. Her feet were bare; she rose and placed them in embroidered slippers, which lay on the deck of the cabin; she took my hand, put it to her forehead, then to her lips: I entreated her to be seated. She resumed her position, and remained motionless, her arms drooping listlessly down; her little rosy feet nestled under her, like tiny birds under the mether's wing. Her hair, the only part now visible, covered her like a jet black cloud. I had felt the pressure of her tremulous lips; and imagination, or perhaps some faint outline which fancy had left graved on my hand, pictured her mouth exquisitely soft and small—(I loathe a large and hard one); and I think now, this silent pressure wove the no; it was but a boyish spite; ... if I were to us to take her in tow. Far this purpose, as first link of that diamond chain which time nor meet him now, perhaps I might do as you say. Shene was more swell than a boat could live in, use could ever break or wear away. I seemed



entranced. We both sat silent; and I felt it a relief when the old Arab woman returned with coffee, and mangastene, and guava jelly. She again rose, which I would have prevented, but the old woman signed me to sit still. She took a minute cup, in a fillagree silver stand, and presented it to me. I was so intently gazing on her tapering, delicately formed fingers, that I upset the coffee, and, putting the cup to my mouth, was going to swallow that - which. indeed, as it was not bigger than the spicy shell of mace that holds the nutmeg, I might have done without choking. The old woman told me afterwards this was a bad omen. She then presented the conserves, and, returning the stand to the woman, resumed her seat. Taking from my hand a ring of gold, with an Arabic inscription, and hooped with two circles of camel's hair, the same her expiring father had placed on my finger, I held it towards her. The low and suppressed means she made on my entrance broke out into sobs, so violent that I could see her loose vest agitated by the beating of her heart. I was about to remove this object, which awakened such painful remembrances, when she grasped it, pressed it to her lips, and wept over it some time. The woman then said something to her; and, without the guidance of her eyes, she again put forth her tapering little fingers, and replaced the ring. It was indeed the antique signet of her father's tribe: and, like the seal of princes, it made right wrong, or wrong right, and gave, and took away, and made and unmade laws, obeying the will of its wearer. She put it on the fore-finger of my right hand, and again pressed my hand to her head and lips. Upon this I took a ring I had selected from De Ruyter's store of baubles; it was a deep ruby, of the shape and size of a wild grape, hooped and massy with virgin gold, and, by its size, seemed to have been worn by a fairy. Gently disengaging her hand from the drapery, as it lay motionless by her side, I placed this ring on the fore-finger of her right hand. This interchange of rings was a definite acknowledgment of our union."

We believe the celebrated Trelawney to be the author of the Younger Son, and that it embodies a considerable portion of his earlier life. It has all the air of a considerable share of reality being blent with the fiction. It is just the wild and reckless journal we could suppose kept by some bold buccaneer.

Wýbor z Básnictwi Ceského-Cheskian Anthology; being a History of the Poetical Literature of Bohemia, with translated Specimens. By John Bowring. 12mo. pp. 270. London, 1832. Hunter.

This is another of those works by which Dr Bowring has done so much for the literature of his country, by introducing to it that of others. We quite agree in his belief as to the refinement and kindliness of feeling such interchange is calculated to produce. The present volume contains Bohemian poetry, of which the following are characteristic specimens :-

"O'erpowered by weariness, I slept Within the oaken grove; And near me grew, as morning woke, A rosemary-tree above.

I gathered many a rosemary-branch, And twin'd them in a wreath, And threw it in the flowing stream— The fresh cool stream beneath;

And said, ' Whoe'er this wreath shall see, And save it from the tide,
That maiden shall my mistress be,
That maiden be my bride.

And morning came, and many a maid Her pitcher went to fill:

They watch'd the verdant rosemary-wreath
That floated on the rill.

Ludmila saw the flowers, and stretch'd Her hand to grasp the wreath;
Poor dove! she fell—the stream roll'd on—
'Twas silence all, and death.

And thrice and thrice the funeral bell And thrice and thrice the substant Toll'd with a heavy tone:
And tell me, ye who know so well,
What mortal soul is gone?

It is thy maiden, 'tis thy joy;
See, 'midst that mist of gloom,
They fit her shroud—four black-rob'd men, They lower her in her tomb.

O God belov'd! and dost thou take My maiden in thy wrath!

Sweet bird of mercy! to her grave,
O, shew me now the path.

Behind that mountain, in you aisle, A choir of priests outpour

Hymns, and five paces from the church
The green-sod wraps her o'er.

Then let me mourn, and let me weep, And to her grave I'll go, And there eternal watches keep, Communing with my wo.

And then my eye shall shed dark tears, Till they are clos'd in death; And time shall hang upon my hier That fatal rosemary-wreath."

"Blade of wheat! thou golden blade, Who shall harvest thee? For my lover lingers far— Will not come to me.

Blade of wheat! thou golden blade, Who shall bind thee round? For my lover lingers far— Where shall he be found?

Mother! mother! mother mine! Changeful is my heart; Cleanse, O mother mine, away All its fickle part.

On my feet my slippers seem
Made of heavy lead;
Mother, mother, mother mine!
I would hide my head.

Young and radiant oak-tree, why, Young and verdant oak,
Why dost turn on me—on me,
Such an angry look?

Nay! no angry look on thee Turn I; yet I may Mourn thou art so fickle, maid! So the people say."

" Mother! look round thee, Round thee, and see All the youths struggling, Struggling for me. Fierce is the struggle, Eager and wild: Does thy heart gladden? I am thy child!"

We regret that we have not room for "the Bell," a fine old legendary ballad. Dr. Bowring is quite a cosmopolite poet: we are glad to see he announces, in connexion with Mr. Borrow, a translation of the Songs of Scandinavia-likely, we think, to prove his most interesting and valuable work.

Le Traducteur; or, Historical, Dramatic, and Miscellaneous Selections from the best French Writers, &c. By P. F. Merlet. Second edition. pp. 358. London, 1832. Wilson. THE author, by his long residence and practice of teaching among us, is well calculated for the task of making selections from the French writers for our rising generation-a task which requires not only taste, but also sound judgment. This selection, although intended for beginners, is at the same time calculated to impart to the learner a relish for French lite-The explanatory notes are very judicious.

Divines of the Church of England, &c. No. XXI. London, Valpy. This volume contains thirty-one sermons, and

1765) and the Rev. James Fawcett, Lady Mar. garet's preacher. The former is well known as the founder of the system of examinations in our universities, and by his controversial writings against Jebb, &c.: the sermons of the latter are fine specimens of composition.

Family Classical Library, No. XXVI.; Plutarch, Vol. IV. Valpy. AFTER what we have said of the preceding volumes of Plutarch, a mark of admiration repeated (!) is enough for this.

Arcana of Science and Art (Fifth Year), 12mo. pp. 304. London, 1832. Limbird. As heretofore, a very useful record of the improvements and novelties of the year; there is much to be gained by its perusal, though, of course, it does not pretend to critical or philosophical accuracy—a record of passing matters, not sitting in judgment.

The Bath Guide, &c.; a new edition. By John Britton, F.S.A. London, Washbourne. EMBELLISHED with characteristic engravings by G. Cruikshank, and varied by biographical, topographical, and anecdotical notes by the editor, this new edition of the Bath Guide is almost enough to revive the fashion of Bath. now no longer fashionable; but, at any rate, it is sufficient to revive a lively and amusing book, possessing merits above the sphere of mere fashion.

> A NIGHT ON THE NIGER. (From the Landers' Travels: unpublished.)

WE made no stop whatever on the river, not even at meal-times, our men suffering the canoe to glide down with the stream while they were eating their food. At five in the afternoon they all complained of fatigue, and we looked around us for a landing-place, where we might rest awhile, but we could find none, for every village which we saw after that hour was unfortunately situated behind large thick morasses and sloughy bogs, through which, after various provoking and tedious trials, we found it impossible to penetrate. We were employed three hours in the afternoon in endeavouring to find a landing at some village, and though we saw them distinctly enough from the water, we could not find a passage through the morasses, behind which they lay. Therefore we were compelled to relinquish the attempt, and continue our course on the Niger. We passed several beautiful islands in the course of the day, all cultivated and inhabited, but low and flat. The width of the river appeared to vary considerably, sometimes it seemed to be two or three miles across, and at others double that width. The current drifted us along very rapidly, and we guessed it to be running at the rate of three or four miles an hour. The direction of the stream continued nearly east. The day had been excessively warm, and the sun set in beauty and grandeur, shooting forth rays tinged with the most heavenly hues, which extended to the zenith. Nevertheless, the appearance of the firmament, all glorious as it was, betokened a coming storm; the wind whistled through the tall rushes, and darkness soon covered the earth like a veil. This rendered us more auxious than ever to land somewhere, we cared not where, and to endeavour to procure shelter for the night, if not in a village, at least under a tree. Accordingly, rallying the some other pieces, by two eminent divines, drooping spirits of our men, we encouraged educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; them to renew their exertions by setting them viz. Dr. W. S. Powell (Master of that College, the example, and our cance darted silently and

swiftly down the current. We were enabled | wallowing in the river for their own amuseto steer her rightly by the vividness of the lightning, which flashed across the water continually and by this means also we could distinguish any danger before us, and avoid the numerous small islands with which the river is interspersed, and which otherwise might have embarrassed us very seriously. But though we could perceive almost close to us several lamps burning in comfortable-looking huts, and could plainly distinguish the voices of their occupants, and though we exerted all our strength to get at them, we were foiled in every attempt, by reason of the sloughs and fens, and we were at last obliged to abandon them in despair. Some of these lights, after leading us a long way. eluded our search, and vanished from our sight like an ignis fatuus, and others danced about we knew not how. But what was more vexatious than all, after we had got into an inlet, and toiled and tugged for a full half hour against the current, which in this little channel was uncommonly rapid, to approach a village from which we thought it flowed, both village and lights seemed to sink into the earth, the sound of the people's voices ceased of a sudden, and when we fancied we were actually close to the spot, we strained our eyes in vain to see a single hut, — all was gloomy, dismal, cheerless, and solitary. It seemed the work of enchantment; every thing was as visionary as 'sceptres grasped in sleep.' We had paddled along the banks a distance of not less than thirty miles, every inch of which we had attentively examined, but not a bit of dry land could any where be discovered which was firm enough to bear our weight. Therefore, we resigned ourselves to circumstances, and all of us having been re-freshed with a little cold rice and honey, and water from the stream, we permitted the canoe to drift down with the current, for our men were too much fatigued with the labours of the day to work any longer. But here a fresh evil arose which we were unprepared to meet. An incredible number of hippopotami arose very near us, and came plashing, snorting, and plunging all round the canoe, and placed us in imminent danger. Thinking to frighten them off, we fired a shot or two at them, but the noise only called up from the water and out of the fens, about as many more of their unwieldy companions, and we were more closely beset than before. Our people, who had never in all their lives been exposed in a canoe to such huge and formidable beasts, trembled with fear and apprehension, and absolutely wept aloud; and their terror was not a little increased by the dreadful peals of thunder which rattled over their heads, and by the awful darkness which prevailed, broken at intervals by flashes of lightning, whose powerful glare was truly awful. Our people tell us, that these formidable animals frequently upset canoes in the river, when every one in them is sure to perish. These came so close to us, that we could reach them with the butt-end of a gun. When I fired at the first, which I must have hit, every one of them came to the surface of the water, and pursued us so fast over to the north bank, that it was with the greatest difficulty imaginable we could keep before them. Having fired a second time, the report of my gun was followed by a loud roaring noise, and we seemed to increase our distance from them. There were two Bornou men among our crew who were not so frightened as the rest, having seen some of these creatures before on Lake Tchad, where, they say, there are plenty of them. However, to stop at any of them, as none of the natives the terrible hippopotami did us no kind of misthet terrible hippopotami di

ment, no doubt, at first when we interrupted them; but had they upset our canoe, we should have paid dearly for it. We observed a bank on the north side of the river shortly after this, and I proposed halting on it for the night, for I wished much to put my foot on firm land again. This, however, not one of the crew would consent to, saying, that if the Gewo Rous, or water elephant, did not kill them, the crocodiles certainly would do so before the morning, and I thought afterwards that we might have been carried off like the Cumbrie people on the islands near Yaoorie, if we had tried the experiment. Our canoe is only large enough to hold us all when sitting, so that we have no chance of lying down. Had we been able to muster up thirty thousand cowries at Rabba, we might have purchased one which would have carried us all very comfortably. A canoe of this sort would have served us for living in entirely, we should have had no occasion to land excepting to obtain our provisions; and having performed our day's journey, might have anchored fearlessly at night. Finding we could not induce our people to land, we agreed to continue on all night. The eastern horizon became very dark, and the lightning more and more vivid; indeed, I never recollect having seen such strong fork lightning before in my life. All this denoted the approach of a storm. At eleven P.M. it blew somewhat stronger than a gale, and at midnight the storm was at its height. The wind was so strong, that it washed over the sides of the canoe several times, so that she was in danger of filling. Driven about by the wind, our frail little bark became unmanageable; but at length we got near a bank, which in some measure protected us, and we were fortunate enough to lay hold of a thorny tree against which we were driven, and which was growing nearly in the centre of the stream. Presently we fastened the canoe to its branches. and wrapping our cloaks round our persons, for we felt overpowered with fatigue, and with our legs projecting half over the sides of the little vessel, which, for want of room, we were compelled to do, we lay down to sleep. There is something, I believe, in the nature of a tempest which is favourable to slumber, at least so thought my brother; for though the thunder continued to roar, and the wind to blow,though the rain beat in our faces, and our canoe lay rocking like a cradle, still he slept soundly. The wind kept blowing hard from the eastward till midnight, when it became calm. The rain then descended in torrents, accompanied by thunder and lightning of the most awful description. We lay in our canoe drenched with water, and our little vessel was filling so fast, that two people were obliged to be constantly baling out the water to keep her afloat. The water-elephants, as the natives term the hippopotami, frequently came snorting near us, but fortunately did not touch our canoe. The storm continued until three in the morning of the 17th, when it became clear, and we saw the stars sparkling like gems over our heads. Therefore, we again proceeded on our journey down the river, there being sufficient light for us to see our way, and two hours after, we put into a small, insignificant, fishing village, called Dacannie, where we lauded very gladly. Be-fore we arrived at this island, we had passed a great many native towns and villages, but in consequence of the early hour at which we were travelling, we considered it would be imprudent

alarmed the inhabitants, and been taken for a party of robbers; or, as they are called in the country, jacallees. They would have taken up arms against us, and we might have lost our lives; so that for our safety we continued down the river, although we had great desire to go on shore. In the course of the day and night, we travelled, according to our estimation, a distance little short of a hundred miles. Our course was nearly east. The Niger in many places, and for a considerable way, presented a very magnificent appearance, and, we believe, to be nearly eight miles in width.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROVAL INSTITUTION

DR. RITCHIE on his late researches respecting the laws which govern the action of the voltaic pile, illustrated by experiment. In No. 785 of the Literary Gazette, article "Royal Society," we have laid before our readers an ample report of these interesting researches, to which we now refer, as it wholly supersedes the necessity of our going into detail on the present occasion.

At the close of Dr. Ritchie's lecture and experiments, Mr. Costello exhibited in the lecture-room that beautiful piece of artificial anatomy, if we may be allowed the expression, which has been constructed and brought to this country by Dr. Auzoux of Paris. It is built up of several hundred pieces, representing muscle, nerve, tendon, &c. of exact form and proportion. The pieces may be taken asunder, are firm and strong, and capable of bearing any tear and wear. The whole gives a correct idea of the form and situation of each portion of the human body. Mr. Costello delivered explanatory observations on the subject.

Amongst the productions exhibited in the library was a specimen of English beet-root

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING: - Fr. Baily, Esq. in the chair. Dr. Brinkley, Bishop of Cloyne, was re-elected president. A report from the council was read, in which particular reference was made to the labours of the late astronomer royal at the Cape of Good Hope, and to Mrs. Somerville's work on the Mechanism of the Heavens. Since the former anniversary, there not having been any discoveries connected with the theory or labours in the practice of astro-nomy of sufficient importance, in the opinion of the Society, to deserve honorary distinction, no award of medals was announced.

LITERARY AND LEARNED. ROYAL SOCIETY.

H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex in the chair. The third and concluding part of Sir Charles Bell's paper on the human voice was read. This portion of the paper was chiefly occupied with an investigation into the anatomical structure and peculiarities of the parts employed in producing articulate sounds; a review was also taken of the opinions of philologists and grammarians, from the time of Bishop Wilkins to the present day, on the formation of these sounds. Like the two former, this part of Sir Charles's communication was replete with anatomical facts and reasonings of great interest. The Royal Academy of Berlin, through Professor Encke, presented a Continuation of their Chart of the pell his Travels; other valuable donations were also made by the Board of Longitude of France, &c.

At the conversazione in the library the death of Professor Seebeck, of Berlin, so well known to the philosophers of this country by his important researches in electro-magnetism, was spoken of with much regret.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Mr. Hamilton in the chair.—Mr. Crofton Croker exhibited a document, bearing the signature and seal of the poet Spenser, which had just been found by him among a collection of MSS. relating to Irish history. It was a sort of demise, to one Henry, of the woods in Balliganim, with the rushes and brakes, and a castle, called Richardston, for himself and his cattle in time of war; binding Henry to repair the same castle, and pledging himself to use good neighbourhood to him and his. But the principal value of the document consisted in the extreme rarity of Spenser's autograph, which was written thus—Ed: Speer.

The secretary read part of a communication from Mr. Madden on the history of the game of chess, in reference to the ancient chessmen discovered in one of the western islands of Scotland, and some time since exhibited to the Society. Mr. Madden observed, that among the numerous writers on the game of chess, few, if any, had entered on its history. Some ancient notices of the game had carried it back even to the second century; but by accounts more worthy of attention, it appeared that chess was well known to the mother of the Emperor Constantine, and that the Latins of the Greek or lower empire had derived it from the Arabs. According to some of the old romances, the pieces were so large, that when the parties quarrelled, they were used as clubs. The paper went into a minute and individual description of the pieces found in Scotland.

FINE ARTS.

On Monday evening, Mr. Westmacott, the professor of sculpture, delivered the first of his series of lectures at the Academy, for the present session. In his review of Egyptian, Etruscan, and early Greek sculpture, the professor commented on the various epochs of those countries, and illustrated their principles in art, by exhibiting several very interesting specimens. In the former (the Egyptian) Mr. Westmacott took occasion to congratulate the Royal Academy and the country, in possessing, through the zeal of a nobleman, not less distinguished for his high birth, than for his taste and indefatigable researches in Egypt, a monument, whether considered for attention to nature, feeling, and grandeur of form, surpassing any other known to exist; and from which it would appear, that the laws which restricted the Egyptian sculptors in the personification of their deities and kings, and forbade their examination, we must presume, of the human body, did not extend to animals.

The country owes this valuable acquisition in ancient art to Lord Prudhoe, who, in his journey up the Nile, discovered two statues of lions, of heroic size, both in red granite, near Jibbel Birkel, on the banks of the river of that name, and about eighty miles above Dongola. They were near the ruins of several temples, on the site of an ancient town, probably the metropolis of Tiraka, who is called in the Bible the King of Ethlopia. They were suptured in the time of Arrengeh the Third the Mern

reign. Although there is no accurate account of the date of the execution of these works, yet Amenoph having reigned before the exodus of the Jews from Egypt, and, as far as can be made out, about five reigns preceding, we can with tolerable certainty fix the age of these works at about 1600 or 1650 B.C. On the lions have been inserted inscriptions of an Ethiopian monarch, of a much later date; and this practice, which occasionally throws much difficulty in the way of ascertaining dates, was a very common one with the later princes of Egypt. Lord Prudhoe describes, that on their discovery these lions were as perfect as in the hour they were finished, and were, no doubt, wilfully broken, probably for more easy conveyance, by the individual who was sent expressly from Alexandria to take charge of their removal!!!

The lecture was exceedingly well attended. Amongst those present were Sir Willoughby and Mr. Gordon, Sir F. Vincent, Sir J. Macdonald, Mr. Rich, Mr. Ellis, Dr. Macdonnell, &c. &c.

On Friday, the 10th instant, at a general assembly of the Royal Academy, Gilbert Stuart Newton and Henry Perronet Briggs, Esqrs. were duly elected royal academicians, in the room of John Jackson and James Northcote, Esors. deceased.

BRITISH GALLERY.

No. 59. Eneas, with Achates, meeting Venus disguised as a Huntress, who directs him to Carthage. Copley Fielding.—Under this classical title, the admirer of landscape will find one of the most exquisite compositions that ever delighted his eyes. It will be like a perpetual sunbeam in whatever room it may be destined to adorn. Mr. Fielding has long been known as one of our best painters in water-colours: we congratulate him on the mastery he has acquired over the rival vehicle of oil.

No. 94. An Indian Fruit-seller. W. Daniell, R.A.—How much fuller of interest, both in character and in costume, than an individual of the same class in Europe! Besides the novelty of the subject, the picture has all the advantages of simplicity and grace to recommend it. In Nos. 3, 4, 9, and 10,—the Bunt Fox of Africa, the Spotted Antelope of Ceylon, the Paradise Fly-catcher of Ceylon, and the Indian Rhinoceros,—likewise from the pencil of Mr. Daniell, the fidelity of zoological representation is rendered doubly valuable by the appropriate scenery and accessories.

No. 39. Falstaff, Pistol, and Mrs. Quickly, at the Garter Inn. G. Chint, A.R.A.—The characters are finely conceived, and the whole is carefully painted;—perhaps too much so, for the handling has not the spirit which we are accustomed to see in Mr. Clint's works.

No. 158. The Villager: Morning. R. Rothwell.—A little affected, but possessing extraordinary freshness, brilliance, and beauty of colouring.

No. 167. La Poetessa. J. Hayter.—A por-

No. 167. La Poetessa. J. Hayter.—A portrait of Mrs. Norton, not strikingly like, but in every other respect an excellent work of art.

No. 174. The Auld Gudewife. Edwin Landseer, R.A.—A small picture, but one which, in expression and execution, may challenge a comparison with any ancient or modern production of its kind. It is impossible to go beyond it.

metropolis of Tiraka, who is called in the Bible No. 175. The Suspected Pet. G. J. Joseph, the King of Ethiopia. They were sculptured A.R.A.—The fair damsel has enough to do in the time of Amenoph the Third, the Mem. to keep all safe. The subject is beautifully

non of the Greeks, and in the early part of his treated, and the aprightly interest which is reign. Although there is no accurate account of the date of the execution of these works, yet ture" with whomsoever may become its owner

No. 186. Lassie herding Sheep. Edwin Landseer, R.A.—Is this "a lady of high degree" in masquerade? The lassie, the sheep, the dog, the landscape, are all full of the magic of Mr. Landseer's pencil.

No. 187. A Spanish Gentleman. H. Liverseege.—And we lament to say the late Mr. Liverseege. Few young artists ever gave greater proof of talent in the familiar walks of the profession. His subjects were always interesting, and evinced mind. His execution had a fluency which belonged to more mature practice; but the charm which principally distinguished his paintings was justness of expression. One of the most admirable exhibitions of this rare quality was in his "Ghost Story," which appeared in the Suffolk Street Gallery in 1830, and was noticed in the Literary Gaussite of that year, page 691. The work the title of which is at the head of this article, is a very elever example of chiaroscure and harmony of colour.

No. 200. The Fish-Market. J. Tennant.—As in every town a fish-market is a valuable acquisition, so in every collection is a picture of this class, especially when it is possessed of so much effect, and exhibits so much skill in execution, as this performance of Mr. Tennant's.

No. 201. Morning. H. Howard, R-A.—From the realities of life, and the every-day sort of people contained in the last-mentioned production, we turn to the contemplation of the vision of the poet, embodied by the peacil of the painter. "Of imagination all compact," this is a beautiful work of art, although somewhat chaotic in its light and shade, and colour.

No. 202. Possession. C. Hancock.—In this spirited performance, Mr. Hancock has hit upon an admirable mode of shewing his powers in depicting animal expression, and has still further advanced his claim to high distinction in that department of art. The quotation in the catalogue has been chosen with great hamour and felicity.

No. 28. A Lady of Rank of the Fifteenth Century taking the Veil. 8. A. Hart.—For what has not superstition to answer! To us, the spectacle of a young and beautiful vestal, secrificing, at the instance perhaps of family pride or avarice, all those social and tender feelings which are the best qualities of human nature, is far mere abhorrent than that of the Indian widow, who exultingly ascends the funeral pile in the hope of an instant re-union with the husband whom she loves. To the painter, however, the subject has afforded an opportunity of producing a fine picture, invested with all the splendid and magnificent accessories called forth by the occasion, and executed in a corresponding style of art.

There are many exceedingly clever landscapes in this room, the merits of which our space forbids us to detail. Among them are No. 165, View on the River Dart, and No. 185, Timber-Waggon creasing a Brook; F. R. Lee; No. 184, Salmon Weir on the Lum, Devon, J. Burnet; No. 88, Going to Market, J. Stark; No. 46, The Upper End of Loch Lomond, and No. 89, Derwent Water, T. C. Hofland; No. 74, View from the Grounds of Sir Harry Featherston, Up Park, and No. 198,

There is an interesting memoir of Mr. Liverseege m No. XIII. of The Library of the Fins Arte, in which, among other things, it is stated that the "Spanish Gentleman" was intended as a representation of Don Quixote in his study.



Manies, on the Soine, C. R. Stanley; No. 108, Barmouth, J. Wilson; No. 110, A Rustic Bridge near Ashbourn, T. Creswick; No. 135, The Tourist, J. J. Chalon, A.R.A.; No. 145, View in North Wales, Miss Gouldsmith; No. 139, Chepstow Castle, H. R. Hilditch; &c. &c. There is also a splendid display of fruit in No. 88, La Festa di Gioja, G. Lance; and in No. 194, Apples and Pears, A.J. Oliver, A.R.A. which, in addition to their other excellencies, will always be found in season.

(To be continued.)

WEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Seven Apocalyptic Churches. By Charles Macfarlane. The Etchings by Thomas Knox. Rall

As works of art, the plates in this publication are of little value, but they are rendered very interesting in consequence of their subjects and of the text by which they are accompanied.

Sketches in Italy. Drawn on stone by W. Linton. No. VI.

WHEN we say that the examples in the present number are equal in interest and variety to the preceding, we think we are rather under the mark. Some of the views have a spirit and character in their execution such as we could hardly have expected to see in any lithographic publication; and while all possess an interest from their local and picturesque appearance, those of the "Ravine of Sorrento" and the and the "Santa Scholastica" are pre-eminently beautiful. Besides these, the number contains views of "Narni," the "Lake of Como," "Citadel of Ancient Veij," "Temple of Minerva Medica," "Vico," "Temple of Antonine and Faustina." In this, as in all the former parts of the work, Mr. Linton has given a succinct, yet satisfactory, local history of the subjects of his drawings; leaving the reader, very judiciously, to make his own reflections on their picturesque beauties and poetical character.

The Fall of Babylon. Painted and engraved by J. Martin. Moon, Boys, and Graves. THE magnificent original picture, with its accumulated mass of stately edifices, some towering into the skies, others stretching in apparently interminable length to the horizon, and with its multitudinous assemblage of human beings, represented in every variety of energetic action and intense suffering, has long been familiar to the public. The print, as might have been expected, proceeding as it does from Mr. Martin's own hand, is a faithful and spirited translation of it. There are some minor details on which hypercriticism might perhaps employ itself; — among other things it might point out the injurious competition into which the bas-relievos on the wall, illuminated by the pots-à-feu, enter with the actual men and herses engaged so near them; - but where so much has been accomplished, it would be ungrateful and invidious to dwell on such petty matters. In our impression there are some specks, which we trust do not impair the mass of the publication.

Soul. Painted by J. Varley; engraved by J. Linnell. Ackermann.

A WORK of art of greater solemnity and interest never came under our notice. The grandeur, variety, and intricacy of the landscape composition, - the awful general gloom, contrasted and relieved by occasional bursts of vivid light, -the simple arrangement of the long funeral procession, - the statue-like still- THE dinner to commemorate the founding of

even the single pelican sipping at the stream, unconscious of the scene of deep human feeling occurring so near him, - altogether produce an effect which it is no exaggeration whatever to chef-d'œuore; and the engraving is admirably executed in mezzotinto by Mr. Linnell.

Canterbury Cathedral. Razee pinx.; J. G. Reeve sculp. Ackermann, London; Ward, Canterbury.

A WEATLY executed view, in aquatinta, of the interior of this venerable and celebrated edifice.

Scenery of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, Lithographed by S. Leith, Banff, from Drawings in outline by Lieut.-Col. Murray, younger, of Ochtertyre; with descriptive Letter-press. Part I. Morison, Perth.

THE first part of a beautiful national publics. tion, dedicated to the Highland Society of Scotland, and to which we recently alluded in the Lit. Gas. It contains four views, viz. " Loch Marce, Ross-shire;" the "Scuir of Eigg; "Loch Alsh, with Castle Donnan, Ross-shire;" and "Kilchurn Castle, Loch Awe, Argyleshire." Though simple outlines, they convey a perfect idea of the bold and romantic scenery which they represent; as they are drawn with great precision, and executed in a style of lithography singularly clear and beautiful; in which the aerial perspective is preserved with as much truth as in any engraving on copper. The descriptions are very satisfactory, and are written with great taste and spirit.

Portraits of Painters of the Italian, German, Flemish, Dutch, French, and English Schools. Drawn on Stone by H. C. Selous. Part L W. F. Elliot.

"No collection of portraits of painters yet published," says the proprietor of the present undertaking, "has been sufficiently extensive to supply likenesses of the great men who have flourished in different ages, and of different schools, in one uniform series. They have either been limited in number, or have been confined to one school exclusively. In this work it is intended to embrace all who have been eminent, and whose portraits may be extent, from the earliest of the old masters down to those of the present age."

Each Part is to contain four portraits, with brief accounts of the subjects. The heads in this first part are executed in a fine broad style of lithography; and, especially that of John David De Heem, do great credit to Mr. Selous.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.



THE GARRICK CLUB DINNER.

best of the groups of mourning spectators, _ | the Garrick Club took place at their house in |

King Street, on Wednesday: H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex in the chair. About a hundred and twenty members met their royal patron on the occasion; among whom, at various parts of the table, were Lord Mulgrave (the president), Sir George Warrender (vice-president), Lord Saltoun, Lord F. L. Gower, Lord Tullamoore, Lord W. Lennox, Lord Castlereagh, Lord A. Hill, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Sir George Clerk, Sir J. Anstruther, Messrs. Hodgson, Kempe, Ramsbottom, Capt. Polhill, and other members of Parliament; Mr. Lincoln Stanhope, M'Leod of Parliament; Mr. Lincoln Stanlope, in Leon of M'Leod, F. Mills, F. Sheridan, Mr. J. Murray, W. Fraser, C. Kemble, Arnold, Mathews, Sir G. Smart, Hawes, T. Cooke, Braham, Jones, Bartley, Wallack, Linley, C. Taylor, Duruset, Harley, Power, Sola, Clint, Stanfield, Grieve, James Smith, Planché, Poole, Trueba, Beazley, B. Oakley, Hamilton Reynolds, G. Robins, &c. &c.; indeed almost every individual present was more or less connected with literature and the drama. The dinner provided was excellent, and the accommodation altogether of a very superior description; doing infinite credit to the manager of the establishment.

On the removal of the cloth the King was drank with great applanse, as was also the toast of the Queen and royal family. In introducing the toast of "Success to the Garrick Club, H. R. H. described its principal object, to afford a rallying point for the lovers of the drama, and bestowed a high encousium on the plan, at once liberal and economical, which had been adopted by the committee in carrying the design of the subscribers into effect. It was received with enthusiasm; and after this, the fatiguing ceremony of three times three was dispensed with.

Mr. Braham sang the following song, written

by Mr. James Smith, in the most admirable

THE GARRICK CLUR.

Air - " To Anacreon in heaven."

Jove sat on Olympus, in glory array'd,
Compeller of clouds, armed for battle complete,
When io! from Elysium upcoaring, a shade
Knelt down, in mute grace, at the Thunderer's fost;
The sight seemed to move

Heaven's conclave above,
Thalis, Meiponaene, eyed him with love —
'Twas Garrick, up-travelling Jove's fiat to gain
To bring back the stage to its glory again.

"Twont do!" bellowed Momus; " as well might you strive

strive
To jump, little man, o'er the Apennine hills;
'Twas all mighty well when Queen Anne was alive,
And wit greeted fashion at 'Buttons' or 'Wills'.
Will wit call a chair,
Or fashion repair
From Baker Street North, or remote Belgrave Square,
And seek Covent Garden, or seek Drury Lane,
To bring back the stage to its glory again?"

"Right, Monnus," quoth Sove, "that's a poser, my lad;
The town's too enormous; its play-goen few:
Your project, I fear, little David, is had;
You'll find that collath too mighty for you. Unless you can trace

Some concentrated place
Where play-going people may meet face to face,
I fear, David Garrick, your effort is vain
To bring back the drama to glory again."

Dread sit," cried the actor, "your cansure forego,
My London committee have settled all that;
King Street, Covent Garden's the locus in quo,
It finish the Plazza." Quoth Jove, "Verbum sat:
Light Hermes, my son,
Be off with a run,
And bear Garrick back, for his business is done;
Go enter our name in the Club; for we fain
Would guide back the drawn to glory again.

Each god for our dinner his pic-nic prepares;
Red Bacchus gives wine, with its bottles and corks;
Pomona contributes figs, apples, and pears,
And Vulcan has forged us our knives and our forks;
To blason the boos,

From the realms of the moon,
I, minstrel unworthy, now give it a tune—
Awake, tuneful echo, respond to my strain!
And call back the drama to glory again!

Ye friends of the drama, give car to my song—
To strengthen Jove's flat and bind us anew,
One bright ray of hope shoots the welkin along,
That ray, star of Brunswick, is beaming from you;
Led on by its light
We assemble to-night,
Our new Garrick Club in one bond to unite:
Then join hand in hand, persevere might and main,
And light up the drama to glory again.
Chorus—Then join, &c.

The Earl of Mulgrave proposed the health of the royal chairman, with a few brief but appropriate remarks, in which he expressed the gratitude of the Club for H. R. Highness's condescension in allowing himself to be placed at its head, and in taking the interest in its prosperity which he had insured by his presence that day. The applause having ceased, H. R. Highness returned thanks, and dwelt at great length on the moral and national for another hour carried on the conviviality of effects which might be produced by those great the evening in the most pleasant style; elicitengines the press and the stage, by their union and by their right direction.

The following glee, written by a member of the Club, was charmingly sung by the musical party, led by Sir G. Smart.

Let poets of superior parts
Consign to deathless fame
The larcenies of the knave of hearts, Who robbed his royal dame

The honest muse uch themes eschews Disdains all knavish cubs; And halls to-day, With joyous lay, With joyous lay,
Thy birth, fair Queen of Clubs.

Salve, Regina! Esto perpetua! Hail! Hail! Hall! Illustrious Queen of Clubs!

The chairman now gave the health of Lord Mulgrave, and noticed the zeal with which his lordship had devoted himself to the formation of the Club, as well as his general patronage of the drama. His lordship, in return for the compliment, which was loudly cheered by the company, spoke in a very feeling and elegant manner; acknowledging his love for drama, and declaring the pleasure he felt in promoting all its interests. He alluded playfully to the days when these interests were taken in hand by the wits at Buttons' and Wills'; but Buttons' and Wills' had in our day given place to Brooks' and Crockford's, where other sorts of plays were more encouraged; and it was in some measure to fill up the want thus created, that had led to the foundation of the Garrick Club. At the same time his lordship pointed out various ways by which the welfare of the stage might be promoted by the meetings of its friends in these rooms; guarding the members, however, from entertaining too high expectations in this respect. This address, of which we can only give so faint an outline, was frequently and warmly applauded; as was also an amusing exposition by H. R. H. on drinking the health of the ladies, and especially those who were the ornaments of the drama, in which he alluded to the gods as well as the goddesses, who exercised an influence on the scene.

The following song, composed by Mr. Sola. was ably sung by that gentleman.

Come, fill the bowl, and wake the song, Let mirth our jovial hours prolong; And wit shed round its brilliant light, And wit shed round its brilliant light,
To lengthen out this joyous night.
O what were life, if wine's sweet power
Were wanting in the festive hour?
And what were wine, if friendship's ray
Drove not its angry fumes away?
Then fill your glasses to the brim,
And let the soul in nectar swim;
Fill, fill, and join the toast with me,
Here's to our Club, with three times three!

Knowing that all around I see, At Garrick's name are filled with glee, I'd drink to each, but then my song Would tedious grow, by growing long.

But though the time will not allow To drink to each friend singly now; Yet fill to one, my toast is there, Our Royal chief that fills the chair. Then fill, &c.

Now fill once more, and drink to all Who fill the cause for which we meet; For though the drama ne'er can fall, With friends so true as those we greet, Yet thousands more shall feel the glow That warms the hearts of all around;
And from our Club a stream shall flow,
T'enrich the drama's classic ground.
Then fill, &c.

The ensuing toasts were Capt. Polhill, and success to Drury Lane Theatre; Mr. Kemble, and success to Covent Garden: to both of which these gentlemen made suitable replies.

About 11 o'clock H. R. H. retired, when Lord W. Lennox was called to the chair, and ing speech and song alternately from among the merry party who rallied round him.

We had forgotten to mention the "Lord Mayor's Day," and another song, sung in his happiest vein, by Mathews; and the "Grand Mogul," by Harley.

Mr. Zachary's Vase from the wood of Shakspeare's mulberry-tree was on the table before the chair; but we would refer our readers to the Literary Gazette, No. 439, (June 1825,) for an account and wood-cut of the real cup presented by the corporation of Stratford on Avon to Garrick, at the Jubilee in 1769. This cup was sold by Mr. Christie, and bought by Mr. J. Johnston for 1271. 1s. in whose possession it now is (curiously enough), within four doors of the Garrick Club-house. The tree, as we then related, was cut down in 1756, when about 140 years old: the cup is valued at above 200 guineas; a fair price when we say

" Behold this fair goblet."

In conclusion, we have much gratification in stating that this entertainment delighted every gentleman who partook of it; and has added materially to the attractions of the Garrick

ORIGINAL SPECIMEN OF A VALENTINE.

ORIGINAL SPECIMEN OF A VALENTINE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I was yesterday very much surprised, on putting on a pair of lambswool stockings, to find a small hole in the heel of one of them darned with brown silk: I, of course, wondered much at this phenomenon; and for the whole day, and the greater part of last night, I was racking my brains to discover what my laundress could mean by such a freak. The enclosed Valentine, which I received this morning, explained the mystery; and as it may perhaps amuse some of your readers, I have taken the liberty of sending you the original, as received.—I am, &c.

G. N. BOURNE.

my dare friend, i hav ben a long tim a tacked too u but nevver dust diskover the tender pinching, as the french call it, in my brest for u-however this is lip yare and laddies may say what they lick, I am detarmined no longar to keep the sickrat in my buzzum, for when I am allone I mourn my fat as the tender turkeydove duz her lost Mat and whips micelf at such a rat that I fair my grif will bring me to my graf before my Tim-My murther his Now out! and farther is not near so I seize the hoppertunitea to teacup my Pin to scratch these fue driving. lines to you, and O! my Deer my Hart Doe jump as i duz so-i Get on slowly as I hav only a Still pin which sleeps threw the paper every minuet-i Hav no other pin but a quill and no pinnife sept farther's racer which is locked up in the Tickhaddy

U may wunder hoo your Crossponder is like, I ham a tal gal my fetters are good tho pitied with the smal poghckes, I ham allso considered a sharp gal for my Edge witch is nintin i Ham

cant get not none to read sept the Tims noorpepper witch Bob the pot boy brings actionally with the Bear sept when we get Hale at the Hintermidyat shopes

i duz love to see men lick u with grate wisecurs Hit givs them the grand marital luck of han Off fie Sir Hand ho! if u wood cut mee her a bite of you ear !! i Wood put hit in a Lowcat

and keep Hit for your sack

Hi Ho i size wen i Thinks you nose not hoe I Ham and Hit duz not biccum a moddast Gal to speck out too plainlie But praps u Will find Mee howt wen I tell u that yore Lam's ool stockings No 3 ad a littel ole in the ele last Wick witch is now mendead with brown silk!! Now gess me Howt if you can

hopping fat will Won day bring huz tugeither I must konklude this Hepistol but before it goes Hoff I will finish with a spech witch I urd at the Theehater last nit made by the Hairyone of the Play to her Bo

When we shall be untied at the oly Halter in the Bonds of Highmen New Flowers of weeded Loov Will Shout up Bellow hour feet evry day Hall the Hills of life will be made smooth And We shall see nothing but, a pye nest, before us.

JULIA if you wish to send a handsaw to this letter if you put it in the toe off one off yore stockings goin to the wash, your julia will get it

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

Ox Thursday a clever farce from the pen of Mr. Kenney, and called Self-Tormentor, was produced at this theatre, and happily reached the haven of popular success. Its chief burden is cast on the able shoulders of Farren, who performs the part of a Mr. Crotchet delightfully. Harley and Mrs. Orger have also characters into which they throw much humour, and are rewarded by the hearty laughter of the audience. Mr. H. Johnston, after an absence of ten years, has resumed his station at this theatre, and seems to have lost none of his power of pleasing.

THE STRAND SUBSCRIPTION THEATRE.

AT this pretty and parlour-like theatre, Mystification, a burletta, has been successfully performed throughout the week; Mrs. Waylett, in four sisters, displays much versatility and talent; and a Welsh musical prodigy has been added to the popular attractions.

ROYAL PAVILION. - Eugene Aram has been dramatised here.

VARIETIES.

Safety Bridle. - The description of a new sort of bridle has just been put into our hands, (accompanied by an etching). It is the invention of a Mr. Messer, and consists of a pullev so contrived to act upon the bit and mouth, that the most ungovernable horse must infallibly be stopped at once, whether in riding or

Death of Mrs. Musters. - The Miss Chaworth, who was if not the first fair who inspired the muse of Byron, at least that one to whom the chief portion of his early love effusions were addressed, died on Sunday at the age of 46. Her death was the consequence of cold and fright, having sought shelter in the shrubbery when the Nottingham rioters sacked her seat, Colwick Hall, in October last.

Dr. Bell, - The founder of the celebrated allso A very good skoldbard at buck noleg and i Ham very fond of Reading Bucks sept that i aged 80, and was interred with great ceremony



on Tuesday in Westminster Abbey. His fu- | the Literary Gazette); and the meeting of the neral was attended by a number of the council and members of the Royal Naval School, to which Institution he had munificently bequeathed 10,000/.

Anatomical Studies. - His Majesty has made a present of M. Ausoux's anatomical model of the human figure to the King's College: we believe these productions cost somewhat about 1904

Polish Literature. Messrs. A. Bczezina and Co. are now receiving subscriptions for a work which is shortly to appear at Lemberg, entitled, Lexicon of the Polish Literati, by Ignaz Chodvnicki, sub-prior of the Carmelite convent at Lemberg. It is arranged alphabetically, in three volumes octavo, and contains brief memoirs of the most celebrated Polish classical writers, poets, orators, philosophers, mathematicians, astronomers, physicians, surgeons, theologians, jurists, politicians, historians, philologists, writers on statistics, and many other celebrated characters, from the introduction of Christianity and civilisation in this country to the present time; together with an accurate statement of their productions, both published and in MSS. with a critical review of the most important of these writings.

Universities in Spain. - Prior to the year 1806 there were 22 universities in Spain; in that year they were reduced to 11, and at present there are 16. Of these, three are mayores or universities of the first class, situated in Salamanca, Valladolid, and Alcala; the remainder are styled menores, or universities of the second class, which are in Valencia, Cervera, Saragossa, Grenada, Seville, Cordova, Oviedo, Santjago, Huesca, Murcia, Orihuela, Ossena, and Onata. The whole of these universities are but miserably endowed, and only in Salamanca the professors receive a salary suitable to their office. But the professors of philosophy and mathematics in all the universities are the worst provided for, and many receive scarcely 301. per annum. Whoever among them is so 30%. per annum. fortunate as to make 300 dollars a-year, considers himself well off. Hence the professorships, even in Salamanca, are not much sought after, and are regarded merely as an introduction to more lucrative offices. In general, the holders exercise some profession independent of their office. Government, which pays the strictest attention to every object connected with instruction, issued in 1824 an ordinance for the regulation of schools and universities. By an official report, which was published in 1825, the instruction in modern philosophy was banished from the latter, as having a tendency to scepticism, and instruction in the old logic and metaphysics recom-

A long-felt desideratum in our literary world is in a fair way of being satisfactorily filled, by the publication of a new journal here under the title of Magazin für die Literatur des Auslandes; or, Foreign Literary Gazette. It is to appear three times a-week, and the size is a pretty large sheet of foolscap, containing eight very closely-printed columns, of ninety-six lines each. The first number, which has been published to-day, contains long extracts from Lord Dover's "Life of Frederick the Second," which is spoken of very favourably. The extracts given are all relative to Marshal Keith (the Review to be concluded in No. II). Then follow the titles of half-a-dozen new English books; a Review of No. III. of the French book of the Hundred and One Authors; notices of some recent works; the annual meeting of the Royal Society (from

Asiatic Society .- Berlin, Feb. 1.

Statistics of St. Petersburg .- A St. Petersburg journal contains the following interesting facts relative to the population, &c. of that city during the year 1831. This capital contains a population of 448,221 inhabitants, of which 316,211 are males, and 132,010 are females; of these, 1924 are ecclesiastics, 42,901 belong to the rank of nobles, 45,829 to the military, 6,800 merchants; 44,393 citizens, 11,795 artisans, 117,426 peasants, 65,119 to various independent ranks, 98,098 servants of the nobility, 2,911 to the suburb of Ochta, and 13,035 are foreigners. The number of births was 6,511, of which 3,515 are boys and 2,996 girls; 1,041 marriages were solemnised; there were 25,715 deaths; of these 9,258, namely, 5,820 men and 3,438 women, died of the cholera; by which 13,152 persons, namely, 8,856 men and 4,296 women, were attacked.—In the year 1831, St. Petersburg contained 140 Greco-Russian churches, 20 for dissenters, and 19 for foreign congregations; 2 convents, 4 chapels, 4 archiepiscopal palaces, 9 other palaces, 2,654 stone and 5,330 wooden houses. There were also 187 manufactories, of which 12 were newly established; 140,602 head of oxen, 15,350 sheep, and 537 hogs, were brought to market alive; carcasses of various animals killed out of the city, 46,000; meat of various kinds, 71,000 poods (of 36lb.); poultry, 428,720 head; feathered game, 212,738; eggs, 314,483 dozen; butter, 94,937 poods, and 783 waggon-loads; oats, 180,440 chetwerts, and 86,000 sacks; other grain, 52,450 chetwerts, and 309,483 sacks; flour and meal, 33,310 chetwerts, 1,138,718 sacks, and 2,332 poods; malt 52,000 sacks, &c.

Population of Russia. Population of Russia, 43,700,000; grand duchy of Finland, 1,250,000; kingdom of Poland, 4,050,000. To tal of the whole Russian empire, 49,000,000. The population of Georgia, Imeretia, Mingrelia, Guriel, Armenia, - in a word, all the countries to the south of the Caucasus and the mouth of the Terek, from which no official returns have been received, is estimated at 1,200,000. The military amount to 743,537; in this are included the Cossacks, Calmucks, and the no-made Bashkirs; the Bogols and Samoides, 6,000. The inhabitants of Siberia, whether nomade or fixed, who pay tribute in furs, 400,000. Among the clergy, there are 6,638 Mahometan mollahs for the Tartars, and 150 lamas for the Calmucks.—Russian Mercury.

Sir, - In the last number of your invaluable Gazette you seem to infer that the annual returns of the births and deaths in Rome must be incorrect, from there being a greater quantity of the latter than the former, and also more than a proportionable decrease of marriages, yet an increased population. When you consider the multitude of monks and nuns who annually arrive from the provinces, together with the proverbial immorality of the Romans, consequently the variety of births which it would not be politic to register, and of course not in the public returns, will account for the incorrectness of them, if it may be so termed, when they are as correct as circumstances will allow. I am, &c. MENTOR.

Fortuna Transmutat incertos honores Nune mihi nune alli benigna. Fortune, thou cruel iade! where hast thou flown? O yet return, nor let me longer groan; Think of the days when you and I were jolly Drunk, played, and courted, 'midst our mirth and folly

Come back to you -- you dirty ragged devil? Never! I hate all fellows of your level!

LITERARY NOVELTIES

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. VII. Feb. 18, 1888.]

Practical Hints on Landscape Gardening, with Remarks on Architecture as connected with Scenery, by W. S. Gil-

on Architecture as connected with scenary, by min Sapin, Esq.
Principles of Astronomy, by William Brett, M.A., Fellow of C. C. College.
A Comic Magaziae is among the announcements of new periodicals. The prospectus abounds with puns, and gives samples of amusing woodcuts: the etitor, inter alia, promises in the getting up of his miscellary to display some rise-ability.

some rise-ability.
Richard of York, or the White Rose of England, an

Historical Novel.

The Adventures of Barney Mahoney, by T. Crofton

Croker, Esq.
Santarem, or Sketches of Society and Manners in the centre of Portugal.

Haldane on Inspiration, &c. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bds.—Craw-ford's Discourses, 12mo. 4s. bds.—Juvenile Manual, 1832, 18mo. 4s. hf.-bd.—James's Memoirs of Great Commanford's Discourses, 12mo. 4s. bds.—Juvenile Manual, 18:2, 18mo. 4s. hf.-bd.—James's Memoirs of Great Commanders, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 1ls. 6d. bds.—Smart's Duty of a Christian People, 12mo. 6s. bds.—Burton's Sermons, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Exports Sermons, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Exports of a Good Man's Life, 2 vols. fcp. 14s. cloth.—Charlie Seymour, a Sunday Story, 18mo. 3s. hf.-bd.—Macfarlane on the Christian Sabbath, 12mo. 4s. bds.—Keightley's Mythology, abridged for Schools, 12mo. 4s. bds.—Tr. R. Taylor's Sermons at Sheffiled, 12mo. 5s. bds.—Texaure for Youth, from the French of Blanchard, by Mechden, 12mo. 4s. bds.—Chantilly, 3 vols, post 8vo. 1l. 1ls. 6d. bds.—The Seven Apocalytic Churches, with Seven Illustrations and Map, oblong 4to. 15s. sewed.—Quintus Servinton, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1ls. bds.—Harknes' Description of the Neilgherry Hills, royal 8vo. 12s. bds.—The Curate's Book, by the Rev. E. Deuroche, 12mo. 3s. bds.—Rev. M. Lloyd's Sermon, translation of the Paslms, 8vo. 12s. bds.—Arevell's Narrative, 12mo. 5s. bds. tive, 12mo. 5s. bds.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

February.	Thermometer.			l Barometer.			
Thursday 9					30.25	to	30.33
Friday · · · · 10		24.	_	43.	30.43	_	30.46
Saturday · · 11	i —				30.40	_	30-28
Sunday ··· 12		28.	_	43.	30.26	_	30-10
Monday · · 13					30-02	_	30.00
Tuesday · 14					30-02	_	29:96
Wednesday 15	l —				30.00	-	29-94

Wind variable, N.E. prevalling.

Except the 10th and 15th, generally cloudy: rain on the 9th and evening of the 12th. On the evening of the 11th a few small flakes of snow fell.

Rain fallen, 'l of an inch. Edmonton. CHARLES I Latitude · · · · · 51° 37′ 32″ N. Longitude · · · · 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich. CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Estracts from a Meteorological Register kept at High Wycombe, Bucks, by a Member of the London Meteoro-logical Society. January 1832.

Thermometer-Highest 47-00° 11th, 25th. Lowest ... 21-25 ... 3d.
Lowest ... 21-25 ... 3d.
Mean ... 34-55241
Barometer ... Highest ... 39-16 ... 14th, 15th,
Lowest ... 29-08... 7th.
Mean ... 29-08.75
Number of days of rain and snow, 10.

Quantity of rain and melted snow, in inches and decimals, 1-275.

Winds. -5 East. 1 West. 2 North. 6 South. 5 North.

Winds.—5 East—1 West—2 North—6 South—5 Northeast—0 South-cast—5 South-west—7 North-west.

General Observations.—The month was warmer than any corresponding month in the three last years, yet the thermometer did not reach the elevation of January last year, by two degrees. The mean of the barometer higher, with the exception of that in the same month last year, than since 1826; but the maximum was not so high as those in 1829 and 1830. There was less rain than in the last two years, and mow fell only once (on the morning of the 27th), but did not lie. The weather generally duli and heavy. and heavy.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

e_ Having to-day, we trust in a way which may produce much good, devoted nearly one-half of our Gacette to the subject nearest the mind of every British reader at this moment, we have only to mention, not to apologise for, the postponement of a variety of interesting matter. We think the Correspondents who have written to us to correct Major Mitchell's erroneous proposition for tri-secting an arch, had better address themselves to the United Savice Journal, where the article appeared. The Lines by "a Staff-Officer," in honour of the constabulary force of Bristol. will not suit our page, though

stabulary force of Bristol, will not suit our page, though

nc says—

If I am tuneful in their praise,

"Tis less a song than affidavit—
Deposing how, in various ways,
They served the city, and to save it—
The other pocm is pleasing, and may find a place,
hereafter.



ADVERTISEMENTS.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL. The Gallery for the Exhibition and Sale of forks of British Artists, isopen daily, from Ten in the Morn Il Five in the Evening.

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AIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

Advertisements and Bills for the First No. of this Work, which is to be published on 31st March, must be sent to the Publisher, or to Simptim and Marshall, the London Agents, by the list of March, if possible—or, at latest, by the 10th. Five Thousand Bills will be required.

Early copies of all Books for Review in this Magazine should be sent to Simplin and Marshall, who send Mr. Tait a parcel by ceach every Saturdas afternoon. The books, frequired, will be returned to the Publisher, or delivered to bis Etinburgh Agent. Communications for Tait's Edinburgh Magazine may also be transmitted by Simpkin and Marshall's weekly parcel.

MUSIC.

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sledy," the "Melting Snow," ditto. 2s. 6d.
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bers, from 12. to 4. each.

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by the Singers of the Alpa. 2s.

Moscheles' Pastoral Phantasia on a "Sty-

un Melody," the Spring. 3s.

Ditto, Variations on a Styrian Air, the

Whister. 30.
Kirchner's Third Set of Quadrilles, from the " Bride of Lammermoor;" the Music by Caraffa. Se.

New Vocal Music.

Day-Break, a Ballad, dedicated to the Hon.
Mrs. Norton. By the Author of the Music in the Gipsey
Prince. 24.

I.a. Caccia, a Hunting Chorus, composed and dicated to Sir Geo. Warrender, Bart. by Signor M. Vaccal. E. Vernal Thoughts, a Song. The Words by J. Houseman, Eq., the Music by the Chevalier Sigtemeed retorms. 1s. 4d.

The Mariner's Farewell, (for Two Voices).
The Words by G. J. D. Butler Danvers, Esq., the Music by J.
Ditchfield, E.q., 2s.

The Mother, a Song. The Words by H. Hutten, Esq., the Music by the Chevalier Signment Non-

To the Orange Bower, a Duet, sung by Mrs.

To the Orange Bower, a Duet, sung by Mrs.

Firstillian and Mita Alleyn, arranged by Sola. 24.

Shall this pale Cheek? a Song. The Words by the Right Hon. Ledy Dacre, the Music by the Heat. Mary Ann Jervit. 26.

Three Italian Ariettes, composed by Signor

The Troubadour Song. The Words by Mrs.
Hemans, the Music by her Sister. Sc.

Hemans, the Music by her Sister. 20.

In the press,
Songs of Captivity. Written by Mrs. Hemans, composed by her Sister, and dedicated to their Friend Lady Erstine.
Goss's Sacred Harmony, (Vocal); a Companion to his Parochial Paslmody. de.

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Journal.

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No. 788.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Literary History of Galloway. By Thomas Murray, A. M. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 348. Edinburgh, 1832, Waugh and Innes; Dublin, Curry and Co.: London, Whittaker and Co.

This is a work of great local and much general interest. We are glad to see it has reached a second edition, for this is a species of literature which well deserves encouragement. Merit is stimulated by record; and local histories preserve much that would otherwise perish. Give a place, like a man, a good character, and the chances are, it will endeavour to support it. We select the following miscellaneous extracts. Welsh was one of the early reformers of the Scotch church, and the annexed is a summary of his life, after his banishment, for

matters of faith, to France.

"Welsh, on his arrival in France, applied with so much ardour to the study of the language of the country, that in about fourteen weeks he was able to preach in it. He was first settled minister of a Protestant congregation at Nerac, from whence he was afterwards removed to St. Jean d'Angely, a town of Lower Charente, where he continued to labour in the work of the ministry until a short time before he left that country. The following extraordinary circumstances must not be passed over in silence. In the war which, in 1620, Lewis XIII. king of France, waged against his Protestant subjects, St. Jean d'Angely was be-sieged by his majesty in person. Welsh, who assured the magistrates that God would deliver them, not only encouraged his fellow-citizens by his exhortations, but ascended the walls and resolutely assisted in defending the garrison. The siege terminated in a way highly gratifying to the defenders. A treaty was concluded, by which the full and free exercise of their religious principles was secured them, and the king was to be allowed to enter the town in a friendly manner with his troops. A law at that time existed in France, that wherever the king resided, there should be no public exercise of any form of worship different from that which he adopted; and accordingly the magistrates of St. Jean d'Angely requested Mr. Welsh to forbear preaching on the ensuing Sabbath. 'It is making,' says Welsh, with his characteristic firmness, 'no good requital to God for your delivery, to hinder his worship: for my part, except I am violently hindered, I will go to the public place, and preach to any that come; and if none come, I will go home and bewail the miseries that are coming upon you.' This resolute conduct was productive of the happiest effects. Not only was there a greater meeting than on any former occasion, but many persons of the Catholic religion, who belonged to the royal troops, were among the number of his hearers. The king bearing of the determination of Welsh, and offended at his presumption, despatched the Duke d'Esperon, with some of the guard, to bring him from the pulpit into his lity and faithfulness confined to Welsh himself, it was the Lord's mind that I should marry

When Welsh saw the duke enter | His amiable wife was distinguished by the same the church with an armed guard, he was not intimidated. Making a pause in his discourse. he ordered a seat to be set for the Marshal of France, - and 'commanded him, in the name his worship.' The duke, struck with the dignity of Welsh, and the air of authority with which he spoke, involuntarily obeyed his 'commands,' and listened to the sermon with decorum and seriousness. When the services of the church were over, the duke brought him before the king, who demanded of him 'how he durst preach, it being against the law to do it so near the king?' 'If your majesty,' replied Welsh, knew what I preach, you would command others, and come yourself to hear it; for I preach salvation by Jesus Christ; and I am sure your own conscience tells you that your own works will never merit salvation to you; I preach that there is none on the earth above you, which none of those about you that adhere to the pope will say.' This unexpected reply so pleased the king, that he exclaimed, 'Very well; you shall be my minister, —addressed him by the name of 'Father,' and promised him his protection. And circumstances soon occurred to try the faith of his majesty's promise. St. Jean d'Angely having been besieged and taken the subsequent year, Lewis ordered M. de Vitry, one of his generals, to plant a guard at Mr. Welsh's house, that he might receive no injury; and soon afterwards, himself and his family were conveyed, at his majesty's expense, to Rochelle. Welsh was not yet far advanced in years; but from the length of his confinement in Scotland, the exertions he had made as a minister of the gospel, and the various calamities of his life, his constitution now began to fail him, and symptoms of a pulmonary nature were visible. Being told by his physicians, that the only chance he could have of prolonging his life, was to breathe his native air, he repaired to Campvere in Zealand, from which he sent supplications to the British king, for permission to return to Scotland. He only, however, obtained leave to return to London; nor would he be allowed to visit his native land, unless he gave his approbation of the ecclesiastical polity then established there. For extorting this submission, Dr. John Young, his majesty's chaplain, waited on him, and conversed with him on the subject. His principles, however, had been too long cherished, and too deeply rooted, to be easily shaken; he spurned every compromise of them, or the most indirect approval of prelacy; he had all his life suffered in opposing arbitrary and corrupt measures, and had never yet regretted the part he had acted; he had not hesitated to confront death when in the very meridian of his days, and it was not to be expected, that now he would endeavour to purchase a few years of precarious existence by abandoning or betray-

spirit. This lady, having obtained access to his majesty, petitioned him to grant her husband liberty to return to his native country.

James replied, that if she would persuade him of God, whose servant he was, not to disturb to submit to episcopal authority, permission should be given him. Mrs. Welsh, lifting up her apron, and holding it towards the king, answered, in a spirit worthy of her father and her husband, 'Please your majesty, I'd rather kep [receive] his head there.' The termination of his life was characteristic of the tenor of it. James, in opposition to all entreaty, had prohibited him from preaching in London, until he heard that his death could not be far distant. As soon as Welsh was informed of his majesty's resolution, he availed himself of the privilege which it allowed him; and having obtained a pulpit, preached with his usual animation and energy. It was a last and expiring effort, and seems to have hastened his end; for he retired to his chamber, and, within two hours, died without a struggle. This event took place in 1622, in the fiftieth year of his age."

Our next is an example of spiritual courtship, and also of the temper and peculiarities of

those times.

"When in Ireland, Livingstone was married to a daughter of Bartholomew Fleming, merchant in Edinburgh, then on a visit to her sister, Mrs. John M'Lellan, of whose husband we have already spoken. His court-ship was singular, and affords a curious proof of the spirituality of his principles. 'Mr. Blair propounded to me that marriage; immediately thereafter I was sent to London to have gone to New England, and returned the June following. I had seen her several times before in Scotland, and had the testimony of many of her gracious disposition; yet I was for nine months seeking or I could get direction from God anent that business, during which time I did not offer to speak to her, (who, I believe, had not heard any thing of the matter,) only for want of clearness in my mind; although I was twice or thrice in the house, and saw her frequently at communions and public meetings; and it's like I might have been longer in such darkness, except the Lord had presented an occasion of our conferring together; for, on November 10th, 1634, when I was going to the Friday meeting at Antrim, I foregathered with her, and some others, going thither, and propounded to them by the way, to confer upon a text whereon I was to preach the day after at Antrim, wherein I found her conference so judicious and spiritual, that I took that for some answer to my prayer to have my mind cleared, and blamed myself that I had not before taken occasion to confer with her. Four or five days after, I proponed the matter, and desired her to think upon it; and after a week or two, I went to her mother's house, and being alone ing a cause which he had identified with the with her, desiring her answer, I went to prayer, glory of God, and with the temporal and eternal and urged her to pray, which at last she did; interests of mankind. Nor was this inflexibi- and in that time I got abundant clearness, that

her, and then propounded the matter more fully to her mother; and albeit I was then fully cleared, I may truly say, it was about a month after before I got marriage affection to her, although she was for personal endowments beyond many of her equals; and I got it not till I obtained it by prayer, but thereafter I had greater difficulty to moderate it."

Lady Stair's Pun .- " Graham of Claverhouse (commonly pronounced Clavers,) was appointed sheriff of Wigtonshire in 1682. On one occasion, when this violent persecutor had been inveighing in her presence against our illustrious reformer, she said, 'Why are you so severe on the character of John Knox? You are both reformers: he gained his point by cla-

vers; you attempt to gain yours by knocks!" "
Specimen of Mr. M. Ray's curious Translation of the Scriptures .- " Before the silver cord (the marrow of the back-bone, with its root and branches) be contracted; or the golden vial (the brain's membranes) be cracked; or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, (the cavities and conveyers of the blood from the heart,) or the wheel be broken at the cistern, (the returners of it from the lungs, liver, head, hands, and feet); the double, yea quadruple circulation (galal and ruts) being repeated, be interrupted and cease. 3 Kings iv. 33."

A different version is here given of the cele-

brated story of the Bride of Lammermoor.

"Of the daughters of Viscount Stair, Janet, the eldest, was married to David Dunbar. younger of Baldoon, but survived her marriage only four weeks and a few days. Her early death, at such an interesting period, seems to have given rise to much superstitious credulity, heightened or generated by personal malignity, or by the violence of party-spirit which then predominated. The same feelings, in which this credulity originated, have perpetuated, if not increased it, till the present day. The tradition, however, has assumed two different shapes, the one being quite the reverse of the other. To the gossiping and illiberal editor of Law's "Memorials," it has afforded occasion to a most coarse and wanton attack on the illustrious family to whom the young lady be-longed; while it suggested to Sir Walter Scott, however absurdly, the idea of 'The Bride of Lammermoor.' The gossip referred to, while it is of a most conflicting and incredible description, seems to me to be altogether unfounded in truth. The Rev. Andrew Symson. minister of Kirkinner, the parish in which Baldoon is situated, and where the young bride with her husband had arrived a fortnight after their mariage, in his 'Elegy on the

after their mariage, in his 'Elegy on the

""At this time, it is evident, from the tenor of Symson's poem, that she was in good health and sound mind; a circumstance quite at variance with either version of the tradition. According to the one, the bridegroom, in a state of insanity, endeavoured to murder the bride; according to the other, the bride, in a state of frensy, from which she never recovered, attempted with a knite ok lil her husband. Violence, however, is never alluded to by Symson: on the contrary, he expressly states that she did 'enjoy' the happiness of the marriage state for some 'little time;' which could not have been the case, had murder been attempted by either party, or had madness seized either of them. This 'little time' evidently continued at least till she was 'brought home' to Baldoon; on which occasion, says Symson, 'we did all rejoyce even for her sake.' The story, in time, originated on superstitious ignorance, or in the rancour of personal or political enmity, and has since been illiberally perpetuated by episcopal and Jacobite writers.

"We did enjoy great mirth; but now, ah me! Our joyful song's turn'd to an elegic.
A vertuous lady, not long since a bride,
Was to a hopeful plant by marriage ty'd, And brought home hither. We did all rejoyce Even for her sake. But presently our voice Was turn'd to mourning, for that little time
That she'd enjoy; ahe waned in her prime;
For A tropos, with her impartial knife,

unexpected Death of the Vertuous Lady, Mrs. | lower panes were darkened by the hawk-n Janet Dalrymple, Lady Baldone, Younger, affords no room for the tradition in question. From his silence on the subject, indeed, the very contrary is evident; and we regard him as the only competent authority that can be adduced."

There have been a great many additions made to this volume since its first appearance.

Chantilly. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Bull. WE have been very much pleased with the tales contained in these volumes. If by a youthful writer, which from internal evidence we should say they were, there is in them great promise of future excellence in historic romance. The first story is the longest and best; the interest of it is vividly excited and well sustained, and the animation of actual life well thrown into the picturesque costume of the past. The period is that of Henri III.: and the hero is a young seigneur unjustly deprived of his estates - a species of French Ravenswood, though there is nothing in the narrative to incur a charge of imitation. two others are laid in the time of Charlemagne and in that of Louis IX.; of these we prefer the last. Altogether Chantilly is one of those works of which it is difficult to judge by a brief extract, which can convey little idea how well the interest is kept up from first to last, that great merit of narrative fiction. We give the following scene, more as a specimen of the style than the story

"It was a small dark apartment, hung round with tapestry, the ceiling richly decorated with massive ornaments of carved oak, and the floor covered with a dark-coloured carpet of Turkey manufacture, so thick and soft that the footsteps fell unheard as they advanced over it. It was here that the monarch usually spent his leisure hours, and various were the objects indicative of his tastes and habits scattered around, in a confusion which completely put to flight all ideas of study or devotion in the mind of the visitor. On a small table near the door were strewn divers preparations for the toi-lette, and cosmetics for improving the complexion, of which the king used quantities almost incredible, all prepared by his own hand; and the mixing and arranging of these formed his greatest delight and amusement. In the recesses on each side the window stood two highly-polished ebony cases, which Catherine de Medicis, his mother, had brought from Italy, for containing books and holy relies; but for this they were totally useless to the present royal owner, who applied them to a far different purpose. On the lower shelf next the ground were arranged small ornamental baskets, in each of which, on satin cushions, reposed in regal luxury a litter of spaniel puppies. which, together with their pampered mother, did not fail to salute with deafening noise any stranger who entered. The messes, medicines, and food of these little favourites completely filled the upper shelves, or only disputed ground with the chains and collars of their predecessors, a few of whom, rescued from oblivion, stood on the top, seemingly ready as in life to fly out with inhospitable fury on the approach of intruders. The upper compartments of the window were of painted glass, and cast a dis-

And for the time, we may it well remember, It being in unfortunate September, Just at the equinox; she was cut down In th' harvest, and this day she's to be sown, Where we must leave her till the resurrection; "Tis then the saints enjoy their full perfection."

mal light through the apartment, while the

raised on the terrace, that the king m enjoy the daily satisfaction of seeing the l fed before his eyes. On a table near the wir stood an inkstand, with various implem for writing; but from the sorry condition which they appeared, and the confusion vailing around, it was evident they were seldom used. Small was the space, howe allotted to such unimportant objects. jesty had been deeply engaged during the m ing tending a sick puppy, which having wa in sweet water, and combed with a gilt co he had adorned with ribands, and placed basket by his side; mixing a scented paste whitening the hands, preparing a wash for skin, binding the broken leg of a wour merlin, and finally seeking relief from s engrossing pursuits in the favourite recrea of disburdening a precious missal of its ex site illuminations, in order to ornament walls and enliven the chamber! It was at table that Henry himself was seated, with head resting on his hands, and apparer buried in thought. The noisy greeting of spaniels as La Vallée entered, caused him start, and he turned towards the door anxious unquiet look, bespeaking distrust apprehension, which, however, quickly chan to one of pleasure as he heard the name : recognised the features of his visitor. king was at that time in the very flower of age, and yet he appeared no longer you The cares of royalty, the murder of the Gui had planted many a deep and lasting fun on his brow, which time would have others withheld for many years. His pallid ch and sunken eye told of a mind but ill at e No art, no charm could restore the bloom : freshness which remorse for the past and i for the future had long ago dispelled, ne to return. And yet, with that sweet s deception which all are so disposed to pract he sought to banish reflection and beg alarm in the pursuit of all kinds of frivol amusements unworthy of his rank or stati and fancied he had succeeded in chasing can for a moment he ceased to think. His costs even now was foppish and recherché. M time had evidently been spent in adjusting drooping feathers of his jewelled toque, and pains had been spared in properly disposing plaits of his fraise and ruffles, or in arrang the folds of his broidered mantle. The sne white slippers, with the sky-blue roses, silken hose and braided doublet, seemed bet fitted for the parade of the courtly saloon the the privacy of the closet. The hand he tended to the count was like that of a youth beauty, rather than of one who had on wielded sword with the bravest. Every fin was adorned with a costly jewel, which flash and sparkled in the light as he waved his ha in token of welcome, and, pointing to a chabade his visitor be seated."

We cordially recommend Chantilly, - it 1 much of that dramatic power of incident whi is the great charm of the Canterbury Take few readers will, we think, begin and not wi to continue it to the end.

Tour of a German Prince, &c. &c. Vol. I 12mo. pp. 384. London, 1832. Wilson. ANOTHER volume of this amusing work l just appeared, and claims our passing noti-On the whole, we do not find it quite so ent taining as the preceding portion; partly ! cause the dash and novelty of the thing is little worn off—partly because the author h gone considerably into more trite and commo



place subjects—and partly because the translator has, in his discretion, made many a hiatus where, perhaps, the very impertinence of the suppression would have piqued the curiosity, if it offended the taste, of readers. There are, nevertheless, some pleasant bits in this mosaic, out of which we will try to con-struct a specimen for our Gasette; though we cannot pre-face it with a portrait, as in the book, of the Prince Puckler Muskau, in his uniform, bedisened with orders, and looking as captivating and killing as dress, mustache, large eyes, and the indescribable air of a venividi-vici-man can make him.

Behold him, therefore, as he is, after ten years of absence, again (Sept. 1826) a visitor to England, and a delineator of our national manners.

At Newmarket: - "The first day I was gifted with such a prophetic vision, that twice, by the mere exercise of my proper observation and judgment, I betted upon the winner at the saddling, and gained a considerable sum. But I had the usual fate of play;—what I won that day I lost the next, and as much more to boot. Whoever is a permanent winner here, is sure of his game beforehand; and it is well known that the principles of many of the English nobility are remarkably wide and expansive on this head. Among the company present I found several old acquaintances, who gave me permission to see their running horses in the stable, which is regarded as a signal favour. They also offered to introduce me into the club here; -- an honour, however, which I declined. It is purely a gambling club, which a man should beware of in England more than in any other country. It may be regarded as a part of the national costume, and highly characteristic of the general tradesman-like spirit, that beforehand all advantages are fair; but that after a bet is once taken, though often amidst the greatest hurry and confusion, it is scarcely ever disputed. On the other hand, a man who has lost more than he can pay, before reckoning-day becomes invisible—that is, commits an act of bankruptcy, and betakes himself to the continent, either for ever, or till he can

pay.
"Of all offences," we are afterwards told, "against English manners which a man can commit, the three following are the greatest: to put his knife to his mouth instead of his fork; to take up sugar or asparagus with his fingers; or, above all, to spis anywhere in a room. These are certainly laudable prohibitions, and well-bred people of all countries avoid such practices, though even on these points manners alter greatly; for Marshal Richelieu detected an adventurer, who passed himself off for a man of rank, by the single circumstance of his taking up olives with his fork, and not with his fingers. The ridiculous thing is the amazing importance which is here attached to them. The last-named orime is so pedantically proscribed in England, that you might seek through all London in vain to find such a piece of furniture as a spitting-box. Dutchman, who was very uncomfortable for the want of one, declared, with great indignation, that an Englishman's only spitting-box was his stomach. These things are, I repeat, more than trivial; but the most important rules of behaviour in foreign countries almost always regard trivialities. Had I, for example, to give a few universal rules to a young traveller, I should seriously counsel him thus :- in Naples, treat the people brutally; in Rome, be

great many; and in England, don't spit. cording to their representation of the matter, With these rules, the young man would get on had not cut a very heroic figure. They made

very well."

We daresay, our excellent comedian, Liston, would be very well pleased (snug as he is) if the prince would make proof of the first part of the following representation—the latter part is an idle story. "The Haymarket," he says,
"I lately visited, when the celebrated Liston enchanted the public, for the hundred-and-second time, in Paul Pry, a sort of foolish lout. The actor, who is said to have made a fortune of six thousand a-year, is one of those whom I should call natural comic actors, of the same class as were Unzelmann and Wurm in Berlin, and Bösenberg and Döring in Dresden; men who, without any profound study of their art, excite laughter by a certain drollery of manner peculiar to themselves, and an inexhaustible humour, qui coule de source; though frequently in private life they are hypochondriacal, as is said to be the case with Liston."

"The notorious Madame Vestris (he con tinues), who formerly made furors, was also She is somewhat passes, but still very fascinating on the stage. She is an excellent singer, and still better actor, and a greater favourite of the English public even than Liston. Her great celebrity, however, rests on the beauty of her legs, which are become a standing article in the theatrical criticisms of the newspapers, and are often displayed by her in man's attire. The grace and the exhaustless spirit and wit of her acting are also truly enchanting, though she sometimes disgusts one by her want of modesty, and coquettes too much with the audience. It may truly be said, in every sense of the words, that Madame Vestris belongs to all Europe. Her father was an Italian, her mother a German and a good piano-forte player, her husband of the illustrious dancing family of France, and herself an Englishwoman-any chasms in her connexion with other European nations are more than filled up by hundreds of the most marquant lovers. She also speaks several languages with the utmost fluency. In the character of the German 'broom girl,' she sings

'Ach, du lieber Augustin,

with a perfect pronunciation, and with a very piquant air of assurance."

The subjoined remarks on our newspapers

deserve a place :--

"A strange custom in England is the continual intrusion of the newspapers into the affairs of private life. A man of any distinction not only sees the most absurd details concerning him dragged before the public-such as where he dined, what evening party be attended, and so forth (which many foreigners read with the greatest self-complacency); but if any thing really worth telling happens to him, it is immediately made public without shame or scruple. Personal hostility has thus beau jeu, as well as the desire of making profitable friends. Many use the newspapers for the publication of articles to their own advantage, which they send themselves. The foreign embassies cultivate this branch with great assiduity. It is easy to see what formidable weapone the press thus furnishes. Fortunately, however, the poison brings its antidote with it. This consists in the indifference with which the public receives such communications. An article in a newspaper, after which a continen-tal would not shew himself for three months. here excites at most a momentary laugh, and the next day is forgotten. About a month ago,

had not cut a very heroic figure. They made the most offensive remarks, and drew the most mortifying inferences as to the calibre of his valour; and all this had not the smallest perceptible effect in disabling him from presenting himself in society with as much ease and un-concern as ever. They have tried to give me, too, a coup fourre__

But I have served under an old soldier, and learned from him always to have the first and loudest laugh at myself, and not to spare an inoffensive jest at myself and others. the only safe way of meeting ridicule in the world: if you appear sensitive or embarrassed. then indeed the poison works; otherwise it evaporates like cold water on a red-hot stone. This the English understand to perfection."

We differ so much from the writer in his critiques upon Braham and other performers, that we pass them over, and select as our next quotation a more general notice of the stage.
"The most striking thing to a foreigner in

English theatres, is the unheard-of coarseness and brutality of the audiences. The consequence of this is, that the higher and more civilised classes go only to the Italian Opera, and very rarely visit their national theatre. Whether this be unfavourable or otherwise to the stage, I leave others to determine. English freedom here degenerates into the rudest license, and it is not uncommon, in the midst of the most affecting part of a tragedy, or the most charming 'cadenza' of a singer, to hear some coarse expression shouted from the galleries in stentor voice. This is followed, according to the state of the bystanders, either by loud laughter and approbation, or by the castigation and expulsion of the offender. Whichever turn the thing takes, you can hear no more of what is passing on the stage, where actors and singers, according to ancient usage, do not suffer themselves to be interrupted by such occurrences, but declaim or warble away, comme si rien n'était. And such things happen not once, but sometimes twenty times, in the course of a performance, and amuse many of the audience more than that does. It is also no rarity for some one to throw the fragments of his gouté, which do not always consist of orange-peels alone, without the smallest ceremony, on the heads of the people in the pit, or to shail them with singular dexterity into the boxes; while others hang their coats and waistcoats over the railing of the gallery, and sit in shirt-sleeves; in short, all that could be devised for the better excitement of a phlegmatic Harmonie Society of the workmen in Berlin, under the renowned Wisotsky, is to be found in the national theatre of Britain. Another cause for the absence of respectable families is the resort of hundreds of those unhappy women with whom London swarms. They are to be seen of every degree, from the lady who spends a splendid income, and has her own box, to the wretched beings who wander houseless in the streets. Between the acts they fill the large and handsome foyers, and exhibit their boundless effrontery in the most revolting manner. It is most strange that in no country on earth is this afflicting and humiliating spectacle so openly exhibited as in the religious and decorous England. The evil goes to such an extent, that in the theatres it is often difficult to keep off these repulsive beings, especially when they are drunk, which is not seldom the case. They beg in the most shameless manner, and a pretty, elegantly dressed girl does not disdain to take a shilling or a sixpence, which she innatural; in Austria, don't talk politics; in the papers made themselves extremely merry to take a shilling or a sixpence, which she in-France, give yourself no airs; in Germany, a about the duel of a noble lord here, who, as stantly spends in a glass of rum, like the meanest

which are exhibited in the national theatre of great name and a splendid fortune." England, where the highest dramatic talent of the country should be developed; where immortal artists like Garrick, Mrs. Siddons, Miss O'Neil, have enraptured the public by their genius, and where such actors as Kean, Kem- pas dire mesquinerie), and on some solemn ocble, and Young, still adorn the stage. Is not casion received a snuff-box, with the portrait of this—to say nothing of the immorality—in the highest degree low and undignified? It is with very small paltry diamonds. Shortly afwholly inconsistent with any real love of art, or terwards, one of his colleagues asked him to conception of its office and dignity. The turbulent scenes I have described above scarcely ever arise out of any thing connected with the performance, but have almost always some source quite foreign to it, and no way relating to the stage."

Speaking of Figaro at Drury Lanc, we have some observations which shew what foreigners think of our mode of adapting their operas, and of our musical qualities.

"What was my astonishment (he exclaims) at the unheard-of treatment which the master- Bury : work of the immortal composer has received at English hands! You will hardly believe me when I tell you that neither the Count, the Countess, nor Figaro sang; these parts were given to mere actors, and their principal songs, with some little alteration in the words, were sung by the other singers; to add to this, the gardener roared out some interpolated popular English songs, which suited Mozart's music just as a pitch-plaster would suit the face of the childrens' dresses, presented no other colour. Venus de' Medici. The whole opera was moreover 'arranged' by a certain Mr. Bishop (a circumstance which I had seen noticed in the bill, but did not understand till now,)-that is, After I had been there some time, the celeadapted to English ears by means of the most brated bookseller C- entered. This man tasteless and shocking alterations. The English had made a fortune by Walter Scott's novels. national music, the coarse heavy melodies of which can never be mistaken for an instant, has, to me at least, something singularly offensive; an expression of brutal feeling both in pain and pleasure, which smacks of 'roastbeef, plum-pudding, and porter.' You may imagine, therefore, what an agreeable effect these incorporations with the lovely and refined conceptions of Mozart must produce. Je ny pourais tenir — poor Mozart appeared to me like a martyr on the cross, and I suffered no less by sympathy. This abominable practice is the more inexcusable, since here is really no want of meritorious singers, male and female; and, with better arrangement, very good per-formances might be given. It is true, even if the stage were in good order, a second Orpheus would still be required to tame English audiences."

We have great pleasure in quoting here a very just and judicious compliment paid to a distinguished character, who has very lately left us_to return, we trust, within a few months, to a station which he supports with princely splendour, and adorns with the most grateful courtesy.

"I often dine at Prince Esterhazy's, who exhibits a perfect model to diplomates how dignified représentation may be combined with agreeable facile manners; and how a man may please every body, if he understands the art of placing himself à sa portée, yet without suffering his own dignity to be forgotten for an instant, un vrai Seigneur, such as are every day becoming rarer. Never, too, did a foreigner succeed so perfectly in England; and yet, most assuredly, without the slightest concession to English arrogance. This implies infinite tact; the lighter, more vivacious character of a South

beggar. And these are the scenes, I repeat, homie; the whole backed and set off by a

We annex two amusing anecdotes connected with diplomacy:

"Count H-- was ambassador at a German court renowned for its economy (pour ne shew him his present. 'Vous ne trouverez pas le portrait ressemblant,' said the Count, giving him the snuff box,—'mais les diamants.'"

"A diplomatic writer, who passed as an-

thority in the time of Louis the Fourteenth, concluded a treatise on the great privileges pertaining to foreign envoys, with the following words:- 'mais des qu'un ambassadeur est mort. il rentre dans la vie privée.' "

Our literary friends will laugh at the blundering in the following mention of Lady C.

"In the course of the evening I made a more interesting acquaintance than I expected on the staircase, (I could get no further,) in Lady C___B___, who has some reputation as an authoress. She is the sister of a duke, and was a celebrated beauty. The next morning I called on her, and found every thing in her house brown, in every possible shade; -furniture, curtains, carpets, her own and her The room was without looking-glasses or pictures, and its only ornaments were casts from the antique.

though, as I was told, he refused his first and best, Waverley, and at last gave but a small sum for it. I hope the charming Lady C-B- had better cause to be satisfied with him. I thought it discreet to leave her with her man of business, and made my bow.

The next passages, with which we conclude, are, perhaps, equally correct, i. e. a mixture of truth and mistake.

" I lately read a moving instance of conjugal affection in the newspaper: The Marquess of Hastings died in Malta; shortly before his death he ordered that his right hand should be cut off immediately after his death, and sent to his wife. A gentleman of my acquaintance, out of real tenderness, and with her previously obtained permission, cut off his mother's head, that he might keep the skull as long as he lived: while other Englishmen, I really believe, would rather endure eternal torments than permit the scalpel to come near their bodies. The laws enjoin the most scrupulous fulfilment of such dispositions of a deceased person; however extravagant they may be, they must be executed. I am told there is a country-house in England where a corpse, fully dressed, has been standing at a window for the last half-century, and still overlooks its former property."
"The poor Duke of York is at length dead.

after a long illness, and lay in state yesterday with great magnificence. I saw him in October, and found him, even then, the shadow of the robust stately man whom I had formerly so often seen at Lady L.'s, and at his own house, where six bottles of claret after dinner scarcely made a perceptible change in his countenance. I remember that in one such evening-it was indeed already after midnight-he

Beroldingen, and myself, into his beautiful a moury. We tried to swing several Turkis sabres, but none of us had a very firm grasp whence it happened that the Duke and Cour Meerveldt both scratched themselves with sort of straight Indian sword, so as to dra blood. Count Meerveldt then wished to try it cut as well as a real Damascus, and under took to cut through one of the wax candle which stood on the table. The experiment as swered so ill, that both the candles, candlestic and all, fell to the ground, and were extin guished. While we were groping about in the dark, and trying to find the door, the Duke aide-de-camp, Col. C.—, stammered out, i great agitation, 'By G.—d, sir, I rememb the sword is poisoned!' You may conceive the agreeable feelings of the wounded at th intelligence. Happily, on further examination it appeared that claret, and not poison, was : the bottom of the colonel's exclamation. duke seems to be much regretted, and th whole country wears deep mourning for his with crape on the hat, and black gloves: qui fait le désespoir of all shopkeepers. Peop put their servants into black liveries, and wri on paper with a broad black edge. Meantin the Christmas pantomimes go on as merrily: ever. It has a strange effect to see harlequi and columbine skipping about on the stage all conceivable frivolities and antics, while th coal-black audience, dressed as for a funer procession, clap and shout with delight.

"In most companies pretty high play is the order of the day, and the ladies are the mo eager players. The crowding to the car table, which is almost out of fashion at Pari is incessant; and the white arms of the Englis beauties appear to great advantage on the table covers of black velvet embroidered with gold But if their arms are dangerous, their hand are still more so, car les vieilles surtout tricher impitovablement. There are some old maic whom one meets in the first society who mak a regular trade of play, so that they carry o fifty pounds at a stroke without changing feature. They have small parties at their ow houses, which are as like tripots as possible."

"In the evening, after wandering to for or five places in search of something interes ing, I at last fixed myself at Lady . where I was rivetted by the conversation of Captain ____, a half-German, who is just n turned from the East, and gave a very inte resting account of his travels. Among other things, he told me the following strange ane dotes of Lady Hester Stanhope, a niece Pitt's, who left England many years age turned Arab, and has established herself i Syria. She is now honoured by the Arabs a a prophet, lives with all the state of a nativ princess, and seldom allows Europeans to se her. After a great deal of trouble, Captai gained access to her. The first thing sh required was his promise that he would no write any thing about her. This vow bein made (luckily I am bound by none such), sh was cheerful and conversable, and talked wit equal ease and cleverness. She made it n secret that she had renounced the Christia faith, and, at the same time, that she still looks for the appearing of the true Son of God. Im fore whom she was appointed to prepare th way. Hereupon she shewed the captain noble Arab mare, which had a curious bon excrescence on the back, exactly in the form a saddle. 'This horse,' said she, with a loo of which Captain —— declared he was still i German; and the most astute intellect con-took some of his guests, among whom were the doubt whether to ascribe to madness or to cealed beneath the most unpretending bon- Austrian ambassador, Count Meerveldt, Count desire to hoax him, 'This horse God has say

shall dare to mount it! Under my protection by this standard; and the shadowed renown of it awaits its true master.' She afterwards as- many an unsuccessful hero is still imploringly sured him, en passant, that Adam was still inviting the justifying pen of a discriminating living, and that she knew perfectly the place historian. We do not suppose that the comof his concealment, but would not reveal it. piler of the volumes before us ever pitched his The lady of the house listened to his narration, and assured him that Lady Hester had been after a very attentive perusal, we confess our-only 'quizzing' him; for that she had known selves puzzled to discover the particular class of her well, and that never had woman a clearer, more determined, and, at the same time, more ford little of novelty for the old, and can scarcely astute mind.

"What contributes much to the 'dulness' of English society, is the haughty aversion which Englishmen (note well, that I mean in their own country, for 'abroad' they are ready enough to make advances) shew to addressing an unknown person; if he should venture to address them, they receive it with the air of an insult. They sometimes laugh at themselves for this singular incivility; but no one makes the least attempt to act differently when an opportunity offers. There is a story that a lady saw a man fall into the water, and earnestly entreated the dandy who accompanied her, and who was a notoriously good swimmer, to save his life. Her friend raised his lorgnette with the phlegm indispensable to a man of fashion, looked earnestly at the drowning man, whose head rose for the last time, and calmly replied, 'It's impossible, madam; I never was introduced to that gentleman."

From these selections it may be guessed that this is a gossiping volume, well fitted to dissipate the ennui of a tedious hour. We have not followed the author in a tour, during which he describes many of our show-houses and grounds; such as Blenheim, Eaton Hall, Stowe, Kenilworth, Warwick Castle, &c. &c., for there is nothing very original in this guide-book sort of journal. To the fourth and concluding volume we shall probably pay our devoirs next Saturday: in the interim, we would again recommend the present to the lovers of light reading, as an agreeable production.

Memoirs of Great Military Commanders. By G. P. R. James, Esq., author of "Richelieu," &c. &c. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

THE lives of "great military commanders' would indeed be a valuable acquisition to lite rature. But where are we to look for the highly gifted individual capable of such an undertaking?-one who should make the lives of these heroes not the mere narrative of sanguinary mélées, but who would paint the deeds of the illustrious dead for the advantage and instruction of the living, and who, like the traveller Bruce. had rather explore the sources of action than loiter to describe their tumultuous flow? What a variety of accomplishments must concentre in the man who should be fortunate enough to produce such a history!—A thorough know-ledge of the theory and practice of ancient and modern warfare, profound judgment, the acute penetration of the worldly, the research and labour of the studious, a style in composition simple and vigorous, neither laden with ornament nor obscured by ambiguity, and, withal an earnest ambition to elevate military science and its professors to that consideration which they have been hitherto denied. The applause of the world is a faithful attendant upon success; but little estimation is bestowed on the labours of mind and body which have led to such an issue; nor are the accidents, which set human calculations at defiance, often admitted to account for the disappointments they occasion. The career of the military com- them through their narrow and tortuous course. have completely prevented its effect, by putting

dled for his own Son, and wee to the man who mander, perhaps more than any other, is judged After having conducted several embassies with ambition to the height we have described; but, selves puzzled to discover the particular class of readers for whom they are designed. They afbe said to be properly addressed to the young. Mr. James, so able in other parts of literature, is so unacquainted with military affairs, that no use is made of even the commonest technical terms; and we read of troops being destroyed piece-meal; an army pausing, in lieu of halting; fords being destroyed; "archers forming a rampart of stakes," for chevaux de frise, or palisades; and of " Eugene being hampered by raw forces under his command, and a raw monarch commanding him," &c. &c. &c. In pursuance of our duty, and in corroboration of our judgment, we extract the following from the third page of the first volume, as a specimen of the numerous such faulty passages in the work :-- " Many of these were executed either at Shrewsbury or London; and the Earl of Northumberland, the chief support of the rebellion, made his peace for the time to meditate his rebellions." Another, from the life of the Duke of Alva, in the same volume: " Yet, as he left the low countries, none said, God bless him! and it is probable that not one soul accompanied his journey with a good wish.' In one portion of the life of Cromwell, we find Ireton described as "deceitful, and the slave of the usurper's greater cunning;" while, in another, we are informed that there is " every reason for believing that he was a sincere and steady republican, and would have strenuously opposed the ambitious views he entertained."
We will not fatigue our readers by multiplying such quotations; indeed many have the appearance of being careless translations. Among the inaccuracies, Gonsalvo de Cordova is stated to have first drawn his breath in the city of that name, whereas he was born at a small town named Montilla, in the vicinity; the Bay of Gabarus, where Wolfe landed, is not seven miles, much less seven leagues, from Louisburg. Several proper names are mispelt; and there is a strange application in various places of the epithet "unhappy," for unfortunate or unsuccessful.

> Having given a general opinion of the work ve must still admit that there are shades of difference discoverable, from which a sense of justice induces us to extract. The lives of which have been treated with the most success; and the following passages, relating to the conqueror of Monjuic, will be perused with interest:-

"Peterborough was now restored to high favour, and his talents were employed in various ways; but he never returned to the command which he had formerly enjoyed. Though still holding military rank, he was now chiefly occupied in diplomacy, and shewed himself as active and skilful a tactician in the cabinet as in the field. His first embassy was to the court of Vienna in 1710, and then to Turin and several other Italian courts. With his negotiations, however, we have less to do here than with his military actions; and, indeed, the very character of such transactions involves them in so much obscurity, that much difficulty and little pleasure occurs in the endeavour to trace

complete success, he returned to England, and was appointed Colonel of the royal regiment of Horse Guards and General of Marines; and on the 4th August, 1713, was installed at Windsor as Knight of the Garter. He did not remain long in England, but was soon despatched as ambassador extraordinary to the King of Sicily, and appears at the same time to have been charged with various other negotiations with the Italian princes through whose states he passed. Shortly after (in 1714), as if it were determined that his appointments should never have any reference to his former services, he was named Governor of Minorca. How long he held this appointment, I do not know; but probably only for a short time, for 1719 he is found travelling on the continent, mingling gratuitously in diplomatic affairs, and aiding to bring about one of the greatest and most beneficial events which had occurred in Europe for some time. Although scarcely connected with his life as a great commander, this transaction must not be passed over, even in this very brief and imperfect sketch of the life of Peterborough. A needy Italian adventurer, of the name of Alberoni, had raised himself, by bold speculations and cunning intrigue, to the highest ranks of the church and state. From the petty station of a poor priest, the son of a gardener of Placentia, he had obtained the crimson, and the office of prime minister at the court of Madrid; his cunning governed a king and a kingdom, and his policy convulsed a world. During his administration of the affairs of Spain, his mind, continually occupied with vast and extraordinary schemes, far beyond the power of the country he governed to effect, kept Europe in continual agitation and alarm, without producing any thing but defeat and disgrace to the Spanish monarch. His influence with Philip V. and his second queen, a niece of the Duke of Parma, was unbounded; and from a conviction that his removal was absolutely necessary to the tranquillity of Europe, England and France united together to work his fall. The Duke of Orleans, at that time Regent of France, one of the most extraordinary men of the day, from the combination of talents and vices which his character displayed, was entrusted with the execution of the design; and it was determined that peace should only be granted to Spain on the condition of the total banishment of Alberoni from that country. The first means taken were to induce the confessor of the Spanish monarch to join in working the disgrace of the minister, which was effected without difficulty; and the justice induces us to extract. The lives of king's partiality, which had been shaken by Turenne, Condé, and Peterborough, are those the failure of all Alberoni's vast plans, and the ruinous effects of his counsels, was now totally alienated by the insinuations of Aubenton. Still the strongest prop to the cardinal's power remained, as long as he retained his influence over the queen, for the personal inclinations of Philip were bent to those of his wife. This princess owed her elevation from a petty Italian sovereignty to the throne of Spain, in a great degree to Alberoni; and, notwithstanding the ill-success which had attended his vast efforts, and the misfortunes he had brought upon Spain, she continued to regard him with gratitude and esteem. It became necessary, therefore, to the views of England and France, that the queen should be convinced that the safety of her husband's dominions depended upon the removal of Alberoni, which could only be done through the medium of her uncle, the Duke of Parma. The least rumour of the negotiation would

the obnoxious minister upon his guard; when the means of preventing the communication between the queen and her uncle would easily have been obtained. A formal embasey to Parma, therefore, was out of the question : and the regent sought anxiously for some one to whom he might trust the private management of so delicate a transaction. Lord Peterborough happened to be at that time in Paris, and the Duke of Orleans applied to him, explaining his object and desiring his assistance. The earl at once undertook the commission; and as there was nothing wonderful in the journey of a man who was continually moving from place to place, the eyes of Alberoni's adherents were not particularly attracted by his progress from Paris to Italy. Travelling apparently for pleasure, he stopped for a few days at Parma, won over the duke to his design, and arranged the whole plan for carrying it into execution. Scotti, an envoy who had before been employed in Spain, was sent back to Madrid, and, notwithstanding Alberoni's jealous precautions, obtained a private interview with the queen, through the mediation of Laura Pescatori, who had been her nurse. It was now clearly shewn to that princess, that the fate of her husband and her husband's dominions, the safety of his crown, and the tranquillity of Europe, depended upon the fall of Alberoni; and no longer hesitating between her duty and her inclination. she withdrew the support which had so long upheld the minister. The whole transaction had been conducted with such secrecy, that Alberoni had not the slightest idea of his approaching fate; he transacted business with Philip, as usual, before that monarch's departure for the Prado, and was next morning pre-sented with a royal decree announcing his dismissal, and commanding him to quit Madrid within eight, and Spain within one-and-twenty days. This was the last negotiation in which I find Peterborough taking any active part. Under George I. and George II. he remained General of all the Marine Forces in Great Bri. tain; but his public life was now closed, and he devoted himself to the enjoyment of private happiness. No man knew so well how to fill every moment; and in travelling through all the countries of Europe, mingling with eminent men in every nation and of every class. friendly to many, accessible to all, he passed the subsequent years till 1735. Through the greater part of his life he enjoyed uninterrupted health; but he was not by any means free from personal sorrows. The loss of his two sons, who died some time before their father, after having distinguished themselves in the service of their country, was a severe affliction to Lord Peterborough. The death of their mother also, his first wife Carey, daughter of Sir Alexander Fraser, interrupted his domestic happiness in 1709; but he afterwards formed a connexion which, though its character was for sometime doubtful, tended much to his comfort in afterlife. This was a private marriage with the celebrated Anastasia Robinson, a public singer. Her station in society, and the secrecy which his pride enjoined, at first caused the lady to be considered as his mistress, though the delicacy and respect with which he treated her on all occasions could only be paid to acknowledged virtue. She bore the inconveniences and uncomfort to which the concealment of their marriage subjected her, with the most exemplary patience, and by her kind counsels and gentle management, softened the advance of age, and alleviated the approach of sickness and infirm-

best friend' - sufficiently shewed his appreciation of her character; and towards his latter years his conviction of her excellence overcame the weak pride which had produced a private marriage, and gave him strength to do full justice to her reputation. The matrimonial ceremony was not in those days guarded by so many forms as at present; and though to all who knew him his asseveration was sufficient to establish the fact of his marriage, yet the legal proof was obtained with difficulty, from the death of the clergyman who had officiated. Under these circumstances he was remarried at Bristol; and his wife, who survived him, was placed in that rank of society to which she was properly entitled. His great delight in his retirement was in laying out his grounds, and in embellishing his property; and even age took nothing from the sprightly cheerfulness of his disposition, or his fondness for society. Courting the company of men of learning and men of wit, he was himself courted; and a thousand anecdotes have been handed down, by many a celebrated writer. of the talent, the generosity, and the singularity of the Earl of Peterborough. To the circumstances thus recorded no particular date can be assigned, as the authors from whom we derive them have not fixed their period. While in Spain, he is said to have paid the English troops himself, on the failure of remittances from the British government; and I think it is Voltaire who relates an anecdote of him. which shows the reliance that even strangers and enemies placed in his chivalrous honour. On the attack of one of the towns in Spain, while he was treating with the governor at one gate, a body of the allies forced their way in at another, on the opposite side. The governor for a moment thought himself betrayed. 'Your only resource,' exclaimed Peterborough, 'is to suffer my troops to enter: we will make the others depart, and I will return and grant you the same terms, or place you in the same condition as you were before.' The governor consented: the English general entered the city, obliged his allies to retreat, and returning to the spot where the treaty had been interrupted, signed the convention as it had been at first proposed. Another anecdote, more to the credit of his wit than his good feeling, is told of him, connected with the rivalry which sprang up between him and the Duke of Marlborough. At the time that nobleman was in disgrace, the popular mind had been greatly irritated against him; and as Peterborough was passing along the street, in the midst of an excited crowd, he was pointed out as the great general. The multitude immediately conceived him to be the Duke of Marlborough, and proceeded to insult him with the indiscriminate haste with which the vengeance of a crowd is generally expressed. Nothing that Peterborough could say would persuade them of their mistake, till at length he exclaimed, Gentlemen, I can convince you by two reasons that I am not the Duke: In the first place, I have only five guineas in my pocket; in the second, they are very much at your service. The mob shouted loudly, received ty himself, he was also, by his singularities, the

to him. With both Pope and Swift he was i timate; and one of his letters to the forme concerning the latter, may be given as a go example of what Lord Orford has happi called his careloss wit and negligent grad It is dated 1732, at a period when he had on siderably passed seventy years of age. 'I s under the greatest impatience,' he writes,' see Dr. Swift at Bevis Mount, and must signi my mind to him by another hand, it not be permitted me to hold correspondence with t said Dean, for no letter of mine can come his hands. And whereas it is apparent this Protestant land, most especially under t care of Divine Providence, that nothing c succeed, or come to a happy issue, but bribery; therefore, let me know what he e pects to comply with my desires, and it shall remitted unto him: for, though I would n corrupt any man for the whole world, yet benevolence may be given without any offen to conscience. Every one must confess th gratification and corruption are two distin terms; nay, at worst, many good men he that, for a good end, some very naughty me sures may be made use of. But, sir, I mu give you some good news in relation to myse because I know you wish me well. I am cun of some diseases in my old age, which w mented me very much in my youth. I w possessed with violent and uneasy passion such as a peevish concern for truth, and a san love of my country. When a Christian price preached against the spirit of the Gospel-when an English judge determined again Magna Charta—when the minister act against common sense, I used to fret. Nor sir, let what will happen, I keep myself i temper. As I have no flattering hopes, so banish all useless fears. But as to the thing of this world, I find myself in a condition be yond expectation; it being evident, from a lst parliamentary inquiry, that I have as mucready money, as much in the funds, and great a personal estate as Sir Robert S-tt-1 If the translator of Homer find fault with thi unheroic disposition; or, what I more fear, the Draper of Ireland accuse the Englishma of want of spirit, I silence you both with on line out of your own Horace-Quid to exempt juvat spinis e pluribus una? for I take th whole to be so corrupted, that to cure any par would be of little avail. Yours,' &c." Berry's Genealogical Peerage of England, Scot land, and Ireland. No. I. London, 1835 Sherwood and Co.; Carpenter and Son. THIS is the commencement of a genealogical work on the peerage, to be continued periodi

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ments, that they never knew where to wri

the subsequent years till 1735. Through the greater part of his life he enjoyed uninterrupted health; but he was not by any means free from the country, was a severe affiction to Lord fitted against him; and as Peterborough who died some time before their father, after having distinguished themselves in the service of their country, was a severe affiction to Lord Peterborough. The death of their mother also, his first wife Carey, daughter of Sir Alexander Fraser, interrupted his domestic happiness in though its character was for sometime doubtful, tended much to his comfort in after-life. This was a private marriage with the celebrated Anastasia Robinson, a public singer. Her station in society, and the secrecy which his pride enjoined, at first caused the lady to be considered as his mistress, though the delicacy and respect with which he treated her on all considered as his mistress, though the delicacy and respect with which he treated her on all considered as his mistress, though the delicacy and respect with which he concealment of their marriage with the considered as his mistress, though the delicacy and respect with which he treated her on all considered as his mistress, though the delicacy and respect with which he concealment of their marriage with the considered as his mistress, though the delicacy and respect with which he concealment of their marriage with the considered as his mistress, though the delicacy and the second, they are very much at your considered as his mistress, though the delicacy and the second, they are very much at your considered as his mistress, though the delicacy and the second the point of the jest. Wittue. She bore the inconveniences and uncomfort to which the conselected her with cold and provide proving the first part of their was also, by his s

would be a material improvement were he to sign and performance for what it purports to introduce, in small cuts, the arms of different names with the same titles-where several families in more unsettled times held the same honours in succession, as in the oldest houses of our nobility, the Dukes of Norfolk, of Buckingham, of Northumberland, Earls of War-wick, of Bedford, &c. &c. This would readily and clearly indicate where Howards, and Villiers, and Percys, and Talbots, and Russells, or where other races, held these high titles.

Essays, Moral and Political. By R. Southey, LL.D. Now first collected. 2 vols. London; 1832. Murray.

UNLESS we go upon the principle that politics and morals are inseparable, the word " moral' might have been omitted from the title-page these volumes being merely reprints of political articles of the Quarterly Review. As such, we have nothing to say in the way of criticism; the thorny and disputatious path of politics being one which we tread not. We have only one literary remark to make-we could wish that the two angry letters addressed to Lord Byron had not been republished. We are sorry to see this violent and unkindly spirit unsoftened even by the tomb.

The Population Returns of 1831, &c. &c. Large 8vo. pp. 100, with Maps, Tables, &c. London, Moxon.

TAKEN from the parliamentary returns, and skilfully arranged, this is a book of which every tolerable library should be possessed. The facts it unfolds are of great importance both to present politics and to future statistics.

History of the Jews in all Ages. By the Author of "History in all Ages." Pp. 567. London, printed for the Proprietors of Publications on Christian Principles; Hamilton, Adams, and Co.; Leeds, Knight.

Or the preceding work by this laborious com-piler we spoke in terms of much commendation, as a satisfactory outline of the universal subject which it embraced; and we are disposed to afford a similar praise to the present publica-tion. As a concise view of Jewish history, consistent with the data of the holy Scriptures. it is a volume of interest and usefulness, which may be advantageously read by all classes. With the preface we are not so well satisfied; the depreciation of Mr. Milman's work is not. in our opinion, borne out by facts; and at page x. there is almost a ludicrous phraseology, where the writer talks of anticipating "the decisive transactions of a judgment day." Decisive trans-actions, indeed!

The Shakespearian Dictionary; forming a general Index to all the popular Expressions and most striking Passages in the Works of Shake-speare, &c. &c. By Thomas Dolby. 8vo. and 12mo. pp. 367. Smith, Elder, and Co. A GREAT deal of pains has been taken with this work, and it contains a vast number of quotations, from a single line to fifty lines, of what may be termed the beauties of Shakespeare. These, too, may very generally be found under the selected synonym; but there are a thousand cases in which the sentiment A Rhyme Version of the Liturgy Psalms. could never be sought under the word assigned. Indeed it is impossible to construct any dictionary where this could be accomplished, except it were a complete verbal index-and even in this, without prodigious repetitions, there would

be, we can truly say, that it is an excellent table-book, pleasing for reference, and interest-ing if merely taken up for its own sake.

Selections from the Prose Works of Robert Southey, LL.D., Post Laureate: chiefly for the Use of Schools and Young Persons. pp. 367. Moxon.

A WELL-chosen and delightful volume, containing some admirable extracts from one of England's best proce writers.

Selections from the Poems of Robert Southey. Pp. 373. Moxon.

WE cannot give the same praise to this work that we do to its companion; the selections appear to us to be any thing but well chosen. We never thought highly of Southey's comic powers, and "The Amatory Poems of Abel Shuffle. bottom" have now lost the little point they ever possessed; for the Della Cruscan school which they were written to ridicule, has, inwhich they were written to runcue, nas, indeed, "left but the name of its faults and its follies behind." We would gladly have seen their place filled by omitted favourites—the touching poem of "Father William," for example. The extracts from the long poems are, indeed, sending bricks as specimens of palaces; besides, the notes, for which there is here no space, are quite indispensable even for the very understanding of the text. Now that it is so much the fashion to re-publish, an edi-tion of Southey's works, in the Waverley form, would deserve a place in every library.

Green's Posms; chiefly occasional. pp. 77. THESE poems are more fit for the private circle than for publicity. The author, in one of his love-songs to Emma, is, however, guilty of a novelty; for he thus addresses her,-

"Dear heart of oak! my gallant girl!" Yet Emma, his chosen vessel, does not seem to be hard-hearted, either.

Weverley Novels, Vol. XXXIV. St. Ronan's Well, Vol. II. Edinburgh, 1832. Cadell. THE frontispiece to this volume, by R. Graves after Mulready, is, if not the best, one of the very best illustrations yet bestowed on this series: the characters of the minister of St. Rozan's and of Mr. Touchwood are admirably contrasted; the latter is perfect. The vignette by J. Wood, and engraved by W. Chevalier, is also a sweet composition. A volume of twice the price, containing these, would be a cheap purchase.

Whims and Oddities. By T. Hood. First and Second Series. London, 1832. Tilt. THE first and second series of these amusing papers being rolled into one, like Colman's comparison of the fat single gentleman, Mr. Hood has introduced them with a short preface, noticing that they constitute a fourth edition, and thus, whatever may hereafter befall him or them, they have at least shewn a horse-power, by leaving four imprints behind them.

H. Gahagan, Esq., M.A. 18mo. pp. 220. London. Rivingtons.

WE do not find in this version any philological improvement, or any poetical beauty to supersede the ordinary versions already in use: it

ARTS AND SCIENCES. ROYAL INSTITUTION.

MR. FARADAY on recent experimental investigations relative to volta-electric and magnetoelectric induction. The subject here treated of forms a portion of the extensive researches lately communicated by Mr. Faraday to the Royal Society, in the Bakerian lecture; and, as we did not at that time report them, we shall on the present occasion briefly state the general results of the part now considered and experimentally demonstrated. After explaining his view of an electrical current, and its excitation by the voltaic pile; and after shewing a striking case of induction by electricity of tension, Mr. Faraday proceeded to give the proofs that a similar inductive action could be exerted by the voltaic current. Whenever two metallic wires are placed side by side, and a voltaic current passed through one of them, it instantly causes an electric current in the other wire, in the opposite direction to the exciting current. Although the exciting current be continued, the induced current exists, but for a moment, and is succeeded by a peculiar state in its wire, called the electro-tonic state. When the exciting current is discontinued in the first wire, an induced current is again produced in the second, in the contrary direction to that formed in it in the first instance, and the electro-tonic state ceases. Galvanometers were deflected and magnets made by these induced currents. When, instead of a voltaic battery and its current, a magnet is used as the inducing agent, Mr. Faraday found that electric currents could be generated by induction; therefore the great problem of obtaining electricity from magnetism, which to this time has remained unsolved, is now fully answered. A hollow helix was connected with the galvanometer, into which a cylindrical magnet was introduced, and the galvanometer became immediately deflected by the produced current: on the removal of the magnet, an electrical current in the contrary direction was effected. We may state the general result to be, that, whenever a piece of metal moves in the neighbourhood of a magnet, so as to act, the magnetic curves or electric current tends to be, or is actually, produced. After this demonstration, and in illustration of the early part of it, Mr. Marsh's powerful electro-magnet was shewn. This magnet at first would not lift a quarter of an ounce: a simple voltaic arrangement, contained in a vessel not holding more than a quart, was attached, and it immediately sustained weights amounting to between 300 and 400 pounds: when great care in applying the weights is taken, it has lifted 600 pounds. On removing a wire, so as to unconnect the voltaic plates, this power wholly disappears!

In the library were placed a great many curious productions, brought by Captain Lyon from the country of the Esquimaux, together with original drawings made by him; a fine proof of Martin's last engraving (Babylon); fossil-bones from Brighton, &c.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

SEVERAL very interesting subjects came before the Society on Wednesday evening. A communication, which had been in the Society's possession a considerable time, received their Gold Isis Medal. It was a method of concentrating a ship's broadside. Two reasons created a hesitation as to the propriety of rewarding the invention in question: the one, be no connected exposition of fine and striking does credit to the heart and taste of the writer, as it was a warlike instrument, it more properly passages. Taking, therefore, Mr. Dolby's de- and nothing more. if it possessed the certainty of destruction which had been proved by several experiments, quære would it be politic to publish it, affording an enemy an opportunity of adopting the process against ourselves? The nature of the experiments unavoidably disclosed the detail of its construction; and the better sense of the Society prevailed, and rewarded an ingenious mechanic. A Gothic sash-window, peculiarly but very perfectly contrived, was also rewarded with the Society's Silver Isis Medal. A window, so constructed as not to shake by the effect of wind, a door-spring, and a pile-driver, were reported as undeserving of further attention.

In the class of agriculture, a most satisfactory and interesting paper was reported, from Mr. George Aikin, on the allotments of land made to the labourers in the parish of Toddington. Mr. A. observes, "that, in common with many other parishes, the quantity of agricultural labour has greatly exceeded the demand; and for want of a regular, well-managed plan for the employment of extra hands, the working poor have been turned into the high roads in gangs of twenty or thirty, not to work, but, apparently, to give them an opportunity of forming plans for midnight depredation." lotments of half an acre each, at the commencement of the plan, were made to six men, well recommended, and having large families.

The system succeeded so well, that the labourers became very importunate; and at Michaelmas 1830, a large field was divided among fortyone labourers, in pieces varying in size according to the ridges into which it was accustomed to be ploughed, giving the larger portions to those with larger families. The men, feeling that they were working for themselves, turned-to with a hearty good will, and their crops have proved abundant, particularly that of potatoes. The rules and terms upon which the land is held are few, good, and simple; and the proprietor, — Cooper, Esq. of Highgate, a wealthy landholder, at a time when the poorer classes of society are "heavily laden," may be very sincerely congratulated on his humanity. Many are placed in a comparative state of happiness to what they before experienced. Many others are anxious to obtain a similar grant, and the plan is rapidly extending.

In the class of polite arts, several designs for architectural buildings, ornaments, &c. were decided upon; and an ingenious and truly useful machine for drawing spiral lines, invented by Mr. Lane, was recommended by the committee with the liberal reward of the Gold Isis Medal and twenty pounds.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR MARCH.

20d 2m 110-the vernal equinox. The Sun enters Aries, according to the tabular zodiac: his true place in the heavens is in the constellation Pisces.

Lunar Phases and Conjunctions.

	p.	н.	M.	
■ New Moon in Aquarius ······	2	3	14	
First Quarter in Taurus	9	7	13	
O Full Moon in Virgo		3	22	
C Last Quarter in Sagittarius	23	20	41	
New Moon in Pisces	31	17	2	

The Moon will be in conjunction with

	υ.	н.	M+	
Jupiter in Aquarius	1	16	50	
Aldebaran	8 occultation.			
Saturn in Leo	15	0	48	
Mars in Capricornus	26	21	12	
Uranus in Capricornus				
Venus in Aquarius				
Jupiter in Aquarius				

heavens this month without coming into conjunction with the planet Mercury.

Occultation of Aldebaran. - 84 - immersion 11h 52m; emersion 12h 36m: the Moon will set before the emersion occurs.

8d 1h Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter. 19d 10h 45m - in superior conjunction with the

11d 10h-Venus in conjunction with Uranus: difference of declination 18'. 174-with & Capricorni: difference of latitude 4'.

9d - Mars in conjunction with 813 Mayer: difference of latitude 3'.

The Asteroids. - Vesta continues an interesting telescopic object, between a and o Cancri. 25d-Juno in conjunction with Leonis. This will be a very favourable opportunity for detecting this planet: its position will be about 20' north of the star. Pallas and Ceres are too near the Sun to be visible.

214-Jupiter in conjunction with 81 Aquarii: difference of latitude 13'.

1d 18h 30m-Saturn in opposition to the Sun. Uranus is too near the Sun to be satisfactorily seen.

Occultation of Aldebaran, 10th Feb. - The weather was peculiarly favourable for witness-ing this occultation. The immersion occurred at 4h 37m 15, and emersion at 5h 46m 37. The phenomenon of the projection of the star on the lunar disc was not observed: at emersion the star appeared to linger, and have a circular or swimming motion during the first eight or ten seconds. The occultation of Regulus on the 15th, and the appulse of Saturn on the 16th of February, were not visible, from unfavourable weather.

Deptford.

J. T. BARKER.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

BOYAL SOCIETY.

H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex in the chair. A paper by Lord Viscount Mahon, F.R.S., on the quadrature of the circle and the trisection of the angle, was read, in which the noble author endeavours to prove, from geometrical reasoning, and by reference to the labours of Pappus and other ancient geometers, that there is a strict connexion between the modes of solution of each of these celebrated problems. The first part of a paper by Dr. Marshall Hall, on the respiration of animals, was read. The author in this part of his paper investigates the degree of connexion which subsists between the respiration and the irritation of the heart, in opposition to the views of Cuvier in his Anatomie Comparée, and more recently in his Règne Animal; and deduces the law, that the quantity of respiration is in the inverse ratio of the irritation. The writer described a new process which he had adopted for determining the chemical changes produced in a given quantity of air in which different animals had respired, and for ascertaining the correctness of Messrs. Allen and Pepys' researches, in which they conceived an equal portion of carbonic acid gas was produced for the oxygen absorbed; or those of other inquirers who conceived that, in addition to the carbonic acid gas, there was a free portion of oxygen. The instruments employed by the author were a pneumatometer and an aerometer.

We understand that, in order to testify the admiration felt by many of the Fellows of the Royal Society for the very able production of Mrs. Somerville, which we have already submitted in detail to the notice of our readers in

anspices of the Duke of Sussex, Mr. Davies Gilbert, Mr. Lubbock, and other distinguished individuals, for a bust of this lady by Chantrey. which it is intended to present to the Royal Society, to be placed in its public meeting-room. Notwithstanding the high commendations which our first mathematicians have already communicated to Mrs. Somerville, we can scarcely conceive any circumstance to be more gratifying to her than this honourable testimony from the Fellows of the Royal Society.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Mr. Hudson Gurney in the chair .- The secretary read a further portion of Mr. Madden's paper on the game of chess, and particularly on the chessmen discovered at Lewes, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, giving a minute description of the carving, costume, &c. of the several pieces. Mr. M. observed, that the bishop, in the figure of a monk or priest, succeeded in the 12th century to a piece in the form of an elephant; but the name, bishop, does not occur earlier than the time of Elizabeth. This piece was in former times also called by different nations, the fool, and the prince; and in modern times it is represented with the mitre only, as the knight is by a horse's head, as an epitome of the whole figure formerly represented. The knights found in Scotland are represented on horseback, fully caparisoned, with pointed helmets, some with nose-guards, and pieces to preserve the ears, and long kite-shaped shields, having carvings very like armorial bearings. He described some of the pieces as warders, the predecessors of the rook or castle; these are in the form of an armed soldier on foot. This form is found described by the Icelandic writers only, as representing a centurion, and they have a name for the piece somewhat similar to the English name of rook; but Mr. Madden considers that the name rook is derived from a Persian word signifying a warlike adventurer.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH GALLERY. [Third Notice.]

No. 17. Water-Carriers taking the Siestaa Scene in Madrid; No. 150. Donna Cande. laria. James Leigh. - The first of these works is placed at so great an elevation, that all we can say of it is, that it appears to be a rich and picturesque composition. The second exhibits much character, and is painted with great mastery of pencil, but is rather low in tone.

MIDDLE ROOM.

No. 220. The Comfort of Listening. R. W. Buss,- Mr. Buss has evidently had the old proverb, "listeners never hear any good of themselves," in his mind. He has made several good graphic hits, but we own that we do not consider this as one of his best.

No. 227. Covent Garden Market. J. F. Lewis. An old friend with a new face. What place is more intimately associated with all an old Londoner's most amusing recollections than Covent Garden? Much as the market has, no doubt, gained in convenience and comfort by its recent re-construction, it has lost sadly in picturesque interest. There is great cleverness in many parts of Mr. Lewis's performance, although it has too much of the thinness of a water-colour drawing, and is deficient in keeping and aerial perspective.

No. 244. Scene at Battersea. J. Stark .-One of those familiar and picturesque views



how to invest with the best qualities of arttruth and effect.

No. 245. The Effects of Intemperance. T Webster .- If Mr. Webster were in the commission, he would evidently make a very active magistrate. To our knowledge, this is the second culprit whom he has placed in the pictorial stocks within a very short period of time. The present is a much larger and more important work than the former; it is full of entertain-

ing expression, and is admirably painted.

No. 246. The Virgin, with the Infant Christ
and St. John. Felice Schiavone.— Sweetly and tenderly executed, with Raphael-like composi-

tion and character.

No. 264. Landscape, with Beech Trees and Figures. F. R. Lee. Placed in a much better light than when at Somerset House, this noble and brilliant work must excite the admiration of all who behold it.

Nos. 265, 267. The Royal Procession on the Thames, Aug. 1, 1831. W. F. Witherington, A.R.A. Why were these two gay and beauful representations of the splendid spectacle to which they refer hung so low as almost to escape

notice, and defy inspection?

No. 269. Return from a Masked Ball. T. Clater. Whether we consider this performance in its technical, or in its sentimental character, it is equally an object of interest; and if a piece of well-painted satin can give value to a work of Flemish art, surely the addition of mind to matter may claim higher distinction. Mr. Clater has represented, with great truth, the satiety, and languor, and rumination on the past, which generally follow the midnight revel; and the freshness and natural splendour of early morning, as seen in the horizon, contrast exceedingly well with the jaded forms. and artificial trappings, of the actors in the scene.

No. 282. Reading and Listening. T. S. Good. -Admirable, both in thought and in execution. A volume might be written on the advantages of being a good listener. Many a ninny has passed for a wise man; many an empty purse has been filled, merely by dint of patient, determined listening. There is no quality in society more productive to its possessor. Talk of wit? Nonsense! The witty man is feared and shunned; the silent listener

esteemed and courted.

The last-mentioned work is in the centre of the mantel, and is surrounded by performances of a cabinet size, not less attractive in point of talent and interest. We must confine ourselves to the enumeration of some of these gems; viz. No. 277, The View, R. T. Bone; No. 278, Blatchington, Copley Fielding; No. 279, A View near Hampstead, J. Linnell; No. 280, Head of Sancho, No. 284, Head of Don Quixote, C. R. Leslie, R.A.; No. 281, Mole at Naples, G. Jones, R.A.; No. 283, Westminster Abbey, H. Wilson; No. 285, Portico of Octavia, Rome, G. Jones, R.A.; No. 286, View in Italy, W. Cowen; No. 287, View near the Head of Loch Tay, Copley Fielding; No. 288, Scene in Boccacoio, R. T. Bone; No. 289, Heath Scene, A. Vickers, sen.; No. 290, Beach Scene, W. Shayer, &c. &c. These, if not stars of the first magnitude, nevertheless form a brilliant constellation.

No. 303. The Larder. G. Lance.-There are people in the world who think that the objects here assembled are only good to eat; Mr. Lance has thought that they were also good to paint; and of this, as well as of all his other works of a similar kind, we may say, that "the power of colours can no further go.

No. 337. The Recruit. H. Liverseege. An

fate of this young artist. The story is perspicuously and touchingly told; the tone of colour is pleasing; and the execution is unlaboured.

[To be continued.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Select Specimens of the Edifices of Palladio; consisting of Plans, Sections, and Elevations, with Details of Four of his most admired Buildings at Vicenza. From Drawings and Measurements by F. Arundale. London, Taylor.

"So justly," says Mr. Arundale, in his preface to this elegant publication, " have the works of Palladio been esteemed by different nations, for the general harmony and beauty of their proportions, as to obtain for his style of architecture a name derived from its founder, and followers of the first rank of genius in the art he brought to so much perfection. Among these, none have better appreciated his peculiar excellencies than the leading architects of Great Britain, as shewn in the works of Jones, Wren, and Chambers, where we find examples of the Palladian style, which reflect credit on their taste and discrimination, in adapting to our English wants and feelings the results of his well-applied study of the antique. With a view of instituting a comparison between these works and those of their great prototype, the author has collected for illustration some of the finest specimens of Palladio's executed designs, which he selected during a recent tour, carefully giving the measurements of the different proportions in English feet, and also details of the various decorations of each edifice."

The buildings chosen for this purpose are, the Olympic Theatre, the Palazzo Chiericati, the Screen to the Sala della Ragione, and the Villa Capra (of which last, Chiswick House is an exact imitation). The plates are twelve in number, and are executed with great precision and beauty: the descriptions of them are drawn up with much perspicuity. Prefixed to the work (which is dedicated to Sir John Soane) are an Introductory Essay on the State of Architecture in Italy, from the time of Constantine until the sixteenth century; and a Life of Palladio, translated from the Italian of Milizia. We have seldom met with a publication better calculated to improve the architectural student.

The History and Topography of the United States of North America. Edited by John Howard Hinton, A.M. Numbers XXVI. to XXX. Hinton.

THE most striking plates in these Numbers are, "Interior of the Presbyterian Church, Savannah," "Capitol of Virginia, Richmond, " Military School, West Point, New York," and " City Hall, Augusta, Georgia."

Views, exhibiting the Exterior and Interior. and principal Monuments, of the very ancient and remarkable Church of St. Dunstan in the West, in the City of London. To which is added an Historical Account of the Church, by the Rev. J. F. Denham, B.A. Waller. ALTHOUGH this ancient edifice could never boast of much architectural beauty, yet the peculiarity of its position in one of the greatest thoroughfares of London, and other circumstances, have so associated it with the earliest recollections of every inhabitant of the metropolis, that, now that it has been swept away, we are glad to meet with these graphic memorials of its external and internal form, and of the various monumental and other ornaments with which it was decorated. The views are

additional cause for regretting the premature five in number, and are neatly executed on stone by W. Gauci, from drawings by F. T. Bury.

THE MOSAIC PAINTING AT POMPEII. [Second Letter.]

I AM induced to add a few particulars to my first communication by the publication of an essay (of only 12 pages) by Professor Quaranta. In this essay, the description of the painting is accompanied with proofs, supported by passages from Diodorus and Curtius, that it must represent the battle of Issus. I pass over these, to extract a few sentences in which this celebrated antiquary gives an opinion of the merits of this unique work of art.

"The extreme delicacy of this work on marble far surpasses the celebrated mosaic of Palestrina, as well as that of Hadrian's Villa, which have hitherto been considered as the greatest wonders in this kind of work. Besides. what are four doves, some masks, and a few small figures, in comparison with a painting in which are represented twelve horses, a large warchariot, and twenty-two persons, more than half the natural size, without reckoning those that were on the left side, which is almost wholly destroyed? It is impossible to describe the consummate skill with which so many figures are arranged and grouped in this confined space, or the truth and correctness of the drawing, the distribution of light and shade, the effect of the colours, and scrupulous attention to the minutest accessories. Michael Angelo and Raphael would have been proud of the dying horseman; and Alexander's Bucephalus, the horses of the quadriga, the others that lie on the ground wounded, and especially the one rearing and fore-shortened, are drawn with a boldness' and truth in their motions and positions, which the greatest modern painters, Raphael not excepted, might envy.

I must not omit Professor Quaranta's remark, that the features of Alexander resemble the portraits we possess of him in bronze and marble, and on gems: to which the professor adds the interesting conjecture, that if we recognise the head of Alexander to be his portrait, that of Darius may probably be also his true portrait, which has been hitherto wholly unknown to us, and would therefore be an invaluable addition to ancient iconology. When I first saw this master-piece, the heads of Darius and some other Persians struck mesomuch, that I thought I had never seen any so perfect, - nay, that even the very finest of Raphael's could scarcely bear comparison with them. As a mere amateur, I did not venture to express so decided an opinion, and was much gratified at finding my ideas confirmed by such high authority as that of Professor Q. What a painting, or, at all events, what a cartoon, must that have been after which so admirable a work has been produced with bits of marble!

I am happy to inform the friends of art, that Professor Quaranta announces a more extensive essay on the subject, and which will shortly be published, accompanied with a copper-plate from Professor Marsigli's beautiful drawing of this mosaic-

BIOGRAPHY.

SKETCH OF JAMES HOGG, THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

At the time when the Ettrick Shepherd is, happily for his present enjoyment, and, we trust, happily for his permanent interest, exciting so much of the attention and receiving the careses of all ranks in the London world, the following sketch of him can hardly fail to gratify our readers. We are indebted for it to Mr. John Mackay Wilson, himself a young author, and a

candidate for some portion of the fame he has so honestly assigned to his fellow-borderer, "fast by the river Tweed." We have taken the liberty to prune some of its poetical imagery; in every other respect we think it reflects high credit on the heart and talents of the writer, a specimen of whose own poetry we also subjoin.—Ed. L. G.*]

JAMES Hogg, one of the most extraordinary individuals that has appeared in the literary world, was born on the 26th of January, 1771, in a wild pastoral region called Ettrick Forest, in the south of Scotland;—a region uneven, rugged, and romantic, -- occasionally beautiful, always imposing, and often untamable in aspect as the spirit of its early inhabitants. In this district, the father of our poet having been overtaken by unmerited misfortune, rented a very small farm; and its re-mote situation, with his humble circumstances, prevented him from being able to bestow any other education upon his children than such as himself or his excellent wife were enabled in the evenings to give. What, however, the good man wanted in wealth and literature was added to him in piety; and morning and night he endeavoured to impart it to his family, as they knelt together before the God of their fathers, in their clay-built temple among the mountains. While yet a rosy-headed urchin, our young poet was sent into the bosom of the silent mountains to watch a few cattle. There, buried in the poetry of haunted hills, away from human eyes and from human sounds, - while the lark poured down its tide of song amidst the pure sunshine around him, and the voices of the streams as they sang through the valleys arose upon his ear, like the hymn of the invisible spirits he believed to be hovering through the glens, -poetry became a portion of his nature and his soul; and long before he had penned a single line, it gushed from his full breast in thoughts too deep for words;—for the sublime or romantic poetry of nature, in its awful or living silence, steals out the young soul with magnetic influence in sympathetic rapture. He who is born in the midst of such scenes and is not a poet, must resist being one.

The little he ever knew, if he ever knew aught of penmanship, he had in a great measure forgotten, and at twenty years of age he was scarcely able to write his own name. Previous to this, he had composed many songs and hallads, which, as is generally the case, obtained him but little respect among the neighbouring peasantry; and although two of his employers, named Laidlaw, had an almost paternal care over him, yet the multitude of the wise men of the forest, like the mass of mankind, cared but little for having a dreaming, listless maker of rhymes in their employment. Sober - minded people, forty or fifty years ago, particularly in Scotland, looked upon rhyming as something that lay about midway between idleness and sin; and sober-minded people now look upon it much in the same light, with the exception that they substitute folly instead of sin. So much for the march of liberality.

Conscious, however, of the power which was possessed by the ardent and despised spirit within him, the Shepherd took his sheep and

"Midnight.

The sea is silent, and the winds of God
Stir not its waters; on its voiceless waves
Thick darkness presses as a mighty load,
Weighing their strength to slumber. O'er earth's
One louely star is watching; and the wind,
Benighted on the desert, howls to find
Its trackless path, as would a dying hound.
The thick clouds, wearied with their course all day,
Repose like shrouded ghosts on the black air. Repose like shrouded ghosts on the black air,
Or, in the darkness having lost their way,
Await the dawn i "Tis midnight reigns around—
Midnight, when crime and murder quit their lair—
When maidens dream of music's sweetest sound,
And mothers, weeping, breathe the yearning prayer.

his untutored efforts, with all their imperfections upon their head, and those of the printer and the printer's devil added thereto. were printed at his own expense. The germs of the genius since so generally confessed were there visible,- but no man read, bought, or spoke of them; and all that the poet gained by the publication, (if publication it could be called,) was having the honour of being made like unto many of his brethren pennyless by the experiment. He returned to the forest with his books, without fame and without money, to encounter the laugh and the jibe of the ignorant, and the reproof of the worldly.

The neglected strains of the Shepherd, however, fell upon the heart of a kindred spirit: and charmed by the sweet voice in the wilderness, the "Border Minstrel" visited the " Mountain Bard " in his mother's humble cottage. It was chiefly through this acquaintance with Sir Walter Scott, who amongst firm friends ranks with the firmest, that his next production, and his work on sheep, met with a degree of success which completely overthrew the philosophy of their author. Having obtained by their publication three hundred pounds, the Shepherd was like a bird escaped from its cage, trembling and ecstatic with the novelty of liberty, and proud of the new-found use of its wings, striking upon every thing, but resting upon nothing, and continuing its tumultuous flight, till it falls upon the earth, with panting breast and broken pinions. The ducal lord of the hundred hills, amidst which he was a dweller, was not a more wealthy man than James Hogg with his three hundred pounds. The very valleys where he had lately wandered a dreaming herdsman, were conscious of his elastic tread. Sirrah - his faithful colley - saw there was a change on his master, and perhaps Sirrah was sorry to observe the change, - for dogs are wise, wonderful creatures, and Sirrah was among the wisest and most wonderful. The three hundred pounds appeared inexhaustible as the treasures of the King of Lydia. Their possessor was overjoyed, enraptured. - he knew not whether he carried the earth, or the earth carried him. Nor is it a matter of wonder, that on one who had never possessed three hundred pence, the sudden and unexpected possession of such a sum should produce such feelings : - they did not argue so much against his judgment, as they proved the genuine simplicity of his character. In the glorying and fulness of his heart, he took two extensive farms, to stock and uphold which would have required a capital of more thousands than he had hundreds. And in a short time, his all being expended thereon, the inexhaustible sum was swallowed up like a snow-flake falling on the bosom of a river __ the farms passed from his hands, and the profits of his publication vanished

" Like the baseless fabric of a vision,"

and - left a wreck behind ! leaving him once more a pennyless man.

After battling through a season of buffetings, disappointments, and misery, tying up his worldly substance in a bundle, and throw ing his plaid across his shoulders, with no friend but the staff in his hands, he

" Despised the shepherd's slothful life,"

and bidding farewell to his native hills, the uneducated son of genius set out upon his pedestrian journey, to become a literary adventurer in the Modern Athens. There he pro- situation, its white walls peer over the alder-

his menuscripts into Edinburgh together; and jected the bold and almost ridiculous design of an unlettered, self-taught shepherd forsaking the solitude of the wilderness, and becoming editor of a literary periodical in the metropolis of his native country. Wild as the project appeared, it was carried into execution, and for several months was as successful as any former publication of its class. After the failure of this publication, Mr. Hogg was seized with a long and severe illness; and his best and warmest friend at this period (if I remember his name aright) was a gentleman called Grieves, a hat-manufacturer on the North Bridge; and the testimony which the honest Shepherd bears to the kindness and brotherly affection of Sir Walter Scott, even at this time, when he, resenting an imaginary insult, spurned them with disdain, do as much honour to the worthy baronet's heart as his splendid novels do to his head. Through a sea of troubles, the Shepherd still steered onward in his literary career, until the publication of his master-work, the Queen's Wake — a poem which purchased for him a laurel torn by the strength of nature from the tree of enduring fame. He was, however, most cruelly deprived of the profits arising from the publication by a mercenary publisher.

> He was now universally regarded as a sort of literary prodigy, or a living illustration of the spiritually visible power of the mysterious quality which we call Genius. His fame having arrested the attention of the late Duke of Buccleugh, that nobleman presented him with a small farm near St. Mary's Loch; and upon such terms, to him and his heirs, that it may be considered as the Shepherd's own property. It is situated in the very centre of retirement, in the midst of a valley somewhat of a triangular form, through which runs the Yarrow. Nearly opposite what may be termed a mountain pass, which runs for about seven miles in an almost direct line between the Yarrow and the Tweed, a bridge is thrown over the former river, dividing the valley into nearly equal parts, which appear on each side about a mile in length. Here there is nothing striking in the character of the scenery. The surrounding hills, which are of no great height, possess no imposing features, and present only the bare green bosom of a pastoral district. Three farm steadings, a cottage, a humble schoolhouse, and an ancient ruin, are all that the eye meets with as being, or having been, the habitations of man. Around the farm-house farthest down the glen, are some half-dozen solitary-looking trees; the other, which is of a humbler description, and jutting over a gentle hill, overlooks the Yarrow, is Mount Benger. The cottage is a very small and a very clean public-house, kept by the wayside for the re-freshment of the occasional traveller. It is hereabout that his neighbours begin to style the Shepherd, Mr. Hogg, and speak of him only as a gentleman whom they respect and love. Farther distant from his residence, and for twenty miles round in every direction, I have found his appellation invariably is Hogg the poet; beyond this, and he receives his more universal title, the Ettrick Shepherd. The third farm-house, which lies about half a mile above the bridge, is Altrive, the present residence of the poet, and built at his own expense. It is erected on a gentle rising ground, with the Yarrow behind, and a considerable rivulet immediately in front. It is a comfortable white-washed cottage, from the door of which a rustic bridge is thrown over the rivulet; and although only a single story in height, from its

grove with which it is surrounded as though it towered to a prouder eminence. It is a square. neat, commodious building, such as a poet's fancy might have fremed in a dream of contentment. So far as I could judge, the farm may contain about twenty-five or thirty acres, a considerable pertion of which is a peat moss. The landscape around is destitute of the bold, the romantic, or the varied, but it possesses a character of quiet secluded beauty, which, once seen, lives in the memory in a perfect form.

At a ruinous rent he took the adjoining stock-farm of Mount Benger, and held it for several years, but which, in the spring of 1830, involved him in unpleasant and painful difficulties.

The Shepherd has also the merit of being the original projector of Blackwood's Magasine," and is a prominent member of the clever coterie who have shone among its contrihutors.

In stature he is about five feet six. His person is round, stout, and fleshy, with a slight inclination towards corpulency. His usual dress is a gray, or rather what is termed a pepperand-salt-coloured coat, composed of cotton and woollen, and made wide and flowing, after the manner of a sportsman's, but longer than such are generally worn; with trousers of the same, and yellow vest, or, upon a gala-day, the gray trousers are exchanged for nankeen. His face is ruddy, healthy, good-natured, and stamped with unassuming modesty and simplicity. Yet, in his honest features, and simple manners, he is blind as a grave-stone who cannot perceive the presence of the silent and unpretending but proud consciousness - " I am the author of the Queen's Wake,

'the chief' 'Mang Scotia's glorious peasantry !'*

His eyes are of a bluish gray, laughing and lively. His brow, broad, open, and untouched by age, is still smooth; his hair is of a yellowish hue; he is active, strong-built, and athletic, and appears not less than ten years younger than he is in reality. As a poet, he stands among the foremost; and perhaps no writer ever exhibited more of what can only be described as natural genius. His muse is not of a kind that can grasp the universe, and overwhelm us with its power; but it plays round and round the soul, ever and anon truth, and tenderness. In his prose works he has been less successful; but his genius wanders through them like a fitful will-o'-the wisp; and if it sometimes leaves them dull and dark, it often illumines them with flashes of brightness. He is an indifferent farmer - a tolerable astronomer — as good an angler as a poet - an archer anxious to excel, but wide of the mark - a poor manager of the things of this world-an amiable man-a warm friendan affectionate husband - a fond father - too good a master: he is beloved by his neighbours, honoured by his country, and admired of all observers; he is a humble Christian; and a man who, if he has one, does not deserve an enemy.

Next to poetry, his highest amusement is the Border games — angling, wrestling, leaping, putting the bullet, throwing the hammer, curling, and archery; and at the meetings of the St. Ronan's Club the Shepherd may generally be seen, with his plaid girt around him, and a memorandum-book in his hand, acting not only as clerk, but as the presiding and inspiring spirit of these Scottish Olympics. As anglers,

they exhibit as much muscular strength as the Devonian or Cornish wrestler, and infinitely more manly humanity, but scarce a particle of his science. In leaping, throwing the hammer and bullet, they yield to no similar society; while in archery they are certainly some cen-turies before any other, for in this art we are rather going from perfection than approach-

ing it.

There are few points of resemblance between James Hogg and the Ettrick Shepherd in the " Noctes Ambrosiane." The form of expression is frequently his, but there the likeness ceases. The latter is an ideal creation of the highly gifted Professor Wilson, who is one of the few who love Poesy for the sake of poesy -- for the beauty of her countenance and the nobility of her soul. Such use of this name has been a subject of uneasiness o Mr. Hogg and of complaint in his family. The using of it was possibly like an affair of gallantry, begun in thoughtlessness, but which has been carried so far, and continued so long, that the connexion cannot be broken. inspired Shepherd is still in comfortable circumstances, but with the exertion of unwearied literary industry. They who can judge of him aright must see him, as I have seen him, im-ploring the blessing of Heaven upon his hospitable board; or with his family class around him-holding an infant school in the wilderness !-setting an example to all parents-with his son by his side, one young daughter between his knees, and the third clinging round his neck; while

"The mother wi' her needle an' her shears Gars auld class look amaist as weel's the new,"

and pauses at intervals to gaze with a smile of pride and delight upon the scene, as they strive who shall repeat to him most perfectly their Sabbath-school tasks, and obtain during the week the reward of their preparation, in the fond caress and proud kiss of the father who bends over them in love. Tell us not to reverence the author, were he sublime as Milton and powerful as Byron-if his wife speak timidly in his presence or startle at his voice, or his children crouch at his glance like a hound that knows the whip of its master-if we cannot reverence the husband, the father, and the man; for these are the poetry of his hearth, the poetry of domestic life, the poetry of his heart and his home! Can the man be a poet where poetry flees from his fireside at his approach? If we admire the poetry of "the Ousser's Wake" or of "Kilmeny" we helped Queen's Wake," or of "Kilmeny," we behold that poetry in motion-we perceive its "local habitation and its name," in the little parlour of Altrive Lake.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

We take credit to ourselves, that throughout our lengthened discussions on the nature and characters of the much-dreaded Cholera, and in our numberless notices of works expressly devoted to the subject, we have never deviated from the utmost simplicity of fact and detail, nor have we ever, by the fear of party, or in a truckling spirit for momentary favour, sacrificed the expression of the internal conviction which we have obtained by experience and by thought. In the last Gazette, we noticed the reported arrival of this disease in the suburbs of this great metropolis, and we foresaw that (as, it is strange to say, occurred in all commercial towns where the malady has made its appearance) the severity of the losses and privations entailed by the quarantine regulations, which,

the Borderers have no superiors; in wrestling as a matter of faith between countries, would ensue from a knowledge of this unfortunate circumstance, would lead to murmurs (to a certain extent justified), and perhaps, among a certain set, to a denial of the fact. In this great social centre, the ignoble spectacle of diversity of opinion, and opposition to the dictates of humanity, might have been anticipated to be enacted upon a large scale; even the élite of the profession are at variance as to the facts. and we contemplate these proceedings with mingled sorrow and anxiety. We cannot fail to remark, that those who have in this city denied the existence of any uncommon disorder, as Johnson, King, Uwins, Conquest, &c. have not seen the disease as it has now existed for nearly three months in the north, nor have they seen it here; while men of acute observation and sound judgment who have seen the malady here and elsewhere, declare its identity. If we decline being forward in the statement of our own opinion, it is because we are perfectly certain, as has been remarked on the arrival of the disease in Sunderland, that if a new and malignant disorder, which propagates itself slowly but surely, has not made its appearance in the neighbourhood of the shipping on the Thames, art and nature must quickly triumph over any severe malady which is but the false messenger of alarm, and health will be the harbinger of renewed commercial activity. If, on the contrary, this peculiar and fatal malady has, in its customary manner, engrafted itself among the crowded population of those vicinities. not the laborious discussions of the ambitious, the loud assertions of the interested, nor even universality of opinion, will effect the slightest deviation on the uncontrollable decrees of an Almighty Providence.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.



THE GARRICK CLUB PAPERS, NO. III.

Wz are glad to have it in our power to begin this paper with another of these admirable translations.

From the Caphori of Æschylus, called by the Germans the " Electra."

Chorus of Women, supposed to be Trojan Captives.

Here, from the palace, are we sent to pay
A funeral rits, move in funereal train,
Sisters! and let us join in some sad lay,
Beating our breasts—ah! wo is me, the pain
Of many a recent furrow, many a stain
Crimsons them yet—my heart but feeds on care,
Shall we for others mount, who weep in vain
For our lost country!—at that thought I bare
My bosom, rend my veil, and weep in my despair.

Antistrophe 1. Terror, accompanied by many a sound
Of fearful presage, many a fearful sight,
That hauns the guilty soul in slumber bound,
With hair erect, and ahrieks that well might fright
The queen, came howling, in the noon of night,
From his own deepest hell; and those who know To read the future, and interpret right Her dream, portend the wrath of those below, And hence the murderess feels a new and keener wo-

[.] We doubt this fact .- Ed. L. G.

Strophe 2.
What funeral lays can chase her dreams of night? What funeral lays can chase her dreams of night?
What lustral waters cleanse her guilty stain?
And how shall I perform the ungrateful rite?
Can all the perfumes that all lands contain,
Can all the waters of the earth or main,
Wash out that little spot, or heal that wound?
Fallen house! O race of Atreus, past your reign!
A darkness visible, darkness without a sound,
A dreariness of the grave, enwraps your palace round.

A drearmess of the grave, enwraps your palace round Antistrophe 2.

The majesty, the glory, and the power,
Of him who was the mind and car of all, the sway That once struck awe like Jove's, has had its hour.
A life of bliss would be divine: but say
What mortal here can count upon a day?
Yes, Justice reigns to vindicate man's right:
Some she cuts off at morning's opening ray—
Some tardier fate at evening's closing light,
And some at midnight's hour sink to eternal night.
Strucks 3.

Strophe 3.

A drop of blood sinks not into the ground— A drop of blood sinks not into the ground—
Indeibly it remains, and must remain,
And call for vengcance; grief that knows no bound,
And eating care, and unconsumed pain,
And sleep that finds no rest, shall she obtain,
That faithless one, that heartless parricide—
The joys of her adulterous bed are vain;
Not all earth's mingled streams, or ocean's tide,
Could wash away the blood in which her hands are died.

Could wash away the blood in which her hands are died.

Antistrophe 3.

Forced by a cruel fate, since that dread hour
When from my native home, a slave forforn,
I was delivered to a tyrant's power,
What have I known but sorrow? nor less I mourn
That all her acts of evil must be borne
Without a plaint—nay, I've been taught the art
Of smiling when my bosom swells with scorn;
Then, too, at times a bitter tear will start,
And in my cloak I hide the throbbings of my heart.

Our next introduction is (we believe) an unpublished production of one of our most popular poets.

Lines presented to a Young Lady, by Thomas Moore, Esq.

They tell me of an Indian tree They tell me of an Indian tree, Which, howsoe'er the sun and sky May tempt its boughs to wander free, And shoot and blossom wide and high, Far better loves to bend its arms Downward again to that dear earth, From which the life that fills and warms Its grateful being first had birth. Tis thus, though wooed by flattering friends, And fed by fame—if fame it be, This heart, my own dear mother, bends With love's true instinct back to thee.

Sayings in Conversation ._. " Did you see the abuse of you in a scurrilous Sunday paper last week?" said A. "No, and I never care for such things," replied L.; " for though a calf's tongue may be rough, it is but a calf's tongue after all."

"X. is so very close," it was observed. "he will squabble about a single farthing."
"Well," remarked W., "I have always thought that the less one squabbles about the

"That fellow ****," said W., "with his princely fortune, is so over-burdened with wealth that he does not know how to spend it." "Yes," remarked J., "he is evidently living in a state of great pecuniary embarrassment."—
"Waiter, snuff the candles," exclaimed the same witty person; "these wicks are fortnights."

"How do you think Lacy has done the Devil, at Covent Garden?" asked one of a coterie assembled as usual at the Garrick after the play. "Why," replied the punster, "he has done like a very Greek—by shewing him-self to be quite a Lacy-demonian."

Buckle, the Jockey. "And is one Buckes dead ?"-Shakespeare.\$ Yes, he has passed! his course is run-Dead beat, at last, old Buckle lies;

The origin of a striking passage in Macbeth.

† The individual to whom these lines were addressed, was for the first time separated from her parents; and the lines allude to the tender affection and yearning with which she spoke of her mother and home.

‡ The celebrated jockey, Buckle, died last week. Fifty years' experience proved him to be the best rider ever known; his last race was at the close of the Houghton Meeting, 1831, when he took his leave of the turf.—Newspapers.

He's done—ay, worse than done and done
Even at the worst implies.

Fleet as he was, more fleeting life, Though on the turf he galloy'd fast; Alas! to think how vain the strife!— Beneath the turf he's thrown at last.

His start was fair, the field was clear,
Yet he his distance could not save;
No winning post could he come near,
Nor hedge from that vile ditch, the grave. If sought he Epsom know we not,

Or sweats to match the jockey grim; Newmarket must bide man's old lot, And Buckle's tongue be lost to him.

Oft swifter than the breezy wind We've seen him in his pride of place; Now, e'en though heirs he has left behind, There is an end to all his race.

And lay old Buckle in the ground;
And lay old Buckle in the ground;
And pray that, in the balance weighed,
No ounce may he be wanting found.
TRUTHA, a Member of the Garrick.

Said Schedule A to Schedule B,
"Most of your boroughs come to me;"
Says Schedule B to Schedule A,
"You're wrong—they're going to D-K."

In our account of the dinner in our last, we printed the name of Mr. Lincoln instead of Mr. Fitzroy Stanhope.

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

THE announcement of " la Signora Contessa Lazise, her first appearance on any stage,' fill the part of Desdemona, in Rossini's opera of Otello, excited our curiosity a little; and some information we obtained as to the motives that had induced the attempt, disposed us not to be over critical, but to try to follow the example of Sterne's generous man, and "be pleased, we knew not why, and cared not wherefore." was on Saturday that the "Contessa" made her début; but we did not attend till her second appearance, on Tuesday night. Her face and figure being pretty, we were prepared for the utterance of some sweet, though perhaps feeble, notes, when lo! a shrill piercing voice, most distressingly out of tune, struck on our dis-mayed ears. However, after a little hesitation, we heroically resolved to sit out the whole opera. We did so, and arrived at the conviction that "la Signora Contessa" labours under that insurmountable obstacle to vocal excel-lence, a defective ear. The tendency to sharpness prevailed, more or less, throughout. The audience, however, appeared good-naturedly unconscious of this, though the effect of all the concerted pieces in which the prima donna bore a part may be readily imagined. It were idle to enter into particulars as to voice, style, &c., in the absence of the one thing needful, a true intonation. Signora Albertini, who played Emilia, appeared just tolerable in comparison with Desdemona. Signor Winter went through the part of Otello with much spirit and energy. The scenery was good; Mr. Mason manages this part of the business, at least, much better than his predecessors. The house was tolerably well filled, the boxes particularly so.

DRURY LANE. The Dæmon; or, the Mystic Branch.

COVENT GARDEN. The Fiend-Father; or, Robert of Normandy.

THE public prints have so drugged us with devils, demons, fiends, and such-like gentry, that we have come to a resolution, that the less we have to say about them, it will be the more agreeable. At Paris, where they go regularly mad at certain periods about something or other, the last, or nearly the last, fit has been brought on by an opera of Mayerbeer's,

• We rather suspect this has been in print.

called Robert the Devil. Now, we in London being equally addicted to be crazy at second hand, and insane by imitation, have had a glorious theatrical race, who should be first and foremost in importing, travestying, hashing up, and dishing the said opera, for the entertainment and delight of all playgoers. The Adelphi took the lead, and made a hit of it. On Monday Drury Lane started, and on Tuesday Covent Garden followed; both depending on fine scenery, grand coups, machinery, the music, and the diablerie. The story is familiar to every body. Robert of Nor-mandy is the son of a devil, who had wheedled his fair mother into matrimony; and his affectionate papa is very anxious to lead him, through crime, to the inheritance in the lower regions, rather than suffer him to remain on earth in possession of his mundane dukedom. The poor fellow is sadly puzzled between his infernal and human natures; now inclining to the foul fiend, now leaning to virtue, inculcated by a damsel who had attended his mother on her death-bed, and brings him her last solemn admonition, to avoid the designs of her amiable consort. In the end he does baffle these paternal strategies; the sire sinks into his native fire; and the Princess of Sicily, loving and beloved, inflicts the happiness of marriage upon him who has just escaped a fate of another very frightful kind.

As comparisons are acknowledged to be odious, we abstain from instituting any between the rival devils, exorcised at D. L. by a Bishop, and arranged at C. G. by a Lacy. The music, to our taste, has little to strike you, either at the one house or the other; and the subject, treat it as you may, must, after all, clip too closely between the sublime and the ridiculous to possess permanent claims to rational admiration. As it is, it will be a grand spectacle to gape at for some weeks to come; the nuns will be resuscitated, to dance about like a multiplication of Tam o' Shanter's "cutty sark;" the splendid paintings of Stanfield (especially) and of the Grieves will delight the eye of the multitude; and the vocal talents of Braham, Inverarity, and Shireff, heard to great advantage in the one version, as are those of Phillips and Mrs. Wood in the other, will charm the ear in as far as the compositions entrusted to them will allow. Beyond and after this, Robert the Devil may go to the devil, or to the King's Theatre; whither (i. e. to the latter, only,) the higher orders will follow him; and we shall say, that in the present disordered state of the universe, it would be quite as well not to make so many mock hells upon earth.

VARIETIES.

Switzerland. - The Nestor of the Swiss literati, M. de Bonstetten, died on the 3d inst. at Geneva, after a short illness.

Correct!-We have frequently noticed the correct way in which the French newspapers translate English news: the following, from Le Globe, is fine ! - " Dans la correspondance particulière d'Irlande, le Courier fait mention d'un assassinat commis sur la personne du Voerend - Witty, ministre protestant de Golden, comté de Tipperary."

The Lady Chapel .- Proceedings at the Meeting on the subject of the Preservation and Restoration of the Lady Chapel, &c. a pamphlet published by J. B. Nichols; and a South-east view, on stone, of the same edifice, by J. Harris, and dedicated to Mr. Saunders; sold at a low price, are admirably calculated to keep alive the good feeling which has been excited in the public to save this noble relic from the spoliation to lits flavour distinguishable; and that the coffeewhich it was doomed. To both, every man of taste, every lover of the antiquities of his country, must wish extensive circulation; and to the object to which they are devoted, perfect success.

Fossil Elephant.—The bones of an enormous Mastodonte were found last July near the Mein, in Bavaria. It was at the depth of about twelve feet; and among the remains were fragments of a molar tooth weighing six pounds.

Bad Water. - The Royal Address of the Water-King of Southwark, a biting squib at the Southwark Water-works, is before us; and likely enough, in addition to graver arguments, to obtain public attention to the supply of pure water to the Borough, as well as to the rest of the metropolis. For a civilised and enlightened people, we surely allow many strange and offensive anomalies to remain long uncorrected in our system, since the very first want of the in-habitants of the capital itself is so utterly neglected.

Capt. Blaquiere: Mr. Kendrick.-We are sorry to learn that more than serious apprehensions are entertained respecting the fate of our old friend, Captain Blaquiere, the author of several valuable and interesting works,-Letters from the Mediterranean, Letters on Greece, &c. &c. Captain Blaquiere, it seems, sailed about fifteen months ago in a merchantvessel for the western isles, which, there is every reason to fear, has foundered at sea, since nothing of her or her unfortunate crew has since been heard of.—We have also to mention the recent death of Mr. Kendrick, the sculptor. Few young artists gave greater promise at the commencement of their career. carrying off all sorts of honours, and the prizes in competition for national monuments. Recently, however, Mr. K. lost much of his intellectual faculty, and has died in poverty at an early age.

Journalism. A subscription has been entered into in Paris for the purpose of distributing over France a hundred thousand copies of the Journal des Connoissances utiles, politique, agricole, et commercial; every monthly number of which contains thirty-two pages, or nearly four hundred pages a-year. Since the commence-ment of 1831 there have appeared in Norway twenty political or literary journals.

Arabian Method of making Coffee. — A bright charcoal fire was burning in a small stove. She first took, for four persons, four handsful of the small, pale, mocha berry, little bigger than barley. These had been carefully picked and cleaned. She put them into an iron vessel, where, with admirable quickness and dexterity, they were roasted till their colour was somewhat darkened, and the moisture not exhaled. The over-roasted ones were picked out, and the remainder, while very hot, put into a large wooden mortar, where they were instantly pounded by another woman. This done, Kamalia passed the powder through a camel's-hair cloth; and then repassed it through a finer cloth. Meanwhile a coffee-pot, containing exactly four cups of water, was boiling. This was taken off, one cup of water poured out, and three cups full of the powder, after she had ascertained its impalpability between her finger and thumb, were stirred in with a stick of cinnamon. When replaced on the fire, on the point of over-boiling, it was taken off, the heel of the pot struck against the hob, and again put on the fire. This was repeated five or six times. I forgot to mention she added a very minute piece of mace, not enough to make

pot must be of tin, and uncovered, or it cannot form a thick cream on the surface, which it ought to do. After it was taken, for the last time, from the fire, the cup of water, which had been poured from it, was returned. It was then carried into the room, without being disturbed, and instantly poured into the cups, where it retained its rich cream at the top. Adventures of a Younger Son.

Intended Expedition to discover the Sources of the Nile. - A Frenchman, who has resided fourteen years in Egypt, has lately conceived a project which he is on the point of carrying into execution. He intends to set out for Cairo, and endeavour to penetrate as far as the sources of the White Nile, or to the eastern banks of the Lake Tchad. Not having sufficient funds to carry his plan into effect, he has written to Paris, where, subscriptions being opened, a considerable sum has already been collected. The king was the first who put down his name, and the Princess Adelaide has contributed a thousand francs: an unknown friend has sent the same sum. On the list of subscribers are the names of Count Alexander de Laborde, Jomard, Taylor, Walkenaer, &c. Other considerable donations have been received or promised, and there is every reason to hope that the necessary sum will soon be made up. Paris. Feb 18.

Discordance of Consonants. - Mathews, in his imitations, has made frequent and facetious use of the blunders to which Germans are liable in confounding v with f, and the Welsh in occasionally converting the same letter into b. Perhaps no phrase would be so totally perverted by the lips of a German as the mot of Charles III. of Spain on the climate of Madrid, which being seated on higher ground than any other capital in Europe, has great extremes of temperature:

Nueve meses de invierno, y tres de infierno.

At Madrid, who can hope or e'en wish to grow old? Such strange weather has fallen to her lot; For nine menths in the year 'tis hibernally cold, And for three 'tis infernally hot.

"What would the Welshman, with his b for o, make of our festive motto?" was asked at a college compotation. "Make of it? Why, improve the reading, to be sure: Dum bibimus, . hibamus.''

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. VIII, Feb. 25, 1829.]

A Life of Lord Byron, which will contain a particular account of his Residences at Geneva, Venice, Ravenna, and Pisa; with some Poems unpublished, &c.: by Thomas Medwin, Esq. Also, by the same, a translation of the Plays of Æschylus, beginning immediately with the Prometheus Bound.

Plays of Æchylus, beginning immediately with the Prometheus Bound.

The proprietors of Miss Edgeworth's works are preparing for publication an edition of her Tales and Novels, with Illustrations, in mouthly volumes.

Bibliophobia; Remarks on the present languid and depressed state of Literature and the Book Trade.

Sir Richard Phillips announces, that, after several years' labour, he has completed the printing, and is about to publish, a volume called a Million of Facts, intended to serve as a general Common-Place Book of reference on every subject of probable inquiry and curiosity.

A History of the Highlands and of the Highland Clans of Scotland, by James Browne, LL.D.

By Lady Sandford, of Glasgow, Stories from the History of Rome, addressed to a little boy.

We have received the following notice:—" Preparing for publication, the Original, a new weekly Magazine, to consist of articles, like the title, original, and, like those of the language, indeclinable. This minor work of a major degree of originality will be illustrated by spirited and humorous woodcuts."

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edition of that which was published at intervals in eight volumes, as Lectures delivered in the Dublin University.

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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on Cholera, 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.—Revell's Narrative, 18mo.
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Vol. V. 18mo.
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12mo.
8s. cloth.—Fennell's Elementary Treatise on Algebra, 8vo.
9s. bds. gebra, 8vo. 9s. bds.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

February.	Th	Thermometer.			Barometer.			
Thursday 16					29.86	to	29-60	
Friday · · · · 17		30.	_	45.	29-62	_	29.79	
Saturday · · 18	1 —	33.	_	46.	30-02	_	30.55	
Sunday 19	·	30.	-	42.	30-22		30.20	
Monday 20	-	21.	_	42.	30.22			
Tuesday 21	I	29.	-	44.	30-19			
Wednesday 22	I	24.	_	37.	30.25	-	30.26	

Prevailing winds, N. and N.E.

Except the 20th and 21st, generally cloudy: rain at imes on the 17th and 18th.

Rain fallen, -025 of an inch.

CHARLES H ADAMS.

Edmonton. CHARLES F Latitude..... 51° 37′ 32″ N. Longitude.... 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

O'We had intended this week to give some farther interesting Information from Vienna and Berlin on the subject of Cholera (shewing, indeed, how nearly the disputations farce now playing in London has been already performed on the Continent); but having, at a late hour, received yet more recent intelligence, we are induced to postpone the whole till our next. In the meanwhile, we trust there will be no relaxation of government and medical vigilance: the positive arguments for this, are far dical vigilance: the positive arguments for this, are far more strong than the negative arguments for an opposite course; and even if we allowed that sinister views exaggerated some cases, surely it is equally just to believe that men piedged to a theory would be as ready to conceal as others to blazon this maidy. We are also obliged to make several Reports, &c. of Public Societies yield for awhile to more temporary matters.

L. H. inadmissible, both from subject and composition. The MSS. of the Poet's Death are left at our office for the writer.

The MISS of the average of the writer.

T. M. R. declined, with thanks.
M. A. B.'s lines, though pleasing, are inadmissible.
L. Z. ditto, from the subject. F. C. H. also declined, with thanks.

we thank a stude of the Old School, and win adopt as much of his advice as our plan permits. Logos, we fear, is too long;—at any rate, we think we might prefer his second proposed part to the first. We cannot resist the following:—

On a Fountain in a Grove

The loving heart can never more Forget, sweet fountain, thee! The stock-dove

The fir-tree groans,
Thy streamlet weeps,

The lover moans Oh, sacred sympathy!

D. H. F.,
A German, Teacher of
his Native Tongue.

In a second note, the learned poet proposes to read, in the first line—

"Who-ever loved, will never more"—

Perhaps an improvement!—Ed.

To the Editor, &c.

Bibliophobia; Remarks on the present languid and depressed state of Literature and the Book Trade.

Sir Richard Phillips announces, that, after several years labour, he has completed the printing, and is about to publish, a volume called a Million of Facts, intended to serve as a general Common-Place Book of reference on every subject of probable inquiry and curiosity.

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Fob. 20, 1832. Sir,-Will you permit me to say a few words, in justice

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E. PRENTIS, Secretary.

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No. 789.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Sacred History of the World, as displayed in the Creation and subsequent Events to the Deluge, attempted to be philosophically considered, in a Series of Letters to a Son. Sharon Turner, F.S.A. &c. 8vo. pp. 520. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

"To have any solicitude about criticism on the present publication, would be absurd and un-becoming on such a subject. Not a line has been written with any reference to human reputation; and if that had presented itself as the actuating motive to its composition, not a line ought to have been written on the themes of this work for the purpose of obtaining it. But it is the duty of every author, in all his publications, to execute every part with his best care and ability. He expects this attention from others, and should never be deficient in it in his own publications. This duty has not been neglected in the ensuing pages. In these it has been a constant endeavour to collect authenticated facts - to state them fairly - to reason correctly about them - to express the natural feelings which have arisen as they were contemplated - and to make the general composition perspicuous, readable, and, if possible, not uninteresting. The first wish was to be serviceable to those in whose welfare the author is more immediately concerned. The larger hope has been added to this, that what should eventually be useful to them, might not be unacceptable to others. We have all arisen to sentient being, in the mighty system of which we are a part. Progression and happiness are desired and pursued, and are attainable by all. The varying ocean of human life is the present scene, in which these are to be acquired, so long as we remain in it. Here, also, we are to fit and prepare ourselves for securing the continuation of these blessings, in the unknown regions of ethereal space, into which we are all passing. The Lord of this World is the Sovereign of every other; and this consideration The Lord of this World is the Sovemakes it important to us to gain the fullest knowledge of His mind, ideas, and feelings, that we can obtain from His creations around us, and from all the sources through which He has communicated them to us. If the following work shall, in its present essay or future progress, assist any to form right conceptions and exhilarating hopes of this stupendous Being so awful, yet so good - so invisible, and yet so manifest; and of His moral arrangements and conduct of human affairs, and of His ulterior destination of His improveable creatures - the main object of its author will be fully and pleasingly accomplished."

Such are the views and the means of the excellent author of this beneficent work, admirably fitted, with its promised sequel, " to con-

The mass of intelligence accumulated during many years, and the extent of reasoning which are both exhibited in this volume, render any thing like a sufficient review of it within our limits, impossible. We can only say, that it is full of matter which the wise must esteem, which the good must approve, and which must benefit the minds of old and young. The design is most laudable, and the execution such as was to be anticipated from the industry and ability of Mr. Turner.

The outline is as follows: - Mr. T. commences with the creation of the earth, and its various important phenomena. He then proceeds with the formation of the planetary system; and returning to our own planet, enters upon the interesting subject of vegetation, the uses of plants, their diffusion, their living principle, and their primeval remains. His next inquiry is to the creation of fishes, their habits, and qualities. Birds, and quadrupeds, and serpents, and insects, being then examined and displayed, we are led upwards to the consideration of man, whose history is traced from the beginning to the Deluge. The whole is applied to virtuous precepts, and to an impressment of the love of the Creator in the souls of the created.

"Fact and sound reasoning (it is remarked as a first principle) should always agree and illustrate each other. If our facts and our reasonings do not concur, one of these must be erroneous. And as in all revealed truths, what is revealed must be true, if that is found to be at variance with our intellectual deductions, the mistake must be in our reasoning or in our inferences. While this discrepancy lasts, we may be sure that we have not hit upon the right solution. However ingenious or plausible our argumentations may be, we have missed the just theory; we have not found the real key; we have not penetrated to the law and principle from which the revealed facts have proceeded, and from which alone the full comprehension of them can be derived."

We may add, as an example of the way in which this argument is developed, the subjoined quotation.

" If the material world had been one uniform homogeneous mass, its eternal existence would have been always a possibility. would then not have contained any evidence in itself to contradict the supposition. But the actual fact is, that all visible nature is a multifarious association of very compounded substances. Nothing is simple - nothing is uncompounded. Every thing we see, feel, or handle, is a composition, a mixture or union of more particles or of more elements than one. Not merely the grosser earthly bodies are ao.

and by their influences are principally formed; but all these are obeying a constant though invisible sovereignty, should still accompany his remaining life, the author deaires to pursue this important subject, in that series of events and operations, which, after the renewal of mankind, became more immediately connected with their economy, condition, polities, and destinies, under the present laws and state of their existence. It is among these we must act,

clude the literary labours of a well-spent life. | but even the water, the air, and the light, are in this compounded state. Now, it is impossible that any compound can have been eternally a compound. Composition and eternity are as incompatible, as to be and not to be. The particles of which compounds consist, must have been in some other state before they were compounded together. The single condition of the elements must have preceded their union in the composition; and thus it is physically impossible that a compound can have been eternal. The school-boy perceives at once that his plum-cake cannot have been eternal. The plums, the flour, the butter, the eggs, and the sugar, of which it is composed, must have been in some other places and state, before they were brought together to make the substance which gratifies him. So the mighty World we live on, the rocks, the mountains, the minerals - so every substance around us, animate and inanimate, __cannot have been eter-nal, because every one is a combination of numerous particles, usually very heterogeneous, and the primary elements of each must have been in their elementary state, and in some other position, before they moved and joined into their compound one.

"The annual circuit, or a year, which is the completed orbit of the earth round this luminary, could not take place without a sun; but a day requires the existence and revolving motion of the earth alone. This is mentioned by Moses as beginning before the sun was made the centre of our astronomical system. As this fact denotes the diurnal movement to be distinct from the sun, and independent of it, it is another instance of the correctness of the Mosaic account. The first rotation of the earth round its own axis made the interval of the first day, and each subsequent revolution constituted the several days which succeeded. Our planet might cease to turn round in this diurnal continuity, and might yet circle round the sun in its yearly course. The moon moves in this way about our earth; for it has no rotatory motion. The cause of our earth's revolving round its axis, is quite distinct from the double and mutually counteracting forces which produce its annual orbit. Physics have not discovered, nor can rational conjecture assign, any reason for the diurnal rotation, except the commanding will and exerted power of the divine Creator.

On comets, the author observes -

"If we knew their uses in our system, we could form more probable conjectures as to the chronology of their creation. They have been noticed from the earliest era of astronomical history; and if our modern philosophers had not discovered that some, at least, leave us to return again into our system, and therefore describe a vast elliptical orbit round our sun, we might have fancied that the periods of their first recorded appearances in our field of science were the eras of their individual formation.

Apropos: we are informed that Sir James South has seen the comet from his observatory at Kensington.— Ed. L. G.



But their recurring presence proves that their first existence ascends into unexplored and unrecorded antiquity. Yet from whence they come to us, we as little know, as for what purpose. Tycho Brahe proved that they were farther from the earth than the moon, and were nearly as distant as the planets. The comet of 1682 reappeared in 1759, having in the interval described an orbit like an ellipsis, answering to a revolution of 27,937 days. It will therefore reappear in November 1835, or four years hence. In its greatest distance, it is supposed not to go above twice as far as Uranus. This is indeed a prodigious sweep of space; and it has been justly observed, that the vast distance to which some comets roam, proves how very far the attraction of the sun extends; for though they stretch themselves to such depths in the abyss of space, yet, by virtue of the solar power, they return into its effulgence. But it has been recently discovered that three comets, at least, never leave the planetary system. One, whose period is three years and a quarter, is included within the orb of Jupiter; another, of six years and three quarters, extends not so far as Saturn; and a third, of twenty years, is found not to pass beyond the circuit of Uranus."

One specimen from the branch of natural

history must suffice:

"The general character of fish is not that of voracity and hostility. It is gentleness, harmlessness, sociality, and animation. They are peaceful animals; happy in themselves, and for the most part harmonising together, without any general display of savage cruelty or malignant passions. Such as are appointed to be the food of others, die in that way, and are sought and taken for that purpose, when the appetite actuates, but no farther. But they cannot be justly stigmatised as voracious for this habit, more than ourselves for taking and eating them and cattle, sheep, fowls, game, venison, and other living creatures. We are carnivorous, but not voracious. We kill and cook the animals we feed on; but we have no malice, or ill-will, or hostility in such action or diet, any more than in plucking the apple, grinding the corn, or boiling the potato. It is, therefore, unjust to impute peculiar voracity and destructiveness to these tribes, because some feed on smaller fish, and others on the molluscæ, worms, and insects that they find. These latter animals appear to be as specially provided for such as use them, as slugs and caterpillars are for birds, and grass for cattle; for, at particular seasons, the ocean is made to swarm with them, for no other visible purpose than that the fish may derive nutrition from them. The mollusce which supply so many of the natives of the sea with their subsistence, are therefore endowed with a power of multiplication which, as in several other cases, astonishes us by its amount. It is the abundance of these petty invertebrated animals, of various species, so sedulously provided for the nutriment of the fish, which constitutes that luminous appearance, or phosphorescence of the sea, which so often surprises and delights the mariner on his watch in his nightly navigation. If some species of fish are always eating, which is not by any means an authenticated fact, they would but resemble the graminivorous quadrupeds, who pass their day in browsing and in resting rumination; neither can be fitly branded as voracious in such perpetual mastication; for what animal is milder or more inoffensive than the tranquil, though ever-eating cow, who takes 100 lbs. of grass in a day? But there are some facts which indi-cate that the fish have been much misconceived of form and colour. The boiga has a still more cate that the fish have been much misconceived of form and colour. The boiga has a still more much beautiful fugitive poetry in Annuals, &c., in this respect; and that however it may be magnificent appearance, with the same acquired and an established favourite among his countries.

with some particular classes, or at particular seasons, the far greater number take less food, and live with pleasure, and apparently from choice, longer without any ascertainable quantity of it, than any other tribes of animals that we know of. 'The gold and silver fish in our vases seem never to want any food; they are often seen for months without any apparent nourishment.' Even the pike, which has been so much branded as a devouring glutton, fattens on total abstinence. The salmon, although it comes in such multitudes from the ocean into the rivers. yet, when opened, is never found to have any nutritive substance in its stomach; an evidence of their taking none in that period of their existence; for the herrings, when they shoal, are found, on being opened, to have fed largely on the sea-caterpillar in their voyage. lamprey tribe are confessedly small, or no eaters. Many facts of this sort will be recollected by the intelligent naturalist, which will lead him to inquire, whether the great majority of the finny world do not, for the larger part of their existence, content themselves with the nutrition they extract from water alone, without any additional substance.

"The mild and harmless character of the fish class of being, in its general prevalence, is impressively exhibited by most of its largest tribes. The great Greenland whale 'pursues no other animal; leads an inoffensive life; and is harmless in proportion to its strength to do mischief.' The massy sturgeon is of the same gentle nature. The formidable narwhal, or sea unicorn, with all its size and powerful weapon of offence, displays the same disposition. The Oronooko manati, which has been found so huge in bulk, that twenty-seven men could not draw it out of the water, and the others of this tribe, of which some are twenty-eight feet long, and weigh eight thousand pounds, are likewise gentle and peaceable animals. These mightier chiefs of the finny nation are the true representatives of its general character. All are for the most part the same mild, playful, animated and unoffending beings; and have been so designed and organised, habited and stationed. as to be continually of this placed temperament."

Inclined to be pleased with all nature, Mr. Turner says:

"It has been ascertained that the oviparons serpents contain those species which are harmless and inoffensive. Even the oviparous vipers have no fangs, and possess no venom. 'They only offer to our consideration agile movements, elegant and light proportions, and soft or bril-liant colours. The more we are familiarised to them, the more we shall be pleased to meet with them in our woods, our fields, and our gardens. They cannot disturb the pleasures of our rural habitations; but they may increase our enjoyments, by the beauty of their tints. and the vivacity of their motions. They are an addition to the ornaments of the fields; and help, with the other animated beings, to embellish the vast and magnificent theatre of vernal nature.' The green and yellow viper may be seized without risk; and, after being taken, it becomes docile, and can in a great degree be domesticated and made amusive. Though in its natural state, it will, if interrupted, erect itself and hiss, either with anger or fear, yet it does no harm. It has been known to exhibit attachment and affectionate feelings to its human friends. The Roman or Esculapian viper is as mild and tractable. The lady viper unites the

escing gentleness, and with an attempt at musical intonation of the serpentine hiss.

Having so far illustrated our amiable author we must notice that several inaccuracies an inconclusive arguments have struck us even i our hurried glance. The following is evidently a misprint.

" Our earth is above ninety millions of mile from the sun : Saturn is above eight hundre more miles farther off; and the next and mo remote that we know, which is connected wit us, the Uranus, is twice that mighty di tance '

Again, the author says:

"The permanent existence of things as the are, is as great a miracle as their original form ation. It is their artificial, and not their na tural state; and a continued Divine agency: as strictly necessary to keep them in it, as was to compel them at first to assume it. Th Divine agency is, therefore, as much a prir ciple or law of subsisting nature, as any of it secondary or material ones."

To us it appears that the original will an fiat are sufficient. But why should we enlarg on trifles like these, or on any small objection to a production altogether so valuable as thi series of letters on the most important of a human subjects? To all we most cordially re commend it.

Poems. By W. C. Bryant, an American Poet Edited by Washington Irving. 8vo. pp. 236 London, 1832. Andrews.

WE cannot better characterise poetry than in Shelley's fine lines, and say that it

"Flows through the mind, and rolls its rapid waves Now dark, now glittering, now reflecting gloom, Now lending splendour—where, from secret springs, The source of human thought its tribute brings."

This glorious fountain has sprung up in al parts of the world-in Greece, amid olive and myrtle groves, mirroring the shine of the spear and shield in the distance, or the braided hair and chiselled features of nearer loveliness, bear ing on its stream the ringing of the trumpe and the murmur of the lyre. It has flowed or even unto our present time, with the names o Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, as landmarks: and what is there to prevent the current of inspiration from crossing the Atlantic, realising the classic fable—an Alpheus wandering to an other shore, and there finding an Arethusa of love and song? Beautiful with its mighty rivers and its immeasurable forests sad with the memory of a noble and perished race-but buoyant with the hopes of present freedom and conscious power-with an enlightened and ardent spirit-America's national poetry should be among the noblest in the world. As vet. no great poet has arisen to give light and existence to the

" Legion of wild thoughts, whose wandering wings Now float above her darkness."

But surely there are the signs of a springtide at hand-the rich soil is saturate with moisture, and the silver waters wait but an impulse to gush forth. A world of fresh and eager thought, of deep and impassioned feeling, is to be found in the occasional poetry of the American newspapers; and there is that poetical feeling abroad, which, though born of, nevertheless precedes, poetry, and to which may be so well applied the description of Aurora in Racine-

" Fille de jour, qui nais devant ton père."

The present volume is by a Transatlantic writer, here favourably known as the author of



We are most happy to bid him weltrymen. come in England. There is much taste, much feeling, much grace in this work; perhaps its chief fault is, that it is not sufficiently American: we do not want translations from the Spanish, nor odes about the liberty of the Greeks; but we want words that bear the impress of their own sky and their own soil. The great charm of Mr. Bryant's writings is their strain of gentle thoughtfulness; and his descriptions are of great beauty. But we will select a few favourites, and leave our readers to judge of how well our praise is deserved.

"To the Past.
Thou unrelenting Past!
Strong are the barriers round thy dark domain,
And fetters, sure and fast,
Hold all that enter thy unbreathing reign. Far in thy realm withdrawn
Old empires at in sullenness and gloom,
And glorious ages gone
Lie deep within the shadow of thy womb.

Childhood, with all its mirth, Youth, manhood, age that draws us to the ground, And last, man's life on earth, Glide to thy dim dominions, and are bound.

Thou hast my better years,
Thou hast my earlier friends—the good, the kind,
Yielded to thee with tears—
The venerable form—the exalted mind.

My spirit yearns to bring
The lost ones back—yearns with desire intense,
And struggles hard to wring
Thy bolts apart, and pluck thy captives thence.

In vain: thy gates deny
All passage, save to those who hence depart;
Nor to the streaming eye
Thou givest them back, nor to the broken heart.

In thy abyses hide
Beauty and excellence unknown—to thee
Earth's wonder and her pride
Are gathered, as the waters to the sea.

Labours of good to man, Unpublished charity, unbroken faith, Love that 'midst grief began, And grew with years, and faltered not in death—

Full many a mighty name
Lurks in thy depths, unuttered, unrevered;
With thee are silent fame,
Forgotten arts, and wisdom disappeared—

Thine for a space are they,
Yet shalt thou yield thy treasures up at last;
Thy gates shall yet give way.
Thy bolts shall fall, inexorable Past!

All that of good and fair
Has gone into thy womb from earliest time,
Shall then come forth, to wear
The glory and the beauty of its prime.

They have not perished—no!
Kind words—remembered voices, once so sweet.
Smiles, radiant long ago—
And features, the great soul's apparent seat—

All shall come back—each tie
Of pure affection shall be knit again;
Aloae shall Evil die,
And Sozrow dwell a prisoner in thy reign.

And then shall I behold Him by whose kind paternal side I sprung, And her who, still and cold, Fills the next grave—the beautiful and young."

How noble is the following passage from the " Forest Hymn!"

Forest Hymn?

"Here is continual worship. Nature here,
In the tranquillity that thou dost love,
Enjoys thy presence. Noiselessly around,
From perch to perch, the solitary bird
Passes; and yon clear spring, that 'midst its herbs
Wells softly forth, and visits the strong roots
Of half the mighty forrest, tells no tale
Of all the good it does. Thou hast not left
Thyself without a witness, in these shades,
Of thy perfections. Grandeur, strength, and grace,
Are here to speak of thee. This mighty oak,
By whose immovable stem I stand, and seem
Almost annihilated—not a prince,
In all that proud old world beyond the deep,
E'er wore his crown as loftly as he
Wears the green coronal of leaves with which
Thy hand has graced him. Nestled at his root
Is beauty, such as blooms not in the glare
Of the broad sun. That delicate forest-flower,
With scented breath, and look so like a smile,
Seems, as it issues from the shapeless mould,
An emanation of the indwelling life,
A visible token of the upholding love,
That are the soul of this wide universe."
Next, for the rugged desolation of "Monu

Next, for the rugged desolation of " Monument Mountain:"-

"There, as thou standst, The haunts of men below thee, and around The mountain summits, thy expanding heart Shall feel a kindred with that loftler world Shall feel a kindred with that loftler world
To which thou art translated, and partake
The enlargement of thy vision. Thou shall look
Upon the green and rolling forest-tops,
And down into the secrets of the glens
And streams, that with their bord'ring thickets strive
To hide their windings. Thou shall gaze, at once,
Here on white villages and tilth and herds
And swarming roads, and there on sollitudes
That only hear the torrent and the wind
And eagle's shriek. There is a precipice
That seems a fragment of some mighty wall,
Built by the hand that fashioned the old world
To separate its nations, and thrown down That seems a fragment of some mighty wall, Built by the hand that fashioned the old world To separate its nations, and thrown down When the flood drowned them. To the north, a path Conducts you up the narrow battlement.

Steep is the western side, shaggy and wild With mossy trees, and plunacies of flint, And many a hanging crag. But, to the east, Sheer to the vale go down the bare old cliffs—Huge pillars that in middle heaven upbear Their weather-beaten capitals—here dark With the thick moss of centuries, and there Of chalky whiteness where the thunderbolt Has splintered them. It is a fearful thing To stand upon the beetling verge, and see Where storm and lightning from that huge gray wall Have tumbled down vast blocks, and at the base Dashed them in fragments; and to lay thine ear Over the dixzy depth, and hear the sound of winds that struggle with the woods below, Come up like ocean murmurs. But the scene Is lovely round: a beautiful river there Wanders amid the fresh and fertile meads, The paradise he made unto himself, wanders amid the fresh and fertile means,
The paradise he made unto himself,
Mining the soil for ages. On each side
The fields swell upward to the hills—beyond,
Above the hills, in the blue distance, rise
The mighty columns with which earth props heaven."

There is yet new imagery for a love-song-witness the "Hunter's Serenade:"—

"Thy bower is finished, fairest!
Fit bower for hunter's bride—
Where old woods overshadow
The green savannah's side.
I've wandered long and wandered far,
And never have I met,
In all this lovely western land,
A spot so lovely yet.
But I shall think it fairer
When they are cone to blees. When thou art come to bless,
With thy sweet eyes and silver voice,
Its silent loveliness.

Its silent loveliness.

For thee the wild grape glistens
On sunny knoll and tree,
And stoops the allm papayas
With yellow fruit for thee:
For thee the duck on glassy stream,
The prairie-fowl, shall die,
My rifle for thy feast shall bring
The wild awan from the sky;
The forest's leaping panther,
Fierce, beautiful, and fleet,
Shall yield his spotted hide to be
A carpet for thy feet.

A carpet for thy reet.

I know, for thou hast told me,
Thy maiden love of flowers;
Ah! those that deck thy gardens
Are pale compared with ours.
When our wide woods and mighty lawns
Bloom to the April skies,
The earth has no more gorgeous sight
To shew to human eyes.
In meadows red with blossoms,
All summer long, the bee
Murmurs, and loads his yellow thighs,
For thee, my love and me.

Or, wouldst thou gaze at tokens
Of ages long ago?
Our old oaks stream with mosses,
And sprout with mistletoe;
And mighty vines, like serpents, climb
The glant sycamore:
And trunks, o'erthrown for centuries, Cumber the forest floor; Cumber the forest noor;
And in the great savannah
The solitary mound,
Built by the elder world, o'erlooks
The loneliness around.

Come, thou hast not forgotten
Thy pledge and promise quite,
With many blushes murmured,
Beneath the evening light.
Come, the young violets crowd my door,
Thy earliest look to win,
And at my silent window-sill
The jessamine peeps in;
All day the redbreast warbles
Upon the mulberry near. Upon the mulberry near, nd the night-sparrow trills her song All night, with none to hear."

We conclude with two other poems:-

" Autumn Woods

Ere, in the northern gale,
The summer tresses of the trees are gone,
The woods of autumn, all around our vale,
Have put their glory on.

The mountains that infold

In their wide sweep the coloured landscape round, Seem groups of giant kings, in purple and gold, That guard the enchanted ground.

I roam the woods that crown
The upland, where the mingled splendours glow,
Where the gay company of trees look down
On the green fields below.

My steps are not alone
In these bright walks: the sweet south-west, at play,
Flies, rustling, where the painted leaves are strown
Along the winding way.

And far in heaven, the while, The sun, that sends that gale to wander here, Pours out on the fair earth his quiet smile— The sweetest of the year.

Where now the solemn shade, Verdure and gloom where many branches meet— So grateful, when the noon of summer made The valleys sick with heat?

Let in through all the trees Come the strange rays; the forest depths are bright; Their sunny-coloured foliage in the breeze Twinkles, like beams of light.

The rivulet, late unseen,
Where bickering through the shrubs its waters run,
Shines with the image of its golden screen,
And glimmerings of the sun.

But 'neath you crimson tree, Lover to listening maid might breathe his flame, Nor mark, within its roscate canopy, Her blush of maiden shame.

Oh, autumn! why so soon
Depart the hues that make thy forests glad—
Thy gentle wind and thy fair sunny noon,
And leave thee wild and sad?

Ah! 'twere a lot too blest
For ever in thy coloured shades to stray;
Amidst the kisses of the soft south-west
To rove and dream for aye;

And leave the vain low strife
That makes men mad—the tug for wealth and power,
The passions and the cares that wither life,
And waste its little hour."

" Song of Marion's Men. Our band is few, but true and tried— Our leader frank and bold; The forman trembles in his camp When Marion's name is told. When Marion's name is told.
Our fortress is the good green wood,
Our tent the cypress tree;
We know the forest round us,
As seamen know the sea;
We know its walls of thorny vines,
Its glades of reedy grass,
Its safe and silent islands
Within the dark worms. Within the dark moras Wo to the heedless soldiery Who little think us near!

Who little think us near!
On them shall light at midnight
A strange and sudden fear,
When, waking to their tents on fire,
They grasp their arms in vain,
And they who stand to face us
Are beat to earth again;
And they who fly in terror, deem
A mighty host behind,
And hear the tramp of thousands
Upon the hollow wind.

Then sweet the hour that brings release Then sweet the hour that brings release
From danger and from toll:
We talk the battle over,
And share the battle's spoil.
The woodland rings with laugh and shout,
As if a hunt were up,
And woodland flowers are gathered
To crown the soldier's cup.
With merry songs we mock the wind
That in the pine-top grieves,
And slumber long and sweetly
On beds of caken leaves.
Well knows the fair and friendly moce.

Well knows the fair and friendly moon The band that Marion leads, The band that Marion leads,
The glitter of their rifles,
The scampering of their steeds.
The ilife our fiery barbs to guide
Across the moonlight plains;
Tis life to feel the night-wind
That lifts their tossing manes.
A moment in the ravaged camp—
A moment—and away
Back to the pathless forest,
Before the peep of day.
Grave men there are by broad Sar

Grave men there are by broad Santee, Grave men with hoary hairs, Their hearts are all with Marion, For Marion are their prayers;

And loveliest ladies greet our band With kindliest welcoming— With smiles like those of summer, And tears like those of spring. And tears take those or spring.

For them we wear these trusty arms,
And lay them down no more

Till we have driven the oppressor, For ever, from our shore

The translations are good, and yet we would gladly have dispensed with them. Never did the early literature of any country become great by imitation. Why have the American prose writers done more in literature than their poets? Because they have flung themselves on their resources, and given their works a naof Antæus, is in his mother-earth.

The Family Library, No. XXVII. British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects. Vol. V. 12mo. pp. 311. Murray.

sone himself he says:

"To depart at once from the formal corpsequired boldness as well as genius; and there can be no question that Jamesone did all this. It may gratify certain sorts of critics to dwell on the undoubted facts, that a certain hardness works; that his portraits are often of a severe aspect, with a touch too much of the vinegar of the times in them; and that he has reached but seldom the perfect ease and happy gracefulcolouring lucid, and his proportions just; and he was the first native of our island who refused to limit himself to miniatures, like Hilliard and Oliver, and transferred life of the natural dimensions to his canvass. That he stands at the head of the British school of portrait-painting there can, therefore, be no question; nor had England an artist of her own worthy of being named above him in his own walk, before the days of Reynolds. When we consider the circumstances of the painter and his times, his want of instructors and models. and the various difficulties which the fanatical prejudices of that dark age must have presented to any cultivator of the graceful arts, it is impossible not to admit that Scotland has all reason to be proud of George Jamesone."

In his memoir of Romney, Mr. Cunningham has dwelt with much severity on the separation, for a long course of years, of that distinguished artist from his wife. Far be it from us to defend conjugal desertion; but there may be circumstances attending it of which a stranger can know nothing, and which greatly palliate what they do not entirely justify. We have reason to believe that such circumstances existed in the case in question.

The life of Mr. Copley is rendered interest ing, not so much by his own rank as a painter, although he was a man of considerable ability, as by the elevation to which his highly-gifted son, Lord Lyndhurst, has attained in the

Copley and Mary Singleton his wife; and was, hy the most credible accounts, born at Boston in America, on the third day of July, 1737. His father was of English descent, had resided long in Ireland, and, after marrying a lady of that country, removed to the New World, so nigh the time that his son was born, as to countenance a report which prevailed, when he became eminent, that he was a native of Ireland. The fact that he was all along claimed as an American by the general rumour of the United States, might, perhaps, have tional character. The Transatlantic writer been alleged to prove little; since, in a country may rely upon it, that his strength, like that constantly receiving and willingly adopting new citizens from all quarters, considerable looseness as to such a point might be considered as natural. John Scolloy, of Boston, however, appears to furnish distinct evidence: when writing to the painter in 1782, he says; 'I ANOTHER valuable addition to the history of trust, amidst this blaze of prosperity, that you the arts and of their professors. Jamesone, don't forget your dear native country, and the Ramsay, Romney, Runciman, Copley, Morcause it is engaged in, which I know lay once timer, Raeburn, Hoppner, Owen, Harlow, near your heart, and, I trust, does so still, and Bonington, are the subjects of the present volume. To the life of the first of ceed. In whatever country he was born, he these, Mr. Cunningham has prefixed a history was educated in America; and to her he owes of Scottish art, from the time of John de Lin- his first inspiration in art. This came upon lithgow, the early part of the fourteenth, down him, it seems, early enough. When some to that of Jamesone, the early part of the seven or eight years old, he was observed to seventeenth century, which contains much absent himself from the family circle for several curious and valuable information. Of Jame-hours at a time, and was traced to a lonely hours at a time, and was traced to a lonely room, on whose bare walls he had drawn, in charcoal, a group of martial figures, engaged like system of making figures, and assert the in some nameless adventure. Boston, at this grace of form and the colouring of nature, re- period, had neither academy of arts nor private instructors. Copley had therefore to educate himself — a task, after all, not so difficult to genius as the dull imagine, — and which he set about undismayed, in the absence of models of manner is visible even in the happiest of his and masters. It is noteworthy, that, almost at the same hour, America produced, amid her deserts and her trading villages, two distinguished painters, West and Copley, who, un-known to each other, were schooling themness of nature. His outlines are correct, his selves in the rudiments of art, attempting portraits of their friends one day, and historical composition the other; studying nature from the naked Apollos of the wilderness, as some one called the native warriors; and making experiments on all manner of colours, primitive and compound; in short, groping, through inspiration, the right way to eminence and fame. Of Copley's very early works, no better account can be rendered than that they were chiefly portraits and domestic groups, to which the wild wood scenery of America usually formed back grounds."

Although he exhibited for many previous years at Somerset House, it was not until 1774 that Mr. Copley left America for Europe, and not until 1775 that he established himself in London. "The Death of Chatham," and "The Death of Major Peirson," are the historical works on which his reputation principally rests. Mr. Copley was also much employed thus relates an amusing incident in his prac-

"A certain man came to Copley, and had himself, his wife, and seven children, all included in a family piece: 'It wants but one thing,' said he, 'and that is the portrait of my first wife; for this one is my second.' But,' said the artist, ' she is dead, you know, sir; what can I do? she is only to be admitted as an angel.' 'Oh, no! not at all,' answered the other; 'she must come in as a woman —

was the son," says Mr. Cunningham, "of John | back : when he returned he had a stranger lady on his arm. 'I must have another cast of your hand, Copley,' he said; 'an accident befell my second wife: this lady is my third, and she is come to have her likeness included in the family picture.' The painter complied; the likeness was introduced; and the husband looked with a glance of satisfaction on his three spouses. Not so the lady; she remonstrated; never was such a thing heard of -out her predecessors must go. The artist painted them out accordingly; and had to bring an action at law to obtain payment for the portraits which he had obliterated."

Of Sir Henry Raeburn it is told, that when only six years old he lost both his parents, and was placed by some friends " in 'Heriot's Wark,' the Christ's school of Edinburgh, where he was trained, with all solicitude, both in morality and learning. To classical proficiency, indeed, he at no time ever laid claim, yet his education had been such as enabled him to maintain, without reproach, an intercourse by letters with some of the first literary men of the age; and his manners had been so well cared for, that he was never found wanting in that gentlemanly decorum and politeness which is not only becoming but necessary in a portrait-painter. Those who remembered him at school said that he mastered his tasks like other boys, and seemed neither very bright nor very dull. In one thing, however, they remarked his superiority during moments of idleness, such as are common in all classes : when the scholars drew figures on their slates or copy-books, those of Raeburn surpassed them all. The same thing was perceived in the school sketches of Wilkie; in the figures of arithmetic he was like other boys, but in the figures of men he had no rival. Raeburn has been often heard to say, that at school he formed intimacies with boys which became the best friendships of his manhood. His nature was open and sincere; and though his temper was quick and warm, it had that quality in it which never estranged friends, nor permanently offended any one. At the age of fifteen he was removed from school; but so little did his genius decide for him, that when a profession to be his support through life was to be chosen, he preferred that of a goldsmith, and was apprenticed accordingly. The silver chasing and engraving of Hogarth, and the wood-carving and gilding of Chantrey, were something akin to their feelings, and even to their after pursuits: the trade selected by Raeburn was less so, though it is connected with much that is elegant in workmanship and design. In the goldsmith's shop he remembered his sketches at school; and commencing first with caricatures of his companions, he persevered till a better and worthier art rose out of his attempts."

Among Raeburn's earliest associates, was "the learned and witty John Clerk, afterwards a judge of the Court of Session, under the title as a portrait-painter; and Mr. Cunningham of Lord Eldin; a gentleman of rare parts, who, to his other acquirements, added some skill of hand in the art of painting. The young artist and the young advocate," continues Mr. Cunningham, "were frequently together; and, as the one had to purchase costly colours and the other expensive books, it is said they were sometimes so poor, that they scarcely knew how to live till more money came in. On one of these occasions Raeburn received an invitation to dine with Clerk; and, hastening to his lodgings, he found learned profession to which he devoted him-no angels for me.' The portrait was added; the landlady spreading a cloth on the table, self, and in the political world. "He (Copley) but some time elapsed before the person came and setting down two dishes, one containing

three herrings and the other three potatoes. 'And is this all?' said John. 'All.' said the landlady. 'All! did I not tell ye, woman,' he exclaimed, 'that a gentleman was to dine with me, and that ye were to get six herrings and six potatoes?' The tables of both were better furnished before the lapse of many years; and they loved, it is said, when the wine was flowing, to recall those early days, when hope was high, and the spirit unrebuked by intercourse with the world.

When in the height of his practice. Sir Henry's daily routine was as follows:

"He rose at seven during summer, took breakfast about eight with his wife and children, walked into George Street, and was ready for a sitter by nine; and of sitters he generally had, for many years, not fewer than three or four a day. To these he gave an hour and a half each. He seldom kent a sitter more than two hours, unless the person happenedand that was often the case—to be gifted with more than common talents. He then felt himself happy; and never failed to detain the party, till the arrival of a new sitter intimated that he must be gone. For a head size he generally required four or five sittings: and he preferred painting the head and hands to any other part of the body; assigning as a reason that they required least consideration. A fold of drapery, or the natural ease which the casting of a mantle over the shoulder demanded. occasioned him more perplexing study than a head full of thought and imagination. Such was the intuition with which he penetrated at once to the mind, that the first sitting rarely came to a close without his having seized strongly on the character and disposition of the individual. He never drew-in his heads, or indeed any part of the body, with chalk,—a system pursued successfully by Lawrence,-but began with the brush at once. The forehead, chin, nose, and mouth, were his first touches He always painted standing, and never used a stick for resting his hand on; for such was his accuracy of eye, and steadiness of nerve, that he could introduce the most delicate touches. or the utmost mechanical regularity of line without aid or other contrivance than fair offhand dexterity. He remained in his paintingroom till a little after five o'clock, when he walked home, and dined at six.

"His merits as a portrait-painter," says Mr. Cunningham, "were very great. He aimed at elevation and dignity of style; he desired to bring out the mental qualities of his sitters, and considered the nice detail of the features as unworthy of a work of art. The distant view which he took presented nature to him in its grandest expression; and he caught the ruling passion of the face by taking the broad result, and not the detail. This was no doubt a dangerous experiment, and succeeded best with heads of natural dignity. By neglecting the lesser features, all subordinate expression was sunk: it was the application of the historical style to humble purposes; and Raeburn may be accused of conferring intellectual dignity upon heads unworthy of such honour. One of his greatest triumphs is in his last portrait of Sir Walter Scott. The face of this illustrious man is far from expressing his powers when you are at his elbow; but the distance at which Raeburn sought the character lent enchantment at once, and in the light and shade of his masses the author of Marmion and Old Mortality appeared. In expressing female loveliness he seldom ex-

of Lawrence:

"Those who merely consider Hoppner as a limner of men and women's heads, who dashed them off at a few sittings, pocketed the price, replenished his palette, and prepared himself for any new comer, do his memory injustice. He was a fine free-spirited manly fellow, over-flowing with wit and humour, inconsiderate in speech, open-hearted, and as well acquainted with the poetry and history of his native country as the most gifted of her sons. The fame of his conversational powers survives among his companions. He was considered one of the best-informed painters of his time; and in the company of the learned, not less than among the gay and the noble of that day, he was easy and unembarrassed. Amongst his brethren of the easel he was still more at home. and made himself welcome by his ready wit and various knowledge. It was sometimes his pleasure, in the midst of a serious discussion, to start aside into the whimsical or the humorous: and, in the midst of boisterous mirth, he would as suddenly return to seriousness. Few could be quite sure when they had his sympathy: wanted - for then it failed not.'

But our space is rapidly contracting; and, passing over many passages of this entertaining volume, to which we would otherwise draw the attention of our readers, we will conclude by quoting the following from Mr. Cunningham's notice of that " fine genius united with a frail

body," poor Bonington:

"Bonington was more than a mere landscape-painter. He included within his scene whatever naturally and properly belonged to it: on the sea-side he had fishermen; on the sea itself ships under sail, with all their mariners - pinnaces and barges, with freights of beauty: ashore, he gave to the garden, ladies playing on the lute, or listening to the song of the bird or of the lover; he peopled his walks and groves with life, and shewed no common skill and taste in his groups and figures. In this he resembled Gainsborough, whose peasants are not the least pleasing part of his landscapes. Nor did Bonington desire to depict merely an acre or two of nature, and trust to the literal reality of his scene for success: he knew that nature presents much to the eye on which art has no colours to squander; he therefore singled out scenes which, either from extreme loveliness, from picturesque effect, or old association, he knew would please; and these he handled with singular ease and delicacy. It cannot be denied, however, that most of his Italian pictures are tinctured with his feeling for some of the great masters of the pencil. Instead of being contented with looking at what lay before himself, his desire was to borrow the eyes of Canaletti, or some other favourite of days gone by. All this gratified the connoisseur, but not those who judged from nature : to look like Canaletti with the former was a grace, with the latter a deformity. There is a painful precision about Canaletti - a disagreeable slavishness of fidelity, resembling that of the painter who drenched his field of battle in blood, for the purpose of proving how heroic the contest had been. Bonington had not the half of this minute precision, and yet he had too much; but his brilliant and poetical colouring threw a lustre over these mechanical overaccuracies. He tried all the styles of painting below the historical, and attained eminence in them all: moreover, he tried all the methods of the various schools; and it was one of his placed, wherever there occurs identity of form

character of Hoppner, for many years the rival | Dutch, the vigour of the Venetians, the science of the Romans, and the sense of the English. all in one grand performance. This wild scheme, which even the poetic and fervent Fuseli had considered impracticable, was looked upon by Bonington as a matter of no great difficulty; his French biographer regrets that he did not live to put such a plan into execution; and mentions, that he had selected a series of subjects from the history of the middle ages, on which to make the experiment.

"Bonington was tall, well, and even to appearance, strongly formed. 'His countenance,' says the French biographer, 'was truly English: and we loved him for his melancholy air, which became him more than smiles.' memory of his person will soon wear away; but it will fare otherwise with his fame. He lived long enough to assert his title to a high place amongst English landscape-painters, and ad produced works which bid fair to be ranked permanently with the foremost. They are not numerous, but for that very reason they will. perhaps, be the more prized. A series of engravings, amounting to some four and twenty, has been published by Carpenter, from pictures except, indeed, in the hour when it was really of this artist, some in his own possession, some in the galleries of the Marquess of Lansdown, the Duke of Bedford, and other patrons of art. The best of these are the landscapes; and of the landscapes, the worthiest are of mingled sea and land,—pieces distinguished by great pic-turesque beauty, and singular grace of execution. His practice was, to sketch in the outline and general character, and then make accurate studies of the local light-and-shade, and colour. His handling was delicate and true, and his colouring clear and harmonious. It cannot, however, be denied, that he wants vigour and breadth; that his more poetic scenes are too light and slim; and his express copies from nature too literal and real. He was a softer sort of Gainsborough, with more than his grace, and with not a little of his taste for scattering happy and characteristic groups among landscape scenes — but, it must be added, with only a far-off approach to the strength of that great master. That, had his life been prolonged, he would have risen to very high distinction, cannot be doubted. It was his generous dream, we are told, to acquire a competency by painting commissions, and then dedicate his time and pencil to historical compositions, - a dream which many artists have dreamed; but his works have little of the epic in them. Nature gave him good advice, when she directed his steps to the surf-beat shore, and bade him paint the swelling tide, the busy boats, fishermen drying their nets, and the sea-eagle looking from the rock upon his wide and, to him, fruitful dominion."

> Théorie des Ressemblances, etc. - Theory of Resemblances; or, a Philosophical Essay on the Means of determining the Physical and Moral Dispositions of Animals from the Analogies of Forms of Covering and of Colours. By the Chevalier de G. M. 4to. Paris, 1831. Treuttel and Würtz.

In remarking upon the second volume of Professor Lyell's Geology, which treats of the suc-cession of organised beings and the identity of species, we were led to make some observations upon the influence of the conditions of existence, or the habits and manners of beings, on their form and structure. Now, if form, fugitive in the animal kingdom, is modified by the circumstances in which the individuals are The following is a summary of the personal 'imaginations' to combine the fidelity of the in the immense series of organised beings, we

should expect to meet with conformity of instincts, of habits, and of manners. In the work now before us, got up at private expense, in all the beauty of Parisian type and paper, M. Ma-chado (such is the author's name) has endeavoured, not so much to point out the laws of these resemblances, as to illustrate their existence in a series of lithographic prints, where animals, apparently of the most incongruous characters, are compared with one another, and even with the vegetable world; for, giving all the latitude to analogy that it is capable of when brought to illustrate affinity, the author, with much ingenuity, has also made the covering and the colour of organised beings bear upon the more philosophical evidences which are to be derived from similarity of form. We remember that the author of Paul and Virginia, in his Etudes de la Nature, compares a wasp to a tiger; both are barred with yellow and black stripes, and both have similar instincts and propensities. It was with the Abbé the same doctrine of the fitness of things which was promulgated by Pythagoras, and which, applied to the inorganic world, led that philosopher to consider the blue sea breaking in white spray on the dark rock as a warning to sailors, and a further evidence of the fitness of all things. Thus, we might add, in a range of mountains, the green acclivity mingles with the pasture of the valley, the barren rock diminishes the intensity of shades, and the eternal snows seek companionship with the clouds.

In reproducing the importance of external form, M. M. considers that he is rendering a service to science. We need hardly remark that the very contrary is the case; for, when form is fugitive, and external appearances, according to his own principles, vary with situation and with habit, the principle of connexions and the elective affinity of parts by which similar structures can be traced throughout their various modifications, will alone be the foundation of a stationary science and a philosophic anatomy. Besides, our author has reasoned upon a fundamental error in supposing that the structure entails the habit: and thus he compares the racehorse and the greyhound as exhibiting the physical influence on instinctive disposition, from which springs a fatality which, he says, was admitted by the ancients. Now, the racehorse is a proof of the modification entailed on form and instinct by the influence of circumstances which become hereditary, just as much as a cultivated sensibility characterises the higher classes of a long-civilised society.

In studying the external appearances of animals, M. Machado has chiefly interested himself with the physiognomy and the colour, and thus was led from them to a comparison of the habits of the animals. He thus includes the doctrines of Lavater, Porta, and Gall, the latter of which he details at length; and though his results cannot obtain a place in scientific natural history, they present us with many striking analogies and facts so remotely and yet so wisely connected, that we cannot help contemplating them with all that interest and admiration which is derived from some new insight into the beauty and harmony of omniscient nature.

M. Machado trained a number of birds and animals in his house and even in his study. Among these was a specimen of the Saimiri (Cebus flavus), a very pretty Brazilian monkey, which is represented in the first plate, and compared with the pug dog: they resemble one another in expression of countenance and form

Saimiri is then compared with one of the owl | We now proceed to the pleasant task of qu tribe, and the orange frog of Brazil, which, tion. from its extreme thinness, has been called skeleton frog. This monkey is remarkable for its attachment to its young, and it is compared in the form of its head with that of a woman who was afflicted with a monomania dependent on extreme development of the cerebellum. The cart-horse is compared with the yoked ox; the lion with the Angora cat and lion dog! the hyæna with the shepherd's dog: and many other comparisons are made, which it would not be doing the author justice to quote, without at the same time detailing, with his ingenuity, the distant relation in instinct and manners which exists between animals whose external appearances are the same to a certain extent. Those which have pleased us most are the comparisons instituted between the wren, the woodcock, the mouse, the little butterfly (Erycina thersandes), and a dead leaf; and the similarity between certain butterflies and birds, and between moths and owls, in appearance and in habits. Had M. M. left his own menagerie and gone into the fields, he perhaps might have found as many illustrations of these analogies as in a cabinet which brought together the productions of the four quarters of the globe. It is curious that, in the cultivation of this taste for natural harmony, our author has found scepticism compatible with it, or with that sensibility of heart which has led him so often to enforce humanity towards the brute creation. Was it not rather to suit the spirit of the times in the country where he wrote, than the inward conviction arising from a just conception of the wisdom and order subsisting in the world around him? His scepticism, however, does not interfere with his other objects, being contained in distant allusions, so indistinct as hardly to blemish the truths which every reflective mind will obtain from these entertaining pages. The work is well worthy of perusal, and capable of ingrafting a love for natural history much sooner than the uninteresting descriptions of which that science is too often made to consist.

The Mind; and other Poems. By Charles Swain. Second Edition. 12mo. pp. 264. London, 1832, Simpkin and Co.; Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd.

THE words "second edition," so rare now-adays on the title-page of a poem, are almost equally pleasant to the author and to the critic to the author, who finds that the hope held out by praise has been fulfilled; and to the critic, who finds that his opinion has been confirmed. Mr. Swain well deserves encouragement and success, for they but stimulate him to farther exertion. The first and longest poem, on "the Mind," has been almost entirely rewritten, and greatly improved; we prefer, however, extracting one of the new poems, for " the Mind" ought to be read as a whole—the vein of thought taken up at the beginning and pursued to the end: it should be read carefully, and will well repay that care. We must enter our protest, though, against one of the subjects; we allude to a verse founded on an extract from Sheridan's celebrated speech on the Begum question. It is never too late to do justice; and we are sorry to see Mr. Swain giving the life of poetry to the false and violent charges brought against Warren Hastings, who certainly was one of those ill-used individuals whose memories remain signal instances of the of head; and it is a curious fact that all the injustice of party spirit: but eloquence, like cynocephalous monkeys bark like dogs. The charity, has often covered a multitude of sins.

Stranger, thrice twenty years have fled
Since first these eyes beheld the light;
Friends, parents, kindred, all are dead!
Day seems but like a second night.
Yet ah! not always hath the morn
Thus cold and ahadowy met my game:
I knew a time when Joys were born,
But that was in my better days.

A cot stands by the village brook, Half-shadowed by an alder-tree, Where roses through the casement look, where roses in rough the casement stock.
And lingers near the summer bee;
And from the vale—how pleasantly!—
The flowers shine like a thousand rays:
Once such a home remain'd for me,
But that was in my better days.

Some spell relumes my aged sight; A mirror of the past I view, An inward vision of delight, As beautiful as true!

A girl steps from that cottage door,
A world of brightness she surveys;
Ah! such a world was mine, before
I lost the charm of better days. I hear sweet bells upon the air-

a near sweet tens upon the air—
I see a glad and youthful band,
A village bride and bridegroom there
Before the holy altar stand!
When, when shall Time's bereaving wave
The memory of that more exact;
Within the shadow of my grave,
I muse upon those batter daws I muse upon those better days.

I muse upon those better days.

It was no passion frall and fleet,
No idle fancy of the heart;
We knew but one delight—to meet!
We felt but one repret—to part!
He was the heaven of my soul,
The light which love alone conveys;
My heart could scarce contain the who
Deep earnest bliss of better days.

He spoke not, though this spirit fell
Beneath the darkness of decline;
He would not, could not bear to tell
Aught that might grieve one thought of r
But ah! a wife's fond glance too soon
Will mark the startling hue which preys
Upon the grace of manhood's noon,
And darkens all life's better days.

I heard his voice, the rich and deep! Die in so sadly sweet a lay, As though the tones were tears to weep As though the tones were tears to weep
The passing soul away!
Then I had given worlds for one—
For one, but one of all Hope's rays!
But Death stood by my side alone,
And buried low my better days.

A widow with two orphans pale,
Sits mourning near a new-raised mound;
The wintry winds around her wail,
She hears, but 'tis a wilder sound!
The hollow murmur of the tomb—
The 'dust to dust' her ear delays; She turns, but, wrecked amidst the gloom, Where may she seek for better days?

Like buds which open to the eve, And flourish 'midst the sunless dew; And flourish must the sumess deve; As willows that most bend and grieve, Rise lovelier and stronger too; So beautiful the orphans grew!
A sweetness youth alone displays; And oh! their father's eyes of bue Recalled the dreams of better days.

It was a sinful act to pine,
When God had left my children still;
But little could I then divine
The coming dawn of deeper ill.
My boy from infancy had loved
The ocean's stern and stormy ways:

late the tear to nage to work Alas! that early passion proved Another bane to better days.

'Twas pain to see his cheek grow pale,
And know the cause was love for me;
And 1—I gave him leave to sail
Across the wide unsparing sea!
And long I paced the lonely shore,
And prayed to Him whose mandate sways
The mighty deep for evermore—
To Him who gave my better days!

Once more I sought my home in tears,
And deem'd the worst of woe begun;
Ah! Stranger, it is sixteen years,
Long years, since I beheld my son!
But now my soul with prayer is meek,
And humbly God's behest obeys;
Yet 'tis my love, my joy to speak
Of other times, of better days!

I had a dream, but dreams are frail, Too frail for hope, however light; 'Twas of a small and homeward sail, That seemed to linger in my sight-



One of those bright and pictured leaves Which slumber to the old displays; A vision which the heart receives As harbinger of better days.

As naturager or better days.

But never more my hope, my pride,
Will here return to bless my gaze!

'He is returned, 'the stranger cried—
'Returned, to bring thee better days!
Thy soul shall lose its sad alarms—
A haven for thine age is won!'
She caught the stranger in her arms—
She clasped her loved, her long-lost son!"

Purity of taste, a love of nature, a keen perception of the beautiful, thoughtfulness, musical words, and feeling - all these characterise Mr. Swain; and what are they but the characteristics of the poet?

Essay on Cholera, &c. By James A. Lawrie, M.D. &c. Second Edition. Glasgow, 1832. London, Longman and Co.

Observations on Cholera, made during a Visit to Sunderland. By George Parsons, Surgeon to the Birmingham Town Infirmary. Birmingham, 1832.

Observations on the Epidemic Cholera of Asia and Europe. By James M'Cabe, M.D. Cheltenham, 1832.

DR. LAWRIE has made observations on the pestilential disease called cholera, in India, in Sunderland, and in Newcastle; and the second edition of his pamphlet contains some account of the appearance of the same malady at Kirkintilloch. Dr. L. had been inclined previously to ascribe the appearance of the malady in Newcastle to communication with Sunderland; but the manner in which it has since started up in Haddington and Kirkintilloch, has led him to doubt the correctness of his first opinion; just as the history of the propagation of the disease teaches the existence of infectious properties of which we afterwards become sceptical, when we find that ourselves, and many others, may go into the neighbourhood of that infection without being the victims of its poisonous influence. We have now exclusive and good authority to state, that a sailor landed on the coast near Haddington, and proceeded to that town, where he became the first victim of the disease; just as, in the poignancy of grief, a man wrapped the shawl of his deceased wife round his neck on going from Musselburgh to Leith, and took the infection to the last-mentioned place. Dr. L. defines a contagious disease to be one capable of producing a similar disease in the majority of those exposed to its influence; as some have objected to its being a contagious disease, because it did not affect all who were exposed to its influence! But according to neither of these definitions, or rather suppositions, would cholera be a contagious disease. The seed of a lichen may fall upon a stone and not produce a plant, but numerous seeds will corrupt and furnish soil. Cholera, at its onset, only attacks the predisposed; but when numerous victims give intensity to the infection, it will prove contagious even to the majority of those who are exposed to its influence. Dr. Lawrie's statement, that the nurse at Sunderland may have caught the disease in her own house, is decidedly incorrect, as she had hardly left the hospital for half an hour for several weeks previous to her decease. Dr. L. divides the disease into common, spasmodic, and malignant; and the latter into the premonitory, the acute, the Hans Sloane; a Tale, illustrating the History collapsed, the rallying, and the febrile stages. Spasms, in our own opinion, characterise the diathesis in this disease, but cannot be considered as affording, by their appearance, the necessity of a distinction in the nature of the maledy itself: in this case, we shall have com- interest.

mon and malignant forms remaining, which will be merely different degrees of intensity of the same malady. A better method would have been advantageous; but the observations included under these different heads, contain much that is valuable, and, at the present moment, highly deserving of perusal. Mr. Parsons exhibits in his collection of cases, how much industry he gave to the study of the disease at Sunderland. His reflections have, however, been cramped by the form given to them of a report to a local board of health. His introduction contains many judicious remarks upon the nature and propagation of the disease; and the cases present a valuable record of facts for the use of the practitioner. We need not say much upon Dr. M'Cabe's work: it is another of those useless productions which perhaps never abounded so much upon any subject as on this. The author says, the malady is always preceded by dense fogs: we suspect this information will not be very agreeable to the Londoners, supposing that the statement of facts were met with avidity, where a proper scepticism to the operation of solitary causes has been converted into a denial capable of entailing the most ruinous consequences.

The Album Wreath, Nos. V. and VI. Willoughby.

WE are glad to see that this very pretty design prospers, and that these Nos. are improvements on their predecessors. The plan of selected poems, short prose sentences, &c., is far better, in our opinion, than that of original contributions. The probability is, that the latter would be trash, while the former may embody a world of beautiful and fugitive pieces.

Pensamenti di illustri Autori, utilissimi a ram-

mentarsi, sull' Istoria, sulla Letteratura, sulla Filosofia. Esposti da Stefano Egidio Petronj. 12mo. pp. 382. Treuttel and Co.; Dulau and Co.; Simpkin and Marshall; Seguin, &c. THE author's "Thoughts on Illustrious Personages," though a small volume, is at once beautiful, amusing, and instructive. It contains a great deal of historical anecdote and information, and is written in a very elegant and flowing style. And we prize it the more, because, while in most other modern languages we are inundated with books for youth, in the Italian, the graceful and pleasing, we have a dearth of productions which may be placed hefore the student as models of composition.

Herbert's Country Parson. 24mo. pp. 160. Washbourne.

Such is the present.

A REPRINT of a curious old book; the poem of the "Church Porch," at the end, particularly.

A Numismatic Manual, &c. &c. By John Y. Akerman. 12mo. pp. 174. London, 1832.

As far as it goes, a cheap and convenient guide to the purchase and study of Greek, Roman, and English coins. The plates are neatly executed, and suitable to the price.

of the Foundling Hospital. By John Brownlow. Pp. 147. London, 1832. Warr.

MR. BROWNLOW is in the common case of better intention than execution. The story of Hans Sloane has the worst of wants-that of

Paris Magazine: Revue Parisienne. Livraison I. London, 1832. M'Lean.

A various and amusing miscellany. We have been especially entertained by the account of Richard d'Arlington, a drama just acted with great success at the Porte St. Martin. The scene, the hero, &c., all are English, and of the present time; but so truly absurd, such imaginary exaggerations, that we cannot but exclaim, There are many wonderful things in the present day! But the most wonderful is, that two nations, such near neighbours, should in reality know so little of each other.

The Rev. W. Fletcher's Hymns for Children. 24mo. pp. 96. London. Hailes.
A very pretty little book, and as amiable,

right-minded, and gently pious, as it is otherwise worthy of acceptance.

The Druid; a Tragedy. With Notes on the Antiquities of Ireland. By Thomas Cromwell, author of "Oliver Cromwell and his Times." pp. 142. London, 1832. Sher-wood and Co.

THIS is the second work of fiction called forth by the early history of Ireland. We lately had a novel, and now here is a tragedy before us. We must say, we think there is a want of interest about these very remote times; but Mr. Cromwell has thrown much incident and variety into his scenes, and considerable information into his notes. He is a man of industry and talent, both of which we think would be more successfully employed on a later

The Botanical Miscellany Part VI. By W. J. Hooker, LL.D., &c. London, 1831. Mur-

Illustrations of Indian Botany. Supplement II. to the Botanical Miscellany. By R. Wight, M.D. London, 1831.

WE expressed ourselves in terms of high approbation of the former numbers of this Miscellany, as a collection of valuable facts in a noble and endearing science. The sixth part, without the variety of its predecessors, possesses at least their originality; and the biographical notice of the late Captain Dugald Carmichael, by the Rev. Colin Smith, which occupies almost the whole of the number, is replete with interesting and novel facts, and characterised as the record of a naturalist by heart rather than by profession, who had the gift of sound judgment, and a most discursive observation. This memoir contains interesting details of a visit to Algoa Bay, of its people, and of its produc-tions; accounts of Mauritius, the Isles of France and of Bourbon, at which latter island the narrative terminates, to be continued in a future number.

The "Unio Itineraria" (a society got up in Germany, for the sake of sending collectors of objects of natural history to different parts of the world for the benefit of the subscribers) propose this year to send M. Endress to Bayonne, with a view to collect the vernal plants, especially those of Mr. Thore, in the department of the Landes, thence to the Western Pyrenees; and he will spend the summer in the Hautes

Mr. Wilson's notes on Sir James E. Smith's English Flora are proofs of what a very laborious study botany becomes when prosecuted with that minuteness of research, which would appear rather to point out the variability of natural characters with situation and place, or even

Quære, should not this be Part VIL?



with time, than the inaccuracy of former writers. This number, we observe, contains no illustrations but in the Supplement, which is consequently included with it. The quarto size, we also observe, is to be reduced in the next numbers to octavo; this will offer an impediment to their being bound up together, which was uncalled for. Recommending punctuality, we again wish success to the under-

Spinal Deformities cured and prevented. By P. G. Hamon. 8vo. pp. 132. London, 1832. Carpenter and Co.

MR. HAMON was some time partner of Captain Clias, by whom gymnastic exercises are stated to have been introduced into this country, under the patronage of his royal highness the late Duke of York; and by these exercises, adapted to the age, strength, and peculiar conformation of each pupil, he proposes at once to prevent and cure spinal deformities. The author complains that many, having made themselves acquainted with the mechanical part of the exercises, have established themselves in practice; when, as he very properly remarks, that the first and most important requisite in a professor is the knowledge which prevents their misapplication; and thus, he states, that the pursuit of his system has fallen into disrepute. The fact is, that we can never expect uniformity of success from similar treatment where the causes are so numerous; but we still recommend a perusal of Mr. Hamon's pamphlet, which is rendered more intelligible by some rather inferior lithographic plates, but offer a good body of information on orthopedic and gymnastic exercises, which, from the simplicity of details, can be practised by the student without any further tuition.

Woman, in her Social and Domestic Character. By Mrs. John Sandford. 12mo. pp. 172. London, 1831. Longman and Co.

TAKE the following passage as a sample of the truth and observation which pervade this little

"Where want of congeniality impairs domestic comfort, the fault is generally chargeable on the female side; for it is for woman, not for man, to make the sacrifice, especially in indifferent matters. She must, in a certain degree, be plastic herself, if she would mould others. And this is one reason why very good women are sometimes very uninfluential. They do a great deal, but they yield nothing; they are impassable themselves, and therefore they cannot affect others. They proceed so mecha-nically in their vocation, and are so frigid to every thing beyond it, that their very virtue seems automatical, and is uninteresting because it appears compulsory. Negative goodness, therefore, is not enough. With an imperturbable temper, a faultless economy, an irreproachable demeanour, a woman may be still far from engaging, and her discharge of family relations be compatible with much domestic dulness. And the danger is, lest this dryness alienate affection which sympathy might have secured, and nullify an influence which might otherwise have been really beneficial. To be useful, a woman must have feeling. It is this which suggests the thousand nameless amenities which fix her empire in the heart, and render her so agreeable, and almost so necessary, that she imperceptibly rises in the domestic circle, and becomes at once its cement and its charm. If it be then really her wish to increase her hold on the affections, and to mature able production.

the sentiment which passion may have excited, let her not forget that nothing conduces more to these results than congeniality. Perhaps conjugal virtue was never more aptly panegyrised than in the following eulogy on a matron of the last century :-- 'She was a lady of such symmetrical proportion to her husband, that they seemed to come together by a sort of natural magnetism.' "

There is much good taste and good feeling in these pages, which well exemplify one of their own very gracefully turned remarks; viz. that " elegance is poetry put into action."

An Introductory Lecture, delivered in King's College, London, Nov. 2d, 1831. By A. Bernays, Professor of the German Language and Literature to the College. Fellowes.

This preliminary discourse contains a brief history of the rise and progress of German literature; an exposition of the advantages to be derived from the study of the German language; and a description of the means by which Professor Bernays hopes to be able to carry into effect that which, in a truly liberal and philosophical spirit, he considers to be the chief aim of his efforts; namely, "to call forth, in this country, still kindlier feelings towards Germany, and quicken the literary intercourse be-tween our kindred nations." We are glad to observe the professor's determination "to render all his courses practical, and of immediate application;" for a great deal of time is too frequently wasted in the chairs of our institutions for education, by dissertations, which, however curious in themselves, tend little to further the purpose for which those institutions have been established.

Frederick Wilding; or, the Ways of the World: a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Baldwin and Cradock.

OUR author declares that his work was written in consequence of reading Pelham: - curious, that a very witty book should be the origin of a very dull one! It is a great misfortune to literature that imitation should seem so easy, and yet be so difficult. Our best advice to the writer of the Ways of the World will be to entirely alter, or else leave them alone for the future.

A Vision: a Poem, in Five Cantos. Pp. 100. London, 1832. Booth.

Caractacus: a Metrical Sketch, in Twelve Parts. Pp. 183. London, 1832. Kidd.

Attila, a Tragedy; and other Poems. 12mo. pp. 316. Boone.

Ash's Poems. 2 vols. 8vo.

Sacred Poems. By a Layman. 1 small vol. WE would be glad to give encouragement to these loiterers "i' the pleasant paths of poesie;" but we fear they will loiter there to no purpose. Of these poems we can only say, what we have to repeat of the great mass of poetry that comes before us-there is often taste and feeling, a fair command of language, and much study of preceding authors; but there is that want of originality, without which no road was ever yet hewn to the high places of public favour.

A Discourse on the Authenticity and Divine Origin of the Old Testament, &c.; translated from the French of J. E. Celérier. By the Rev. J. R. Wreford. pp. 286. London, 1831. Simpkin and Marshall; Longman and Co.

WE cannot mention a more fitting associate to Mr. Turner's volume than this learned and and America: the amount of the premium to

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

BOYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

SIR H. HALFORD, the president of the College, in the chair. This was the first assembly for the season, and it was attended by a considerable number of distinguished visitors, amongst whom were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London and Chichester, the Dean of Westminster, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Sir J. Macgrigor, Mr. Davies Gilbert, &c. &c. A dissertation on the great plague of Athens, by Dr. Ireland, dean of Westminster, was read by the president. The first introduction of this pestilence into Europe occurred about 430 years B.C., when it made its appearance with great mortality at Athens; where it continued for three years, having been conveyed, as it was believed, from Æthiopia, or some part of the African coast, to that celebrated city, at the time under the sway of Pericles, and devastated by the ravages of the first Peloponnesian war. Both Thucydides and Hippocrates were living at that period, and were attacked, but not fatally, by the disorder. The former, in the second book of his history, has given us, with the Attic vigour and eloquence for which his history of the Peloponnesian war is so much admired, a full account of the appearance and progress of the pestilence. Hippocrates, however, it is to be regretted, has left no statement of the treatment of the disorder, and the means employed for its cure. The disease made its first appearance in the head, and continued its attacks in succession to the lower parts of the body; and it was remarkable that it never terminated fatally in those patients who had already recovered from an attack. The sufferer felt the greatest desire to be entirely uncovered and to remain cool, although the skin externally was only moderately warm. Some patients, while unguarded, escaped and leaped into the wells or other collections of cold water. It is remarked by all the historians, that the years immediately preceding the plague were unusually healthy, and that while it continued it was the only disorder, all others changing their character and becoming converted into it. The Athenians attributed it to a poisoning of the springs; and the idea of poison being in some mode or other the cause of their calamity, was so firmly fixed in their minds, that suspicion existed universally even among the nearest relatives. The author concluded his dissertation with some remarks on the plague at Milan, Marseilles, and London. A call, which we have no doubt will be attended to, was made for a communication on the subject of more modern pestilences.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

SIR ROBERT HERON in the chair. - A considerable number of individuals were elected fellows of the Society. From the monthly report of the council, it appeared that the balance in favour of the Society on the month's proceedings, amounted to 5671.; that 3,844 persons had visited the gardens in February, and 536 the museum. The minutes of the premium committee were also read. It was not considered expedient by the committee to hold out a premium for any improvement in zoology already rewarded by any other scientific body; that the Society itself could not rank as a candidate for the premiums; and that these should be given for improvements and importations of British grouse, African bustard, Asiatic pheasants, and certain birds of New Holland be fixed hereafter. Some discussion arose upon



a recommendation of the council to allow at were from Roman history. They are articles it detracts nothing from that relating to the the office in Bruton Street the sale of tickets of admission to the gardens on Sunday, after one the last age, erroneously considered to be others. o'clock. A number of fellows, amongst whom was the chairman objected to it, as likely to introduce a too miscellaneous company on that day; and further, that the Society, ought to derive none of its revenue from Sunday visitors. It was arranged that the recommendation should be referred to the council for reconsideration. It was stated that the Society's young lion was in a very dangerous state from inflammation of the eyes.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex in the chair .-The second part of Dr. Marshall Hall's paper was read. The author having, in the first portion of this memoir, investigated the changes which take place in a given quantity of atmospheric air from the breathing of an included animal, by means of very ingenious and adequate apparatus, in which caustic potash is employed to absorb the carbonic acid formed, and indicate consequently the quantity of oxygen abstracted from the air, and having deduced the ratio which subsists between the quantity of respiration and the irritability of the heart, proceeds to lay before the Society the results of his researches connected with that peculiar sleep and torpidity of certain animals, so long an object of interest with naturalists, and, from its occurring during the winter season, termed hibernation. He first inquires into the nature of the sleep of these animals, and considers it wholly distinct from that of animals not hibernating; and then details the peculiarities of true hibernation, and of the irritability and sensibility of hibernating animals. He ascertains, by experiment, the nature of the respiratory functions during the continuance of the animals in this state, and finds that no oxygen is absorbed from the air, and the respiration is almost entirely suspended; while, at the same time, the heart, from its irritability, maintains its action and the circulation. The temperature of animals while in this state is, like inanimate matter, only equal to that of the surrounding atmosphere, but rapidly attains a blood-heat on the animals being roused into activity. The author found that it might, without any injurious effect, be immersed in water from ten to fifteen minutes, while an immersion for three minutes is sufficient to destroy the animal if in an active state. The experiments were made chiefly on bats, hedgehogs, and dormice; and the author's inquiries modify the theories of Hunter, Edwards, and other physiologists who have written on this subject.

Captain Beaufort, R.N. F.R.S. presented, on the part of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a complete copy of the Admiralty charts for the library of the Society; and George Rennie, Esq. V.P.R.S. presented three quarto vols. of MS. notes taken by his late celebrated father while a student attending the lectures of Dr. Black at Edinburgh.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MARCH 1st. — Hudson Gurney, Esq. in the chair. A. J. Kempe, Esq. exhibited casts from six ancient stamped bricks in his possession, found in the excavation for St. Catharine's dock. Mr. Kempe, in his illustrative description, said they were of the early part of the sixteenth century. Four of the subjects impressed on these bricks were Scriptural; two

Roman.

The reading of an essay, by F. Madden, Esq. descriptive of the ancient chessmen discovered in the Isle of Lewis, was continued.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

JANUARY 18th. Lord Bexley in the chair. The remainder of Mr. Belfour's paper was

The monk Navara, on whose testimony Kircher published the singular inscription given below, asserted that there was a tradition among the Arabs in his time, that the writing was cut by the prophet Jeremiah, and that the letters indicate where that prophet had concealed the sacred vessels belonging to the temple. We read in 2d Maccab. ii. "It is found in the records, that when Jeremy came thither, (i. e. to Mount Sinai) he found a hollow cave, wherein he laid the tabernacle, and the ark, and the altar of incense, and so stopped the door. And some of them that followed him came to mark the way, but they could not find it; which, when Jeremy perceived, he blamed them, saying, 'As for that place, it shall be unknown until the time that God gather his people again together, and receive them into mercy." This tradition being well known to the Jews, it is not unreasonable to suppose that, actuated by a superstitious zeal, they might have proceeded, on many occasions, in large numbers, to the mountains, which they inscribed with holy invocations and expressions of piety, in the hope of discovering a passage to the cave wherein the prophet had hidden those precious national trea sures, under the persuasion that, upon their finding it, "God would receive them into mercy, and would gather his people again to-gether." Should this supposition be correct, although many of the inscriptions bear marks of still higher antiquity, others may be referred to the age of the Maccabean princes.

Another opinion worthy of consideration is that the inscriptions are in part sepulchral and were engraved by the surviving friends of a multitude of persons of various nations. who perished together among the mountains by some common calamity. We find a probable occasion of such a catastrophe in this neighbourhood, in the passage through the mountains, for several successive days, of a countless multitude of people of different nations, who, in the year 640, were sent by the Caliph Omar into Egypt, with an immense train of camels, to fetch corn for the inhabitants of Arabia, then suffering from extreme scarcity. Great numbers of these persons, oppressed by famine, and goaded on by the sword of their fierce conquerors, are likely to have perished on the route. What especially recommends this hypothesis to consideration is, the variety of anomalies found among the inscriptions; a circumstance inexplicable upon any philological principle. It further offers a probable explanation of the figures of loaded camels frequently occurring on these monuments. Several convents have existed from an early period in the vicinity, and the mountains formerly swarmed with hermits. Thévenot says, that in Mount Hor alone there were above 14,000. This fact, coupled with the inscriptions found upon loose stones, may be regarded as strengthening the probability that many of the records are sepulchral, though

• See Ockley's Hist. of the Saracens, vol. i. p. 314.

of great rarity, and were, by the antiquaries of different import and greater antiquity of

Mr. J. P. Thomas read a part of a paper on the moral tendency, &c. of mythological fable.

The following are illustrations of our report of Mr. Belfour's memoir on the inscriptions at Gebel-el-Mokattib, which the Society has had engraved from the copy made by the Rev. G. F. Grey :--

1.-Inscriptio. שמ פשע עו ע ישואפו

15/4 2 4 4 4 7 4 4 7 4 4 9 6 17 to

I. Published by Kircher, as copied from a stone at the foot of Mount Horeb, by Fra Tommaso da Navara, a monk of a neighbour-

ing monastery.

II. Two of the numerous inscriptions copied by Mr. Grey; both of which exhibit the monogram, followed by four other letters, seen in a great part of the inscriptions, - and which the author of the memoir supposes to present a clue to their meaning.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

RIGHT HON. C. W. W. WYNNE in the chair. Lady Chambers presented a very valuable collection of works connected with oriental literature, formerly the property of the late Sir R. Chambers, president of the Asiatic Society in Bengal. It comprises part of the works of Avicenna, printed in Arabic at Rome, 1593; Erpenii Grammatica Arabica, and Raphelengii Lexicon Arabicum; Elmacini Historia Saracenica, by Erpenius; Life of Saladin, in Latin, by Schultens; Hinckelmann's edition of the Koran, 1694; Grotius de Veritate, in Arabic, &c. &c.

The paper read was a description, by Major Henry Burney, British resident in Ava, of the process employed by the Burmese in the manufacture of what is commonly termed lacquered ware; and was intended to illustrate a splendid donation from the same gentleman, laid upon the table at this meeting, comprising specimens of various articles manufactured by the Burmese from the fibres of the bamboo cane, and exhibiting in every stage the method of making drinking-cups, betel-boxes, dinner-boxes, &c. &c. The name of lacquered ware, which has been given to this manufacture, appears to be incorrect, as no lac is used in the process. The principal material is the varnish called theet-tsee, or wood-oil, which is very plentiful in Ava, and of which three sorts are used. Few colours preserve their tint when mixed with this varnish; vermilion answers best; and the Burmese prefer that of their own making to what is imported from China. The varnish being applied with the hand sometimes raises

blisters on the skin of the workman, as a remedy! for which they apply a little teak-wood rubbed down with water; as a preventive, they occasionally swallow a little of the varnish. The different figures are etched on the article, while fixed on a lathe, by means of a rude graver; the traces of which are subsequently filled up with vermilion, or whatever colour is preferred. After giving an account of the materials used, the author describes the process of manufacture, as performed by two separate parties of workmen engaged by him expressly for this purpose, and some of whom prided themselves on having manufactured betel-boxes for her majesty the Queen of Ava. In the course of this description, he refers to the various articles which accompanied it, as illustrative of his remarks. Of the drinking-cups there are nine plain specimens, shewing the stages from the first weaving of the basket-work to the finished article, and five others variously ornamented; there are three specimens of the dinner or ricebox, from the rough frame as turned on the lathe, to the article finished with vermilion; six specimens of betel-boxes; a lathe; specimens of the varnish, oil, polishing powders, and every implement used. The total number of articles presented, including seven models of Burmese musical instruments, was fifty-two. The thanks of the Society were ordered to be conveyed to Major Burney for his interesting and curious donation.

Among the visitors present at this meeting were the Prince Czartoriski, whose father was a pupil and friend of Sir William Jones; and Count Neimoewicz, the celebrated poet and historian of Poland.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

At the annual meeting of the proprietors, &c. of this Institution, on Wednesday, the statement of affairs was somewhat more satisfactory than on late occasions. The capital amounts to 164,852! including 2,377! of donations, of which 157,398l. has been actually received. By economy and attention, it was reported that the prospects of the University might be considered favourable. Of 386 students now attending, 226 belong to the medical classes, which, accordingly, seem alone to have taken a permanent root. 2001. was voted, as a compensation, to Professor Pattison. Mr. Maldon, M.A., and Mr. White, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, have been severally appointed professors of Greek, mathematics, and natural philosophy, vice Long, De Morgan, and Lardner, resigned. Dr. Carswell was also appointed professor of morbid anatomy, a new class; to aid which he has contributed a fine collection of drawings.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH GALLERY.
[Fourth Notice.]

No. 333. Sea-shore, with Figures. T. S. Good.—Exquisite.

No. 370. A Philosopher in search of the Wind. R. Farrier.—The blockhead who cut the throat of the goose that laid a golden egg daily, was a Solomon compared with this "Philosopher." We confess that we think the subject a little strained. The expression of the several heads is nevertheless admirable.

No. 374. Llynn Idwell, North Wales—Stormy. T. C. Hofland.—To be placed amidst such gloomy desolation, and apparently so much "out of humanity's reach," must be rather appalling under any circumstances; still more so when surrounded by the fierce strife of the ele-

ments. The rugged features and mysterious grandeur of this production are finely contrasted in another by the same artist,—No. 491, The Falls of Terni,—where all is beauty, light, and classical elegance; one of those delicious scenes, which seem made to be illustrated by the pencil of the painter, or the pen of the poet. On the representation of this lovely and romantic spot Mr. Hofland has most successfully employed his best powers. The translucent and silvery tone of the water, in particular, is singularly happy.

No. 382. Cordelia receiving the Account of her Father's Sufferings. W. Boxall.— Notwithstanding the obvious similarity in this performance to that of one who stands high in the ranks of art, there is abundantly sufficient of original talent in it to entitle Mr. Boxall to no slight praise, as regards both composition and expression. The latter is in perfect accordance with the passage quoted from the great dramatist. Mr. Boxall has also been very successful in the Corregio-like pearliness of the half-tints of his flesh.

No. 396. Malmaison; No. 412. Austerlitz. A. Morton.—Two performances of unequal merit; the one representing repose, the other action. The former is very so-so; the latter very clever. While we contemplate it, we can scarcely refrain from asking, with Young,—

"Where the prime actors of the last year's scene;
Their port so proud, their buskin, and their plume?
How many sleep, who kept the world awake
With lustre and with noise!"

No. 397. The Conversion of St. Paul. G. Hayter.—A spirited sketch, well deserving to be made the groundwork of a large and finished picture.

No. 404. Sir Calepine rescuing Serona. W. Hilton, R.A.—It gives us pleasure to see that this admirable performance (which we noticed with the praise due to it on its appearance at Somerset House last year) has found a purchaser, whom we congratulate on the possession of one of the finest works of the English school.

No. 405. Landscape Composition. W. Scrope.

—A clever and classical landscape; exhibiting some of the highest qualities of art.

No. 418. Love the best Physician. Destouches.—We most cheerfully pay our tribute of applause to the talents here displayed by a visiter and a foreigner. The subject, it is true, is rather obsolcte. In these days, when Cupid has learned to cast accounts, even people die of the tender passion; and, indeed, the costume of the picture judiciously indicates that the incident belongs to former times. It is, however, admirably treated by M. Destouches; the drama is perfect; the expression, if a little French, is not the less powerful on that account; and when we say that the style of painting is firm and careful, and much resembles that of our favourite Hogarth, we consider ourselves as bestowing upon it a very high eulogium.

SOUTH ROOM.

No. 435. Transmigration of Souls asserted by Will Honeycomb. T. Clater.—From No. 343 (not No. 383, as stated in the Catalogue) of the Spectator. A graphic illustration of the ingenious hoax practised on a lady by her lover, who addresses a letter to her in the name of her favourite monkey; executed with great skill, as well in the principal as in the subordinate parts.

No. 445. Jacopo Robusti, detto Il Furioso Tintoretto, lecturing his Disciples. T. Von Holst.—Enough is seen of this picture to raise but not to gratify curiosity. A little more brilliance of colouring would have given addi-

• See Sir Joshua's " Venus chiding Cupid."

tional value to a performance which seems to be conceived in a grand style of art.

No. 460. Venus directing the Arrow of Cupid. J. Wood.—The world is tired of subjects of this nature. There is no interest in them, beyond form and colour, in which qualities the present work is not without merit.

No. 461. Casar's Camp, Borkshire. F. H. Henshaw.—We should certainly have pessed over Casar's Camp without notice, but for the singular effect of light, and the chaotic character of the clouds, with which the artist has enriched his performance.

No. 463. A Highland Pass. Miss A. G. Nasmyth.—A very clever example of the picturesque, under a silvery tone of colour.

[To be continued.]

MEW PUBLICATIONS.

National Portrait Gallery. No. XXXV. Fisher and Son.

This number contains portraits of Lords Grey, Kenyon (late chief justice), and Gardner, after Lawrence, Shee, and Beechey. The engravings are very fine; that of Earl Grey, by Cochran, in particular. An anecdote will illustrate this. On its being shewn to a very high Tory lady, she exclaimed, "This is beautiful; it is almost enough to make one turn a Whig!"

View of Edinburgh; shewing the Communication between the Old and New Town, as proposed by Alexander Trotter, Esq. of Dreghorn. Drawn and engraved by T. K. Shepherd. Colnaghi.

This proposed communication, if adopted by the commissioners for the improvement of Edinburgh, will, in our opinion, add greatly to the beauty of that already magnificent city. Mr. Trotter recommends that the earthen mound which at present connects the two towns, and which is an unsightly mass, distorting the appearance of every edifice seem over it, should be destroyed, and that the new communication should be effected by means of a gently aloping terrace, brought round the north front of the Bank of Scotland, and opening into the High Street, immediately opposite to the Cathedral.

Lady Gore Booth. Engraved by J. Thomson, from a Miniature by A. Robertson, Esq. Whittaker.

THE 87th of the series of the female nobility; and would be an apt and beautiful illustration of Milton's Il Penseroso.

Spring Flowers. Drawn by W. C. Ross. Dickinson.

ALAS! what a pity that such beauty will not remain in eternal bloom!

The Wounded Leopard. Drawn from Nature and on stone by S. M. Smith. Smith and Son.

A rowerful exhibition of animal agony.

Oxford Delineated. Parts I., II., and III. Whessell and Barnett, Oxford.

THESE three parts contain a general history and description of the University, and will be followed by particular descriptions of the colleges, halls, libraries, schools, churches, and other public buildings. They are embellished with several pleasing views of Oxford, and a number of neatly executed vignettes on wood.

The Clubbist. D. Wilkie, R.A. pinx.,
W. Raddon sculp. Leggatt.
THE original design for this print was made
to illustrate Goldsmith's well-known essay,

which was republished, about five and twenty | idea involuntarily forces itself upon you, that | ginning. The transition to nervous fever is years ago, in a little work called "Classic Tales." It possesses a good deal of comic hu-mour; but is principally curious as shewing the great improvement of Mr. Wilkie in his art since that period.

The Costumes of the Pyrenees. Drawn on stone by J. D. Harding, from original Sketches by J. Johnson, Esq. Parts V. and VI. Carpenter.

THESE two parts complete this tasteful and clever publication. The "Miner of the Vie de Soe" strikes us as heine a very strong like strikes us as being a very strong likeness of Macready.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

[Continuing our views of this important subject, the following letters will show how nearly the same motions now performing among ourselves have been previously performed abroad—Ed. L. G.]

THE CHOLERA AT VIENNA.

[From the Letters of a Physician, November 1831.] My companions in the diligence in which I travelled to the Austrian capital consisted of two Jews of Vienna, a Paris dealer in leeches, who emitted the odour of camphor at every pore, and a North German, who had been in Berlin at the time of the cholers there, and had made a very wide circuit to avoid the qua-rantines. At Braunau we saw the Bavarian quarantine, consisting of a number of wooden buildings, the very eight of which was enough to give one the horrors. Rather would I make any détour than spend twenty-one days in such a prison. I had already been informed at Munich of the breaking out of the cholera at Wels, and when we came opposite to that town on the high road, I mentioned our geographical bearings to my fellow-travellers. The Jews started, as if a bomb had burst at their feet, and the agent of the French thérapie thrust his hand into his bosom for his camphor-bag.

When at length the towers and spires of Vienna were seen over-topping the fogs of the Danube, I looked with vivid interest at the famous city which has had to record in her annals so many severe sieges, and so many pestilences, and which must now write in black the year 1831 in her calendar. I could not help emiling, when I recollected how often we were assured from the professor's chair that our prodigious civilisation had for ever banished those harpies, hatched by a tropic sun, leprosy, small-pox, and plague, from the garden of Europe; and that the yellow fever could at the most claim only the sallow native of the Spanish coast for its victim. As it appeared not long since, as though it were possible to convert ancient Europe into a quiet pasture for nations, where the shepherds only made music and the dogs barked, while the financier coolly calculated the annual supply of wool; so the political economist had almost become accustomed to allot to Death his annual budget; and Master Death had settled down into a retail-dealer, whose yearly consumption could be computed to a single head. But bankers now turn ministers; and so the great war-minister of Nature is resolved once more to turn banker, and to do a large stroke of business.

The first sight of the cholera greatly surprised, nay, even shocked me; but it was far from exciting in my mind either timidity or apprehension. I have seen and touched very many persons affected with it, and I have attended many dissections, but never felt the alightest symptom of indisposition. The cholera is an ens sui generis, which has no analogon

it is a foreign thing from distant climes; it is very frequent: this still carries off many, and highly pathetic, tragic, while most of our petty maladies are, at the utmost, merely lachrymose. One thing certainly I did not expect, that this oriental would make herself scarce, and that it would cost some trouble to obtain admission to her presence. The disease has been considerably on the decrease for some days past: very marked cases are becoming of rarer occurrence; I am vexed with myself for coming so late, and have made up my mind to proceed shortly to Brünn, or to Grätz, if the disease should break out there. The observation of the cholera here has, moreover, various impediments to encounter: the authorities evade applications for the communication of official documents; access is scarcely allowed to the hospitals, except during the visits of the physicians; the multitude of foreign practitioners is rather a hindrance than a benefit; and, lastly, the number of patients is so small, that you are obliged to seek them out in the most distant parts of the suburbs. But the opportunity of making acquaintance with physicians from every country in Europe -representatives of all the schools-is an interesting addition. The confusion of tongues is extreme; and old St. Stephen's looks gravely down upon the medicinal Babel.

The people of Vienna are now perfectly indifferent to the disorder; but at first the consternation was great, and it was increased by the rigorous police regulations. In the first days every patient was carried to the hospital, and the rich baron died by the side of the menial. With the removal of the blockade and of all restraint, the belief in contagion was suddenly abandoned, and the number of cases diminished, most assuredly because the restored confidence of the people counteracted the principal predisposing cause, depression of spirits. Many sickened and died, at first, at the sound of the hearse; and no vehicles were seen in the deserted streets, besides that and the flying calèches of the physicians, some of whom even prescribed for their patients from the doors of their chambers. For several weeks past, however, things have worn a different aspect. In the general appearance of the town, and the conduct of its inhabitants, I perceive scarcely any other change than that you meet with fewer foreign costumes, and that people smoke in the inner town. The green biers for the conveyance of cholera patients, which appear here and there in the streets-now the only signs of the epidemic-are so far from scaring persons who meet them, that they will not go two steps out of their way. The theatres, the musical réunions and soirées, are numerously frequented. On my journey hither remarked, that the alarm decreased the nearer approached to Vienna. In Upper Austria, in the villages, women and children were to be seen in the streets on their knees, with their faces turned to the east, praying to the "mother of God" to avert the disease. In Linz, little apprehension seemed to be felt; and in Vienna, fear seems to have given place to the other extreme_levity.

Many cases occur in private houses, where the first attack of cholera is repelled by domestic medicines; and the proportion between the number of cases and the mortality is thereby rendered more favourable than it is represented in the newspapers. Notwithstanding the constant intercourse with the neighbouring villages, the progress of the disorder there is very inconsiderable. In spite of the decrease of the epidemic, I have seen some cases which equal-

convalescence is always slow; -- since, though the cholera passes off slightly, a nervous state invariably succeeds, in consequence of the congestions towards the head, which take place on the re-establishment of the circulation, and the return of the external warmth. The treatment with ipecacuanha and ice, internally in lave-ments, and externally, the limbs being rubbed singly with ice, and then wrapped in warm blankets, numbers very many adherents, and has many successful cures to adduce.

The good emperor has contributed most materially to revive the confidence of the people, attending the theatre as usual with his family, and daily visiting, even at the worst period, the workmen on the glacis, where thousands of poor people are employed in the erection of an immense edifice for the city police, and for a house of correction. Schönbrunn was not surrounded by troops, according to the original plan, the execution of which was most pertinaciously insisted upon by Prince Metternich, who disputed the point for several days with the emperor. The diplomatic corps had been already removed to the environs of Schönbrunn, and directed to supply itself with three months' provisions: the archdukes were to have been shut up in Schönbrunn, Metternich in the Schwarzenberg palace, and the emperor in the Belvedere. The firmness of emperor in the Belvedere. Francis, supported by Stifft's anti-contagious views, finally triumphed. All restraints were removed, and the communication with Schönbrunn and the court was not interrupted. Only the ordinance was still enforced, that the dead should be carried away at night, in one vehicle, without ceremony, and interred in burial grounds apprepriated to cholera patients. The emperor declared that, if he should be taken off by the disease, he would not form an exception.

The city was divided on this occasion into thirty-two divisions; each of these had a physician and commissary, and was subdivided into several sections, over which there were subordinate commissaries. These had daily to examine house by house, to report such suspicious cases of disease as they discovered to the physician of the division, to enforce cleanliness in the houses and streets, and to inquire into the wants of the inhabitants. The physician made daily reports on the cases of cholera. These extraordinary officers of health have lately been deemed superfluous, and dismissed.

Out of the sixteen cholera hospitals, furnished with great profusion, only ten of which were used, some have been entirely shut up. The usual funeral ceremonies were at first forbidden to be performed for persons who had died of the cholera: all such were removed to the hospitals, whence they were conveyed at night, and buried in particular cometeries beyond the line, twenty in one pit. This was the only coercive measure adopted. For some days past, however, funerals have been permitted, and the relatives come in dozens to the hospitals to fetch the corpset.

The emperor seems to enjoy himself at Schönbrunn; his health is excellent, and he hunts frequently in the park of Laxenburg. The dislike which he formerly manifested for this residence appears to have worn off: this dislike is said to date from the time when Napoleon despatched orders to Vienna from the Gloriette, where he breakfasted.

Let me, by way of conclusion, impress it upon you, that by giving way to fears, and among our diseases. At the sight of it, the led in violence those that occurred in the be- making abundance of preparations, you do no

good, but may injure yourself and others: it is a general observation, that people care much less about cholera in places where it is, than in I resolved to follow it into the country, and those which it has not yet visited. It behoves parish authorities to take measures for assisting and conveying to hospitals such of the poor as cannot obtain proper attendance at their own homes. In families in easy circumstances, no particular preparation is required. Above all, miserable; the floor is of clay, and the prothe idea of laying in a stock of medicaments of every kind, which threatens to clear out the apothecaries' shops, is absurd and superfluous. Tea, salep, almonds for drink, good vinegar, juniper-wood, are the most necessary articles, and they are always at hand. Very little is required for the treatment of cholera: for the lighter cases a simple treatment is best, for the desperate ones there is no specific.

On coming hither from Vienna, the cholera appears to the observer in a different, a more grave, and more austere form, than in the

Brünn, November 15.

capital, though the disease is intrinsically the same. There are quarters of the town where not a house has been spared; and these, as in other places, are precisely such as are situated near the water, and to which the inundation in September extended. Not a few victims have been snatched away from among the higher classes, though the majority certainly belong to the lower. In the hospitals, the number of work-people belonging to the cloth

manufactories, which are mostly damp, is remarkably great.

A visible alarm prevails here; nobody goes out at night, unless in case of necessity. At first, many people had recourse to preservatives, especially plasters, and plates of copper applied to the stomach; but they were soon discarded as useless and troublesome. The cholera has here furnished an additional proof of the fallacy of creeds founded on the almanac and the barometer: the bad weather, which has set in, has had no influence upon the disease, but so much the more was it affected by the vintage and the church feasts. Never did the state of civilisation, and the nature of a disease, so powerfully concur to render an epidemic a most impressive monitor to men, to rouse them from their fondness for sensual indulgences, and to force them to reflect on what is beneficial to themselves. He who tries the hearts and reins seems disposed for once to try the stomach also. As the English temperance societies send emissaries over the country to preach up a crusade against gin and whisky, so the cholera, Heaven's own apostle of temperance, is making the tour of the globe; and it will, no doubt, effect a more speedy and complete moral reform. by the cleansing of the prime via, than those foes to spirituous liquors, through the medium of the obtuse brain.

An observation made every where else has been verified here, namely, that the cholera, in its severest form, proves fatal, almost without exception. Besides the cholera, there is but little sickness at Brünn; and chronic complaints are much slower than usual in their progress. I am thoroughly convinced, that if the cholera has occasionally been contagious, still its diffusion on a large scale depends on general causes. The establishment of cordons about countries, towns, or houses, is of no use; nay, it can only serve, by its moral effect upon the inhabitants, to aggravate the disease; and I hope that with you there will be no more talk of a manœuvre which reminds one too strongly of the peasants who went out with muskets against a swarm of locusts.

Tischnowitz, in Moravia: middle of December.

As the epidemic began to subside at Brünn have fixed my quarters in this place, where I enjoy excellent opportunities of making myself acquainted with Moravia and its inhabitants. The people are very poor, and in a very low stage of civilisation. Their huts are small and digious stove occupies one-fourth of the space. In such a hole dwell perhaps a dozen persons they sleep some upon a wall behind the stove, and others in filthy beds; their chief, and frequently their only, food consisting of potatoes and turnips. Conceive what must be the effect of cholera under such circumstances. Though it has no very marked character in the country, still it carries off great numbers: there are parishes in which it has proved fatal to 1 in 6 of the population. In these wretched habi-tations the corpses are often left till their interment. You may enter huts where a couple of dead bodies are lying in one corner, and three or four sick in the others. I was lately in a village where the disease had just broken out. In the cottage attacked by it almost half of the small room was occupied by a loom, and this, together with two beds, the colossal stove, table, and benches, left scarcely space enough for one to stir. This place was inhabited by fifteen persons; three were already dead of the cholera; a fourth lay without hope of recovery. I opened the bodies in the passage, while the wind blew the snow in, and geese and hogs were going to and fro.

As yet we have in the country but little evidence in favour of contagion. At Brünn the first cases occurred among the soldiers brought from the Hungarian cordon to the military hospital of that town; and the first patient of the civil class was a young woman who lived near the hospital, and had a sweetheart there; and the second a female friend, who attended her during her illness. It is very difficult to come at facts of this kind, because the government, in contradiction to the Prussian, which decreed the cholera to be contagious, insists that it is not contagious, and its officers act accordingly. "If," said a physician to me in the genuine Austrian style, "you would dis-tinguish yourself in your own country, you must uphold its miasmatic diffusion."

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.



THE GARRICK CLUB PAPERS, NO. IV.

On Thursday the annual general meeting of the Garrick Club took place; the Earl of Mulgrave, President, in the chair. The laws and regulations by which the Society is to be go- thing else, is not bankrupt in wit. Recently verned were read and agreed to. The house one of the inferior judges, whose salaries are, having been found most commodious, power by the act, to be paid out of the fees, seeing was given to the committee to elect a hundred that the whole amount was absorbed by the members in addition to the original three hundred. The accounts, &c., were laid on the "Upon my word, R., I begin to think that

table, and from every thing it appeared that the Club was flourishing and prosperous, and

bade fair to realise the best hopes of its founders. Honourable Conduct. - In connexion with the theatrical world, in which, we regret to confess, there is often too much of trickery and deceit, it affords us a high satisfaction to make public mention of the honourable conduct of an individual whose affairs have unfortunately had too much notoriety. We allude to Mr. Price, the late lessee of Drury Lane Theatre; and we presume to think that our statement cannot be considered as in the slightest degree encroaching upon private transactions—an offence of which, we trust, the Literary Gazette will never be guilty. At the period of Mr. Price's misfortune, when the affairs of Drury Lane came to a crisis, we were among those who heard, with much pain, the manager loudly and viru-lently condemned by many who had partaken largely of his hospitalities and favours-his boon companions at the table, his flatterers as a dramatic potentate, his apparent friends in every thing. It was the common way of the world, however; he was the stricken deer, and every one had a barb to aim at his heart and character. It might be just, but we were sure it was cruel; and we (never on intimate terms, though having met him agreeably in society) most sincerely pitied Mr. Price, both for the ill turn his speculation had taken, and for the obloguy to which it exposed him. Well, he was driven into bankruptcy, and after some time left England, covered with the odium of owing debts which he ought never to have contracted, and which he could not pay—guilt neither to be excused nor pardoned in this liberal, commercial, and law-ridden land. The Yankee was gone, having taken in friends and associates-he was gone never to return :- such was the language of the day, the talk of his quondam fellows; and hardly a voice was lifted to whisper a doubt of his not being quite so criminal-of his not deserving so utter a condemnation. To the honour of human nature, and to his own honour, be it recorded, that Mr. Price has, with all possible speed, returned to London, and, out of his own proper funds, liquidated every farthing he owed!! Among his debts, one for which he was most censured was that of a thousand pounds borrowed from Mr. Cooper-a man much esteemed, both as an actor and in private life:—this has been repaid with full interest. The same may be stated with respect to all the rest of Mr. Price's obligations; and even where death had removed the claimant, and there was none to represent him, this worthy individual has sought out the nearest relatives, and insisted on their receiving the amount.

Can we do better than make this noble behaviour generally known, as a lesson to all men to be less prone to censure others—as an example to all men to meet misfortune and undeserved contumely with patience and fortitude, and to shew by their most speaking acts, how strong their conscience made them, and how much they were truly above the thoughtlessness which impugned, or the malignity which assailed them. We close with a tribute of dearer applause than ever theatre afforded him, and affix to this the name of STEPHEN PRICE!

The new bankrupt court, if bankrupt in any

our appointment is all a matter of moonshine." | timental for the Olympic; but My Eleventh | wonder, after this, to hear of trials for witch-I nope it may be so," replied R.—, " for Day is very lively,—we regret to add, rather then we shall soon see the first quarter."

The same humorous judge had listened to a very long argument on a particular case in which the counsel rested much upon a certain act of Parliament. His opponent replied, "You need not rely on that act, for its teeth "You need not rely on that act, for its teeth have been drawn by so many decisions against it, that it is worth nothing." Still the counsel acted. Mrs. Waylett gets more charming argued on, and insisted on its authority; after listening to which for a good hour, his lordship drily remarked, "I do believe all the teeth of this act have been drawn, for there is nothing left but the jaw."

"Is it true that a number of new peers are to be made?" "Yes; I understand the House of Lords is really to be de-graded."

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY. Il Barbiere .- Another night of comparative misery, and we obliged to become accessaries to murder; for never do we recollect to have heard any music, good, bad, or indifferent, so hacked. We see no reason to change our former opinion of Albertine, -she was barely passable; and Curioni, as the Count, as tame as ever. Piozzi, as Basil, a début, reversed the old proverb, "little and good." Galli, as Figaro, was the only one of whom it is possible to say a word of praise; and though he exhibited rather too much animal vivacity, his execution of the music was unimpeachable.

After the opera, La Somnambule, with Lecompte as La Somnambule, which she played, or rather danced, with much spirit. One dance in particular was as light and as pretty as the most fastidious could wish, and strongly reminded us of the "queen of the dance, Taglioni. If we could find fault, it is that her dance, whilst artless, is too animated, and wants the same dreamy stillness as her walk.

Tuesday. Elisa e Claudio. - An unexpected and therefore a more delightful treat. Never was weary ear more rejoiced than ours by Mercadanti's pretty opera of Elisa e Claudio, admirably sung and well acted. Meric, the Elisa, more than fulfilled the expectations we had formed of her, both as an actress and cantatrice. She gave the music with a simpleness and sweetness that reminded us strongly of Veluti, especially in the air beginning Vado - sente; and in the finale, Figli - sposo. The duet with the Marquess was also extremely fine. Mariani, the Count, as his voice becomes used to the house, looses much of his coarseness; and we find that he can act and sing with good emphasis and feeling. In the concerted pieces his time is a great acquisition. Galli, as the Marquess, was less lively than on Saturday, and consequently better. With respect to the debutant, Monsieur Arnaud, we are sorry to say, Ah! no! The Somnambule was repeated, and Lecompte was in her dance deservedly encored. With such performances as these, the Opera ought to be prosperous; and we are heartily glad to see the public favour so justly deserved.

OLYMPIC.

Our pleasing Vestris has this week added two novelties to her already numerous list of attractions. Woman's Revenge is rather too sen-

STRAND THEATRE.

WE are happy to see the exertions of the pro-prietors of this "minor" likely to be crowned every night.

On Thursday Captain Bell, an amateur we believe, and part proprietor of this theatre, tried a cast. He is too tall for so small a house, and withal too inexperienced for any stage.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE first concert of the season took place on Monday. The principal novelties were con-certos of Mr. J. Field, a pupil of Clementi, who has been twenty years in Russia, and is accounted the first pianist in the north of Europe. He displayed first-rate abilities in style, tone, and expression. A Mr. Bohrer also made a very successful debut with the violin.

VARIETIES.

Navarino. - A panorama of the battle of Navarino is among the latest Parisian novelties.

Earthquake. — An earthquake, the shock of which was in the direction of N. to S. was experienced on the 20th of January in Germany, upon a rather extended scale.

St. Simoniens .-- It appears that the expenses of the St. Simonien Society during the month of January last amounted to 112,317 fr. 92 c.; about 4,6801. sterling; a sum which indicates considerable activity and exertion.

The Ladye Chapel. - This ancient and interesting structure has not only been preserved, but the zeal of the friends of science having once been excited, it has been carried before a committee of the House of Commons (by 17 votes to 3) to extend the open space at the east end of St. Saviour's Church 130 feet. It is perfectly delightful to see even one object rescued from the degrading fangs of the poundsshillings-and-pence-men.

Torture in Hanover. - We have no doubt that our kind-hearted Sovereign would be as much surprised and shocked as any of his British subjects, to be informed that the actual torture is still applied at this day to extort confession from criminals in his good kingdom of Hanover. This astounding fact we learn from a German periodical work of high repute, entitled, Annalen der deutschen und auslän-dischen Kriminal - Rechtspflege — Annals of Criminal Jurisprudence, German and foreign published at Berlin, and edited by the Criminal-Director Hitzig. In the first volume of this publication for 1831, are reported several trials which took place in the Hanoverian dominions, and which furnish authentic evidence of the existence of the torture. It is there called by the modest appellations of the verbal and the real territion. The former threatens the torture, which the latter really inflicts. Their relation to each other appears from the following instance: - A woman had been brought by means of the verbal territion to confess that she had committed a theft. She subsequently recalled this confession, as one that had been forced from her. No regard was that had been forced from her. No regard was paid to this contradiction, and she was sentenced to confinement in the house of correction, because a recantation cannot be valid unless the real territion has been applied. We shall not Literature, &c. &c.

craft in Hanover.

M. Ladvocat.—The Parisian booksellers have just sustained a severe misfortune in the person of one of their members, M. Ladvocat. Having in vain, since the revolution of July, contended against the elements of ruin which pressed upon him on all sides, he has at length sunk under the weight of above fifty bankruptcies. Le Livre des Cent-et-un, that manifold proof of the interest taken by French literature in a man who has spent his life in labouring for its prosperity, instead of saving the house of Ladvocat, has precipitated its destruction, though it is believed that the publication of this work will not be interrupted. French Paper.

French poetical Idea of a Dandy.-M. Pacelise, in warning his mistress against the fascinations of such an individual, calls him, "un millefleur Judas."

Young B. has fixed upon a certain day, 'Twixt ten and one, his tailor's bill to pay. Quære the odds it never will be done?' I quote his words—exactly ten to one.

т.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. IX. Mar. 3, 1822.]

We regret to hear that Lady Charlotte Bury's work, on the Three Tuscan Sanctuaries, is delayed for a very melancholy cause—the serious and alarming illness of melancholy cause—the serious and alarming illness of Mr. Bury, who was to have etched the plates. Mr. B. has been seized with a complaint of a very painful and dangerous description, at Ardencaple Castle in Scotland, the seat of Lord John Campbell, her ladyship's brother; and the publisher must of course be desirous that the subscribers to the work should be aware of the circumstances that retard its appearance.

A Memoir of the Early Operations of the Burmese War, by Lieut. H. Lister Maw.

The Western Garland, a collection of original Melodies for the Plano-forte, by the leading Professors of the West of Scotland; the words by the Author of "the Chameleon."

leon."
A Treatise on the Preparation of Printing Ink, both Black and Coloured; by William Savage, author of "Practical Hints on Decorative Printing."
The Nautical Magazine, No. I., we have just glanced at, and highly estimate. The British Magazine, No. I., seems also to be a solid and meritorious periodical. Piece Egan's Book of Sports, No. I., another novelty, is recommended by the not Corinthian humour and knowledge of that writer.

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Our friend Mr. Adams, to whom we are indebted for our Meteorological Reports, is, we see, about to deliver a course of Lectures on Astronomy at this theatre, commencing on Friday next: it is a task to which he is fully competent, and we wish him every success.

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of an upper one or mantle, which covers every part except the head, legs, and occasionally the right arm. These are left bare, the folds of the mantle terminating with the left shoulder, over which the bordered end is allowed to hang loosely. When in a recumbent or sitting position, this mantle envelops them entirely; and for the night, as well as for the day, it is their only clothing. They wear no sandals, nor any kind of protection to the feet or legs; carry no weapon of defence, of the use of which, indeed, they seem to have no notion; but in the right hand, a small rod or wand, which they use, not so much to assist them in walking, as in the management of their herds, &c. The women are of a stature proportionate to that of the men, but of complexion generally some shades lighter, the consequence perhaps of less exposure to the weather. With a strongly feminine cast of the same expressive features as the men, most of them, and particularly the younger, have beautiful long black tresses, which flow in unrestrained luxuriance over the neck and shoulders. With a modest and retiring demeanour, they are perfectly free from the ungracious and menial-like timidity of the generality of the sex of the low country; and enter into conversation with a stranger, with a confidence and self-possession becoming in the eyes of Europeans, and strongly characteristic of a system of manners and customs widely differing from those of their neighbours. The wear necklaces of twisted hair or black thread. with silver clasps, and here and there a bead, and suspended to them bunches of cowry shells, which hang down from the back of the neck between the shoulders. On the arms, immediately above the elbow, they wear a pair of armlets of brass, those of the right arm being much larger than those of the left; silver bracelets are on the wrists; and on the fingers and thumbs of each hand a number of rings of various descriptions. They also wear a zone round the waist, composed of a sort of chainwork, of either silver or a mixed metal resembling brass. Their upper garment, or mantle, resembles that of the men; but it is worn differently, and, reaching to the feet, envelops the whole frame. This attire is by no means graceful; it gives them an unfeminine and mummy-like appearance; and neither they nor the men having any pretensions to cleanliness, this wrapper is, from that circumstance, often rendered still more unseemly. They are, how-ever, a lively, laughter-loving race; and in the sudden transition and free expression of their sentiments, shew a strength of feeling, and correctness of thought, little to be expected under such a garb."

Such is their general description; and we could almost fancy that it was that of one of the earliest divisions of our earth.

"Their life (it is added) being in every respect a pastoral one, they do not congregate in towns or villages, but every family, or the prinof the same description on the hand. Their cipal branches of each family, live separately; dress consists of a short under-garment, folded and these places of their residence are called round the waist, and fastened by a girdle; and morrts (i.e. homes).

"The only articles which the Tudas produce are butter and ghee; such of the latter as they do not require for their own consumption, they dispose of to some of the neighbouring tribes, who transport it to the low country. Early in the morning, or rather as soon as the sun has risen, the herd is liberated from the Tu-el (a sort of pen-fold), and the calves, which during the night have been confined in a separate pen, are allowed to join them. The milking is now commenced by one, two, or more of the males of the family or community, who have gone through certain purifications in order to qualify themselves to perform this duty. After this the herd is allowed to graze about in the vicinity of the morrt, and these dairymen now convert the milk which had been drawn off the preceding evening, into butter, &c., set aside so much of the milk now drawn as is intended for this purpose also, and with the remainder and a little of the butter-milk of the preceding evening, mix up a beverage, of which they and the whole family partake. Of this there is generally a superfluity, which is carefully set aside for the use of the family during the day, or for that of any stranger or visitant who may come to the morrt.

"Towards evening the herd draw together around the morrt, and as they approach the Tu-el, the whole of the family, male and female, make them a kind of obeisance, by bringing up the right hand to the head, the thumb lying along the nose, the hand open, and fingers expanded. The evening repast, consisting of different preparations of milk, meal, parched grain, and butter, has now been prepared; and this over, the lamp is lighted, the same obeisance paid to it as to the herd, and the family retire to rest. Evidently of a peaceful character, having no weapon of defence, no fastening to their dwellings further than the little door previously mentioned, (for, situated as their morrts are, they cannot be said to have sought it either from the forest or morass;) no protection against the wild beasts of the field, not even the nightly guardian or common watch-dog; living rather in families than in societies, without any of those bonds of union which man in general is induced to form, from a sense of common danger, or to guard against the oppression of his neighbours; and, as previously mentioned, migrating from one part of the hills to another, the Tudas pass their days in a manner quite peculiar to themselves, and apparently in all the silence, quiet, and rural simplicity, characteristic of a patriarchal government and a pastoral life.

"Like the natives of the low country, they call falsehood one of the worst of vices, and they have a temple dedicated to truth; but I fear that both the temple and its object are but too often forgotten. Report also speaks of their following some barbarous customs, particularly that of infanticide. Few in number, those arrived at the age of puberty not exceeding six hundred, and apparently a remnant of some tribe driven by religious persecution to seek safety in these mountains, they may have been

taught by experience that it is wiser for them to live in fellowship, or quiescent submission, than to provoke hatred or hostility. They, however, assert a claim to the soil, and declare that it was only by their sufferance that the other tribes came to reside on it; that they receive from them a payment in kind, not, however, for so many kaunies or acres, but for such or such a spot, measuring it with the eye: an indefinite sort of demarcation, which, where land is so plentiful, and the inhabitants so few, is not attended with any inconvenience."

The tribes here alluded to are called Marves (a timid race of Hindus), Curbs, Erulars, &c. into whose peculiarities it is not necessary for us to enter; as, though there is a good deal curious in them, they are evidently mixed races, and consequently less interesting subjects of inquiry than the Tudas themselves; respecting whom the subjoined is most worthy of observation.

"Their language, the pronunciation of which is deeply pectoral, appears to be quite distinct from the languages of the surrounding countries. With the Sanscrit it has not the least affinity, in roots, construction, or sound; and, if I may venture to say so, as little with any other Asiatic language of the present day. It may, perhaps, be said to have some resemblance to the vernacular Hindu languages of the peninsula, but only in so far as these languages still possess simple words not of Sanscrit origin; and the Tamil possessing by far the greatest number of such words, the resemblance to it is consequently greatest. There are also two sounds, the sha and the ukh, which are of constant occurrence in the Tuda, and which, in respect to the vernacular languages of the illustration of manners. plain, are peculiar to the Tamil, and its sister dialect, the Malayal'ma. Besides these, the pronouns, the plural, the honorary termination of verbs, and the negative verb, come nearer to the Tamil than to any of the other dialects. With these exceptions, however, it differs widely, and bears so little affinity in genius, either to it or to any of the dialects of the present day, that although these hills have now been the seat of the principal collector's cutcherry for the last ten years, there is no instance of its having been acquired by any one of the native servants, sufficiently for them to understand the expression of the simplest occurrence. The other tribes also who inhabit these hills, a circumstance still more surprising, have not become conversant with it.

"They have no written character, nor any visible symbol by which to communicate their thoughts; and the language being merely oral, it is of course the more difficult to acquire Whether this language has always been oral, or whether it may not at one time have had an alphabet, is, I think, doubtful. They express surprise at the process of writing, either with the pen or stylus; and the loose manner in which individuals pronounce the same words, would seem to prove that, if they ever had a character, or any kind of standard to their language, it has been long lost to them."

Poish-ti, a temple. Eshu, morning. Kukh, a daughter. Mükh, a son. Pur, a river. Pert, cold. Mittuv, the nose. Hushk, paddy. Pizhakaza, to-m Ponsh, the sky. Modj, a cloud. Piths, the sun. Tiggal, the moon. Oldor, a road. Pom, a fruit.

Tilum, pleasure. Ter, Deity. Uhk, fle. Urkorn, a servant. Konmun, the face. Phultan, a flee. Kust, an ass. Ez-pom, raspberry. Murp-pom, strawb Hum-a-Norr-orOmNorr the other world. Ath, that.
Adhers, afterwards,
Ewas, whether.
Euravur, some.

The account of a Těriri, or temple, shews the simplicity of their religious worship: it is dedicated to Truth-and Cant. H. savs.

"There is not, however, any representation or idol; but the temple, or the place, being considered most sacred, the Tudas affirm that they would not for a moment hesitate to believe whatever declaration was seriously made there by any of their tribe. This temple is of a conical form, the thatch very neatly put on, and surmounted at the top with a stone about a foot in diameter. The walls, door-way, interior, &c., are much the same as those of one of their sacred dairies, but the space within is considerably less. There are three or four bells in this temple, to which libations of milk are occasionally made; but, excepting these, there is nothing else, either sacred or profane; and neither here, in their sacred dairies, nor in any other place appropriated to sacred purposes, is there the semblance even of an altar. On leaving it I remarked that the Tudas remained behind and on looking towards them from among the trees, observed that the two old men were in prayer, standing in front of the temple, with the right hand up to the face, in the manner before described; but what particularly attracted my attention was, that they were not addressing themselves to the temple, but to the heavens."

Women have several husbands, with whom they live a month at a time alternately; and their marriage customs and laws of succession, it may well be believed, appear singular enough to European ideas. Their funeral rites are also extraordinary: and we reserve the descrip-tion of one of them as a future and curious

Est, a bullock.
Elph, bones.
Dirgattaz, the afternoon.
Tuvi, a feather.
lpi, a fly.
Turûni, a monkey. Ettūd, iarge. Kin, small. Yah, and so. Athvud, therefore. Dvijan, a wife. Put, a fool. Ishk, people. Cubbon, iron. Vriltoshpani . . ni at vugen pishakasha it) I vosken Yekalner at vu-i ezh pishakasha it va Tiri it voshk em tezimus-

Uhk, on pēki engēn-uz . Ed vollo vishka cha Nosnorr oppom poththi udi Petmars kekkuri udi Athvud, ini at-vugeni .

Err, a buffalo. Uschūs, mid-day. We are well. Mukh yet vadu nutam (Please to look where the child (son) is.

Ishkema vukema . Shall we go or stay?

In int yugem webakesha to I . The child (son) is. will go there now, a come here to-morrow. Go there in the morning, and come here to-morrow morning. Having come back, shall we all go to that mountain at mid-day? Speak truth, not falsehood. Fie, shall I tell a falsehood? Why, is it not good? At-gad-igus kultch kurtch-cha Nosnorr is far off. Petmarz is near.

Therefore I cannot go then

When on the subject of Indian hills we take the opportunity of noticing an account of the convalencent station of Malcolm Pait, near Bombay, originally published in India, and reprinted in London. This pamphlet of thirty pages describes, in an interesting manner, this Bombay retreat on the Mahabuleahwar table-land, equal to the Neightires of Madras, and the Himalayah of Bengal, for the restoration of the European constitution. These hills, full of natural and vegetable beauty, were first resorted to for health by Lieut-Col. Lodwick, in 1824; but for the establishment of the village of Malcolm Pait, with all its conveniences and appliances for the benefit of invalids, the presidency of Bombay is indebted to the enlightened real and activity of Sir John Malcolm. Already it has assumed the comforts and snjoyments of an English place for convalescent resort; fine mutton from the Dekhun, excellent beef and poultry from the Koukun, a liberal . When on the subject of Indian hills we take the opexcellent beef and poultry from the Dekhun, excellent beef and poultry from the Koukun, a liberal supply of imported articles, a reading-room, roads, &c. &c., all contribute to render the station as agreeable as it is important to our countrymen, when suffering from the climate of India.

My Old Portfolio; or, Tales and Sketches. By Henry Glassford Bell. 12mo. pp. 310. London, 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A very various and amusing volume, and giving a promise of better things, which makes us regret the declaration of the author, that he sees "every prospect of being occupied, for years to come, with studies of an abstract and severer nature." A keen perception of the ridiculous, an overflowing of the buoyant spirits of youth, a deep feeling of natural beauty, and a creative and wild fancy, are the characteristics of a mind which seems to us rather to have tried its wings than its powers in these pages. The "Dead Daughter" is a beautiful specimen of the supernatural; but commend us to "Mynheer von Wodenblock" (though in print before): it is equally playful and original, to say nothing of the attraction of the horrible. But let our readers judge for themselves.

" He who has been at Rotterdam will remember a house of two stories, which stands in the suburbs just adjoining the basin of the canal running between that city and the Hague, Leyden, and other places. I say he will remember it, for it must have been pointed out to him as having been once inhabited by the most ingenious artist that Holland ever produced, to say nothing of his daughter, the prettiest maiden ever born within hearing of the croaking of a frog. It is not with the fair Blanche, unfortunately, that we have at present any thing to do; it is with the old gentleman, her father. His profession was that of a surgical-instrument maker; but his fame principally rested on the admirable skill with which he constructed wooden and cork legs. So great was his reputation in this department of human science, that they whom nature or accident had curtailed, caricatured, and disappointed in so very necessary an appendage to the body, came limping to him in crowds, and, however desperate their case might be, were very soon (as the saying is) set upon their legs again. Many a cripple, who had looked upon his deformity as incurable, and whose only consolation consisted in an occasional hit at Providence, for having intrusted his making to a journeyman, found himself so admirably fitted, so elegantly propped up by Mynheer Turningvort, that he almost began to doubt whether a timber or cork supporter was not, on the whole, superior to a more common-place and troublesome one of flesh and blood. And, in good truth, if you had seen how very handsome and delicate were the understandings fashioned by the skilful artificer, you would have been puzzled to settle the question yourself, the more especially if in your real toes you were ever tormented with gout or corns. One morning, just as Master Turningvort was giving the last polish to a calf and ancle, a messenger entered his studio, to speak classically, and requested that he would immediately accompany him to the mansion of Mynheer von Wodenblock. It was the mansion of the richest merchant of Rotterdam: so the artist put on his best wig, and set forth with his three-cornered hat in one hand, and his silver-headed stick in the other. It so happened, that Mynheer von Wodenblock had been very laudably employed, a few days before, in turning a poor relation out of doors; but, in endeavouring to hasten the odious wretch's progress down stairs by a slight impulse à posteriori (for Mynheer seldom stood upon ceremony with poor relations), he had, unfortunately, lost his balance, and tumbling headlong from the top to the bottom, he found, on recoleg, and that he had lost three teeth. He at first thought of having his poor relation tried for murder; but being naturally of a merciful disposition, he only sent him to jail on account of some unpaid debt, leaving him there to enjoy or some unpaid dest, leaving nim there to enjoy the comfortable reflection, that his wife and children were starving at home. A dentist soon supplied the invalid with three teeth, which he had pulled out of an indigent poet's head at the rate of ten stivers a-piece, but for which he prudently charged the rich merchant one hundred dollars. The doctor, upon examining his leg, and recollecting that he was at that moment rather in want of a subject, cut it carefully off, and took it away with him, in his carriage, to lecture upon it to his pupils. So Mynheer Wodenblock, considering that he had been hitherto accustomed to walk, and not to hop, and being, perhaps, somewhat prejudiced in favour of the former mode of locomotion. sent for our friend at the canal basin, in order that he might give him directions about the representative with which he wished to be supplied for his lost member. The artificer entered the wealthy burgher's apartment. He was reclining on a couch, with his left leg looking as respectable as ever, but with his unhappy right stump wrapped up in bandages, as if conscious and ashamed of its own littleness. 'Turningvort, you have heard of my misfortune: it has thrown me into a fever, and all Rotterdam into confusion: but let that pass. You must make me a leg; and it must be the best leg, sir, you ever made in your life.'
Turningvort bowed. 'I do not care what it
costs;' Turningvort bowed still lower; 'provided it outdoes every thing you have yet made.

I am for none of your wooden spindleshanks.

Make it of cork; let it be light and elastic, and cram it as full of springs as a watch. I know nothing of the business, and cannot be more specific in my directions; but this I am determined upon, that I shall have a leg as good as the one I have lost. I know such a thing is to be had, and if I get it from you, your reward is a thousand guiness.' The Dutch Prometheus declared, that, to please Mynheer von Wodenblock, he would do more than human ingenuity had ever done before; and undertook to bring him, within six days, a leg which would laugh to scorn the mere common legs possessed by common men. This assurance was not meant as an idle boast. Turningvort was a man of speculative, as well as practical science; there was a favourite discovery which he had long been aiming at, and he believed he had at last succeeded in accomplishing it that very morning. Like all other manufacturers of terrestrial legs, he had ever found the chief difficulty in his progress towards perfection, to consist in its being apparently impossible to introduce into them any thing in the shape of joints, capable of being regulated by the will, and of performing those important functions achieved under the present system, by means of the admirable mechanism of the knee and ancle. Our philosopher had spent years in endeavouring to obviate this grand inconvenience; and though he had, undoubtedly, made greater progress than any one else, it was not till now that he thought himself completely master of the great secret. His first attempt to carry it into execution was to be in the leg he was about to make for Mynheer von Wodenblock. It was on the evening of the sixth day from that to which I have already alluded, that with this magic leg, carefully packed up, the acute artisan again made his appearance before the expecting and im-patient Wodenblock. There was a proud

vering his senses, that he had broken his right | twinkle in Turningvort's gray eye, which | tion of his leg seemed to possess, would speedily leg, and that he had lost three teeth. He at seemed to indicate that he valued even the exhaust themselves. Of this, however, he could thousand guineas, which he intended for Blanche's marriage-portion, less than the celebrity, the glory, the immortality of which he was at length so sure. He untied his precious bundle, and spent some hours in displaying and explaining to the delighted burgher the number of additions he had made to the internal machinery, and the purpose which each was in-tended to serve. The evening were away in these discussions concerning wheels within wheels, and springs acting upon springs. When it was time to retire to rest, both were equally satisfied with the perfection of the work : and at his employer's earnest request the artist consented to remain where he was for the night, in order that early next morning he might fit on the limb, and see how it performed its duty. Early next morning all the necessary arrangements were completed, and Mynheer Von Wodenblock walked forth to the street in ecstacy, blessing the inventive powers of one who was able to make so excellent a hand of his leg. It seemed, indeed, to act to admiration; in the merchant's mode of walking, there was no stiffness, no effort, no constraint. All the joints performed their office without the aid of either bone or muscle. Nobody, not even a connois-seur in lameness, would have suspected that there was any thing uncommon, any great collection of accurately adjusted clock-work under the full well-slashed pantaloons of the substantial-looking Dutchman. Had it not been for a slight tremulous motion, occasioned by the rapid whirling of about twenty small wheels in the interior, and a constant clicking like that of a watch, though somewhat louder, he would even himself have forgotten that he was not, in all respects, as he used to be, before he lifted his right foot to bestow a parting benediction on his poor relation. He walked along in the renovated buoyancy of his spirits till he came in site of the Stadt House; and just at the foot of the flight of steps that lead up to the principal door, he saw his old friend Mynheer Vanoutern waiting to receive him. He quickened his pace; and both mutually held out their hands to each other by way of congratulation, before they were near enough to be clasped in a friendly embrace. At last the merchant reached the spot where Vanoutern stood; but what was that worthy man's astonishment to see him. though he still held out his hand, pass quickly by, without stopping, even for a moment, to say 'How d'ye do?' But this seeming want of politeness arose from no fault of our hero's. His own astonishment was a thousand times greater, when he found that he had no power whatever to determine either when, where, or how his leg was to move. As long as his own wishes happened to coincide with the manner in which the machinery seemed destined to operate, all had gone on smoothly; and he had mistaken his tacit compliance with its independent and self-acting powers for a command over it which he now found he did not possess. It had been his most anxious desire to stop to speak with Mynheer Vanoutern, but his leg moved on, and he found himself under the necessity of following it. Many an attempt did he make to slacken his pace, but every attempt was vain. He caught hold of the rails, walls, and houses, but his leg tugged so violently, that he was afraid of dislocating his arms, and was obliged to go on. He began to get seriously uneasy as to the consequences of this most unexpected turn which matters had taken; and his only hope was, that the amazing and un-known powers, which the complicated construc-known powers, which the complicated construc-

as vet discover no symptoms. He happened to be going in the direction of the Levden Canal; and when he arrived in sight of Mynheer Turns ingvort's house, he called loudly upon the artificer to come to his assistance. The artificer looked out from his window with a face of wonder. 'Villain!' cried Wodenblock, 'come out to me this instant! You have made me a leg with a vengeance! It won't stand still for a moment. I have been walking straight forward ever since I left my own house, and, unless you stop me vourself, heaven only knows how much further I may walk. Don't stand gaping there, but come out and relieve me, or I shall be out of sight, and you will not be able to overtake me.' The mechanician grew very pale; he was evidently not prepared for this new difficulty. He lost not a moment, however, in following the merchant to do what he could towards extricating him from so awkward a predicament. The merchant, or rather the merchant's leg, was walking very quick, and Turningvort, being an elderly man, found it no easy matter to make up to him. He did so at last, nevertheless, and, catching him in his arms, lifted him entirely from the ground. But the stratagem (if so it may be called) did not succeed. for the innate propelling motion of the leg was so great that it hurried the artist on along with his burden at the same rate as before. He set him therefore down again, and stooping, pressed violently on one of the springs that protruded a little behind. In an instant the unhappy Mynheer Von Wodenblock was off like an arrow. calling out in the most piteous accents - ' I am lost! I am lost! I am possessed by a devil in the shape of a cork leg! Stop me! for hea-ven's sake, stop me! I am breathless,— I am ven's sake, stop me: I am breatmess,— I am fainting! Will nobody shatter my leg to pieces? Turningvort! Turningvort! you have murdered me!' The artist, perplexed and confounded, was hardly in a situation more to be envied. Scarcely knowing what he did, he fell upon his knees, clasped his hands, and with strained and staring eye-balls, looked after the richest merchant in Rotterdam, running with the speed of an enraged buffalo, away along the canal towards Leyden, and bellowing for help as loudly as his exhaustion would permit. Leyden is more than twenty miles from Rotterdam, but the sun had not yet set, when the Misses Backsneider, who were sitting at their parlour window, immediately opposite the 'Golden Lion,' drinking tea, and nodding to their friends as they passed, saw some one coming at a furious speed along the street. His face was pale as ashes, and he gasped fearfully for breath : but. without turning either to the right or the left, he hurried by at the same rapid rate, and was out of sight almost before they had time to exclaim, 'Good gracious! was not that Mynheer Von Wodenblock, the rich merchant of Rotterdam?' Next day was Sunday. The inhabitants of Haarlem were all going to church, in their best attire, to say their prayers and hear their organ, when a figure rushed across the market-place, like an animated corpse,— white, blue, cold, and speechless, its eyes fixed, its lips livid, its teeth set, and its hands clenched. Every one cleared a way for it in silent horror; and there was not a person in Haarlem who did not believe it a dead body endowed with the power of motion. On it went through village and town, towards the great wilds and forests of Germany. Weeks, months, years, elapsed, but at intervals the horrid shape was seen, and he who was once Mynheer Von Wodenblock permanent benefit to the colonies, and incline us, used to wear, have all mouldered away; the from his own shewing, to come to an opposite flesh, too, has fallen from his bones, and he is conclusion. The clearing of a country for the now a skeleton,—a skeleton in all but the cork purposes of agriculture is in no way assisted, leg, which still, in its original rotundity and but rather kept back, by the operations of a size, continues attached to the spectral form, a timber-trade. The best lands are almost invaperpetuum mobile, dragging the wearied bones riably occupied by what is termed hard wood, for ever and for ever over the earth! May all which is of no other utility but to be cut down good saints protect us from broken legs! and and cast into the fire; while the pine is the may there never again appear a mechanician like occupant of poor soils, where it would remain for Turningvort, to supply us with cork substitutes ages if not required for the purposes of building of so awful and mysterious a power!"

We close the book with cordial good wishes to its author; and we doubt not, into whatever channel he may turn his talents, they will M'Gregor's valuable opinion whether agriculmake their own way and their own success.

British America. By John M'Gregor, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1832, Blackwood; London, Cadell.

HAVING been so lately occupied on works similar in subject to the one before us, we shall not burden our columns with any further prefatory observations, but proceed at once to the discussion of its merits. To those who are interested in the British North American colonies, or the great questions of political economy depending from them, we strongly recommend these volumes. In the historical and descriptive parts they are at least on a par with any thing that has been already published; while with regard to commercial information, in all its widely extensive branches, they are vastly superior. Mr. M'Gregor has, in our opiuion, been most wisely diffuse on Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton, the most neglected portions of our dependencies in North America; his valuable demonstrations of their resources and capabilities are well worthy of the attention of those who have the subject of emigration before them: the lessening of distance and expenditure in the passage, the easy means of support from the fisheries, and the aid which might be given to those decaying elements of our naval greatness by the location of numerous settlers in these quarters, press themselves upon the mind with no little weight. The ignorance of our men in power as to the value of these possessions has already cost us dear: * the disgraceful cession of our fishing rights to the French and Americans has led to their supplanting us on our own territories: the bank-fishery, as regards English vessels is almost entirely broken up, scarcely a dozen now frequenting there, and those inconsiderable both as to size and equipment.

The portion of the work which has the least pleased us, is where Mr. M'Gregor quits the sober path of relation to sneer at those whom he characterises as "obtuse politicians, who have adopted the impracticable doctrines of modern theorists." Now, had this been supported by argument or reasoning, we should have passed it over without recording it, as one of the many unfortunate instances where authors strike a deadly blow at their own fair fame by obtruding themselves forward as champions upon debatable ground. While upon this subject, we may add, that nothing can be so inconclusive as the writer's inferences from what he describes to be the state of the timber-trade: the adventuring, dishonesty, fluctuation, and demoralising habits which appear natural to it. afford, in our view of the case, but little hope of

or transport. In the account of New Brunswick we regret the omission of the particulars of the gypsum trade, and should like to have had Mr. tural pursuits are not languishing there from its too ardent prosecution. There are many topics which a perusal of these volumes fastens on us. but which the bounds of this Journal forbid us to discuss; and we are therefore constrained to take our leave of this clever digest of colonial history with the hope that its wide circulation may lead to a more correct appreciation of the value and resources of British North America.

In supplying our readers with an extract, we by no means intend to stake the credit of the work on our selection; the most valuable parts hearing upon political economy, it would be impossible to transfer them with any effect. The following account of the last traces of the aborigines of Newfoundland is of painful interest, and will be perused with mingled sentiments of

pity and indignation.

"Until the beginning of the present century there appears to have been no farther intercourse with the Boeothics; but that they continued to be hunted and shot like foxes, by the northern furriers and fishermen, is well known,-the only reason for such unjustifiable barbarity being, that the Boeothics came from their lurking-places, and robbed the fishingnets. We need not, therefore, be surprised at the unbending spirit of the Bœothics; and as to their plundering the fishing-nets, they were undoubtedly compelled by hunger to do so, at the risk of being shot. Captain Duff, Montague, and other governors, issued proclamations. which were intended to protect the Boothics; but little attention seems to have been paid by the settlers in the northern harbours, or by the furriers, to any legal authority, and the destruction of the Red Indians appeared to afford them as much sport as hunting beavers. In 1803, a female Red Indian, in consequence of a reward offered by the governor, Admiral Lord Gambier, was taken by a fisherman, who surprised her while paddling her canoe towards a small island in quest of birds' eggs. He carried her to St. John's, where she was taken to the governor's and kindly treated. She admired the epaulets of the officers more than any thing she saw; and although presents, and indeed whatever she asked for, were given her, she would never let her fur dress go out of her hands. She was afterwards sent back by the man who took her; but it is not known what became of her. It is not likely she ever joined her tribe. It was hoped that the treatment she experienced would have induced some of her tribe to open an intercourse with the English; but this was doubtful, as they might have looked upon it as a plan to ensnare them. In 1809, government sent a vessel to Exploits Bay, in order, if possible, to meet the Indians, and to open a friendly communication with them. Lieutenant Spratt, who commanded the vessel, had with him a painting, representing the officers

goods at his feet, Indians, men and women, presenting furs to the officers, a European and Indian mother looking at their respective children of the same age, and a sailor courting an Indian girl. This expedition did not, however, meet with any of the tribe. In 1815-16, Lieutenant Buchan, in his majesty's schooner, was despatched to the river Exploits, with orders to winter there, and, if possible, to open an intercourse with the Bosothics. He had the fortune to meet them, and finally succeeded in communicating with them. He left two of his marines with them as hostages for the safe return of two of the tribe, whom he induced to accompany him to a depôt of baggage, among which were presents for the Indians. Something prevented the return of Lieutenant Buchan at the appointed time; and the Boothics. considering the delay as treachery on the part of the whites, tore the heads of the marines from their bodies. On Lieutenant Buchan returning, the hostages took to the woods, and he soon after found the bodies of the unlucky marines, the Indians having run off with the heads. This was a most unfortunate affair; and it is much to be lamented that Lieutenant Buchan, under any circumstances, did not return in due time. Nothing further was known of this extraordinary tribe, until the winter of 1819, when a party of furriers proceeded up to the Red Indian Lake, where they met two men and a woman on the ice. They made a prisoner of the woman; but her husband, who became desperate, and determined to rescue her single-handed, was most unjustly and cruelly shot by the brutal party, who also shot the other man. They carried off the woman, whom they called Mary March, being the name of the month in which they made her a captive. Her husband, whom they murdered, was a most noble-looking man, about six feet high. This woman was carried to St. John's, and in the following winter was sent back to the river Exploits, in charge of Captain Buchan. She died on board his vessel, at the mouth of the river; but he carried her body up to the lake, where he left it in a coffin, in a place where he knew her tribe would likely find it. It appears that a party of them was encamped at this time near the banks of the river, who observed Captain Buchan on the ice, and afterwards carried away the body of Mary March, which they deposited alongside of that of her husband. The last time any of the Boothics were seen, was during the winter of 1823, on the ice, at New Bay, an arm of Notre Dame Bay. Three of the women gave themselves up, in a starving condition, to a party of furriers; one of them, Shanandithit, was afterwards brought to St. John's, through the humanity of the members of the Beeothic Institution. A few days before these women sur-rendered themselves, and not far distant, two English furriers shot a man and woman of the tribe, who appeared to approach soliciting food. The man was first killed; and the woman, in despair, remained calmly to be fired at, when she was also shot through the back and chest. and immediately expired. Mr. Cormack was told this by the very white barbarian who shot her. Such was the fate of this tribe; and to the enterprise and philanthropy of Mr. Cormack, we owe all that remains to be told of them. That gentleman kindly furnished me with a brief narrative of his last expedition, as contained in the statement laid by him, on his return to St. John's, before the Boothic Institution. It is so very interesting, and, at the of the royal navy shaking hands with an In- same time, so sufficiently brief, as to justify dian chief, a party of sailors laying parcels of my transcribing it in full. Having (says

[•] With Lord Goderich, however, at the head of this with Lord Goderich, however, at the head of this department, wise from experience, practised in business, enlightened as a statesman, and indefatigable as an official man, we look for great improvement in our colonial system generally, and only wish that there were less of other politics to distract the attention of our ministers.—Ed. 4. G.

he) so recently returned, I will now only lay are the remains of a number of summer wig- covered with snow. They had reached it from before you a brief outline of my expedition warns. Every winter wigwam has close by it in search of the Beethics, or Red Indians, a small square mouthed or oblong pit, dug into confining my remarks exclusively to its primary object. My party consisted of three Indians, whom I procured from among the other tribes: the first an intelligent and able man of the Abenakee tribe, from Canada; an elderly mountaineer from Labrador; and an adventurous young Micmac, a native of the island; together with myself. It was difficult to obtain men fit for the purpose; and the trouble attendant on this prevented my entering on the expedition a month earlier in the season. It was my intention to have commenced our search at White Bay, which is nearer the northern extremity of the island than where we did; but the weather not permitting to carry my party thither by water, after several days' delay I unwillingly changed my line of route. On the 31st October, 1827, we entered the country at the mouth of the river Exploits, on the north side, at the branch called the Northern Arm: we took a northwesterly direction, which led us to Hall's Bay, through an almost uninterrupted forest, and over a hilly country, in eight days. This tract includes the interior country, extending from New Bay, Badger Bay, Seal Bay, &c. being minor bays branching from Notre Dame Bay, and well known to have been heretofore always the summer residences of the Red Indians. On the fourth day after our departure, at the east end of Badger Bay, Great Lake, at a portage known by the name of the Indian Path, we found traces made by the Red Indians, evidently in the spring or summer of the preceding year. Their party had had two canoes; and here was a canoe-rest, on which the daubs of red ochre, and the roots of trees, used to fasten or tie it together, appeared fresh. A canoe-rest is simply a few beams, supported horizontally, about five feet from the ground. by perpendicular posts. A party with two canoes, when descending from the interior to the sea-coast, through such a part of the country as this, where there are troublesome portages leave one canoe resting, bottom up, on this kind of frame, to protect it from injury by the weather, until their return. Among other things which lay strewed about here, were a spear-shaft, eight feet in length, recently made and ochred, parts of old canoes, fragments of their skin dresses, &c. For some distance around, the trunks of many of the birch, and of that species of spruce-pine called here the var (pinus balsamifera), had been rinded; these people using the inner part of the bark of that kind of tree for food. Some of the cuts in the trees with the axe were evidently made the preceding year. Besides these, we were elated by other encouraging signs. The traces left by the Red Indians are so peculiar, that we were confident those we saw here were made by them. This spot has been a favourite place of settlement with these people. It is situated at the commencement of a portage, which forms a communication by a path between the sea-coast at Badger Bay, about eight miles to the north-east, and a chain of lakes extending westerly and southerly from hence, and discharging their surplus waters into the river Exploits, about thirty miles from its mouth. A path also leads from this place to the lakes near New Bay, to the eastward. Here are the remains of one of their villages, where the vestiges of eight or ten winter mamateeks or wigwams, each intended to contain

the earth, about four feet deep, in which to preserve their stores, &c. Some of these pits were lined with birch-rind. We discovered also in this village the remains of a vapourbath. The method used by the Bosothics to raise the steam, was by pouring water on large stones made very hot for the purpose, in the open air, by burning a quantity of wood around them; after this process the ashes were removed, and a hemispherical framework, closely covered with skins to exclude the external air. was fixed over these stones. The patient then crept in under the skins, taking with him a birch-rind bucket of water, and a small bark dish with which to pour it on the stones, and to enable him to raise the steam at pleasure. At Hall's Bay, we got no useful information from the three (and the only) English families settled there; indeed, we could hardly have expected any; for these, and such people, have been the unchecked and ruthless destroyers of the tribe, the remnant of which we were in search of. After sleeping one night in a house, we again struck into the country to the westward. In five days we were in the high lands south of White Bay, and in sight of the high lands east of the Bay of Islands, on the west coast of Newfoundland. The country south and west of us was low and flat, consisting of marshes extending southerly more than thirty miles. In this direction lies the famous Red Indian Lake. It was now near the middle of November, and the winter had commenced pretty severely in the interior. The country was every where covered with snow, and for some days past we had walked over the small ponds on the ice. The summits of the hills on which we stood had snow on them, in some places many feet deep. The deer were migrating from the rugged and dreary mountains in the north, to the low and mossy ravines and more woody parts in the south; and we inferred, that if any of the Red Indians had been at White Bay during the past summer, they might at that time be stationed about the borders of the low tract of country before us, at the deerpasses, or employed somewhere else in the in-terior, killing deer for winter provisions. At these passes, which are particular places in the migration lines of path, such as the extreme ends of, and straits in, many of the large lakes. the bottoms of valleys, between high and rugged mountains, fords in the large rivers, and the like, the Indians kill great numbers of deer, with very little trouble, during their migrations. We looked out for two days from the summits of the hills adjacent, trying to discover the smoke from the camps of the Red Indians, but in vain. These hills command a very extensive view of the country in every direction. now determined to proceed towards the Red Indian Lake, sanguine that at that known rendezvous we would find the objects of our search. Travelling over such a country, except when winter has fairly set in, is truly laborious. In about ten days we got a glimpse of this beautifully majestic and splendid sheet of water. The ravages of fire which we saw in the woods, for the last two days, indicated that man had been near. We looked down upon the lake. from the hills, at the northern extremity, with feelings of anxiety and admiration. No canoe could be discovered moving on its placid surface. We were the first Europeans who had seen it in an unfrozen state; for the three

below, by way of the river Exploits, on the ice. We approached the lake with hope and caution, but found, to our mortification, that the Red Indians had deserted it for some years past. My party had been so excited, so sauguine, and so determined, to obtain an interview of some kind with these people, that on discovering, from appearances every where around us, that the Red Indians, the terror of the Europeans, as well as the other Indian inhabitants of Newfoundland, no longer existed, the spirits of one and all of us were very deeply affected. The old mountaineer was particularly overcome. There were every where indications that this had long been the central and undisturbed rendezvous of the tribe, when they had enjoyed peace and security. But these primitive people had abandoned it, after having been tormented by parties of Europeans during the last eighteen years. Fatal rencontres had, on these occasions, unfortunately taken place."

We are sorry to break off in the midst of this interesting narrative, but must postpone its conclusion till our next.

The Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. XXVIII. Lives of British Military Commanders, Vol. 11. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

MR. GLEIG has manifestly put forth his strength in composing the sketch of Mariborough's military career; and, with all due allowances for the restraints imposed by his task, has been successful in producing a very agreeable summary of the brilliant actions of that celebrated commander. From the overwhelming mass of existing materials, great discrimination and tact must have been observed in selecting; nor do we mean to detract from this high merit, by hazarding an opinion that there is a little too exclusive resort to English authorities for facts and statements, which may elsewhere create a suspicion, that national feelings and partialities have prevailed over the writer's sense of justice. With regard to descriptions of extended military movements, without accompanying diagrams, we have long ceased to attach much value to them; even the most scientific military man, unless previously acquainted with the strategy of such operations, would be quite at a loss to arrive at any correct judgment of professional merits from the printed chaos of confusion with which such affairs are usually demonstrated. We are now speaking generally; for, to do Mr. Gleig justice, he has shewn unusual skill and precision in delineating the sites, and explaining the causes through which many still celebrated fields were lost or won, during the arduous contest against the supremacy of Louis XIV. The anatomy of Marlborough's great qualities is extremely well performed, and appears to us the most original and striking passage in the volume.
We incline to the idea that Lord Peter-

borough owes some portion of the romantic which yet hovers round his name, to Spanish and other chroniclers, who, by drafts upon their own fertile imaginations, have industriously filled up the void caused by the destruction of his memoirs by Auastasia Robinson, after his death.

In adverting to Peterborough's character, and in other parts of this work, Mr. Gleig lays it down as an axiom, that a man's talents as a general are usually commensurate with his abilities as a statesman. Now, we are of opinion that this proposition can only be sustained by from six to eighteen or twenty people, are dis-tinctly seen close together. Besides these, there the winter, when its waters were frozen and the sentiment a dangerous one to inculcate in

a free state. How few are the names conveyed to us by history as having been equally distinguished at the council-board and in the field!
Julius Cæsar, the most finished character of antiquity: Oliver Cromwell; and perhaps Marlborough and Napoleon. The political acts of these individuals make us in nowise desirous to increase their number. Our own country, singly, stamps the idea as a paradox; for, if the civil acts of the numerous distinguished military men who are usually sent to govern our colonies be looked into for a result, what do we find? nothing but dissatisfaction, eternal differences, and a want of almost every requisite for the task : not arising from the faults of the individuals, but from the inaptitude and impatience created by military pursuits for legislative functions.

The life of General Wolfe has been frequently sketched, but never with effect; indeed, but little trouble has ever been taken to collect the scattered but copious materials for his biography. We happen to know the fact, that some of his correspondence, and upon important military subjects, was still, a few years ago, to be found among the archives at Halifax : we trust that it vet remains, and that Dr. Southey's attention may be drawn to its production in the biography of the hero, on which he is understood to be employed. Wolfe was a great letter-writer; and it would be a matter of some curiosity, to be informed whether his letters were penned with mature deliberation, or at once with facility. His despatch from the St. Lawrence, describing his persevere, is one of the best pieces of military writing extant. Mr. Gleig has fortunately been able to av before his readers some hitherto unpublished specimens of his epistolary style, which we subjoin.

"We are not going to indulge in any close or captious examination into the military character of an officer who never held a separate command but once, and then held it successfully. It may be that the eye of the unsparing critic might detect a few mistakes in the campaign of the St. Lawrence - more particularly when reviewing the series of operations which preceded the last decisive movement - but he who hopes to find, either among military commanders or civilians, so much as one individual with whose professional conduct no fault is to be found, must entertain very erroneous opi-nions of human nature, with all its excellencies and defects. Be it our part rather to say a few words touching the private bias of the soldier's mind; in which we discover a great deal calculated to excite the esteem of posterity to the full as much as its respect. We have been favoured, through the kindness of a gentleman well versed in the local history of Kent, with the perusal of many letters, addressed at various times and from divers places by Wolfe, to the members of his own family. It is impossible to speak too highly of the noble and affectionate spirit which pervades them; of the proofs which they exhibit, that an ardent and romantic desire of renown was, in the case of the writer, mixed up with the best feelings of a son, a man, and a Christian. We cannot pretend, in a sketch like this, to make numerous extracts from this collection; but the following sentences, taken at random, will perhaps tend, more than any remarks of our own, to throw light upon the private character of the conqueror of Quebec. On the 13th of August, 1749, Wolfe writes to his mother from Glas-

ance on the outward forms of religion: 'I have observed your instructions so religiously, that, rather than want the Word, I got the reputation of a very good Presbyterian, by frequenting the kirk of Scotland till our chaplain appeared. To-morrow Lord George Sackville goes away. and I take upon me the difficult and troublesome office of a commander. You cannot conceive how hard a thing it is to keep the passions within bounds, when authority and immaturity go together, to endeavour at a character that has every opposition from within, and that the very condition of the blood is a sufficient obstacle to. Fancy you see me, that must do justice to both good and bad, reward and punish with an equal unbiassed hand; one that is to reconcile the severity of discipline to the dictates of humanity; one that must study the tempers and dispositions of many men, in order to make their situation easy and agreeable to them, and should endeavour to oblige all without partiality; a man set up for every body to observe and judge of; and, last of all, suppose me employed in discouraging vice and recommending the reverse, at the turbulent age of twenty-three, when it is possible I may have as great a propensity that way as any of the men I converse with. Again, in a letter addressed to the same person, which bears date Inverness, November 6, 1751, he says, 'This day I am five-and-twenty years of age.' - 'There are times when men fret at trifles, and quarrel with their tooth-picks. In one of these ill habits I exclaim against the present condition, and think it the worst of all; but, coolly and temperately, first failures, and his steadfast determination to it is plainly the best. Where there is most employment and least vice, there one should wish to be.' It is in this letter that he declares his propensity for the married state; after which he goes on to say, 'Lord Bury (the colonel of the regiment) professes fairly and means nothing: in this he resembles his father. He desires never to see the regiment, and wishes that no officer would ever leave it. This is selfish and unjust.' To his father he writes from Exeter, February 18, 1755: 'By my mother's letter I find that your bounty and liberality keep pace, as they usually do, with my necessities. I shall not abuse your kindness, nor receive it unthankfully; and what use I make of it shall be for your honour and the king's service—an employment worthy the hand that gives it.' We have given these extracts, as tending to illustrate the affectionate and kindly feeling which Wolfe cherished towards his parents, as well as the sober and just conceptions which he had formed, even in the heyday of youth, as to the duties imposed upon himself by his station. We subjoin the following, for the purpose of proving that the writer's principles were not lightly taken up, and that each successive year served only to strengthen and mature them. He writes from Southampton, 28th of September, 1755, to his mother: 'My nature requires some extraordinary events to produce itself. I want that attention and those assiduous cares that commonly go along with good nature and humanity. In the common occurrences of life, I own I am not seen to advantage. Again, from Canterbury, 8th of November, 1755, he says, 'I write by the duke's (of Cumberland) order to inquire after an officer's widow in Ireland, who, he was told, had a son fit to serve; and his royal highness, who is for ever doing noble and generous actions, wanted to provide for that child. The father was killed at Fontenoy.'- 'If I book. don't keep a good watch over myself, I must gow, partly in general terms, and partly in be a little vain, for the duke has of late given reply to a letter of advice respecting his attend. me such particular marks of his esteem and

confidence, that I am ashamed not to deserve it better.' This expression is in strict agreement with a remark which he makes elsewhere in his correspondence: 'Such has been the marked and unmerited notice taken of me by the leading military characters of the day, that I feel myself called upon to justify such notice, which when occasion occurs, will probably be by such exertions and exposures of myself as will lead to my fall.' Such are but a few out of the numerous specimens which lie before us of the style which characterised the correspondence of this distinguished man; and though we may lament that the plan of our work will not permit the insertion of more, we feel that even they suffice to convey a correct picture of a mind, not more aspiring than gentle, nor more brilliant than modest. Wolfe owed little to nature, as far as the form of his features was concerned, though the general expression of his countenance was good. His hair was red, and he persisted, contrary to the fashion of the times, in wearing it undisguised even by povder; but his blue eye was full of meaning, and his smile peculiarly attractive. His constitution, which from his cradle was delicate, began in latter years wholly to fail him. To the stone he had become a complete martyr; and there were the seeds of other diseases sown, some a which must have doubtless cut short the thread of life, had the bullet of the enemy spared it Under these circumstances, who can regret that he should have fallen as he did on the battlefield, more especially as there is evidence on record that he began to entertain something like disgust to the service? Of his attachment to Miss Lowther we have already spoken; and to it, perhaps, may be attributed the plan which he seems to have formed, of retiring from active employment so soon as the American expedition should be terminated. But, however this may he, it is impossible not to rejoice that Providence saw fit otherwise to dispose of him. At a domestic man, his fame, no matter how justly earned, would have year by year lost its lustre; by closing his earthly career in the moment of a great and shining victory, he cast a halo round his name, such as time will never be able to diminish. The body of Wolfe, pre-served in spirits, was conveyed in a ship of war to Portsmouth, where it was carried on shore amid all the honours which usually attend the debarkation of highly-valued clay. Minuteguns sent their echoes over the water : the flags floated half-mast high; and a military escort, with arms reversed, received it on the beach, and followed the hearse, which stood ready to carry it elsewhere, beyond the precincts of the fortification. But the respect shewn to Wolfe, or rather to services which Wolfe had performed, ended not here. All classes of persons, high and low, rich and poor, mourned for him; while parliament voted that a monument should be raised to his memory in Westminster Abbey. Yet his ashes rest not under the shade of that gorgeous pile. His mother, by this time the sole surviving member of the family, claimed the melancholy satisfaction of committing them to the dust; and they were laid beside those of his father, in a vault in the parish church of Greenwich."

We are sorry our limits prevent us from quoting the analysis of the character of Marlborough-one of the best specimens both of Mr. Gleig's eminent talent and excellent style: our readers will be amply gratified by it in the

Gleanings of Natural History. By E. Jesse, Esq. London, 1832. Murray. (Unpublished.)

WHEN we consider what a wide field of delight is opened by the study of natural history, what an interest it gives to the occasional visitor, and what an attractive pursuit it is to the constant resident, we hazard little in predicting that the volume now before us will be a favourite with a large class of readers. It is written by a true lover of nature, and one who most pleasantly records his actual observations. We shall endeavour to make a collection, as miscellaneous as the pages from which it is selected.

Utility of the long claws of the lark .- " The lark makes its nest generally in grass fields, where it is liable to be injured either by cattle grazing over it, or by the mower. In case of alarm from either these or other causes, the parent birds remove their eggs, by means of their long claws, to a place of greater security; and this transportation I have observed to be effected in a very short space of time. By placing a lark's egg, which is rather large in proportion to the size of the bird, in the foot, and then drawing the claws over it, you will perceive that they are of sufficient length to secure the egg firmly; and by this means the bird is enabled to convey its eggs to another place, where she can sit upon and hatch them.

Sagacity of an elephant. - "I was one day feeding the poor elephant (who was so barba-rously put to death at Exeter 'Change) with potatoes, which he took out of my hand. One of them, a round one, fell on the floor, just out of the reach of his proboscis. He leaned against his wooden bar, put out his trunk, and could just touch the potato, but could not pick it up. After several ineffectual efforts, he at last blow the potato against the opposite wall, with sufficient force to make it rebound; and he then,

without difficulty, secured it.

Ingenuity of bees .- "A large brown slug made its way into a glass hive, where the operations of the bees could be distinctly seen. Having killed the slug, and finding that they were unable to get it out of the hive, they covered it over with the thick resinous substance called propolis, and thus prevented its becoming a nuisance to the colony. Into the same hive one of the common brown-shelled snails also gained admittance. Instead of embedding it in propolis, the bees contented themselves with fixing it to the bottom of the hive, by plaster-ing the edge with that substance. I have now in my possession a regular fortification made of propolis, which one of my stocks of bees placed at the entrance of their hive, to enable them the better to protect themselves from the attacks of wasps. By means of this fortification, a few bees could effectually guard the entrance, by lessening the space of admission, which I had neglected to do for them."

Proper pride in a dog ._ "A gentleman, a good shot, lent a favourite old pointer to a friend, who had not much to accuse himself of in the slaughter of partridges, however much he might have frightened them. After ineffectually firing at some birds which the old pointer had found for him, the dog turned away in apparent disgust, went home, and never could be persuaded to accompany the same

person afterwards."

Snail-shells.—" Having frequently observed some broken snail-shells near two projecting pebbles on a gravel walk, which had a hollow between them, I endeavoured to discover the occasion of their being brought to that situation. At last I saw a thrush fly to the spot with a snail-shell in his mouth, which he man who was stationed on the bridge, and had bring a clear glass bottle, filled with water,

placed between the two stones, and hammered them cleaned. The same circumstance having at it with his heak till he had broken it, and occurred more than once, his curiosity was exwas then able to feed on its contents. The cited, and he watched the dog. He saw him bird must have discovered that he could not apply his beak with sufficient force to break the shell while it was rolling about, and he therefore found out and made use of a spot which would keep the shell in one position. I do not know whether Mr. M'Adam has ever observed the same circumstance, but his ingenious contrivance (if it is his) of confining stones in a sort of hoop while they are being broken, is somewhat similar to that of the thrush."

The antipathy of the hen to water is well known; yet the following is a curious instance

of habit overcoming nature.
"A hen, who had reared three broods of ducks in three successive years, became habituated to their taking to the water, and would fly to a large stone in the middle of the pond, and patiently and quietly watch her brood as they swam about it. The fourth year she hatched her own eggs; and finding that her chickens did not take to the water as the ducklings had done, she flew to the stone in the pond, and called them to her with the utmost eagerness. This recollection of the habits of her former charge, though it had taken place a year before, is not a little curious."

Sentimental swan.- "A pair of swans had been inseparable companions for three years, during which time they had reared three broods of cygnets. Last autumn the male was killed, and since that time the female has separated herself from all society with her own species; and though at the time I am writing (the end of March) the breeding season for wans is far advanced, she remains in the same state of seclusion, resisting the addresses of a male swan who has been making advances towards forming an acquaintance with her, either driving him away, or flying from him whenever he comes near har. How long she will continue in her present state of widowhood I know not, but at present it is quite evident that she has not forgotten her former partner."

Ditto pigeon..... A man, set to watch s field of peas which had been much preyed upon by pigeons, shot an old cock pigeon who had long been an inhabitant of the farm. His mate, around whom he had for many a year cooed, and nourished from his own crop, and assisted in rearing numerous young ones, immediately settled on the ground by his side, and shewed her grief in the most expressive manner. The labourer took up the dead bird and tied it to a short stake, thinking that it would frighten away the other depredators. In this situation, however, his partner did not forsake him, but continued, day after day, walking slowly round the stick. The kind-hearted wife of the bailiff of the farm at last heard of the circumstance, and immediately went to afford what relief she could to the poor bird. She told me that, on arriving at the spot, she found the hen bird much exhausted, and that she had made a circular beaten track round the dead pigeon, making now and then a little spring towards him. On the removal of the dead bird, the hen returned to the dove-cot.'

Instances of sagacity in dogs .- " He informed me that a friend of his, an officer in the forty-fourth regiment, who had occasion, when in Paris, to pass one of the bridges across the Seine, had his boots, which had been previously well-polished, dirted by a poodle-dog rubbing against them. He in consequence went to a

cited, and he watched the dog. He saw him roll himself in the mud of the river, and then watch for a person with well-polished boots, against which he contrived to rub himself. Finding that the shoe-black was the owner of the dog, he taxed him with the artifice; and after a little hesitation he confessed that he had taught the dog the trick in order to procure customers for himself. The officer being much struck with the dog's sogneity, purchased him at a high price, and brought him to England. He kept him tied up in London some time, and then released him. The dog remained with him a day or two, and then made his escape. A fortnight afterwards he was found with his former master, pursuing his old trade on the bridge.

"A friend of mine had a poodle-dog possessed of more than ordinary sagacity, but he was, however, under little command. In order to keep him in better order, my friend purchased a small whip, with which he corrected the dog once or twice during a walk. On his return the whip was put on a table in the hall, and the next morning it was missing. It was soon afterwards found concealed in an outbuilding, and again made use of in correcting the dog. It was, however, again lost, but found hidden in another place. On watching the dog, who was suspected of being the culprit, he was seen to take the whip from the halltable, and run away with it, in order again to hide it. The late James Cumming, Esq., was the owner of the dog, and related this anecdote to me."

Cockney beehive. - " I hear of a hive of bees on the top of a house in the middle of Holborn, which is doing very well. The circumstance of bees finding their way home through the thick smoke, fogs, and vapours of the metropolis, seems to prove that their course is not directed by sight, but by some still unexplained instinct."

We would point the attention of the naturalist to an ingenious speculation on the migration of fish; and, indeed, the whole of the fishing pages are so agreeable, that we think we shall be tempted to throw our line into them next Saturday.

The Christian Philosopher: designed to exhibit, in the Outlines of Natural History, and the Elements of Physics, the Wisdom, Beneficence, and Superintending Providence of the Deity in the Works of the Creation. By William Martin. With original Poetical Illustrations. 18mo. pp. 504. London, 1832. Hamilton and Co.

A GREAT deal of information is contained in this volume, whose motto might be Thomson's well-known lines...

In such a spirit is the view taken of Nature's wonders in these pages. We particularly recommend them to our youthful readers: the animation of the writer's feelings communicates itself to his style; and much knowledge is put into a clear and popular form. What an instance of the truth of the old adage, that " necessity is the mother of invention," is contained in the following brief extract from the chapter on optics !-- "The poor lace-makers of Buckinghamshire, on coming to their work, each which is fixed into a rest round a single candle, palm or paint the particulars. We would ask, which makes the light sufficient for the whole if " to dismantle" (page 48) be a proper phrase party, by obstructing it from its natural course to apply to a forest? Writers for the young into the room, and refracting it down upon their delicate work."

Mémoires de Madame la Duchesse St. Leu, ex-Reine de Holland; suivis des Romances composées et mises en Musique par elle-même, et ornés d'un Portrait et de douse Gravures. Londres, 1832. Colburn et Bentley.

A VERY pretty volume-just one of those ladylike tomes made for the drawing-room and the boudoir. The memoir is a pleasant record of its fair subject, but contains nothing of novelty to provoke extract. The airs are generally very sweet, and one or two likely to be as popular as our old favourite, " Partant pour la Syrie."

The frontispiece represents Hortense, the blue-eyed blonde of her family, playing on a lyre; and the volume is in the form of a quarto music-book. The engravings are from paintings by the duchess, to illustrate the subjects of her romances; such as Le Beau Dunois, Héloise an Paraclet, and other more modern topics. The whole may be regarded as a literary curiosity well adapted for the fashionable world.

Maxims and Morals for every Day in the Year. selected from the most approved Authors. By C. W. 32mo. pp. 156. London, 1832, Baldwin and Cradock; Alexander, York; Wooll, Hastings.

A very little volume, but upon a plan which might be advantageously enlarged, or perhaps more advantageously improved upon, - if we suppose that either an instructor or a pupil should be required to note one (only one) reflection daily. These might at first be common-place; but if the mind were worth cultivating, they would soon become original and strong. If it were not for the toil of the Gazette, we would try the experiment; but, as we have not time, we give an example or two of C. W.

" Evils which are ruining us for want of attention to them, lessen from the moment our attention to them begins.

" Fear is closely associated with indistinct vision; what we dimly apprehend, disturbs the mind and occasions dread. Thus, a too complicated view may cast obscurity over a whole object.

" Every individual carries his own racket about with him; and when the ball of reproof is flying round, he strikes it off to his neigh-

The Producing Man's Companion, &c. 18mo. pp. circ. 160. London, Wilson.

This may be a producing man's book, but we are sure that any woman could produce some-thing better. The views are fallacious from beginning to end; and while dwelling on evils unquestionably but too rife in this our old country, and such as ought to be promptly amended, the contrasts with a new country on one hand, and the short-sighted remedies proposed on the other, are too contemptible for any rational or enlarged mind to dwell on for an instant

Ince's Outline of English History. 24mo. pp. 111. London, Simpkin and Marshall.

A WELL-DESIGNED little book of its kind: we only regret that the multitude of similar publications renders it impossible to award the the lecturer praised Iopas, who sung extempora-

cannot be too correct.

Family Classical Library, Vol. XXVII.

Plutarch, Vol. V. Valpy.

Good. Plutarch's Lives are immortal; and this is also a most convenient form for the pre-

Divines of the Church of England, &c. No. XXII. Valpy.

This volume is given to the Rev. Samuel Ogden, born in 1716 at Manchester, educated at Cambridge, first a schoolmaster, and ultimately D.D. at his death in 1778. His sermons were published soon after his death, and are here reprinted: some of them possess great

The Cabinet Annual Register, and Historical, Political, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Chronicle, for 1831. Vol. I. 12mo. pp. 464. London, Washbourne.

Ir brevity be the soul of knowledge, as well as of wit, the present attempt to compress the multitudinous topics of the year within a small compass, must deserve much popularity. The design, indeed, seems to accommodate itself to the reigning public taste, which is to have every thing in little-a natural consequence of having more things to learn than human capacity can embrace in a better and more extended sense. It is the multitude of matters which, in every branch of science and intelligence, doth make smatterers of us all, and leaves profoundness to some one in ten thousand, entirely devoted to a particular study. This Cabinet Register is very fairly compiled and arranged.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. ROYAL INSTITUTION.

THE lecture on improvisation, delivered at the Royal Institution last week by the Marquess Moscati, created so strong a sensation, that we were anxious to procure a more extended report of it than we could obtain previously to our appearance on Saturday. But as our friend, the learned and accomplished lecturer, delivered his discourse without notes, we are sorry to say we can afford but a meagre account of what made so powerful an impression upon an auditory of some seven hundred persons, including about two hundred ladies. Well aware of the extraordinary gifts and talents of the marquess, we can only hope that our disappointment in this from Latin passages, physiological observations, instance may be, to a certain degree, compensated by his being induced to continue his brilliant labours in the same theatre of high literary and intellectual resort. The following notes were taken by an able anditor:

After having given a philosophical definition of poetry, the lecturer declared that extemporaneous poetry is nothing but a divine mania, arising from irritation of the nervous system, and from over-excitement of the brain. He then introduced a great variety of the most renowned improvisatori of all ages, and of many different nations. The Hebrews were first mentioned, and David and Judith were described as truly inspired poets; and specimens of their extemporaneous poems were quoted in the Hebrew language. Next came the Phœnicians; and Marbat was cited as their best improvisatore. The Carthaginian improvisatori were afterwards commented upon. With Virgil

neous poetry at the banquet which Dido gave to Æneas. Hannibal also had with him at Cyma an improvisatore, called Hamicar, who died in that city. The renowned Carthaginian traveller, Hanno, was accompanied into the in-terior of Africa by Satubal, who was accutomed to sing extemporaneous poems for the amusement of the company. The Egyptian were also endowed with the gift of improvisation; and the lecturer pointed out Berytas, the poet of Cleopatra. Several Greek improvisatori were also introduced; and after having spoken of Homer, Orpheus, Corinna, Sappho, and Musæus, the marquess, by quotations from Strabo, proved that there existed a Thyrsian academy, where only improvisatori were admitted. Several Arcadians, and especially Thyrsis and Corydon, were much commended. From Greece he passed to Rome, and with Dionysius of Halicarnassus quoted an extenporaneous poet who lived under Romulus. He then alluded to Archias, who has been celebrated by Cicero. Quintus Rennius Fannius was also cited as a renowned Roman improvisatore, and the testimony of Suetonius was produced: lastly, a young Roman was mentioned, as having been publicly crowned under Trajan, for his extraordinary genius in extempora-neous poetry. From the Germans he selected the Minnesingers and Leibesingers, as their best improvisatori. The Provençal Troubsdours, the French Trouverers, and the Spanish improvisatori, were also described. The lecturer did not shew great admiration for French He introduced Lord Byron, as an English improvisatore; and cited some lines from an extemporaneous poem, which the English bard composed in the Campo-Santo of Pisa, in his presence. In speaking of Italy, he seemed animated with feelings of grief, and divided the improvisatori of his unhappy country into two classes, the educated and the uneducated. Of the latter he mentioned three, of whom he gave several specimens; and in analysing a stanza of a Neapolitan lazzarone, he caused general merriment, and was universally applauded. The lecturer then widely described the most celebrated educated improvisatori: these were, Serafino dell' Aquila, Bernardino Accolti, Brandolino, Giammaria Filelfo, Niccola Leoniceno, Andrea Marone, Bernardino Perfetti, Corilla Olympica, Meta-tasio, Don Caspare Mollo, Duke of Lusci-ano, Gianni, Sgricci, and Taddei. He stated that Madame de Staël had taken the principal characters of her Corinne from Corilla; and that the Oswald of Corinne was the late Duke of Gloucester. He went on to demonstrate, and historical facts, that the improvisatori when singing are under the powerful influence of a spiritual mania. Having, lastly, given an explanation of the art of improvisation, he demanded rhymes for a sonnet. These were given from Petrarch; on which he first composed a sonnet on Naples, and then another on Love: both the subjects were proposed by the audience. The lecturer offered to sing an extemporaneous poem, accompanied by music, but it was in vain that he appealed to the gentlemen for the accompaniment. A kind lady, however, descended from the gallery, and having taken the tune on which he was to sing, a subject was demanded; and Music was given as the theme, and sung. We subjoin a copy of the verses.

Ode on Music. Dellé siere l'eterna armonia, Che nei giro de lor movimenti Fan con dolci graditi concenti L'alto empireo ognor risens

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Della Musica sveglia l' idea, E la strana concordia c' attesta, Che col basso il soprano n' innesta, E produce il soave cantar. Il volatile stuoi, che s' annida Ne' giardin, nelle selve, ne' monti, Se alla Musica ancor tu confronti Trovi esemplo di grato placer.
Filomela, che narra dolente
Con dolcissima voce il suo amore,
Ci risveglia un diletto nel core,
Che ci fa del suo canto goder.

Quando l'uomo è dal duolo depresso Quando l'uomo è dai duolo depresso
Può la Musica torgil la noja,
E destargli nel seno la gioja,
Anche in mezzo al più crudo dolor.
Deh! mirate il soldato, che corre
Spensierato al periglio, alla morte,
Sol la Musica il rende più forte,
E lo sprona nel bellico ardor.

Colla Musica vince l'amante
La durezza di quella ch' adora,
Colla Musica il Nume s' onora,
Colla Musica onora il re;
Colla Musica onora il re;
Colla Musica in petto s' accende
Del pocta quel vivido ardore
Che lo fa improvisar nel furore,
E lo rende maggiore di se.

Ma la Musica invano cercai Fra la dotta gentile udienza, Ch' ascoltommi con grande pazienza, E d' applausi mi rese l' onor. Se non for non fosse per questa donzella Che degnò d' ajutarmi nel canto, Che degnò d' ajutarmi nei canuo, lo per certo perduto avrei il vanto Di spiegarvi de' vati il valor.

The next subject proposed was Poland, and the lecturer, in singing of that unfortunate country, took a very elevated tone: his words, his actions, and his voice, seemed extremely agitated. At the end, universal applause was accorded; and a venerable Polish gentleman, with his eyes in tears, twice embraced the poet before the company, and expressed his admiration. The entire scene was such as is rarely witnessed with our calm temperament, and in our phlegmatic climate.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE anniversary meeting of this Society was held at its apartments in Somerset House, on Friday the 17th ult. The chair was taken by the President, Mr. Murchison, at one o'clock; and the business of the day commenced by the secretaries and treasurer reading the annual reports of the council on the state of the Society, and the accounts for the past year. By these documents it appeared that the Society's numbers had been increased by thirtyfive resident and non-resident fellows, and two foreign members, Von Hoff and Eilert Mitscherlich. From the auditors' report it likewise appeared that the state of the Society was prosperous, the receipts of the year just terminated having considerably exceeded the expenses. The list of donations to the museum and library was also read, and the acquisitions to both were shewn to have been very considerable. The fellows then proceeded to ballot for the officers and council for the ensuing year; and the glasses having been duly closed and the lists examined, the scrutineers announced that the under-mentioned had been unanimously elected :-

President, Roderick Impey Murchison, Esq.
Vice-Presidente, Rev. Dr. Buckland, Rev. William
Daniel Conybeare, Dr. Fitton, and Rev. Professor Sedgwick.

Secretaries, William John Hamilton, Esq. and Edward Turner, M.D.

Turner, M.D.

Foreign Secretary, Charles Lyell, Eaq.

Treasurer, John Taylor, Eaq.

Council, W.J. Broderip, Eaq., W. Clift, Eaq., Viscount

Cole, M.P., H. T. De la Beche, Eaq., Sir P. Egerton,

Bart., D. Gilbert, Eaq. M.P., Rev. W. Whewell, and

Rev. James Yates.

In the evening, the fellows and their friends, to the amount of 120, dined at the Crown and Anchor, and afterwards re-assembled at their apartments in Somerset House, where the president delivered his anniversary ad-

state of the science on the continent, and paid a tribute to the merits of Dr. Sommering, of Frankfort, whose decease on the foreign list was noticed; and alluded to the conchological researches of M. Des Haves; the geological chart of the island of Teneriffe, by Dr. Von Buch; to the mineralogical journal of Professor Leonhard, of Heidelberg, and especially to the important investigations which had already resulted from the appearance of a volcanic island in the Mediterranean, which Captain W. H. Smyth, Dr. Davy, M. Prévost, and still more recently Mr. Horner, in the translation which he had sent to the Society of a valuable German memoir on the subject, had so ably described; the result of which is, that this island was not the mere effect of the rising of a shoal at an inconsiderable depth, but was evidently forced up from a deep sea He informed the Society, that the council had appropriated the dividends on the Wollaston fund for the year to the service of Mr. Lonsdale, the very able curator to the Society, who had undertaken a survey during the summer of the colitic districts. He entered into an elaborate analysis of the papers read at the Society's meetings during the past session, and then proceeded to notice the published works of the fellows. He spoke in terms of the highest praise of Professor Lyell's Principles of Geology, and M. De la Bèche's Manual of Geology; the latter of which he characterised as the dynamics of geology. He passed a severe censure on the work of Dr. Macculloch, which asserted, that since the year 1821 not a single step has been made in the advancement of geology as a science,-and the president expressed his regret that an author who possessed such undoubted talents, should display so much unwillingness to admit the claims of geologists during that period; and remarked, that while to the works of De la Bèche and Lyell the geologist must refer for clear and luminous statements of the science of geology as it now is, he could only consult Dr. Macculloch's work to ascertain what it was ten years ago. He then took a passing review of the various new Societies springing up in different parts of the kingdom, and especially alluded to the Newcastle Society, and the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, whose next meeting was to be held at Oxford in June. He concluded by pointing out the unanimity and consequent strength of union which reigned throughout the Society; and after dwelling on the continued co-operation of their early president, Mr. Greenough, and of their recent one, Professor Sedgwick, he felt assured that, with such a spirit and such a co-operation, in addition to that of a Herschel, a Faraday, a Broderip, a Stokes, a Clift, and a Lindley, the Geological Society could not fail steadily to advance itself

and be progressive.

In the course of the day, the gratifying intelligence was announced that Government had granted, on the application of Lord Morpeth, to Mr. Smith a pension of 100l. a-year, as a reward for his long and valuable services to geology: and the president farther announced, that the Master-general and Board of Ordnance, seeing the importance of the trigonometrical survey to geology, had liberally supplied the Society with the published sheets of the ordnance survey.

Feb. 29.-Mr. Murchison in the chair. The Earl of Kerry, and William Smith, Esq. were elected fellows.

A paper was first read on the Titterstone

dress, on the progress of geology during the Clee Hill coal-field, and on the old red sand-past year. In this he took a view of the stone and transition formations to the westward stone and transition formations to the westward of it, by J. R. Wright, Esq. employed on the trigonometrical survey; and communicated by Colonel Colby. This memoir was accompanied by a portion of the ordnance map, including about 165 square miles, coloured geologically, and by illustrative sections.

A letter from Sir John Herschel to the president was then read, explanatory of a paper laid before the Society during the last session, on certain subterraneous sounds heard near

Nakoos, in Arabia.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

BOYAL SOCIETY.

Dr. MATON in the chair. The concluding part of Dr. Hall's paper was read; and at the request of the fellows, the apparatus itself, as employed by the author, was exhibited in illustration of the paper. Dr. Hall proceeds in this part of his inquiries to investigate the sensibility, muscular motility, digestion, quiescence, and torpor from cold, of hibernating animals, and deduces the following results :- He finds that the sensibility of animals in this state is unimpaired, the least touch being found sufficient to disturb their lethargy; that the period during which they can remain without food varies in different animals, the secretions impeded while in the torpid state going on rapidly when roused to take food; that extremes of heat or cold are alike unfavourable in inducing the hibernating state, a temperate heat being found the most effective; that the torpor arising from cold is totally distinct in all its circumstances from hibernation, and that the animals experience, most probably, no pain from the suspension of respiration, in consequence of the left side of the heart, by its veno-contractile power, maintaining the venous circulation, the arterial action being suspended.

Mr. Lubbock read a letter from Sir James South, inviting the attention of astronomical observers to the approaching occultations by the moon of 119 and 120 Touri, (last night).

In December last, in observing the occultations of these stars, while the former presented no unusual appearance, the latter before its disappearance exhibited the singular phenomenon of projection to the amount of forty seconds of a degree on the moon's disc. As the moon will have passed the meridian several hours and be near the horizon, Sir James South, with his great zeal for astronomy, liberally offers the use of his house and observatory at Kensington to those observers who would be prevented by the smoke of the metropolis from witnessing this phenomenon under favourable circumstances.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MARCH 8.—Hudson Gurney, Esq. in the chair. A communication from the chairman was read, being extracts from a manuscript in the possession of his relative, Daniel Gurney, Esq., a fellow of the Society. They consisted of entries of the municipal proceedings and arrangements of the corporation of Lynn, for a period of three centuries, between the years 1430 and 1731. It was remarked, that the collision of parties in ancient communities partook much of the military rudeness of the middle ages; and that the debates of corporations appear to have re-sembled those of the great council of the nation, where the steward, constable, and marshal, were not unfrequently required to take an active part as moderators, with all the weight of their officers and retainers.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

DURING the present session, the pious and learned President of this Society, the Bishop of Salisbury, has resigned the chair, in which he has sat since its foundation by his late Majesty. The reasons assigned were, his advanced age, and the probability of his being less in town than heretofore. The Council addressed a letter of grateful thanks to his Lordship, for his unwearied zeal and valuable services to the Institution; and the temporary presidency devolved upon his Grace the Duke of Rutland, the first upon the list of vice-presidents. Ha ving witnessed the labours of the most estimable Prelate, from the beginning to this time, we venture humbly to express our high admiration of the ability and finely-toned judgment with which he has throughout adorned his office.

February 1st .- W. Sotheby, Esq. in the chair. Mr. Hamilton read a memoir by Mr. Millingen, royal associate, on the origin of the Roman divinities. While many of the gods of ancient Rome retained their Greek names unchanged, others received appellations wholly different. This remarkable fact Mr. Millingen endeavours to reconcile with the acknowledged identity of the religious system of the Greeks and Romans. In a variety of learned remarks on the derivation of the names of the twelve principal deities of the latter people, as well as on those of many of the gods of an inferior order, he shows that they were all alike of Greek origin; thereby confirming the identity above mentioned, and, by consequence, strengthening the existing testimony in regard to the Greek origin of the Roman race. A letter was read from Mr. S. Angell, containing a description of the ruins of one of the temples at Selinus, in Sicily, in reference to a notice read at the meeting of January 4, relative to the subjects of several sculptured metopes, lately examined among those ruins, the existence of which was discovered by Mr. Angell, in the year 1823.

February 15.—W. R. Hamilton, Esq. in the chair. A memoir was read by Mr. J. P. Thomas, in which much light was thrown upon the moral and allegorical meanings of the fabulous mythology of Greece and Rome. Part of a memoir by the Rev. Dr. J. Jamieson, royal associate, was likewise read, on the earliest Scottish coins now extant. Wise, in his catalogue of the Bodleian collection, referring to those coins which by Anderson, in his Diplomata Scotia, have been assigned to Alexander and David, each the first of his name, has strongly expressed his doubts whether any of them go further back than to the age of Wil-liam the Lion, who began his reign in 1165. For, observes that writer, those commonly given to Alexander I. and David I. were probably struck by Alexander II. and David II. This opinion, which is also maintained by Snelling and De Cardonnel, is combated, and, as it appears to us successfully, by Dr. Jamieson; to the details of whose argument we shall have an opportunity of adverting in our next notice of the Society's sittings.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn in the chair. - Donations laid on the table: From Capt. Rainier, R.A. a pair of beautiful models, in black marble, of the obelisk at Heliopolis in Egypt (the On of the Scriptures), and of one of the obelisks at Zan, or Goshen. From Sir G. T. Staunton, a collection of specimens of

Chinase to possess medicinal virtues: one kind is in cakes, which has a very strong and aromatic flavour of tea; the other is a large ball, not unlike a melon in shape. Sir George also presented, besides several Chinese MSS. and printed books, some fans used by the Chinese mandarins, one of which has a complete work, containing upwards of 6000 characters, printed on it; and two others have a map of the city of Pekin, for ornament. From Miss Forbes. daughter of General Forbes, an Arabic Grammar, explained in Italian, copied by herself from the papers of Signor Grassi: the work extends to 366 pages in 4to., and is exquisitely written throughout.

M. Dabadie, Astronomer at the College of Port Louis in the Mauritius, and Charles Telfair, Esq., President of the Committee of Public Instruction in that island, were elected corresponding members of the Society.

The paper read was..." Remarks on the language of the Amazirgs, improperly called Berebbers," by the Chevalier Graberg d'Hemse. The original inhabitants of Mount Atlas, and of nearly all the provinces of Moghrib el Aksu (the present empire of Morocco), are usually divided into two tribes-namely, the Berebbers and the Shelluhs; and the first part of this memoir is devoted to an inquiry as to their respective origin. The language of the Berebbers, or Amazirgs, presents, according to M. Graberg, a highly original character, coming very near to the Hebrew, and consequently to the Phoenician. The best information extant relating to it, in the author's opinion, is that published in the translation of Hornemann's Travels, which was furnished to M. Langlès by M. Ventura. M. Gräberg annexes som specimens of the language, procured by himself while at Morocco and Tripoli; and the paper is concluded by a vocabulary of the dialect as spoken at Ghádams, in the pashalic of Tripeli.

Professor A. W. von Schlegel and Count Neimcewitz were present at this meeting.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH GALLERY. [Fifth Notice.]

No. 464. La Rosier. Madame de Comolera. Charmingly painted; but, for such a subject. a little too much subdued in tone. With all deference to the skill and talents of the fair artist, we would suggest that harmony does not arise from an undue prevalence of the same hue. We are confident that the introduction of a blue and white china jar would have set off her roses to great advantage.

No. 473. A Scene near Geneva. S.J. Stump. - A beautiful and extensive view; in colour perhaps partaking too much of what Thomson calls "the purple-streaming amethyst."

No. 477. Scene in the Dargle, Wicklow. A. O'Connor. - The very spot for those who are fond of fishing in troubled waters, or of filling their imagination with romantic horrors. We have great admiration of Mr. O'Connor's talents; but we think the deep gloom in which he delights to involve his scenes might occasionally be diminished with advantage. No. 495. Moonlight, it is quite in place, and the effect is strikingly grand and solemn. No. 479. View on the Derwent. F.W.Watts.

-Instead of calling for "a lodge in some vast wilderness," for the purpose of escaping from the turmoil of life, we would prefer to be transported to a scene like this; there, with some of Izaak Walton's dispositions and habits, to Chinese and Japanese lackered ware; also while away the fag end of our days. It is a specimens of essence of tea, considered by the sweetly painted picture.

No. 488. The Gipsies' Encampment. Kidd.—Defectively drawn; but a very clever effect of fire-light, falling upon a group com-pounded of mirth and mischief. The wily tribe have decoyed a simple sportsman into their toils: it needs no oracle to tell his fortune.

No. 482. Civita Castellana. W. Linton; No. 496. Borrodale. T. C. Hoffand. - In placing these performances much judgment has been displayed, and the characters of Italian and English scenery are brought into comparison with mutual advantage,

No. 513. Harvesting. W. F. Witherington, A.R.A.—The same justice which induced us to praise the arrangement of the last-mentioned works, compels us to censure the position of this beautiful production, of which we have on a former occasion expressed our admiration. That so fine a picture should be so placed, and that it should remain unsold, are painful facts, which shew what a lottery art is.

No. 514. The Duke of Bedford's Cottage at Endsleigh. F. C. Lewis, sen .- A beautiful specimen of English scenery.

No. 522. View on the Thames near Waterloo Bridge. C. Deane.—'The artist has been very happy in the choice of his station; the objects are varied and picturesque; and there is a cheerful effect of light and colour throughout.

No. 523. The Love-Letter. T. Webster ... "Sad waste of time and paper!" some superannuated cynic may exclaim. The artist has exhibited waste of another kind. While the delighted girl is devouring the contents of her billet-doux, the ale-barrel is running to waste. In character and expression, in colouring and chiaroscuro, there is, however, neither waste nor want in Mr. Webster's very clever performance.

No. 525. Sunset at Sea: the original design for Mary Stuart's Parswell to France. E. D. Leahy.—A sufficient time has elapsed since we saw, and expressed our admiration of, the original picture, to make Mr. Leahy's sketch for ginal picture, to make hir. Leany's should for it, full as it is of spirit, grace, and character, come upon us with all the charm of novelty. Whether the design, or the finished painting, neither the interest of the subject nor the talent of the artist loses any thing upon a second

No. 528. Playing at Cards. C. Steedman. The game is evidently brag: the expression of the heads, although vulgar (as befits the parties engaged) is admirable.

[To be continued.]

MEW PUBLICATIONS.

Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours. Part II. London, C. Tilt; Colnaghi, Son, and Co.; J. and A. Arch.

THE "Bachelor," painted by G. F. Lewis, and engraved by J. H. Robinson, is a charming performance; the original is characteristic, and filled with accessories as pleasing as they are cleverly expressed. Nor has the engraver failed in his share; the lightness and yet force of his touch cannot be surpassed in this style of art. With the other two subjects, "Calais Pier," painted by Cox, and engraved by W. J. Cooke, and "Llyn Idwal," by Robson, and W. R. Smith, we are not so well satisfied. In the former, all living and inanimate things are in a sort of huddle, and the sea-gull's wings are touching the sail of the boat: in the latter, Robson's sublime and gray distances are not preserved in the translation. Perspective is wanting.

MR. HAYDON is, we learn with pleasure, about to open an exhibition of some of his most



esteemed pictures at the Egyptian Hall. Among some persons the malady goes so far as to pro-these are the Mock Election, liberally given duce sickness or diarrhose, and leaves the from the royal collection, the Xenophon Achillee playing his lyre, Mercury and Io, Dying Boy, and a great variety of other paintings and studies, which rank the artist so high in our mative school.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

THE EFFECTS OF FEAR.

CONCEIVING, as we do, that we could be more usefully employed than in discussing, where facts are opposed to opinion, we have drawn up a few notes upon a very peculiar malady which is constantly met with in towns where which is constantly met with in towns where of acute pain in the region of the stomach. the Cholers is raging, and may not improbably Dr. Becker says, "One must have experienced be recognised where the disease is not. It is characterised by a well-marked train of symptoms, and may, from its origin, be denominated Cholera-phobia. Dr. Becker, of Berlin, has alluded to something similar, under the name of Pseudo-Cholera; and a knowledge of the extent to which the feelings can go in producing discase, cannot but be of the highest importance, in order to enable every one to distinguish between the premonitory symptoms of a serious disorder, and an illness or indisposition pro-duced solely by mental causes. These symptoms may be produced in all sensible constitutions by any thing that turns the attention to the subject of Cholera. In females, conversation upon this theme of but too painful an interest, and the perusal of cases or of descriptions of disease, will be predisposing causes. We have known, in towns where the disease existed, the same symptoms to result from the sight of passing funerals or of sick persons being borne to the hospital. Medical men are also liable to the same feelings, from an intense conviction of the severity of the malady, or from dread of its contagious influence ; and others are even affected from being thrown into the company of medical men who may have visited cases of Cholera. The activity and bustle of the day is unfavourable to these symptoms, and they generally first declare themselves in the tranquillity and repose of the night, when, if not immediately conquered by a strong effort of the mind, they proceed to very considerable lengths, and assume quite a formidable character. It is well known that the horizontal position is, from the determination of blood to the head, favourable for thought : Sheridan and many intellectual persons have been in the habit of taking advantage of such situations to mature their conceptions, and the influence of moral excitement on the thus, what Dr. Johnson calls "the luxury of a vain imagination," is most indulged in by fanciful persons during the intervals of lying racterises the higher classes, are seldom, if awake. When the fear of a new and serious ever, affected by Cholers-phobia, while the disease is allowed to occupy the mind and prey upon the spirits, it soon works a wonderful change, manifesting the influence of the mind on the body, and, in susceptible persons, leading to immediate Cholera-phobia.

The first symptoms are a whirling in the head, a sensation of giddiness, accompanied by ringing in the ears; the patient tosses from side to side, and sometimes, to relieve the feeling themselves to be the victims of a pestilence. of excited anxiety, gets out of bed and walks Some eccentric writers lately proposed music about the room. At other times, the dread of as a preventive of cholers; might it not, by disease increases, the pit of the stomach falls diverting attention and pleasing the senses, in, the movements of the bowels are plainly rather avert those unpleasant sensations which felt, the breathing is hurried, and a profuse,

duce sickness or diarrhose, and leaves the patient so weak and febrile, as to require two or three days for convalencence. The motion of the intestines which, in good health, is very simple, is called peristaltic. One portion after another is successively exerted to contract, partly by the acrimony, partly by the bulk, of the alimentary mass: from the attention which persons are apt to give, during the prevalence of Cholera, to the state of the digestive organs, this motion is constantly perceived, and becomes a source of great annoyance. The same causes act upon the stomach, diminishing its tone, and impeding the digestive powers, both of which produce unessiness, and often feelings in one's own person the singular feelings of a first week of Cholera, in order to conceive it possible how much individuals, in excellent health of body and mind, and, he says, free from all fear and anxiety, may thus suffer, merely in consequence of consciousness being directed towards the function of digestion." In some persons, a feeling of discomfort has continued for days and weeks: they have been languid, little inclined to their usual occupations; the stomach, as well as the lower part of the intestines, have been the seat of unusual sensations, sleep is disturbed by the involuntary thoughts of the approaching disease. In others, a sudden attack of anxiety, oppression of the chest, shivering, coldness of the extremities, has supervened, and caused great alarm to the patients and their friends. Many persons, otherwise in a good state of health, are subject to cramps, mostly on going to bed, though others are frequently awoke by them at early hours in the morning. In some, this irritable state of the muscular fibre is induced by fatigue; in others by tight shoes; but it is oftener connected with constitutional irritability, increased by improper diet. In some, the cramps confine themselves to the toes and palms of the feet; but in others, they embrace the calves of the legs, or the muscles of the arm and chest. This irritability cannot be looked upon as predisposing to Cholera; but it has always been found to be much influenced by the state of the mind, and would find a corrective in a tonic regimen, warmth, and men-tal determination. The numerous unusual sensations experienced during the prevalence of Cholera, have been considered by some as connected with an epidemic influence; but they are much more probably to be traced to system: the lower classes, for example, not possessing that refined sensibility which chaever, affected by Cholera-phobia, while the contrary would be the case if we considered the result of epidemic impregnation. The fact is, that they have not so much time to watch the progress of digestion; and have, additionally, too many things to occupy their thoughts to allow them to dwell upon disease till their heated imaginations lead them to conceive Some eccentric writers lately proposed music rather avert those unpleasant sensations which we have been describing? And if music pos-

families, and spread itself all over the country, is as uncalled for as it is absurd. like consumption, Cholera spares the young and beautiful; and, unlike the plague, it seldom attacks the vigorous and the healthy; but it is a disease that will, with a few exceptions, spread in low, dirty lanes, on the river side, where it appears to find victims among the poorest and the most wretched. Cheerfulness and fearlessness are the best promoters of health, and consequently preventives of Cholera as well as of Cholera-phobia; and they cannot be insured more certainly than by the conscientious performance of our duty to our poorer fellow-creatures, and the exercise of our feelings of benevolence and humanity.

Cholera-phobia has been a very common disease in all the towns where Cholera existed; and many fashionable physicians, who never visited cases of the latter disease, got great praise for their very successful treatment of the former, which was by them considered as mild Cholera. Considering how few of the middling classes of society have suffered from this severe and cruel pestilence, we think we confer a benefit to certain classes by pointing out a cure for their visitation previous to the arrival. and during the prevalence of, the real Cholera. And this we think will at once be found in mental occupation, or constant engagement of the mind; and we do not know a more neverfailing source of interest and of calm enjoy-ment, than in alleviating the misfortunes of others, and by numerous little previsions, which it is now more especially in the power of the fair sex to make for the poor, to relieve the necessities of our fellow-creatures.

SECTIONES OF SOCIETY.



THE GARRICK CLUB PAPERS, NO. V.

Covent Garden Theatre.-At a meeting of the proprietors, renters, and others interested in this concern, on Monday, an agreement was come to which, we trust, will have the effect of disembarrassing it of its difficulties, and relieving it of those heavy burdens under which it has suffered so severely. The Duke of Bedthe symptoms constituting that disease to be ford, a large creditor, and ground-landlord, set a most liberal example, by foregoing and postponing a considerable portion of his claims; which was followed by the other shareholders and renters present. By this arrangement, if acceded to by parties who were not present, the theatre will be less pressed, to the amount of several thousand pounds a-year; and it might be hoped, from good management, that it would not only sustain itself, but the sinking character of the national drama.

We are indebted for the following jeud'esprit to a friend : it is hy Lieut .- General Sir clammy, and cold perspiration breaks out. These sesses this power, how much more so should symptoms are often accompanied by twitching the cultivation of those studies which interest in the face or hands, between the fingers, and involuntary motions of the lower cyclids. In which has entered the dwellings of so many munication to one of the Garrick.



On being presented with a Toy, somewhat like this equipoised Figure, by Miss ****.

To the lady who gave him, what thanks are not due [two? For this slave upon one leg. from her's upon

For this slave upon one leg, from her's upon Grave-visaged attendant! who could from that face

Suspicions of such brisk hilarity trace?
To read a gay text in that lack-lustre eye
Would the power of Lavater's best spectacles
try;—

But, since thy intrinsical virtues I well know, Thou by day shalt be station'd not far from my elbow,

At night next my bedside shalt rest on a shelf,
And at morn, when I wake, shalt steal me from
muself.

myself. [true; Like Merc'ry, thou standest on tip-toe, 'tis Yet who dare aver he's a rival to you?

'Twas his to conduct all our spirits below—
'Tis yours to exalt them by pointing your toe.
How unlike a lawyer's thy circuit! The brain to
Relieve is thy object, and not to give pain to;
For chiefly thy gloom-cheering influence is seen
When the poor dizzy pate is distracted with
spleen,

And to reinforce woes that already alarm me, The blue devils bring an additional army; When the lash of self-recrimination I feel, Or watch all the flyers of Fortune's jack-wheel (Like her turnspit, condemn'd to vexation and

care—
Seeing banquets prepared which I never must

share)—
Oh! then from such scenes I'll on thes turn

my eyes, [prise, And while with fix'd gaze and unwearied sur-I view thee thy just revolutions fulfil

(By my touch converted to which way I will), And in round-about errands with such merry glee go,

Transfer from my head to thy heel the vertigo; Or, laughing, I'll mark thee when placed on the table

Amidst politicians more noisy than able,
With movements obsequious and courtly address,

Nor to this nor to that give a nod more or less; But still, as the argument party zeal guides, Securely maintain equal weight on both sides; And rapidly veering, whilst all bowing low to, On each turn your back, each countenance

Remembering (a maxim no speaker should scoff To stick to the point close which first you set off at.

Like you, too, poor I, by the finger of chance, Move this way and that—like you, can't advance—

Like you, turning here and there, nothing I catch: [match; Thus much wou'll allow our conditions may

Thus much, you'll allow, our conditions may In no further point the resemblance holds good— For my sake, in conscience I wish that it could.

With envy I see thee, whichever way twirl'd, Still on a good footing to stand with the world; From the course that your maker directed ne'er swerving,

Your visage unmoved, and your balance preserving;

Though wav'ring, consistent—though restless, it clear is [is—

Not pining because thus contracted your sphere "Blow high, or blow low," neither malice nor weather [feather.

Picks a hole in your coat, robs your cap of it's Fond mothers may dip, as Dame Thetis of yore, [pore,

Their brats in old Styx, to case-harden each
'Till their skins bid defiance to all kinds of
metal, [kettle;
And blows but ring on them like keys on a

And blows but ring on them like keys on a Let them boast of their full suit of armour in buff, [stuff; I'd not have my skin to be such thick set

I'd not have my skin to be such thick-set Yet I'd wish (and I'd then no encounter decline)

To possess, amid perils, a person like thine, (Which might of a soldier's convenience a part

be, [hearty),
Since when run through the body still active and
And calmly maintain such an undaunted phiz,
Thus quickly around me when leaden balls
whiz:—

To thee men of my trade must ever be partial, Revering thy qualities so truly martial. Forgive the few strictures which lately I pass'd, Glancing slightly upon your political cast:

On you, on your pedestal mounted on high, Let Administration sometimes turn an eye, And learn, that its members may long keep

their places, [base is.

That the firmer it stands when the broader the
For my part, one favour of Fate I'd importune,
Whilst spinning through life the tee-totum of
fortune—

(I speak from sincerity, not from politeness)— That my actions might half vie with your's in uprightness;

And, though tottering (as oft must the best of us all,)

That I never might quits from my rectitude fall.

Puns, &c.—"What is a roue?" said a very innocent young lady the other evening to a gentleman of that class. "Why," replied he, with a drawl, "I don't exactly know; but it is almost a ruin."

"M—— is a great author," said I——,
"though he has never published either verse or
prose." "How can that be?" "Why, because he has never attempted poetry, and yet
his books are more than prose; — they are all
prose-y!"

"The invasion of private life by the press is really execrable; it is as bad as the Inquisition, observed W.—." "It is much the same," said J.—., " only a different kind of inkquisitors."

Bankrupt Law.—"Our court is getting into a pretty sort of fame," said Sir I—— to Sir——; "the papers quote nothing but jokes, and they father them all on you." "I don't care what they father on me belonging to this court," retorted the wit, "so that they do not quote me for its law."

Extraordinary Discase and Irish Condolence.

"'I'm sorry your Cousin Sullivan is dead —
a dacent man he was ever always—and now
tell me, what did he die of?" "He died of
a Tuesday!"

DRAMA.

ADELPHI.

On Monday was produced, with most perfect success, The Forgery, or Reading of the Will; a piece written by Mr. Buckstone for the purpose of introducing tableaux vivans of Wilkie's celebrated pictures, The Village Politicians, and the Reading of the Will. The early part of the story traces the forgery of the document in question by two villains, John Neyland, Mr. Hemmings, the brother of the testator, and Lieutenant Lizzard, Mr. O. Smith, his accomplice, and an escaped convict. The latter portion shews the distress of the bereaved widow, Mrs. Yates, and her maternal trials in endeavouring to protect her son from the grasp of his unnatural guardians. Thornhill (Gallot), a friend, who finally rescues her and punishes the criminals; a churchwarden, Grub, J. Reeve; a cousin of the widow's, Miss Daly; Miss Diana Verjuice, a prying, censorious, and husband-hunting old maid, Mr. Yates; and her ser-vant, Jack Sprat, a little radical livery-man, Mr. Buckstone, fill up the measure of the dramatis persona, and carry on the action to the finale. The great attractions of this drama and they are very great even for the Adelphiare to be found in the two living pictures we have mentioned, than which nothing could be more perfect: they embody every figure and every expression of their admirable originals, and produce an effect of extraordinary interest. Then comes the pathetic personation of the widow by Mrs. Yates, in which her truth and feeling has raised a rival to her Victorine, as was witnessed by many tears, and not all shed by the softer sex. And Yates in the old maid, admirable, without the slightest caricature or buffoonery to betray the male representative of the petticoat: it is an extraordinary piece of acting throughout. On the first night there was too much of the comic churchwarden, the levelling footman, and parish business; but these being curtailed with judgment, The Forgery bids fair and deserves to be one of the most popular favourites yet produced at this theatre. All the performers exerted themselves to the utmost; and the whole presented one of those very efficient casts which have raised the Adelphi so high in histrionic estimation. Mr. Yates spoke an introductory address, written by Mr. Beazley, with great humour, and was rewarded by hearty laughter and applause. At the end Mr. Buckstone was called for, and also received the warm plaudits of the house.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS:

King's Theatre, Feb. 22.—In the last scene of Otello, every flash of lightning distinctly revealed "the dreadful makers of the storm"—to wit, a group of carpenters with square paper caps!

Drury Lans, Feb. 22.—A laughable account might be given of every night's contentions at both the great theatres relative to the singing of "God save the King;" but as the dispute is among the profession, we leave them to resolve the discord of this harmony.

King's Theatre, Feb. 28.— In Elisa e Claudio, Act I., there was a desperate fray between "a gallery in the count's house' and "a room in the cottage of Elisa." The former was ascending with great decorum, when the latter caught hold of its skirt, from which, in spite of the former's efforts to disengage itself, a large piece, albeit stiffened with wood, was torn in the struggle. Hereupon the maimed combatant, either through inadequacy to escape,



or revenge at the injury, returned down into its original situation, and hiding its opponent from sight, produced, the side-scenes having duly changed, a most enigmatical ensemble. Anon the combined sounds saluted our ears of the gentle symphony for Meric's first song, and the loud carpenter's hammer repairing the injury. Elisa, the concealed inmate of the cottage, entered the gallery in her foe the count's house. and boldly began singing about her children where their very existence was so close a secret but anon, after considerable fidgetting, up rushed the gallery, alike to the utter destruction of a silvery roulade and some half dozen lampglasses at the side-scene! La Somnambule had scarcely commenced, when Mademoiselle Varins. a première danseuse, tumbled down into a most extraordinary shape upon hands and knees! She soon, however, righted, though she looked very sulky about it all night.

Covent Garden, Feb. 29. - Next night a similar accident befell Miss Inversity (in the Fiend Father). In scampering off the stage in the second scene, she tumbled over the demon of fire's elaborately-jointed and, on this occasion, ill-closed trap-door, and fell quite flat upon her face! As her head was from the audience, and her heels towards them, I forbear to particularise.

New Strand Theatre, March 1 .- " Paul Pry by a gentleman, his first appearance on London boards," rolled out of a box in which he was hidden, at the end of an act, and rolled so far, that but for the lamps, he would, like Reeve and Lablache, have rolled into the orchestra; and the curtain immediately falling, he was cleanly shut out on the wrong side! A practised droll might have turned this ludicrous accident to account; but the "gentleman, his first appearance on London boards," remained lying on the same nearly a minute, face downward, considering what might best be done or said. After this cogitation, mark the brilliant issue. He rose, looked at the curtain, and walked out! Surely this blunder of inexperience was not worth engrafting on the piece; yet on Saturday last, March 3, he treated us with its fac-simile, even to its lame and impotent conclusion. Such manœuvres, when purposed, are only worthy of Punch or Bartholomew-fair, where, too, they generally have wit to excuse them.

Adelphi, March 5.—Yates's "Apology for Petticoats" should have commenced with one for the green baize one which prevented his entering, and gave umbrage to the audience for more than a minute, while it skirmished with the act-drop behind it, after the manner of the two opera scenes described above. Buckstone was called for at the end of The Forgery, and Yates led him on. He was in great perturbation and a brown great-coat, and tried to conceal the expression of the former in his face by hiding it in the collar of the latter. Yates said, in his usual good-humoured manner, " Rather unusual perhaps—but really—the author of so many successful pieces—" and he led out Modest-merit by the brown great-coat sleeve.

Drury Lane, March 6.—Mr. C. Jones, in Masaniello, fell floundering down, while trying

to dance; making the sixth clumsy stage sprawl I had seen from Tuesday to Tuesday! There were green-and-red footmen among the revolutionists, poking out the curtain to save the groups on their much more than hundredth them available; and it is much to be feared night's practice!

THE Società Harmonica held their first mention the names of Lindley and Dragonetti, Roch, rue St. Honoré..... Galignani's Messenger.

whose trio with Brooks, the double bass and the two violoncellos, elicited a unanimous encore. Mori executed a fantasia in his very best style; and we have seldom heard Mr. H Phillips to greater advantage than in "The Stormy Petrel." His rich deep voice and Neukomm's noble and inspired compositions seem made for each other, "so wondrously they go together." The whole was a fine musical treat, and most worthy of all who love the concord of sweet sounds.

VARIETIES.

Naval and Military Library Museum .- This Institution appears to be carried on with great zeal and success: it consists of nearly 2,000 members, has a balance of some 1,200%. at the banker's, and is constantly being enriched with valuable donations suited to its plan and objects.

A new edition of the Emperor Kang-he's Dictionary has issued from the imperial press. The work has been three years in hand, and now comes forth with the promise of being a corrected and accurate edition. It consists of forty Chinese volumes. Two copies are to be sent to the library of Mougden, and a certain number bestowed on kings, ministers of state, and governors of provinces. - Canton Register.

Labourer's Friend Society. - We again earnestly recommend the attention of our readers to the object of this Society - the improvement of the condition of the agricultural labourer by the cultivation of small allotments of land. The publications of the Society afford abundant proof of the important benefits derived where this system has been carried into effect, — decrease of poor's-rates, decrease of crime, and increase of comfort to the labouring poor. Since the annual meeting lately held, we are happy to find the patronage of H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, and of H. G. the Duke of Bedford, has been extended to the Society .-While the benevolent and beneficial system of allotting land in small portions for cultivation by the poor is thus only beginning to make its way in our enlightened England, it is curious to transcribe the following paragraph, respecting the practice in China, from a publication of the celestial empire in 1831: "Governor Le has suggested a method of preventing the formation of secret societies: it is, to give permission to all who for want of employment are obliged to remain idle, to cultivate unoccupied lands as their own family property, with perpetual remission from paying the land-tax. By adopting this arrangement, already practised in the four western districts, Kaou-chow, Leenchow, Luy-chow, and Keung-chow, many persons, who are incapable of paying the tax, will be enabled to gain a livelihood, and likewise be kept from falling into bad company and evil practices." Fas est ab China doceri .- Ed. L. G.

We regret to announce, that M. Champollion, member of the Académie des Inscriptions, died yesterday, after a long and painful illness He was in his 42d year. By his death, the scientific world sustains an irreparable loss. The light which his indefatigable researches had thrown on the obscurity of Egyptian history had only acquired sufficient intensity to point us to the treasures which were concealed there. without enabling us to examine and render that, as our lamented countryman, Dr. Young, has preceded him to the tomb, he has left no one survivor adequate to the task of completing concert last Monday. The orchestra is much his unfinished labours. His obsequies will take improved, in witness whereof we need only place to-morrow morning in the church of St.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. X. Mar. 10, 1889.]

No. II. of Minstrel Melodies, by Henry Brandreth. No. I. of a new musical periodical, the Apolloniad. Illustrations of Modern Sculpture, with Engravings, after Drawings from eminent Sculptors; and Prose De-scriptions, and Poetical Illustrations, by T. K. Hervey,

Esq.
The Voice of the West Indies, and the Cry of England;

The Voice of the West Indies, and the Cry of England; or, Compensation or Separation Considered. With a portrait of Rev. W. Marsh, M.A. late of Colchester, the Second and concluding Series of Remember Me, consisting of Original Pieces, in Prose and Verse, by various Popular Authors. Also, a new edition of the First Series, uniform with the above. Flowers of Fable, culled from the Works of Epictetus, Croxall, Dodsley, Pope, Moore, Merrick, Dennis; with original Translations from La Fontaine, Krasicki, and others: selected for the instruction of Youth, and embellished with engravings on wood.

original Translations from La Fontaine, Krasicki, and others: selected for the instruction of Youth, and embellished with engravings on wood.

Constable's Miscellany.—The remaining stock and copyright of this well-conducted Miscellany were sold last week in London, in consequence of the state of the copartnery by which it was carried on. The purchase was made eventually at 3428/. 13s. 4d. for a private individual, unconnected with the bookselling trade; for whom the work is to be published in future—in London by Whittaker and Co., and in Edinburgh by Constable and Co. The copyright belonged to Messrs. Hurst, Chance, and Co. four shares, Mr. H. Constable one share, and Mr. J. Aitken, the very able and efficient editor, one share. The past vols. were taken at eightpence. We have seen a small pamphlet with testimonials of the merits of Mr. Aitken (among others those of Professor Wilson, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. James, Mr. Motherwell, Mr. Charles Maclaren, Mr. Robert Chambers, Mr. M'Diarmid, &c.) in the sentiments contained in which we take this public opportunity, from long observation of his taste and judgment, of expressing our entire concurrence. Should he resign the helm, it will not be easy to substitute an equally able steersman.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

able steersman.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Turner's Sacred History of the World, 8vo. 14s. bds.—Marshall's Naval Biography, Vol. III. Part II. 8vo. 15s. bds.—Reports of the Commissioners of the Ecclesiastical Courts, 12mo. 5s. 6d. bds.—Haynes on Christian Falth, 12mo. 3s. ctoth.—Blunt's St. Paul, Part I. 12mo. 5s. 6d. bds.—Haynes on Christian Falth, 12mo. 3s. ctoth.—Blunt's St. Paul, Part I. 12mo. 5s. 6d. bds.—Family Monitor, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.—Hints to Grown Sportsmen, 12mo. 2s. bds.—Lewis on the Use and Abuse of Political Terms, 8vo. 9s. bds.—Art in Nature and Science Anticipated, by C. Williams, 18mo. 4s. 6d. cloth.—Colton's History of American Revivals, 12mo. 5s. bds.—Marshall's Statistics and Mortality of the Metropolis, 4to. 2s. 2s. cloth.—Meadows' French and English Pronouncing Dictionary, 12mo. 7s. bds.; 7s. 6d. roan.—Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, translated from the French, with Notes, &c. by Dr. Mc Murtrie, 4 vols. 8vo. 3l. 12s. bds.—Fox's History of Godmanchester, 8vo. 2l. b. bds.; royal 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. bds.—The Christian's Shade, 18mo. 2s. 6d. bds.; 2s. 6d. roan.—Gallery of Painters in Water-Colours, Part II. prints, imperial 4to. 10s. 6d.; proofs, colombier 4to. 18s.; India proofs, 21s.; proofs before letters, 11. 11s. 6d.—Rickards' India, Part IV. 8vo. 12s. sewed; Vol. II. 8vo. 21s. bds.—Questions on Tytler's Elements of History, 8vo. 5s. bds.—Hind's Examples in the Differential Calculus, 8vo. 8s. bds.—Tennemann's History of Philosophy, translated by Johnson, 8vo. 16s. 6d. bds.—Livesey's Life of Tilloson, 3mo. 2s. 6d. bds.—Fenton's Child's First Latin Book, 12mo. 2s. cloth.—Lyon's Analysis of the Parts of Speech, 12mo. 3s. cloth.—Poems, by W. C. Bryant, an American, edited by Washington Irving, post 8vo. 9s. bds.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot give the information sought by "a Sub-scriber from the commencement of the Gazette," where he can find a full account set forth of the human voice by Dr. Bell.

We omitted to mention last week that the very beautiful

We omitted to mention last week that the very beautiful volume of Mr. Bryant's which we then reviewed is brought out under the auspices and edited by Mr. Washington Irving: another of the many claims to gratitude which that accomplished author has laid upon the united literature of England and America.

Mr. Astley's (Liverpool) very liberal letter has been communicated to Mr. Lander: It is a curious fact, that two prayer-books belonging to the brothers, and lost by them in the interior of Africa, at which they have always environment of the property of

them in the interior of Africa, at which they have always expressed much regret, should so soon have found their way to an English port. Apropos of the travellers, we believe that Mr. John Lander had yesterday the honour of presenting his work to the King, at Windsor, The royal friend of saliors and bold adventurers, by commanding this to be done, has given another proof of the deep interest he feels in such enterprises.

Mr. Faraday's Lecture at the Royal Institution in our next.

next.

We can only mention three valuable works, which reached us in the course of Wednesday, too late for examination and review in this Gazette: viz. Niebuhr's History of Rome, vol. ii.; Clarke's Succession of Sacred Literature, vol. ii.; and Tenneman's Manual of the History of Philosophy; every one of them deserving the best attention of the scholar and the praise of the critic.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL HATTISM INSTALTO ILION, FAMAL
MALL. The Gallery for the Exhibition and Bale o
the Works of Bratish Artists, isopen daily, from Ten in the Morn
ing till Five in the Evening.
Admission, iz. Catalogue, iz.
WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

MINIATURE PAINTERS, and

EDINBURGH REVIEW Advertise

ments for insertion in the Advertising Sheet of No. CIX I ments for insertion in the Advertising Sheet of No. Cit.
are requested to be sent to Longman and Co. Paternoster Row,
by March Soht; and Prospectuses, Hills, &c. to be stitched in
the Number, within a week from that date.
Advertisers will perceive the advantage of sending their Advertisers and Bills early, as they are placed in the order in
which they are received by the Publishers.

MUSIC.

Just published, price 6 THE SONGS of the SEASONS. The
Music by the Author of the Musical Illustrations of the
Waverley Novels.
Loades: J. Alfred Novello, 67, Frith Street, Sche.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

Greek and English Lazicon In 8vo. 3d edition, price 11.

Greek and English Laricon.
In 8vo. 8d edition, price ill. 1e.
THE TYRO'S GREEK and ENGLISH
LEXICON: or, a Compendium in English of the oelsbrated Lexicons of Damin, Sturre, Nehleuaner, Schweigheuser:
comprehending the state of the Words
occurring in those Works which explanation of all the Words
occurring in those Works which lexiple the Words occurring in those Works which is explanation of all the Words
occurring in those Works which is explanation of all the Words
occurring in these Works which is a property of the more difficult and irregular Words, sliphabetically arranged.

By JOHN JONES, LL.D.
Frinted for Longman, Rees, Orms, Brown, and Ce.

By the same Author,
Grammar of the Greek Language, on an

improved Plan, in English and Greek. 13mo. 4th edition, 2s. 6th.

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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE LANDERS' AFRICAN TRAVELS. [Second Notice.]

IN our last No. we intimated the royal condescension, through which these enterprising and distinguished travellers were admitted to the presence of the King, to whom they had the honour to offer the history of their adventures and discoveries, in three volumes. From this work we have already had the pleasure of laving a characteristic specimenextract before our readers; and we are happy to feel ourselves now at liberty to make them farther acquainted with a production so creditable to British spirit and talent. Previous to doing so, however, it may be interesting to mention some particulars relative to the authors. The Landers, as we stated to be in contemplation, presented their book on Saturday to his Majesty, at Windsor; upon which occasion his Majesty graciously entered into conversation with them, and for an hour directed his inquiries to the peculiarities and resources of the country through which they had passed. During this time the King read the preface and the commencement of the introduction (written, we rather think, by Lieut. Becher, an elaborate and admirable treatise of sixty pages, on the geographical history of the Niger, Joliba, and Quorra,) and observed to the brothers, that Richard "must go to Tim-buctoo;" and asked him if he "had got his instructions from the Colonial Office." This reminds us of the statement we made in a recent Literary Gazette,+ respecting a second trip, which was proposed into the interior of Africa. We now learn it is decided that R. Lander shall go out again. He goes in a steam-boat, provided by some merchants of Liverpool (where he now is), and on a trading voyage. After reaching Rabba (with his departure from which the second volume ends), by this conveyance, he is to leave the steamer, and proceed for Timbuctoo under orders from the Government. On his return to Rabba he will re-embark, and descending the Niger, happily we trust, take his course homeward for his native land. So much of certainty is anticipated from the employment of a steamvessel, that though he will sail from Liverpool, probably, in May, he is expected back in England before the end of autumn.

Presuming that this brief account of the future plan would be acceptable to our friends, and earnestly hoping for the successful termination of this expedition, we now take up our customary task of reviewing the past. first volume conducts the travellers to Boossa; the second (as we have noticed) ends with their departure from Rabba; the third with their safe arrival in England. We give their earliest acquaintance with the river at Boossa. Presents were laid at the feet of the illustrious occupants of that throne, the most potent of

the former more especially was extravagant in expressions of admiration and thankfulness. A pair of silver bracelets, a tobacco-pipe, and a looking-glass, seemed to rivet the attention of the king, who could not take his eyes off them for a full half hour, so much was he pleased with them. This morning we visited the farfamed Niger or Quorra, which flows by the city, about a mile from our residence; and were greatly disappointed at the appearance of this celebrated river. Black, rugged rocks rose abruptly from the centre of the stream, causing strong ripples and eddies on its surface. It is said that, a few miles above Boossa, the river is divided into three branches, by two small fertile islands, and that it flows from hence in one continued stream to Funda. The Niger here, in its widest part, is not more than a stone's-throw across at present. The rock on which we sat overlooks the spot where Mr. Park and his associates met their unhappy fate; we could not help meditating on that circumstance, and on the number of valuable lives which have been sacrificed in attempting to explore this river, and secretly implored the Almighty that we might be the humble means of setting at rest for ever the great question of its course and termination."

Having gone from Boossa to Yaoorie, the Sultan tried to keep them as long as he could, looking out for contingencies like a true politician, and some of his expedients are amusing

enough.

" One of the inducements urged by this monarch for our longer stay with him, is rather whimsical. He has made us a present of a quantity of worthless feathers, which he had caused to be plucked from the body of a live ostrich; and because he entertained an opinion that if others were added to them, they would altogether form a very acceptable present to our gracious sovereign, he informed us that it would be necessary we should wait till such time as the ostrich should regain its plumage, in order for that part of its body which had not been previously plucked to undergo that operation; for the weather, he asserted, was much too cold for the bird to lose all its feathers at one and the same time. And further, to encourage their growth, he would order that two thousand cowries worth of butter (about twelve pounds weight) should be diligently rubbed into the skin of the animal. This money has actually been deducted by the sultan, for this express purpose, from the sum which he was indebted to us, because he said he did not approve of paying for the butter from his own pocket.

At last, " Aug. 1, this morning the sultan sent a messenger to inform us that we were at

Western Africa, as Bornou is of the northern part,—the king and queen. | Ibberty to pay our respects and take our farewell of him previous to our departure from the city, and which we have been assured will take place tomorrow without any further procrastination or delay. We presently obeyed the summons, for such we considered it; and on our arrival at

the sultan's residence, we were introduced into a large, gloomy, uncomfortable apartment, wherein the monarch generally receives his more distinguished visitors. A number of naked girls and hoys, his domestics, were continually passing through it to other parts of the building, carrying dirty calabashes in their hands; a quantity of swallows' nests were attached to the ceiling of the room (for neither here nor elsewhere are these birds ever molested), and their twittering owners, which were flying about in all directions, fed their young without interruption, and added not a little filthiness to the unswept and unclean apartment. In the centre and opposite the door-way, the ruler of Yaoorie was squatting on a platform, which was covered with faded damask, and smoking from a pipe of huge dimensions. On each side of him was a large pillow; and behind him, affixed to the wall, was a large square piece of ancient-looking figured silk, very rich and of various colours, with a beautiful deep fringe. It was, however, a little tarnished, owing to the length of time it has been in the sultan's possession. This once splendid and valuable article is said to have been brought from the celebrated Musser, a place of which every one here speaks in the most rapturous and extravagant terms. The dress of the sultan corresponded with the dirtiness of the apartment. Just before our introduction we had been cautioned not to offer to shake hands with him, for that would be considered too familiar on our parts, and would be rejected by the monarch. Our compliments were therefore confined to simple inquiries after his health. The conversation during the interview was as uninteresting and spiritless as our conversations with other native rulers have always been - a description of one being a sample for the whole. The most important point were an urgent request on the part of the sultan for one of our lancets which he had seen, and the promise of a calabash of honey, which we received in the evening. We then took our leave and returned home. Here we were soon intruded upon by the sultan's daughters and friends, who, finding that we were actually to go on the morrow, had come to purchase buttons, beg medicine, and pay their last respects; and we were not only subjected to the most wearisome and provoking ceremonies in the world during the remainder of the Sabbath, but we were likewise constrained to be selling and wrangling with a parcel of noisy women till sunset, when we ungallantly drove them

They descended the Cubbie, a stream which falls into the Niger, and soon entering the latter, we have the following graphic description of it.



Soon after, it is related (Sunday, June 20): "The king sent a messenger this morning to inform us that he was a tailor, and that he would thank us for some thread and a few needles for his own private use. By this man he likewise sent a musket for us to repair; but as it is Sunday, we have declined doing it till to-morrow."

[•] Mesr, as the Arabs pronounce the word, is the Cairo

 ³ vols. Family Library. London. J. Murray.
 No. 766, for Feb. 11, 1832, p. 90.

"On all the borders of the numerous branches of the river, as well as on its small islands. vast quantities of corn were growing; and it being near the time of harvest, it was nearly ripe, and waved over the water's edge very prettily. Platforms were every where erected to the height of, or rather above the corn, which grows as high as ten or twelve feet. People were stationed on these to scare away the numerous flights of small birds, which do great mischief, and would, without this precaution, destroy the hopes of the cultivator. A boy or girl, and in many cases a woman with a child at her breast, and even a whole family together, we observed on the platforms, amusing themselves in this manner, without the slightest shade or covering of any kind to shelter them from the fierceness of the sunbeams. Standing erect and motionless, many of them looked like statues of black marble rather than living human beings; but others, particularly the wo-men, disregarding their duty, were industriously employed in plaiting straw, supplying the wants of their children, manufacturing mats, dressing provisions, &c. In order the more effectually to frighten away the birds, several of the watchers were furnished with slings and stones, in the use of which they seem to be very skilful; besides these, lines of rope were fastened from the platform to a tree at some distance, to which large calabashes were suspended, with holes in them, through which sticks were passed, so that when the line is pulled away they make a loud clattering The calabashes are sometimes fastened noise ' whole to the rope, containing about a handful of stones, which answer the purpose of making a noise when put in motion, as well as the sticks. To this is often added the hallooing and screaming of the watchers, which is dismal enough to frighten an evil spirit, and it rarely fails to produce the desired effect. The inhabitants of many of the numerous walled towns and open villages on the banks of the Niger. and also of the islands, we find are for the most part Cumbrie people—a poor, despised, and abused, but industrious and hard-working race. They are but too often oppressed and persecuted by their more fortunate and powerful neighbours, who affirm that they are fitted by nature only for slaves, and are therefore invariably treated by them as such. The Cumbrie also inhabit many parts of Haussa and other countries; they speak different languages, but they have all the same pursuits. superstitions, amusements, and peculiar manners, to which they firmly and scrupulously adhere, both in good and bad fortune, in sick-ness and in health, in freedom and slavery, at home and in foreign countries, notwithstanding the scorn and derision to which it subjects them; and they are known to cherish and maintain them to the end of life, with as much pertinacity as the Hebrew does his faith and national customs. Inheriting from their ancestors a peaceful, timid, passionless, incurious disposition, they fall an easy prey to all who choose to molest them; they bow their necks to the yoke of slavery without a murmur, and think it a matter of course; and perhaps no people in the world are to be found who are less susceptible of intense feeling and the finer emotions of the human mind, on being stolen away from their favourite amusements and pursuits, and from the bosom of their wives and families, than these Cumbrie people, who are held in such general disesteem. Thousands of them reside in the kingdom of Yaoorie and its province of Engarski; and most of the slaves in the capital have been taken from

among them. The tribute, or rather rent. which they pay to the sultan for the land they cultivate, consists of a quantity of corn. about the size of a bundle as much as a man can carry, for every plot of land, whether it be large or small. When, however, the harvest fails, they are at liberty to give a certain num-ber of cowries in lieu of the accustomed duty of corn. If the poor have no means of paying their rent when it becomes due, the sultan immediately despatches a body of horsemen to their villages, with a command to seize and carry away as many of the people as they may think proper. It sometimes happens, however, that the sultan of Yaoorie pulls the reins of oppression with too tight a hand: and as cowards, when driven to desperation, often give specimens of extraordinary courage and resolution, so the negligent and despised Cumbrie. writhing under the lash of injuries which they have never deserved, defend themselves with extraordinary determination and bravery, and not unfrequently come off victorious from the conflict. The benefit which results to them from these advantages is an exemption from the payment of rent for two or three subsequent years. During our residence in Yaoorie. an expedition despatched by the sultan for the above purpose, returned unsuccessful from En. garski. The most unfavourable trait in the character of the Cumbrie is their extreme dirti. ness, both as regards their persons and habitations, from which not one of them appears to be free. They are generally considered good agriculturists and expert fishermen: they grow abundance of corn and onions, but a great part of the former is disposed of to the natives of Boossa and Yaoorie, to whose monarchs they are subject. Most of them are rather slovenly about their persons, and make use of few ornaments, and even these are of the commonest description. They hore immense holes in the lobe of the ear for the admission of bits of fine coloured wood; and the soft part of the septum of the nose is perforated in like manner, through which is thrust a long piece of blue glass. When the females have a mind to appear with unusual smartness and effect, a crocodile's tooth is inserted through both lips, and project upwards as far as the nose. These useless, unbecoming, and singular ornaments, impart to the countenance an unnatural and barbarous expression, which is very far from agreeable, and produces an unpleasant and painful emotion in the mind of the beholder. In our intercourse with the Cumbrie, they appeared mild, innocent, and even amiable in their manners; and they behaved to us with all the civility, hospitality, and kindness of their natures, untinctured by insincerity or lukewarmness."

Our countrymen revisited Wow-wow, the sultan of which was a friendly old man; and dropped down the river, landing at sundry places, and meeting with various treatment, as the caprices of the chiefs dictated. In this course we find traits of landscape and manners

with which we shall for the present conclude.
"Tuesday, Oct. 5th.—Before sunrise this morning, our luggage was removed to the beach. and between six and seven o'clock we were once more upon the water. Just below the town of Bajiebo, the Niger spreads itself into two noble branches, of nearly equal width, formed by an island. We preferred journeying on the eastern, but for no particular reason. The country be-yond the banks was very fine. The island in the middle of the river is small, but verdant, woody, and handsome; and we passed by the

derable velocity. It was then that both banks presented the most delightful appearance. They were embellished with mighty trees and elegant shrubs, which were clad in thick and luxuriant foliage, some of lively green, and others of darker hues; and little birds were singing merrily among their branches. Magnificent festoons of creeping plants, always green, hung from the tops of the tallest trees, and dromine to the water's edge, formed immense natural grottoes, pleasing and grateful to the eye, and seemed to be fit abodes for the Naiades of the rivor I

"Oct. 6.—We came suddenly in sight of an elevated rock, which is called Mount Kess by the natives, and almost at the same instant we found ourselves abreast of it. It forms a small island, and is probably not less than three hundred feet in height, which renders it a conspicuous and remarkable object. It is excessively steep, and rising out of the river as it does in appearance is irresistibly imposing, and majestic beyond expression. Its base is fringed by venerable trees, and less magnificent vegetation. which also strives to spring forth from its barren and almost naked sides. The height of Mount Kesa, its solitary position, and the peculiarity of its form, distinguish it from every other, and render it an object of more than common interest. It is greatly venerated by the natives of this part of the country, and, as may readily be imagined, favours the superstitious notions which are attached to it by a simple and credulous people, who, like the vulgar of Europe. are fond of the marvellous. The story attached to Mount Kesa is of a very romantic nature. The natives believe that a benevolent genius makes the mountain his favourite and continual abode, and dispenses around him a benign and heavenly influence. Here the misfortunes of the unhappy are alleviated, the wants of the needy supplied, and the lamentations of the mourner turned to joy: sin, sorrow, and suffering, are unknown; solemnity gives place to merriment, and the solicitude of futurity to present enjoyment and thoughtless jocularity. But more especially, say the natives, the weary traveller here finds a refuge from the storm, and a rest from his toils; here he reposes in the delights of security, and revels in the comforts of ease. However, to obtain all this, he makes known his wants and desires to the spirit of the mountain by supplication and prayer, when they are instantly answered; he receives the most delicate and excellent food from invisible hands, and when sufficiently invigorated by refreshment, he is at liberty either to continue his journey or remain awhile to participate in the blessings of the mountain. Such is the story we received from these superstitious people of this celebrated mount.

We have next day the description of a king with a name fit for a European romance, but who does not seem to be a fool as to real enjoyments notwithstanding.

"So early as five o'clock in the morning our canoes were loaded, and having breakfasted on a slice of yam, we were fully prepared to quit the island. But as it was not deemed either politic or proper to go away till the arrival of the great King of the Dark Water, who was hourly expected, and who might be inclined to construe our departure into contempt, we consented to await his coming. Though we have been exposed to a thousand nuisances, and all manner of inconveniences, and are pretty well reconciled to them all, yet rather than remain in a close black hut full of men, whose garments are generally covered with vermin, and side of it in a very few minutes, with consi-rarely, if ever, cleaned, and who make it a

canoes, and having pushed off from the land, we waited the islander's arrival under the branches of a large tree, at a little distance from the town. Between nine and ten, A.M., we heard a number of men singing, and keeping time to the metion of many paddles, but we could see no one. However, in a very few minutes, a cance, which was paddled by a few men only, came in sight, and we knew by this that the Water King was approaching. It was instantly followed by another, and much larger one, propelled by above twenty very fine young men, whose voices we had been listening to just before, and who were still continuing their song. Their music was slower, but very similar to that which may be heard on many parts of the western coast. The King of the Dark Water was with them. As the cance drew nearer, we were not only surprised at its extraordinary length and uncommon neatness, but likewise at the unusual display of pomp and shew which we observed in her. In the centre a mat awning was erected, which was va-riously decorated, and on the front of it hung a large piece of scarlet cloth, ornamented with bits of gold lace stitched on different parts of it. In the bow of the canoe were three or four little boys, of equal size, who were clad with neatness and propriety; and in the stern sat a number of comely-looking musicians, consisting of several drummers and a trumpeter, whilst the young men who had the management of the boat were not inferior to their companions teither in decency of apparel or respectability of appearance. They all looked in fact extremely well. As soon as this canoe arrived at the landing-place, the Water King came out from beneath the awning, and, followed by the musicians and a suite of attendants, walked to the hut wherein all public matters are transacted, and whither, in a few minutes, we ourselves were desired to repair. The chief of the island, with his elders and the more respectable of the people, were seated, on our entrance, on each side of their important visitor; and my brother and I. as a mark of distinction, were invited to place ourselves in front of him. When the usual compliments had passed on both sides. he informed us, with much solemnity, of his rank and title; he then alluded to the cause of his coming, which he said was to do us honour, and repeated what had previously been told us by the king's son. This being done, the presented us with a pot of excellent honey, and two thousand cowries in money, besides a large quantity of goors nuts, which are cultivated in the country, and which are held in so alone have the means of procuring them. Having nothing further to say or do, we shook hands with his sable majesty, whose name is Suliken Rouah, expressed our acknowledgements for his handsome present, and returned to our boats. The King of the Dark Water is a fine-looking man, well stricken in years; his skin as black as a coal; his features are coarse but benevolent, and his stature advantageous and commanding. He was dressed in a full bornouse, or Arab cloak, of inferior blue cloth, underneath which was a variegated tobe, made of figured satin, country cloth, and crimson silk damask, all patched together; he likewise wore a cap of red cloth, Haussa trousers, and sandals of coloured leather. Two pretty little beauty. They have also a prodigious number boys, about ten years of age and of equal size, of excellent horses, of which they take the and who acted in capacity of pages, followed him into the hut. Their clothing was neat and for their strength and elegant proportions. becoming, and their persons nicely clean; each These animals are used only for war, recrea-

common practice to sit on the mat whereon we of them was furnished with an ornamented tion, and in travelling. It is the pride and alone, rather than do this we stopped into our low's tail, and they stood one on his right hand pleasure of the higher classes to dress well, and and the other on his left, to brush away flies and other insects from his person, and supply him with goora-nuts and tobacco. The king was also accompanied by six of his wives, fine handsome jet-black girls, dressed in neat country caps edged with red silk. Native clothes, made of cotton and silk, were fastened round their waists, beneath which they wore a sort of short freck. The usual custom of steining their fingers and toe-nails with henna anpears to be general among them; their wrists were ornamented with neat silver bracelets, and their necks with coral necklaces. To such a man as the 'Water King,' with such a suite and such a title, the greatest honour is expected to be paid, and we therefore shewed our respect by saluting him with a discharge from two or three muskets."

In company with his Majesty of the Dark Waters, the Landers descended, in great (African) state to Rabba. Here (prefaced by a whimsical illustration) we are told-

"White men, how sorry soever their outward appearance may be, are certainly considered, not only by Falátahs, but by the native blacks as well, as a superior order of beings, in all respects more excellent than themselves. At Yaoorie we recollect having overheard a conversation between two men, who were quarrelling in the very height of passion. What!' exclaimed one of them to his fellow. O thou pitiful son of a black ant! dost thou presume to say that a horse was my father? Look at these Christians! for as they are, I am; and such were my ancestors; answer me not, I say, for I am a white man!' The speaker was a negro, and his skin was the colour of charcoal.

"Rabba appears from Zagoshie to be a considerably large, neat, clean, and well-built town, though it is unwalled, and is not otherwise fenced. It is irregularly built on the slope of a gently-rising hill, at the foot of which runs the Niger; and in point of rank, population, and wealth, it is the second city in the Falatah dominions, Soccatoo alone being considered as its superior. It is inhabited by a mixed population of Falátahs, Noufauchie, and emigrants and slaves from various countries; and is governed by a ruler, who exercises sovereign authority over Rabba and its dependencies, and is styled sultan or king. The regal power is despotic, though exercised with mildness, and the succession hereditary. The Arabs and all strangers have an enclosure of dwellings to themselves, which is in the suburbs of the town. Rabba is famous for milk, oil, and honey. The market, when our messengers were there, appeared to be well supplied with bullocks, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, and abundance of poultry. Rice, and various sorts of corn, cotton, cloth, indigo, saddles and bridles made of red and vellow leather, besides shoes, boots, and sandals, were offered for sale in great plenty. Although they observed about two hundred slaves for sale, none had been disposed of when they left the market in the evening. The inhabitants grow abundance of corn and rice, and other productions common to the neighbouring countries; and they cultivate the plantain shrub with success. They possess large flocks and herds of the finest description, and their horned cattle are remarkable for their size and

display their persons and their horsemanship to advantage; and it is gratifying to witness the grace and dexterity with which they preserve their command over these beautiful creatures. In the management of their horses, they are perhaps not inferior to the Arabs, from whom they have, in all probability, derived most of their lessons in the art. Rabba is not very famous for the number or variety of its artificers. and yet in the manufacture of mats and sandals they are unrivalled. However, in all other handicrafts, Rabba yields to Zagoshie. Za-goshie, situated as it is, directly opposite Rabba, participates in many of its advantages, though still it has various inconveniences peculiar to itself. The town is built on a bog, for such it appears to us; and it lies so close to the water, hat in fact hundreds of buts are literally standing in it. So little regard do the people appear to have for what is termed comfort, that they suffer the walls of their dwellings either to fail to pieces, or permit large chinks and holes to remain in them, which freely admit the wind and rain; while the floors, which are made of earth or clay, are so soft and damp, that a slender stick may easily be thrust into them by the hand to any depth. Our own is of this description. In so moist a situation as this, it may readily be supposed the air in the night season is illuminated with fire-flies; and the huts of the natives are infested with mosquitoes and other disgusting insects, which abound in-deed in millions. When the Niger subsides, and leaves Zagoshie exposed with all its dirt to the influence of the sun, the noxious vapours and exhalation with which the air must of necessity be impregnated, will render it no doubt very insalubrious; but at present the inhabitants make few or no complaints. In their huts the people exhibit no very favourable specimens of taste or cleanliness; and in this respect, certainly, they are greatly inferior to their neighbours on the other side of the river. However, in their persons they are by no means so negligent, for they always appear extremely well dressed; and we have rarely met with so large a number of tall, handsome, well-formed men and comely women, as in this place. The care which the Falatah bestows, and the pride which he takes in his horse, are employed and indulged by the inhabitants of Zagoshie in an equal proportion in their canoes; the Niger is covered with these little vessels; and to be skilful in the management of them is their greatest boast. The chief of the island has about six hundred canoes. They are fond of aquatic occupations, even to a passion, and carry them to excess. All the trade by water in these parts is in their hands, and they are proprietors of the ferry to and from Rabba, which is a source of considerable emolument to those engaged in this speculation. They are also excellent fishermen, and, in fact, the population of Zagoshie are almost amphibious, so prone are they to be perpetually sporting in bogs or dabbling in water. But they do not confine themselves all the year round entirely to the river, for they cultivate the soil as well, and, like their countrymen of Nouffie, in the manufacture of various articles they evince considerable ingenuity and expertness. The cloth which they manufacture in common with their countrymen, and the tobes and trousers which they make, are most excellent, and would not disgrace a European manufactory; they are worn and valued by kings, chiefs, and great men, and are the admiration of the neighbouring nations, which vainly attempt

to imitate them. We have also seen a variety of caps, which are worn solely by females, and made of cotton interwoven with silk, of the most exquisite workmanship. The people here are uncommonly industrious, be they males or females, and are always busy either in some domestic employment or other private occupation. In our walks we see them employed in spinning cotton, making the cloth; also neat wooden bowls; blacksmiths employed in making stirrups and bits for bridles, hoes, and such implements; tailors making dresses, saddlers making saddles, accoutrements for horses, shoes and sandals; other people making mats, all of which are destined for the Rabba market. We have not seen a single public amusement since we have been among them. In this respect they are an example to their neighbours. They seem quite independent of all authority, and above all restraint, except that of the legi-timate King of the Dark Water, and their own interests induce them to obey him alone. They care as little for the Falatahs as the Falatahs for them; the peculiarity of their situation renders them secure from foreign invasion, and insensible to the calamities and distresses which overwhelm the natives of many parts of the continent. They have liberty stamped on their features, and lightness and activity, so rarely to be seen in this country of sluggards, are observable in all their actions. The generality of the people are well-behaved; they are hospitable and obliging to strangers; they dwell in amity with their neighbours, and live in unity, peace, and harmony, among themselves; they are made bold by freedom, affluent by industry and frugality, healthy by exercise and labour, and happy from a combination of all these blessings. The population of Zagoshie cannot well be estimated, on account of its lowness and the prevailing flatness of the country round, on which neither a hillock nor eminence of any kind can be discerned. However, it must be immense; and we consider it to be one of the most extensive and thickly inhabited towns, as well as one of the most important trading places in the whole kingdom of Nouffie, not excepting even Coulfò. According to our estimation, the island may be about fifteen miles long, and three in breadth, but the greater part of it is now nearly overflowed. Notwithstanding this, the natives appear to enjoy good health."

Francis the First; an Historical Drama. By Frances Ann Kemble. 8vo. pp. 142. London, 1832. Murray.

MISS KEMBLE has all in her favour-our memories and our hopes: we cannot but feel that we may well be glad to pay to the youthful aspirant some portion of the gratitude we owe to her distinguished relatives; and we cannot but look forward to her own future, as if genius ought to be a heritage. Our young actress is not the first of her family who has aspired to unite the honours of the closet and the stage. John Kemble wrote both a tragedy and a comedy; Charles Kemble is the author of a drama, called *The Wandcrer*, and other productions; and Mrs. C. Kemble the *Day after* the Wedding, and (if we recollect rightly) Smiles and Tears. None of these efforts have taken high standard rank; but they show the literary taste of the Kemble family, and their desire to look beyond the mechanical part of their profession and in that lies the secret of their excellence. The tragedy before us has much of grace and good taste, rather than any striking indication of genius. As is the case with the productions of most young writers, the models are easily

traced :- Zanga, in the Revenge, has given the hint for the vindictive Spaniard; and the sacrifice of Françoise's honour for her brother's life is from Measure for Measure. The versification is more that of a highly cultivated than a naturally musical ear: witness such prosaic lines as

" I saw them both enter the queen's apartment—"
" Truly such origin doth honour to your quarrel."

But to a fault so easily rectified we do no more than allude. To us, the most objectionable passage in the whole play is the following one:

assage in the whole play is the following one:

'Say, then, if such a shew of chastity
Ere sat on lips that have been hot with passion?
Or such a pale cold hue did ever rest
On cheeks, where burning kiases have call'd up
The crimson blood, in blushes all as warm?
Look on her yet, and say if ever form
Shewed half so like a breathing place of marble.
Off with thy specious sceming, thou deceiver!
And dom a look that better suits thy state.
Oh, well-dissembled sin! say, was it thus,
Shrinking, and pale, thou stood'st, when the king's arms
Did clasp thee, and his hot lip seared from thine
Their oath to wed thy brother's friend?"
This is an imistation of the older dramatists.

This is an imitation of the older dramatists, and is too merely a physical picture for the pen of a female_a fault, however, entirely to be ascribed to a (we think) mistaken following of the early English models. Indeed, when we consider in what a fastidious age we live, it surprises us that so much remains to be done towards purifying the language of the drama. Expressions are still left in the mouth of the actress ill suited often to her sex and youth. We are the more anxious to point Miss Kemble's attention to that to which she can so easily apply the remedy, and which, being remedied, will contribute so greatly to her fame and success. The plot of Francis the First is divided into two parts: first, that relating to the fortunes of the Duc de Bourbon, whose transcript is historical. A closer adherence to the actual fact would have been better; for, in the thoughtless and violent hero, little justice is done to the high-minded and noble Duc de Bourbon. But the real interest of the piece, and the real development of Miss Kemble's powers, is in the character and fate of the gentle and unfortunate Françoise de Foix. Like Barry Cornwall's "delicate Sicilian girl," who cherished a secret passion for the monarch Don Pedro, Françoise secretly loves the king. At a tournament, the king is struck by her beauty, and woose her "with unlawful love." The disastrous fate of her brother-condemned to death-forces her back to the court: her dishonour is the price of his life. Gonzalves, the Zanga of the piece, and who seeks to revenge on her lover the injuries a sister had sustained from Laval's father, reveals the secret she had confided to him under the seal of confession; and Françoise, overwhelmed with despair and shame. stabs herself.

There is much graceful poetry scattered through these pages, and we shall now make a miscellaneous collection of favourite passages. Tide of time.

" I do believe That at our feet the tide of time flows on That at our feet the tide of time flows on In strong and rapid course; nor is one current Or rippling eddy liker to the rest, Than is one age unto its predecessor: Men still are men, the stream is still a stream, Through every change of changeful tide and time; And 'tis, I fear, only our partial eye That lends a brighter sunbeam to the wave On which we launched our own adventurous bark."

Lover's return :--

He is returned! he will be there! and yet, 'He is returned! he will be there! and yet,
Though meeting after long eventful absence,
We shall not in our meeting be half blest;
A dizzy, whirling throng will be around us,
'Mid whose loud jar the still small voice of love,
Whose accents breathe their soft enchantment best
In whispered sighs, or but half-whispered words,
Will die unheard. Oh, that we thus should meet!
But, then, there is love's eye to flash his thought Into a language, whose rich eloquence Beggars all volce: our eyes at least may mest, And change, like messengers, the loving freight That either heart sends forth."

Family affection :-

amily affection:—
"Bourbon. I had thought, Margaret, that love for All ranks and all distinctions?
Margaret. Ay, so it doth. All ties, the world, its wealth, its fame, or fortune, Can twine; but never those of nature, Bourbon. So mine can give up all, save the first bond My heart e'er knew—the love of those who gave Life and the power to love—those early links Lie wreathed like close/knit fibres round my heart, Never to sever thence till my heart break."

Francis the First's appearance :-

"I passed him with his train,
The gathering crowd througing and clamouring
Around him, stunning him with benedictions,
And stifling him with love and fumes of garlick!
He, with the air he knows so well to don,
With cap in hand, and his thick chestnut hair With cap in hand, and his thick chestnut hair Panned from his forehead, bowing to his saddle, Smiling and nodding, cursing at them too For hindering his progress—while his eye, His eagle eye, well versed in such discernment, Roved through the crowd, and ever lighted where Some pretty ancle, clad in woollen hose, Peeped from beneath a short round petticoat, Or where some wealthy burgher's buxom dame, Decked out in all her high-day splendour, stood, Shewing her gossips the gold chain, which lay Cradled upon a bosom whiter far Than the pure lawn that kerchieft it.*

" There's a love which, born In early days, lives on through silent years,
Nor ever shines but in the hour of sorrow,
When it shews brightest—like the trembling light Of a pale sunbeam, breaking o'er the face Of the wild waters in their hour of warfare."

Death in battle, and on the scaffold :-

Death in battle, and on the scaffold:

"Hear me, thou hard of heart!
They who go forth to battle are led on
With sprightly trumpets and shrill clam'rous clarions;
The drum doth roll its double notes along,
Echoing the horses' tramp; and the sweet fife.
Runs through the yielding air in dulcet measure,
That makes the heart leap in its case of steel!
Thou shalt be knelled unto thy death by bells,
Pond'rous and brazen-tongued, whose sullen toll
Shall cleave thine aching brain, and on thy soul
Fall with a leaden weight; the muffled drum
Shall mutter round thy path like distant thunder;
Stead of the war-cry and wild battle-roar,
That swells upon the tide of victory,
And seems unto the conqueror's eager ear
Triumphant harmony of glorious discords!—
There shall be voices cry foul shame on thee,
And the infuriate populace shall clamour
To heaven for lightnings on thy rebel head!"

Afternoon:—

Afternoon:

"Bourbon. Ay, see the sun, that gorgeous conque
Upon the western gate of heaven doth halt.
Pescara. A conqueror call you him, Bourbon ?
Bourbon. Ay, marry.
Hath he not ridden forth, as though to battle,
Armed with ten thousand darts of living flame?
Hath he not, in his journey 'thwart the sky,
Encountered and o'ercome each gloomy cloud,
Each fog, or noisome vapour, that i' th' air
Hovered, like foul rebellion, to put out
His glorious light; and having conquered them,
Hath he not forced them don his livery—
The amber glow that all he looks on wears?
And now, behold, he stands on the last verge
Of his career, and looks back o'er his path,
Marked with a ruddy hue—how like a conqueror!
Now sinks he in that glowing mass of light
Which he hath fired; and look, Pescara, yonder
Comes on the night, who draws her sable vell
Over the whole; and this bright pageantry,
This gorgeous sunset, and this glorious sun,
Shall be forgotten in to-morrow's dawning!
So comes in death, and so oblivion falls
Over the mighty of the earth!"

We conclude with Gonzales' history of

We conclude with Gonzales' history of his sister's wrongs.

sister's wrongs.

"As fair a flower once grew within my home—
As young, as lovely, and as dearly loved.

I had a sister once, a gentle maid,
The only daughter of my father's house,
Round whom our ruder loves did all entwine,
As round the dearest treasure that we owned.
She was the centre of our soul's affections—
She was the bud that underneath our strong
And sheltering arms, spread over her, did blow.
So grew this fair, fair girl, till envious fate
Brought on the hour when she was withered.
Thy father, sir,—now mark! for 'tis the point
And moral of my tale—thy father, then,
Was by my sire in war ta'en prisoner.
Wounded almost to death, he brought him home
Sheltered him, cherishod him, and with a cara.

Most like a brother's, watched his bed of sickness, Till ruddy health once more through all his veins Sent life's warm stream in strong returning tide. How think ye he repaid my father's love 'From her dear home he lured my sister forth, And, having robbed her of her treasured honour, Cast her away, defiled, despoiled, forsaken! The daughter of a high and ancient line—The child of so much love! She died! she died! Upon the threshold of that home from which My father sourced her!—over whose nale corse My father spurned her !—over whose pale corse I swore to hunt through life her ravisher; Nor ever from my bloodhound track desist, Till due and deep atonement had been made Honour for honour given—blood for blood!

Before these remarks appear, public opinion will have pronounced on the dramatic capabilities of Francis the First; but no decision can alter the beauty of the above passages in reading. It is obvious many and great changes must have been made to fit it for scenic representation.

We have now only to offer the young and gifted author our cordial wishes for its most brilliant success.

Tour of a German Prince, &c. Vol. IV. London, 1832. E. Wilson.

OF Prince Puckler Muskau's fourth tome, which has just appeared in its English garb, we having said so much of its predecessors, shall

this week say little. It is gossipy and amus-ing: e. g. Almack's (1827).

"The first Almack's ball took place this evening; and from all I had heard of this celebrated assembly, I was really curious to see it: but never were my expectations so disappointed. It was not much better than at Brighton. A large bare room, with a bad floor, and ropes around it, like the space in an Arab camp parted off for the horses; two or three small naked rooms at the side, in which were served the most wretched refreshments; and a company into which, spite of the immense difficulty of getting tickets, a great many 'nobodies' had wriggled; in which the dress was generally as tasteless as the tournure was bad - this was all. In a word, a sort of inn-entertainment; the music and the lighting the only good things. And yet Almack's is the culminating point of the English world of fashion. This overstrained simplicity had, however, originally a motive. People of real fashion wished to oppose something extremely cheap to the monstrous fasts of the rich parvenus; while the institution of lady-patronesses, without whose approbation no one could be admitted, would render it inaccessible to them. Money and bad company (in the aristocratical sense of the word) have, however, forced their way; and the only characteristic which has been retained is the unseemly place, which is not unlike the · local' of a shooting-ball in our large towns, and forms a most ludicrous contrast with the general splendour and luxury of England."

"After Almack's, there is no way of approaching an English lady so good as politics. There has been nothing to be heard lately, whether at dinner or at the opera, nay, even at balls, but Canning and Wellington from every pretty mouth; nay, Lord E—complained that his wife disturbed him with politics at night: she frightened him by suddenly calling out in her sleep, 'Will the premier stand or fall ?""

The Queen._" The Duchess of Clarence honoured the entertainment with her presence, and all pressed forward to see her; for she is one of the few princesses whose personal character inspires far more respect than their rank, and whose infinite goodness of heart and ami-

to be queen of these realms."

The King, &c.—" I had the honour of dining with the Duke of Clarence to-day. The Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Kent, her daughter, and the Duchess of Glocester, were The duke is a very kind, friendly host, and always does me the favour to remind me of the various times and places at which we have met before. He has much of the true Englishman, in the best sense of the word, and the English love of domestic life. This dinner was given in celebration of the birthday of Princess Carolath. He gave her health; at which the gentle Emily, spite of her intimacy with the amiable duchess, her relation and friend, blushed over and over. Among the guests, I must mention Sir George Cockburn, who took Napoleon to St. Helena. He told me many circumstances, which proved Napoleon's extraordinary power of winning those whom he had any desire to win. The admiral likewise admired the sincerity with which Napoleon spoke of himself, as of an indifferent historical personage; and among other things, openly declared that the Russians had so completely outwitted him in Moscow, that up to the very last day he was continually in hope of peace, till at length it was too late. 'C'était sans doute une grande faute,' added he, coolly. The duke's daughters are d'un beau sang, all remarkably pretty, though all in a totally different siyle. Among the sons, the most dis-tinguished is Colonel Fitzclarence, whose travels overland from India, through Egypt, you read with so much interest. He has also written on the German Landwehr, of which he is no partisan. Seldom does one find a young officer of such varied accomplishments. I have known him a long time, and have frequently had occasion to be grateful for his obliging and friendly manners. His eldest sister is married to Sir Philip Sidney. I heard from her, that not only has the series of portraits been preserved unbroken in that illustrious family, from Lord Leicester's time downwards, but also a lock of hair of every successive head of the family. Among other curious documents, they have also a list of the guests at the feast at Kenilworth, and some very remarkable household accounts of that time. I believe Sir Walter Scott has used these papers.'

Anecdotes " This morning in the park I could not restrain a hearty laugh at a young lord, who has not profited much by his residence at Paris, and whose beautiful horse attracted more admiration than himself. 'Quel beau cheval que vous avez là!' said I. 'Oui,' replied he, with his English accent; " je l'ai fait moi-même, et pour celà je lui suis beau-coup attaché.' Is not this almost as good as the deaf Russian officer in Bthe king said, on the entrance of a sturgeon. 'Ce poisson là est bien fréquent chez vous.' 'Oui, sire,' replied he, with a profound how, je l'ai été pendant quinze ans.'

When we say that the first fifty pages furnish these, and as many more entertaining quotations, we hope we may be excused, as letter-writers say, "in haste," from doing more till next Saturday than introducing our lively caricaturist, yet often accurate foreign painter.

Mr. Jesse's Gleanings in Natural History. [Second Notice.]

WE turn again with great pleasure to this able disposition have gained her a popularity charming and instructive volume, which more in England of which we Germans may be than partakes of the spirit of White of Sel-

proud; the more so as she is probably destined | bourne, and conveys the most pleasant emotions to the heart, while it amuses the mind and informs the head. We can well suppose the intelligent father of a family putting it, with great self-satisfaction, into the hands of his children, and opening to them so many new sources of study and gratification; teaching them to look at Nature in all her beautiful forms and contrivances, and consequently never to know what a tedious minute is. It is just the book to beguile the time with entertaining knowledge; curious and desultory, noticing a multitude of subjects, stating remarkable facts concerning them, and dwelling on nothing so long as to tire the idlest of readers or observers. We will select a few farther extracts to back our praise.

Animal Instinct.—" A strong proof of intellect was given in the case of Colonel O'Kelly's parrot. When the colonel and his parrot were at Brighton, the bird was asked to sing; he answered, 'I can't.' Another time he left off in the middle of a tune, and said, 'I have forgot.' Colonel O'Kelly continued the tune for a few notes; the parrot took it up where the colonel had left off. The parrot took up the bottom of a lady's pettionat, and said, 'What a pretty foot!' The parrot seeing the family at breakfast said, 'Won't you give some breakfast to Poll?' The company teazed and mopped him a good deal; he said, 'I don't like it. From a memorandum found amongst the late

Earl of Guilford's papers.)"

Of the eel we are told—" The eel is evidently a link between the fish and serpent, but, unlike the former, it can exist a long time out of water, which its nocturnal migrations prove, though probably a certain degree of moisture on the grass is necessary to enable it to do this. That they do wander from one place to another is evident. . . I have (continues Mr. Jesse) been informed, upon the authority of a nobleman well known for his attachment to field-sports, that if an eel is found on land, its head is invariably turned towards the sea, for which it is always observed to make in the most direct line possible. If this information is correct (and there seems to be no reason to doubt it), it shows that the eel, like the swallow, is possessed of a strong migratory instinct. May we not suppose that the swallow, like the eel, performs its migrations in the same undeviating course?"

We can ourselves partly confirm this statement. for we have seen an eel more than twenty yards from a river, making its way to it like a snake through the grass of a moist meadow; and what is perhaps more uncommon, we have watched an eel rising repeatedly to the surface of a stream to bite off and feed upon the duckweed floating at the top. The eel, indeed, is altogether a singular object in natural history.

Mr. Jesse goes on to tell us :-

"An amazing number of eels are bred in the two large ponds in Richmond Park, which is sufficiently evident from the very great quantity of young ones which migrate from those ponds every year. The late respectable head-keeper of that park assured me, that, at nearly the same day in the month of May, vast numbers of young eels, about two inches in length, contrived to get through the pen-stock of the upper pond, and then through the channel which led into the lower pond, from whence they got through another pen-stock into a water-course which led them eventually into the river Thames. They migrated in one connected shoal, and in such prodigious numbers, that no guess could be given as to their probable amount. An annual migration of young



eels also takes place in the river Thames in the month of May; and they have generally made their appearance at Kingston, in their way up-wards, about the second week in that month; and accident has so determined it, that, for several years together, it was remarked that the 10th of May was the day of what the fishermen call eel-fair; but they have been more irregular in their proceedings since the interruption of the lock at Teddington. young eels are about two inches in length, and they make their approach in one regular and undeviating column of about five inches in breadth, and as thick together as it is possible for them to be. As the procession generally lasts two or three days, and as they appear to move at the rate of nearly two miles and a half an hour, some idea may be formed of their enormous number. The line of march is almost universally confined to one bank of the river. and not on both sides at the same time; but, from some instinctive or capricious impulse, they will cross the river, and change the side without any apparent reason for doing so. When the column arrives at the entrance of a tributary stream which empties itself into the river, a certain portion of the column will continue to progress up the tributary stream, and the main phalanx either cross the river to the opposite bank, or will, after a stiff struggle to oppose the force of the tributary branch in its emptying process, cross the mouth of this estuary, and regain its original line of march on the same side of the river. In consequence of the young eels dispersing themselves from time to time, as occasion offers, in the manner above described, the shoal must imperceptibly lessen until the whole have disposed of themselves in different places. I have not yet been able to ascertain at what distance from Kingston the shoal has been seen. The locks at Hampton, Sunbury, &c., must, however, retard their progress upwards. These young eels are easily taken; and persons who want to stock their ponds with them have only to lower a bucket into the midst of the shoal, which many persons do who reside in the neighbourhood of the river, and a sufficient number is immediately taken to answer their purpose. There is no doubt but that many of these little animals perish during their progress; but the numbers which are annually taken in our rivers shew that a sufficient quantity escape to stock them abundantly. • • • Before (he adds) I quit this part of my subject, it may be as well to mention, for the benefit of all humane persons, that the most effectual and speedy method of

killing an eel is by putting it into tepid water."

There is something striking in the subjoined remarks: — "I am not aware that any naturalist has noticed the circumstance, that those birds who are necessarily obliged to be a longer time absent from their nests in search of food for themselves or for their young, make infinitely warmer nests than those who are able to procure their food more readily. Thus we see the duck, and many aquatic birds who have a voracious appetite, and have often to go over a considerable space of ground in search of food, and are consequently a long time absent from their nest, cover up their eggs with a prodigious quantity of down and feathers, in order to prevent their eggs being chilled. In like manner, the long-tailed titmouse (Parus caudatus), who, having from twelve to fifteen young ones to provide for, must necessarily be a long time together away from them in search of food, so that she cannot herself impart the necessary warmth to

birds do, not only lines her nest with a profusion of the softest feathers and down, but makes it almost in the shape of a ball, with a small hole in the side to enter at, so that the young are effectually protected from cold in their snug abode. The thrush, on the contrary, who can so readily procure worms on a lawn or in a meadow, so that it is not necessary for both the parent birds to be absent in search of food at the same time, lines its nest with clay or cowdung."

The following is also an interesting anecdote of gratitude and recollection shewn by an animal for human kindness.

"A young lady brought up a calf whose mother had died soon after it was born. She made a pet of it; but, when it became a heifer, for some reason it was parted with, and she lost sight of it for about two years. At the end of that time, as she was walking with a friend in a lane, she met some cows, when one of them the herd and came up to her, shewing evident symptoms of pleasure in seeing her. She immediately knew and patted her old acquaintance, who, after being satisfied by these marks of her favour that the recognition was mutual, quietly turned away and joined her companions."

Again, Mr. Jesse relates: " the following instance of affection in a bitch for her young was communicated to me by a friend of mine. an officer in the 15th Hussars. He had a favourite bull-bitch who had puppies, and think. ing as they grew older that they were making her too thin and weak, he took them from her, and shut them up in a sort of coop in a yard to which he thought she could not have access. She was seen, however, getting over the wall of the yard; and finding that her puppies could not get at her to suck her, she emptied the contents of her stomach into the place where her young were confined, and continued to do this two or three times a-day for some time. She had no difficulty in procuring as much food as she wanted, and conveyed it to her puppies in the manner mentioned. I have always considered this as one of the most curious instances I have met with of animal affection, and indeed of almost reason, as instinct alone would not have taught her this method of feeding her off-

"The only instance I have met with in which the hen bird has not the chief care in hatching and bringing up the young, is in the case of the emus at the farm belonging to the Zoological Society near Kingston. A pair of these birds have now five young ones; the female at different times dropped nine eggs in various places in the pen in which she was confined. These were collected in one place by the male, who rolled them gently and carefully along with his heak. He then sat upon them himself, and continued to do so with the utmost assiduity for nine weeks, during which time the female never took his place, nor was he ever were hatched, he alone took charge of them, and has continued to do so ever since, the female not appearing to notice them in any way. On reading this anecdote, many persons would suppose that the female emu was not possessed of that natural affection for its young which other birds have. In order to rescue it from this supposition, I will mention that a female emu belonging to the Duke of Devon-shire at Chiswick lately laid some eggs; and as there was no male bird, she collected them together herself and sat upon them."

cannot herself impart the necessary warmth to Ancedote. — "His present Majesty, when her brood by sitting on them as most other residing in Bushy Park, had a part of the fore-

mast of the Victory, against which Lord Nelson was standing when he received his fatal wound, deposited in a small temple in the grounds of Bushy House, from which it was afterwards removed, and placed at the upper end of the dining-room, with a bust of Lord Nelson upon it. A large shot had passed completely through this part of the mast, and while it was in the temple a pair of robins had built their nest in the shot-hole, and reared a brood of young ones. It was impossible to witness this little occurrence without reflecting on the scene of blood, and strife of war, which had occurred to produce so saug and peaceable a retreat for a nest of harmless robins."

"I am (says our author) more inclined to think that some birds, and the robin amongst the number, vary the materials with which their nests are built, not so much from the difficulty of procuring them, as for the purpose of assimilating their nests more nearly to the anpearance of the objects which surround the situation in which they are built. I have observed this in a wren's nest, built in the thatch of a shed, and in another in a hay-rick, both of which had the external appearance of their nests different. I have also observed that, when a chaffinch has built its nest against the branch of some tree, the moss or lichens which compose the exterior part of the nest are simi-lar in appearance to those which are found on the tree itself; so that it is sometimes very difficult to perceive the nest. This fact is curious. as it shews a powerful instinctive foresight, and may account to an ingenious naturalist previously referred to, for his not having found two chaffinches' nests exactly alike amongst the twelve specimens in his collection."

There is probably some truth in this observation; but some of the facts may partly be accounted for by the builder's taking the material nearest and most ready for its purpose.

[To be continued.]

Captain Harkness on an Aboriginal Race inhabiting the Neilgherries. [Second notice: conclusion.]

In our last we alluded to the remarkable funeral ceremonies of the very original race of whom this volume treats; we now quote a description of them—the obsequies of a Tuda, named Kenbali, and one of the most aged of his tribe.

"A group of females arrived, attended by A group of tenales arrived, attended by two or three of their male relatives, carrying, folded up in a new mantle, the relics of the deceased. As the party slowly advanced, they each responsively chanted a solemn dirge, and each responsively claimed a solution right and the man-tle within the inner apartment, and seated themselves around it. Other groups of females soon afterwards arrived, and the whole joining in the lament, its swell now echoed through the valley, and seemingly told a tale of sorrew. Strolling up a path which led over one of the mountains, we were met, as we gained the summit, by the whole of the Kerzwan family and their connexions, men, weenen, and children, between sixty and seventy in number; all the former, excepting the aged, carrying huge clubs. The advance of the party was composed of twelve or fourteen athletic and handsome youths, shouting, as they came on, in sonorous and manly voices, the hauh, hauh, or cry of exultation, to which responses were given by the following groups. We were well known to this family; and after the usual salutations and inquiries, the section of youths composing the advance insisted on escorting us down the mountain's side, in the manner they had as-cended it in the opposite direction. We had,

however, proceeded but a short way, when the menced the dance. The remainder of the as- | and the cloth containing the relics. He then notes of the lament caught the ear of some one of the party, and gaining at the same time a view of the temple, the cry of exultation was quickly changed into a general response to the wailing and mourning below. As they approached the temple, the clubs were grounded, and as many entered as conveniently could at one time, bowing themselves to the relics; and after these had joined in grief for a brief space with the females and relatives within, they retired to make room for others. Some additional families, or companies of men and women, were now seen advancing to the spot, by the different winding paths along the sides of the mountains; and their deep responses, as each party topped some eminence, bringing them in view of the temple, or as they caught the notes of the death-song wafted on the breeze, gave a solemnity and seriousness to the scene, which rendered it extremely interesting. All these parties, as they approached the temple, went through the same ceremony as the first; and, in a short time several hundreds of both sexes • • Other small groups had also been formed in different parts of the valley, but all now returned to the green; and some forty or fifty of the clubmen, joining hand in hand, and circling round in measured time, performed a sort of dance, to the music of a pipe and tabor. This over, nearly the whole of the men proceeded a short distance up the valley, to the side of a mountain, on which were grazing a large herd of buffaloes, and selecting fifteen or sixteen of these, drove them with an air of triumph into the enclosed area; some of the men throwing off their mantles and entering it with them, and others leaping the walls, while the whole at the same time sent forth a shout of joyous exultation. Some of these animals, the intended victims of sacrifice, were the offerings of the family of the deceased, and some those of his connexions and friends. The same wild sort of dance as before mentioned now took place within the area, and among the buffaloes; and when the alarm and fury of the latter had been strongly excited, a signal was given to commence an attack upon them, and to attach a bell to the neck of each. Those which were provided by the family of the deceased were first selected. They were fine large animals, monsters in comparison to the breed of the low country, and in this infuriated state proved no informidable adversaries. No stratagem was had recourse to, but two of the young men throwing themselves upon the neck of the animal, seized it by the horns, and twist-ing their bodies behind the beast, supported themselves with one hand, while with the forefinger and thumb of the other they seized the cartilage of the nostrils. Others ran on to their assistance, when they let go the hold on the cartilage, and eight or nine of these powerful men were now seen hanging on the neck of one animal, while others were striking it with their clubs, and with hideous yells and gestures were endeavouring still to increase its rage, and to heighten the jeopardy of the party. During this time, the animal was not passive, but every now and then rushing as by a sudden impulse, sometimes among the other buffa-loss, sometimes against the wall of the enclosure, appeared often about to gain the victory over its numerous and powerful opponents. "Three or four animals were thus attacked and overpowered at the same time, and the bell being attached to the neck of each, they were again liberated, the successful combatants giving a shout of victory; when, shouldering their clubs, and joining hand in hand, they recom-

semblage had in the meanwhile lined the walls of the area; of these, some were still weeping, some joining in the exultation of the successful combatants, and others, as the jeopardy of a husband or a lover became imminent, sent forth shricks of horror. The latter were not infrequent; and some gray-headed old men, who were looking on from the top of the wall, and in part directing the ceremonies, having remarked that in the days of their youth, two or three of them would overpower the largest and most furious of their animals, the combatants were excited to still further exertion, and several of them, in consequence, were severely wounded. The whole party then again returned to the green, and arranging themselves in several rows, a repast was served out, consisting of boiled rice and ghee; and the re mainder of the day passed, on the part of the relatives and connexions, in a continuance of the mourning; and on that of the others, in conversation, or in the dance. Great numbers of Burghers, Cohatars, and Curumbars, also attended this ceremony; and among the latter were the musicians, whose pipes, though it was difficult for our unpractised ears to catch the variations, gave forth the plaintive, the joyous, or the solemn, as on each occasion was judged suitable. Some among the former also offered victims of sacrifice; and as the example was too neighbourly not to be deserving of imitation, my friend and I each gave our victims also. During the repast, we had a good opportunity of ascertaining the number of the Tudas present, and found them to exceed what has been mentioned. All were dressed in their best attire; the hair of the women hanging over their shoulders, very tastefully curled, and their necks and wrists exhibiting a profusion of gold, silver, and coral ornaments, such as they are seldom or never seen to wear on common occasions. The superior bearing and masculine appearance of the men, the modest and graceful demeanour of the women. their fine expressive countenances, and, indeed the character of every thing connected with the seene passing before us, was so totally different from any thing else of the present day, either in this, or perhaps in any other part of the world, that it required no great force of imagination to suppose, that what we were witnessing, were relies of forms and ceremonies handed down traditionally through countless generations of a people who, except this poor remnant, have long since passed away. We were awakened the following morning by a lively air from the pipe and tabor. night had been rainy, and as shelter had only been provided for a few, many were obliged to seek it in the woods, where they had made large fires, the smoke of which was still curling up from among the trees, while those who had bivouacked around them were now returning to the green. After a very plentiful repast had been served out, the dance recommenced, both on the green and within the Tu-el; and as other victims, the voluntary offerings of friends, were occasionally brought in, they were in the same way attacked, and a bell tied to the neck of each. The folded mantle, containing the relics, was now brought from within the temple, and placed in a line east and west on the ground in front of the barricadoed entrance to the Tu-el. Immediately around it assembled the male relatives, the senior of whom, a grayheaded old man, crouched down, and covering his head with his mantle, bowed it to the

rooted up some of the earth with a stick - the wand of the deceased - around which was now tied a shred from the cast-off garment of a Pol-aul; lifting then a little of this earth in the palm of his hand, and asking the consent of the by-standers, he threw some three times to the west, and three times to the east,-the former falling within the area, the latter on the relics. Recovering afterwards his erect position, he gave the stick to another, when the same ceremony was gone through by him, and in succession by all the other relations of the deceased, including two little boys, his great grandsons. The whole of the individuals, standing in front of the entrance to the area, now addressed the buffaloes as 'Dii Animales,' beseeching them to use their intercession for blessings to be bestowed on them, their wives, their children, and their herds; that they may enjoy health, and freedom from misfortune, that their feet may escape the thorn, their heads the falling rock. A young heifer was now led up and tied to one of four posts that were placed at a short distance, similarly situated to those in the cemetery before mentioned, when the sacrificer, first laying his hands on the head of the animal, slew it. The mantle containing the relics had in the meantime also been brought here. and when sprinkled with the blood which had trickled from the nestrils of the victim, it was removed to the centre of the green, and the female relatives and their friends seated themselves around it, repeating the lament, and shedding a profusion of tears. Among the relatives were two very old women, with perfectly silvered locks, one the wife, the other the sister of the deceased. Age had rendered them too infirm to walk, and they were carried to the spot, in the same way as they had been brought from their homes, on the shoulders of their sons. The general sacrifice now commenced. Some seven or eight of the victims were seized in the same manner as on the preceding day, and forced up to the relics, so near as to allow the dying breath of each to waft them as it passed; when two terallies, or men of the same class as the deceased, commenced the slaying of the animals. This operation was performed by striking the victim behind the horns with a wood-cutter's axe, a small instrument, but the first blow of which generally sufficed. The infuriated animal fell to the ground; its eyes, which but the moment before were rolling and glaring with rage, became on the instant glaxed and motionless. It was then dragged still closer to the mantle, so that the mouth and nostrils might rest on it. Some of the larger animals, however, did not so quietly submit to their fate, but whirling about the green, and driving in among the multitude, seemed at times to threaten destruction to their adversaries. Honour forbade that others should go to the assistance of the little band who had undertaken to master each animal, and thus, apparently, some chance was given to it; but it had to contend with the strong, whose energy and courage were not to be overcome. The sacrifice was continued till the whole of the victims were slain, and these, not including the heifer sacrificed at the posts, amounted to nineteen. They were all females, and one of the number had following it one of the beautiful calves already mentioned. It frisked after its mother, in all her evolutions, and when she was still, ran to her with apparent amazement. When she had fallen, it would not approach, ground so as to touch the earth with his fore-head, in the little space left between the Tu-el ance of the by-standers. This was not long

required. A slight blow deprived it of life. and its mouth was then placed where, in life, it was fond to be, among the tests of its mother. The whole scene now presented an ex-tremely interesting spectacle. The wild dance, which, at a short distance, was still being performed by some of the party: the exultations of the clubmen, as they brought up another victim to the death; in the centre lay the relics, on each side of which sat weeping, in silence, the two silver-headed matrons; round these lay the slaughtered animals, and among them the crowd of mourners, males and females, young and old, sitting in pairs, face to face, 'with drooping foreheads meeting;' the whole uniting in one universal moan, with which, as it rose and fell, was heard the wailing pipe, breathing in unison the solemn notes of grief and sorrow. Others of the assembly joined the mourners; or two, who had previ ously associated their griefs, would part, and unite with others in the same expression. On these occasions, the ceremony of giving the foot was particularly remarkable. To a female sitting alone weeping, a man would go up, repeating the 'Hey hey ze zha!' or cry of sorrow, and projecting first one foot, then the other, the female would how down, so as to touch them with her forehead. If a female was the approaching party, she crouched down, and the man rising up, the same ceremony was observed. They then seated themselves opposite to one another, their foreheads touching, and sometimes their arms resting on each other's shoulders. This continued during about two hours, when the mourners gradually drew off, leaving only the few who were immediately about the relics. A little painted bow, three feathered arrows with bladed iron heads. and the wand of the deceased, were now laid on the mantle, a few handsful of parched grain and coarse sugar deposited between the folds of it, and the whole, after several prostrations, were again removed to the temple. A repast was then served out to the assembly; and a crowd of Cohatars, who till this period had kept at a respectful distance, crept in among the slaughtered animals, and busily engaged themselves in examining the state of their flesh, and the quality of their hides, seating themselves on those of which they intended to become the purchasers."

With this long quotation we must conclude, recommending Capt. Harkness's small volume to the general reader, as one replete with no-velty, information, and interest.

The Quadrature of the Circle discovered, &c. By Arthur Parsey. Pp. 24.

Mr. Parsey has not succeeded in finding the secret treasure, whatever Ali Baba might have done. He had better pursue his own vocation, and leave such abstruse questions to Archimedes and the Royal Society.

The Rent - Day: a Domestic Drama. Douglas Jerrold, author of the "Bride of Ludgate," &c. Second edition. London, 1832. C. Chapple.

WE have much pleasure in reading this very successful drama. A contemporary has much amused us by some singularly (we should rather say usually) silly declamation on the mischievous effects of Mr. Jerrold's drama. Where is the mischief of a simple and actual picture of daily occurring misery? That is a very sickly sensibility which shudders at real, and gives sympathy only to imaginary sorrows; and we hold that in the present day the distress band, in the brig Le Canaris. gives sympathy only to imaginary sorrows;

and privation suffered by so large a portion of our fellow-creatures, cannot be too often or too strongly brought before our eyes. Original. pathetic, yet with much playful wit, together with an occasional rich vein of poetic imagery, we give Mr. Jerrold but his due when we consider him the most rising dramatist of the day.

Passages from the Diary of a late Physician. with Notes and Illustrations by the Editor. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1832, W. Blackwood: London, T. Cadell.

WE do not wonder at the great popularity obtained by these papers, blending as they do at once novelty and reality. Sickness and the sorrows thereunto belonging come home to every heart; and the author now before us has a singularly graphic power of investing his fictions with life. Faults, and those of a young writer, there certainly are; the style is often florid, the descriptions too ornate, and there is a tendency to exaggeration : but there is at the same time a freshness and strength about these tales which at once attracts and fixes the attention. It is useless making extracts from pages which have been so widely circulated as these. which have already appeared in Blackwood's Magazine. We have only to state, that they now form two neat volumes, and are illustrated with some amusing notes.

Tales of the Saxons. By Emily Taylor. Pp. 234. London, 1832. Harvey and Darton.

A PRETTY little volume, well calculated to convey a considerable portion of information very pleasantly to juvenile readers.

Reports of the Commissioners on the Ecclesiastical Courts. 12mo. pp. 196. Longman and

ONE of those useful publications of parliamentary papers, in a convenient form, which all whom they may concern, and they concern almost every body, are glad to have for information and reference.

The Juvenile Philosopher. By T. Keyworth. 18mo. pp. 62. Relfe and Unwin.

A LEAF out of Philosophy in Sport, on the steam-engine, orrery, and two or three other matters of interest to the young. Its chief merit is, that the Juvenile Philosophers whom it addresses, may, with a little ingenuity, construct their own apparatus, and conduct their own experiments.

The Nautical Magazine, No. I. THE frontispiece is a curious print of Captain T. Dickinson's method of recovering the treasure from the wreck of the Thetis. Several papers of great utility to seamen constitute the body of the publication. From the more brief miscellanies, mentioning new improvements, laying down of buoys, discoveries of perils in navigation, &c. we learn that the volcanic island on the coast of Sicily has sunk some feet beneath the surface of the sea, and has become a dangerous shoal. Lieut. Kennedy, in H. M. steam-vessel Messenger, passed it on the 4th and 5th of February. He lays it down in lat. 37° 11' N., and long. 12° 44' E.

We also gather from the same source, that the Danish Captain Graah has returned to Copenhagen, from his second voyage along the coast of Greenland, having made some interesting discoveries. The Geographical Society of

Paris have presented him with their gold medal; and the Royal Antiquarian Society of Denmark has directed an annual sum to be appropriated to those who have already or may hereafter find any ruins in that country.

Illustrations of American Ornithologu. No. II. Spooner.

REDUCED from Wilson's celebrated work, this is a continuation of the beautifully pencilled and coloured birds of America. No fewer than twenty-one subjects are contained in this little part: they are extremely natural and brilliant.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCE. MENT OF SCIENCE.

ONE of the first objects of this Association has been to supply that great desideratum in our scientific literature, so long felt and lamented by our philosophers—the publication of annual reports on the state and progress of the different branches of science, similar to those which have for many years reflected honour on the scientific establishments of foreign countries, especially the Royal Academies of Paris. Stockholm. Berlin, and Göttingen. From the first report of the British Association, it appears that the following gentlemen have undertaken to present reports at the next meeting at Oxford, on the 18th of June: the Rev. G. Peacock, on the recent progress of mathematical analysis, in reference particularly to the differential and integral calculus; Prof. Airy, on the state and progress of astronomical science, in reference particularly to physical astronomy; Mr. Lubbock, on the data and desiderata for calculating the time and height of high water; Mr. D. Forbes, on the present state of meteorological science; Sir D. Brewster, on the progress of optical science; the Rev. R. Willis, on the phenomena of sound; Professor Powell, on the phenomena of heat: Professor Cumming, on thermo-electricity; Mr. J. F. Johnson, on the recent progress of chemical science; Professor Whewell, on the state and progress of mineralogical science: Mr. R. Stevenson, on the waste and extension of the land on the east coast of Britain, and on the relative level of the sea and land; Professor Lindley, on the principal questions connected with the philosophy of botany.

Another object of the committee has been, to recommend the prosecution of researches in different branches of science, and especially in reference to those points of inquiry on which uncertainty prevails. The following researches have already been undertaken: Mr. G. Harvey, an hourly register of the thermometer at Plymouth; Earl of Minto, illustration of the law of the decrease of temperature with increasing elevations in the atmosphere, by a continuation of experiments with balloons; Messrs. W. Gray, jun. and J. Phillips, observations on the comparative quantities of rain falling on the top of York Minster and near its base; Dr. Traill, observations on the intensity of terrestrial magnetism: Mr. W. Henwood, observations on the electro-magnetic condition of metalliferous veins; Drs. Prout and Turner, a revision of some of the primary data of chemistry; Professor Daubeny, researches in analytical chemistry; Mr. J. F. Johnson, analysis of specimens of iron in different stages of its manufacture, as transmitted from the principal iron-works in Yorkshire; the Rev. W. D. Conybeare and Professor Sedgwick, the inquiry respecting parallelism in the lines of disturbance of the British strata; Professor Henslow, contributions to the Flora Cantabrigiensis; the sub-curator

of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, a sys-|rotation which he (Mr. F.) discovered many|suits of ladies' clothes, have been made. tematic catalogue of the native plants of the years ago; that the motion of the magnet is county of York.

Among the recommendations urged, we may notice that of the co-operation on the part of Societies established in different districts with the general Association, and that of comparisons of instruments of observation with a given standard. The objects particularly contemplated by the Association are, to obtain a clear and common understanding on unsettled questions of general interest; to fix the data on which important points of theory hinge; and to col-lect and connect extensive series of observations. One peculiar feature in the principles of the Association is, that it claims no right of property in the papers which it receives. Its objects are intended not to interfere with those of any of our existing national establishments, but to undertake those labours in promoting the progress of scientific discovery which have been hitherto neglected, and, by extensive cooperation and union, to render virtual and effective the division of labour in science, which, for want of such intercommunication, has retarded the steady advancement of science in this country. In the proceedings of the general meeting, the address, delivered by the Rev. W. V. Harcourt, on the objects and plan of the Association, is distinguished for its comprehensive and philosophical views, and for the eloquence and vigour of its composition. He defines the general objects contemplated by the Institution as being, to give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry; to obtain a greater degree of national attention to the objects of science, and a removal of those disadvantages which impede its progress; and to promote the intercourse of the cultivators of science with one another and with foreign philosophers. Among the other addresses are those of Lord Morpeth, Sir D. Brewster, and Mr. Murchison. The report concludes with Dr. Henry's estimate of Dr. Priestley's philosophical character, and abstracts of the other communications read at the first assembly.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

THE extraordinary phenomenon discovered by M. Arago, six or seven years ago, of the mu-tual action of metals and magnets when relatively in motion, which he considers either as unexplained or dependent upon a new property of matter, was taken up by Mr. Faraday, for the purpose of applying to it what he considers a full and satisfactory explanation, derived from his recent discoveries in magneto-electric induction. In our No. for the 25th ultimo, we reported the general principles of magnetoelectric induction, and the way in which when any metal is moving by a magnetic pole, an electric current is formed, or tends to form, across the path of the metal. In one form of M. Arago's experiment a horizontal copperplate is made to revolve under a powerful horseshoe magnet, hung by strings over and near the plate, but with a screen intervening to prevent any effects from the motion of the air. This experiment, among many others, Mr. Faraday shewed, and the revolution of the magnet was very striking. He then, without altering the arrangement further than to confine the magnet so that it should not revolve, applied conductors to the axis and edge of the revolving copper-plate, and drew off a current of electricity from it, which was conveyed by wires away to a distant galvanometer, and there powerfully deflected the needle. Mr. Faraday stated, that, in fact, Arago's phenomenon into twenty or thirty laminæ, white and fine like

always consistent with the direction of the induced current; and, finally, that the theory and the facts are in perfect agreement. Referring to the differences observed by MM. Arago, Herschel, Babbage, Harris, &c., in the action of different metals, when revolving, upon the magnet, and which at first presented a difficulty, Mr. Faraday stated that he had by late experiments been able entirely to remove it, and by using a double galvanometer, (which was then upon the table,) he had succeeded in ascertaining, that when magnets acted by induction upon different metals, the currents produced in them varied with their conducting power. The following is the order of five metals thus investigated - copper, zinc, iron, tin, and lead; copper giving the most powerful electric current, lead the least, and all the differences depending on conducting power. So strong was this impression on his mind, that Mr. Faraday expressed his full conviction, that where substances not conductors of electricity had been supposed to be affected by the magnet, the cause of motion would turn out to be accidental, or, as in iron and similar metals, due to pure ordinary magnetic action. It has been usually supposed that in Arago's experiment, the copper, or other metal, was acted upon in a transient and feeble manner, like iron and the true magnetic metals; but a distinct proof that that is not the case, was given, and it is so general as to apply as a test to the investigation of the course of motion under similar circumstances in all other bodies. It was drawn from a comparison of the received view with that given by Mr. Faraday on the present occasion, - the two under certain conditions producing directly opposite results. If similar plates of iron and copper be suspended freely, and then a north magnetic pole carried round under the edge of each, they will revolve, following the motion of the pole. If a similar pole be placed above the edge of the plates, but corresponding to the lower one, and both moved round together, the effect on the iron will be doubled, or more; but with the copper, on the contrary, the effect will be neutralised, and it now will not move with the magnets. If a north pole be on the one side, and a south pole on the other, then the effect on the copper is doubled, and that on the iron is neutralised, the latter metal becoming quite indifferent to the magnet.

The meeting was very numerously attended; and in the library were placed a variety of interesting productions in nature and the arts.

At the last meeting, Mr. Foggo delivered some observations on the causes of the superiority of ancient Grecian art; after which Mr. Faraday exhibited a working model of the apparatus used at some of the hospitals in Paris to obtain nutriment from bones.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. in the chair. — A continuation of Mr. Ogilby's paper on marsupial animals was read. Mr. Ward, F.L.S., exhibited a portion of the trunk of the lace-bark tree of Jamaica, (Lagetta lintearia of Jussieu), the curious texture of whose inner bark resembles the finest Brussels lace. Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander considered it a species of Daphne; but it has since been determined to be a new genus. The tree grows on the high rocky hills in Jamaica to the height of 20 feet; the bark is thick, and may be separated is merely another form of the electro-magnetic gauze: of this, caps, ruffles, and even whole usual materials.

the meeting on Tuesday evening there was read a Descriptive Catalogue of the Composite contained in the Herbarium of Dr. Gillies, by Mr. David Don, Libr. L.S. This is the second of a series of memoirs which it is the intention of the author (whose profound knowledge of this class is well known) to give on the Composite of the South American Flora. The species described in the present paper were col-lected chiefly by Dr. Gillies on both sides of the Chilian Andes, which afford a Flora of the most rich and varied character. The author gave some interesting observations on the geographical distribution of this class of plants, and showed (as has been observed in the animal) that in the vegetable kingdom particular regions are appropriated as a sort of head-quarters for different families.

MR. BERRY'S PATENT LIGHTS, &c.

WE have more than once spoken of the most ingenious methods with which Mr. Berry has applied his several useful inventions to the improvement of articles of constant necessity, such as inkstands, smelling-bottles, instantaneous lights, &c. &c. By the employment of caoutchouc in stopping the bottles, he had obtained as certain and impermeable a means as the hermetic seal itself; but he has since, by contriving springs to yield under the pressure of the stopper, and other curious though simple expedients, added yet more to the neatness, beauty, and perfection of his productions. Of this we have an admirable example now before us. It consists of a handsome bronze candlestick," in the stem of which is fitted the apparatus for lighting the candle; i. e. the igniting bottle and matches. The stem is taken off and put on with the utmost ease, like the bayonet to a gun: there is not the slightest trouble, and all the materials are together in a small and appropriate compass. The design altogether is extremely pretty; — cause and effect in the mechanical world is as convenient, though, perhaps, not so elevated as in the moral world. We advise our friends to look at Mr. Berry's enlightened candlesticks.

LITERARY AND LEARNED. ROYAL SOCIETY.

DAVIES GILBERT, Esq., succeeded by J. W. Lubbock, Esq., in the chair.—An additional notice of the volcanic island, by Dr. John Davy, was read. The author's account of this island in his former communication extended to the 25th of October; and this supplementary notice contains his observations to the time of its final disappearance at the end of December last. In July the atmosphere at Malta is described by him as having been exceedingly close and oppressive, and its temperature unusually high; and in August the western sky to have exhibited a most lurid and threatening aspect, to the great alarm of the inhabitants, who regarded these atmospheric appearances as indicative of some great impending calamity. He states the successive changes which have taken place in the volcanic island since its elevation to have been very imperfectly observed; but he considers the knowledge of these changes to be unimportant. Having described some of the mineralogical specimens thrown up, he remarks, that the island disappeared during the continuance of violent squalls and a heavy sea; and considers this circumstance to be favourable to the supposition, that it was forced

up from a deep sea, and not elevated by a shoal. | minds of those who had the pleasure to hear But the valuable and sterling data, and accurate local information, which Captain Smyth's long residence on that naval station, while executing the Admiralty survey of the Mediterranean, enabled him to supply in his late communication to the Royal Society, afford to ourselves almost conclusive evidence on this point. A paper was communicated by Sir Edward Cod. rington on a mode of determining the longitude at sea from the observation of the moon's right ascension, by Thomas Kerizan, R.N. The author details in this communication the advantages which this method offers, in comparison with that of lunars as usually employed, and states the peculiar circumstances under which the latter method is impracticable. He gives examples of the proposed mode of determination, and considers that, with the aid of a chronometer shewing the approximate mean time at Greenwich, the longitude of any given place may be determined within very narrow limits, and within the chance of only a small error.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. HUDSON GURNEY in the chair. The reading of Mr. Madden's paper was continued.

THE LITERARY FUND.

THE annual meeting for the election of officers, auditing the accounts, &c. took place on Wednesday, at the Society's chambers in Lin-coln's Inn Fields. The Duke of Somerset was re-elected President; and the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Mulgrave, the Earl of Munster, Sir John Swinburne, Sir John Scane, and Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq., Vice-Presidents, in the room of a like number of noblemen and gentlemen either lost to the Society by death, or rendered ineligible to continue in office by the provisions of the charter. In the council no alterations were necessary; but to the general committee, to which is intrusted the distribution of the fund, the names of E. L. Bulwer, Esq. M.P., G. Dollond, Esq., and John Murray, jun. Esq., were added, to supply vacancies which had occurred during the past year. Mr. Hope, one of the auditors, read the finance report, from which it appeared that the receipts of the year 1831 amounted to 2,9851. 3s. 2d.; that sixty cases of literary distress had been relieved, at the expenditure of 945%; and that after the payment of rent, salaries, and incidental expenses, the balance in the hands of the treasurers was 1,514l. 8s. 9d. This large surplus arose principally from the receipt of a legacy of 1000%., left by Andrew Strahan, Esq., and another legacy left by the late Mr. Bulmer, printer; which enabled the Society to fund 1200% in the three per cents, besides liberally providing for all the claims of the unfortunate which had been brought before the committee. This gratifying report was received, and agreed to by acclamation. Some suggestions for improvements in two or three of the by-laws were offered by Messrs. Woodfall, Griffin, Foss, Jerdan, &c.; and left for future consideration. A general committee was then formed; and cases of distress relieved in that secret manner. so becoming in an institution of this kind. The club afterwards dined at Freemasons Tavern, where, in the course of the evening, other hints, of much value to the charity, were as usual, thrown out, and adopted to be acted The members had to regret the unavoidable absence of their chairman, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, whose presidence at the preceding meeting had displayed so much feeling and

him.

PINE ARTS.

BRITISH GALLERY.

[Sixth notice: conclusion.]

No. 526. Cottage with Figures. F. R. Lee. A perfect gem of art.

No. 530. Frogmill, Salop. W. R. Earl. A singularly fine combination of picturesque forms; of which Mr. Earl has availed himself with a skill which gives an air of great originality to his performance.

No. 545. Fishermen's Children. A Fraser. We have seldom seen fish and flesh better brought together.

No. 567. The old Fort Rouge, off Calais. W. Davison.—A scene of tempestuous grandeur, treated in a broad bold style of art.

No. 575. The Winding-sheet. J. Stewart. Would not a gloomy old woman have been more appropriate than a gay young one? The picture is, however, well painted.

No. 576. Maternal Affection. J. Green.

As pleasing to the eye as the feeling which it

depicts is pleasing to the heart.

No. 583. A Vase of Flowers from Nature. Mrs. Stannard. - To the curious and wellexecuted details of this performance, the rarer qualities of good taste and artist-like composition are added.

No. 582. Hampshire Fisherman. J. Inskipp. A picture that defies situation: its light and effect would hardly in any place be lost. Not so No. 584, Landscape and Cattle, W. Shayer; the picturesque character and fine finishing of which are, we are sorry to observe, nearly hid from view.

Besides the works in the landscape-department which we have noticed, there are in this room several others highly attractive. Among them are, No. 529. Scene at Sunmer-hill, Kent, C. T. Dodd; No. 531. Landscape, Composition, A. Clint; No. 554. Retirement, Evening, G. Barrett; No. 557. Distant View of Edinburgh, A. Nasmyth; No. 558. St. Michael's Mount, H. W. Burgess (a new and striking view of this extraordinary spot); No. 568. A Mill at Leewood's Bridestow, Lewis; No. 570. Old Buildings near Canterbury, C. Deane (highly interesting from their picturesque form and character); &c. &c. &c.

SCULPTURE.

The few novelties in this department of art will be found principally in the small models, and in those subjects from familiar life which we think might with advantage be transferred to canvass; especially Nos. 589 and 594. Old Mortality, and Dumbiedikes, by E. Cotterill; No. 592. The Sportsman reposing; and No. 596. The Gallant, also by Mr. Cotterill, are clever examples in the same style. No. 593. An Equestrian Statue of his late Royal High-ness the Duke of York, V. Gahagan, is, both in feature and in figure, an admirable resemblance of his royal highness: we cannot praise the nag. No. 590. Hawking Party, V. Gahagan, an elegant and interesting group, would also paint well. No. 595. Affection, W. F. Woodington, is well expressed, and belongs to the more simple and dignified class of sculp-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Finden's Landscape Illustrations to Murray's complete Edition of Byron. Part II. J. similar visit to amateurs. Murray; C. Tilt.

A CHARMING vignette of Constantinople; a ability, and left a strong impression upon the view of Corfu, the picturesque Franciscan Con-

vent at Athens, Lisbon, and the Tagus, so likely to be soon the scene of other scenes than accord with its sweet repose in this plate; the temple of Jupiter Olympius at Athens, and a superb portrait of Ali Pasha, make the contents of this equally fine and interesting Part. Finden's talents were never employed on a happier choice of subjects, and he has done them ample iustice.

Juliet. Painted by Miss S. Sharpe; engraved by J. Bromley. Moon, Boys, and Co. This is a lovely conception of the natural and impassioned Italian maid; and Mr. Bromley has bestowed his best skill in transferring Mist Sharpe's beautiful idea to the burin. The whole is simple, sweet, and touching.

Lord A. G. Russell on his Pong Emerald. E. Landseer, R.A. On stone by R. J. Lane, A.R.A. J. Dickinson.

THE lithographic art has not produced a more spirited design, or one more ably executed than this. It may be received as a perfect example of what can be accomplished in that style. The pony is inimitable; and the scampering of the goat and kids imparts a liveliness to the scene which is quite delightful.

1. For Away; 2. Arrived in Sight. On stone by W. Sharp, from an original by Mrs. H. Browne. R. Ackermann, London. Two fair damsels very prettily turned to stone, in spite of the tenderness of their looks. The first is the most true to nature, and the character of melancholy expression alluded to in

Portraits of Painters. Drawn on stone by H. C. Selous. Part II. Elliot. RUBENS, Roestraten, and Andrea del Sarto, have been Mr. Selous's subjects in this second part. The portrait of the last-mentioned has great breadth and power.

the title.

History of the County Palatins of Lancaster. By E. Baines, Esq. Parts XII. and XIII. Fisher, Son, and Jackson.

THE thirteenth part of Mr. Baines's able work is rendered peculiarly interesting by a very characteristic portrait of the late William Roscoe, Esq. engraved from a picture by Mr. Lonsdale.

DRAWINGS.

Colonel Batty's Drawings. - The original drawings of Colonel Batty's German scenery, we observe, are about to be sold at Phillippe's, and we believe they are the first specimens of this officer's skill of which collectors have had the opportunity of possessing themselves.

Mr. Turner's Drawings.— We have been

gratified by inspecting, at Messrs. Moon, Boys, and Graves, a collection of the drawings made by Mr. Turner, to be engraved for the new edition of Scott's poems. Of these masterly productions there are twelve finished (the whole number being twenty-four, or a plate and vignette for each of the twelve volumes); and we have not seen more spirited or captivating performances even from Mr. Turner's pencil-Among the full subjects are Kelso Bridge, Carlaverock Castle, Jedburgh, Dryburgh Abbey, &c.; and among the vignettes, Smailholm Tower, Bemerside, Lochmaben, and other very fine and interesting subjects. Let us advise a



ORIGINAL POETRY.

CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN.

(Wa have the pleasure to lay before our readers a specimen poem from The Raster Gift, by L. E. L.; this volume being the first from her pen of the class of religious composition— unpublished—and consequently possessed of greater public interest. The poems illustrate a number of beautiful engravings, and are truly eligible for this season of a nation's humiliation and nentiere. Penitence.]

IF ever in the human heart A fitting season there can be, Worthy of its immortal part, Worthy, O blessed Lord, of thee;

'Tis in that yet unsullied hour, Or ere the world has claimed its own: Pure as the hues within the flower, To summer and the sun unknown;

When still the youthful spirit bears The image of its God within, And uneffaced that beauty wears, So soon to be destroyed by sin.

Then is the time for Faith and Love To take in charge their precious care, Teach the young eye to look above, Teach the young knee to bead in prayer.

This work is ours ... this charge was thine These youthful souls from sin to save; To lead them in thy faith divine, And teach its triumph o'er the grave.

The world will come with care and crime, And tempt too many a heart astray: Still the seed sown in early time Will not be wholly cast away.

The infant prayer, the infant hymn Within the darkened soul will rise, When age's weary eye is dim, And the grave's shadow round us lies;

The infant hymn is heard again, The infant prayer is breathed once more; Reclasping of a broken chain, We turn to all we loved before.

Lord, grant our hearts be so inclined, Thy work to seek - thy will to do; And while we teach the youthful mind Our own be taught thy lessons too.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.



THE GARRICK CLUB PAPERS, NO. VI.

WE are indebted to Capt. Medwin fer another specimen of these fine translations.

From the Persians of Æschylus. Invocation of the Spirit of Darius.

Monostrophe.

Earth, Mercury, and ye subterranean gods
That rule the dead! O let my prayer
Go down to your abodes,
And call a spirk back to upper air,
Without whose aid divine we perish in despair!

Strophe 1.
-eilent still ?—O, hear! What, silent-Hear me, great king! in your own tongue complain
And pour, in accents strange, and wild, and drear
A sadly modulated strainSwell high, and higher still, my notes of wo! Art thou not listening yet?—do they not reach bel

Art thou not listening yet?—do they not reach be

Antistrophe 1.

Earth! and ye subterrangen gods

That rule the dead, listen in realms of night!

Let this my prayer go down to your abodes,

And bring a spirit back to light:

Restore our king, our god, to upper air,

Without whose aid divine we perish in despair!

Strophe 2. And must we call again, Beloved sire! in vain
Conjure thee, and invoke, scarce less beloved, thy

tomb,
That hides from mortal eye
Virtues that cannot die:
Great Pluto! let our king his former eelf resume.

Antistrophe 2.

In battle's stern alarms,
And in the shock of arms,
Thy dauntless spirit lit a soul-awakening flame;
And prudence too was thine,
The consellor divine
All Persia halled her king, and worshipped by that

Sire | first of sovereigns! haste thee! come! In form as used our longing gase to meet, Upon the pinnace of thy tom hapsar, and fill thy throne, thy judgment-seat, A god in an adoring people's eyes. Thy crimson sandals on thy feet, And on thine head, with many a gera Clittering, th' imperial diadem.

In all thy wented pomp appear! Awake! arise!

Antistrophe 3.

God of the Persians, reappear!

Come forth! come forth! let us behold once more

Our father face to face, and he shall hear

Of wees unheard, by son untold before;

The dark wave of the impassable Styglan tide

Has closed us round; etarnal night

And Erebus have opened wide

The gates of death on every side;

Thou best of kings and men, return to us and light! Antistrophe 3.

Epode.

Return! return! Return!

Ne'er shall we cease to pine
And long for thee; but now, alss! we mouth
As those who hope not. Come! declare! O say
Why has this land, which late was thine,
Been fated all extremes of ill to bear?
Why must thy kingdom pass away?
Have pity on us, Lord! is our despair!
Our vessels one and all have periahed—they
Were wrecked, lost—overwhelmed—and in a single
day.

A pretty Boy. One of the march-of-intellect boys, who are now so rife at early age in our public schools, was showing off, as usual, by asking instead of answering questions. The lesson was geography; and he nonphused his tuter by inquiring, in the most simpering man-ner of modesty, "Pray, sir! are there not some savage nations who wear ear-rings in their noses ?"

Pain and Ageny. — The same fellow, a wit in his way, declared, when a horse happened to kick his leg, "Oh! this is really pain and nag-on-knee

Pleasant Company.—The facetious Mr. had spent a duli evening with a tacitum party, who failed to push round the bottle as entirely as to keep up conversation. At length his next meighbear said to him, "Come, Mr. — suppose you give us a toest?" "With all my heart," he replied; "I'll give you the mutes, and (passing the decanters) the liquids also."

Lord Brougham. — A political adversary was invelghing the other night against the corrupt matroners with which he advented the Clean

patronage with which he charged the Chancel-lor; when his opponent humorously defended his lerdship on precedent - for Lord Erskine did the same, he sold Broom.

MUSIC.

LENT CONCERTS: DRURY LANE.

THE first of the Lent musical performances, on Friday, the 9th, was not so numerously attended as it deserved to be. Besides many

other, Mozart's "Splendente te, Deus," were very effectively performed. The choruses in these went with so much precision, that we are inclined to think some portions of Haydn's and Mozart's masses might occasionally be introduced, and performed in a manner to render them bighly attractive. Mrs. Bishop sang much better than on a similar occasion about six weeks ago. There is so much real excellence in her style, that her defective intonation is matter of considerable regret. It is to be hoped a little care will enable her to correct this fault, which so much diminishes the pleasure her singing would otherwise impart. Mrs. Wood displayed much clever execution, together with a certain quantity of trickery, soaring above the vulgar distinctions of time and measure, which ordinary musicians think it necessary to observe. Nor do we admire the guttural tone she has acquired; it is not only disagreeable in itself, but it destroys all clearness of articulation. Mr. Templeton was much applauded in both his songs, and, in some respects, deservedly so; but, owing probably to timidity, he is generally a little too flat. That clever urchin, Master Cooper, played a concerto on the violin with great skill and precision. An old duet by Travers, "I, my dear, was born Phillips, without accompaniment. But the greatest treat of the evening was "Alexis," sung by Braham and accompanied by Lindley. It is impossible to imagine any thing more delightful than the pure tone, exact intonation, and identity of feeling which pervaded its performance. Singer and accompanist seemed equally bent on giving effect to the music rather than on individual display. This is as it should be. The symphonies to "Alexis" afford a fine opportunity for the exercise of Lindley's powera. The bare recollection of his exquisite playing is a high gratification.

The "grand performance of ancient and

modern music" at this theatre on Wednesday, was, according to the custom of several past seasons, extremely bisarre in its selection and arrangement. Songs serious and comic, anthems and glees, opera and oratorio choruses, formed the mélange of the evening. greater part of the music was, however, of the first order, and some of it very well performed. Among the best efforts were Handel's "Lascia Amor," by Phillips; Weber's "Oh, 'tis a Almon," by Philips; Weber's "Oh, 'tis a glorious sight," Neukomm's "O, Absalom," and the "Death of Nelson," by Braham; "Blow, blow, thou winter's wind," by Templeton; a duet, "All' Idea," by De Begnis and Braham; and a terzetto ("Pappataci") by De Begnis, Seguin, and T. Cooke. Handel's "Let me wander not unseen," and a new Swigs sir ware delightfully and New York. Swiss air, were delightfully sung by Madame Stockhausen, and most deservedly encored. The chief novelty of the concert was the performance of some variations on the violin by "Master Viotti Collins, son of the celebrated English Paganini," a child apparently not more than ten years old: they were executed with much precision and spirit, and loudly applauded. The band is very good; but the chorus-singers are far too few in number to do justice to Handel, Haydn, or Rossini.

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY .- Pietro l'Ermita was well cast, and the house well attended. Madame Puzzi made her first appearance this season as Aggia; other classical productions, two noble motetts, and although we cannot congratulate her on one, Haydn's "Insanze et vanze Curze," the any improvement either in voice or style, still she sang with sweetness. Meric improves nightly, and as we become accustomed to her bell-like voice, we are more and more pleased. Winter wanted energy;—the concerted pieces towards the end of the opera were well sung, though we cannot say as much for those at the beginning. Giubelei made but an indifferent Pietro.

COVENT GARDEN.

HAVING reviewed the tragedy of Francis I. in the proper place, we have great pleasure in stating, that on its first representation on Thursday, the house was crammed and the success complete. At this late period of the week we shall abstain from more particular remark.

ADELPHI.

WE are disposed to deem it a monopoly that two individuals, each with the power of Legion, and able to make themselves many, should exhibit their extraordinary talents at the same theatre. Yet so it is. Here we have Yates on the lenten days of Wednesday and Friday as much "at home" as if there were no Mathews to be "at home" too, whenever their arrangements made it expedient. We went to the opening on Friday, and were much enter-tained. In two acts Yates displays infinite humour and almost ultra-infinite versatility. Song, patter, anecdote, jest, personations, (several of the latter of the highest character in art,) contribute to render his performance as various and amusing as it is extraordinary. Tableaux, a very clever ballet, (which some of the audience did not please to be pleased with, though one of the best things of the kind we ever saw,) and some indifferent phantasma-goria, filled up the half-dozen of hours,—short of which, it is said, nobody will be satisfied with an evening's dramatic efforts. We cannot decide this knotty point; but sure we are, that Yates's own exhibition was quite enough to please any rational play-goer; and we farther opine, that more people (especially families) are kept from theatres by the dread and fatigue of prolonged hours, than are tempted thither by a multiplication of pseudo attractions.

OLYMPIC.

MR. POOLE's drama of the Young Hopefuls was brought out here on Thursday. It is founded on the adventures of the pages of Frederick of Prussia, which are already familiar to the stage. Mr. Poole has, however, given a new version of the affair, and, with his pretty pages, done by females, including Vestris, Miss Crawford, &c. &c., and with Liston in a noodle German baron, succeeded in winning the applause of the audience.

STRAND THEATRE.

Alp the Brigand. We wish the proprietors of this theatre would confine themselves to vaudevilles and light amusing farces, and not attempt such rubbish as the above-named piece: and moreover, we would recommend Mademoiselle Celeste to preserve at least a semblance of decency in her dress. She out-herods the most exposed of the opera-dancers; and if she must wear male attire, at any rate we would request she would lengthen her tunic. Her dress and dancing as a Greek boy is a disgusting exhibition.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Adelphi, March 9.—Yates (first night of his Monopolylogue) gave us the following droll accident.

misreading while delivering a speech from the Merchant of Venice: it is as whimsical as any of his purposed jokes,

O upright Jew! Mark judge! O learned Jew!

In the phantasmagoria with which the entertainment concludes, we were treated with the following written specimen of an "unknown tongue," in large capitals, surmounting the portraits of the King and Queen,

MAHT SSELB DOG.

This inscription was, doubtless, right to him who writ it; but it should either have been left (or not have been left) to him, and then it might have been right to the audience. It is, I presume, still to be seen "on Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent."

King's Theatre, March 10 .- First night of Pietro l'Eremita. Pietro having invoked the vengeance of Heaven on his foes, was answered from above by a signal for showers of fire to pour upon them. The sound of said signal was carcely sufficiently awful for the occasion, it being nought but the tinkle-tinkle of the sceneshifter's bell. In the last scene, the Sultan's son, in attempting to slay Pietro, should be stricken by a thunderbolt, and fall dead; but on this occasion he made the attack, and fell, nobody knew why: the squib, however, that shortly after came fizzing down, about a couple of yards from him, gave some clue to what was meant. This last part was but fair, as it would have been very cowardly on the part of the thunderbolt to have struck him after he was down. Four soldiers lifted him up to carry him out; but, alas! the oblique string, one end of which was fastened to the stage, obstructed their passage, and threatened to knock off their caps if they persisted; so that, after many futile endeavours to pass the cordon, they again laid Signor Winter on the stage. Hereon a desperate and portly carpenter, thinking himself invisible, rushed on, and skulking behind the Sultan's throne, tugged away at the thunderbolt-string till the desired end was more effectually than effectively accomplished; and the four attendants, once more gathering up the Signor's legs and arms, car-There ried him out without further mishaps. is a chamber-door in La Somnambule, which, as nobody can ever open, every body always enters and exits, with the utmost sang froid, through the wall at the side of it.

Strand Theatre. March 12 .- Mademoiselle Celeste, as the dumb brigand (in the piece so named), being called for at the close of the curtain, spoke as follows: "Lartis an Shentymins, wizzure permeesione dissa pessa sal be rippit."

Coburg, March 12 .- From the Strand Theatre I journeyed hither, where Paul Clifford was being enacted for the first time, and saw Davidge and Webster in a scene meant for a ball at Bath, in its time of supreme ton and etiquette, dancing cotillons with their hats on! Mr. Gray, in the last act, ventured the desperate experiment of acting a high tragedy scene with a judge's wig on! His hands were ever and anon upon his pate, in a manner alike expressive of hopeless anxiety to keep his son in existence, his plans of ambition in train, and his capacious and unruly head-gear on his In the after-piece of Don Juan a ship should be annihilated by a thunderbolt; but on such occasions an effect is always nobly independent of its cause. Down goes the ship unstruck - down comes the thunderbolt unstriking. This one must have been taking striking. This one must have been taking lessons of the Opera thunderbolt. It is generally my fate to see the double of an absurd accident.

* It seems easier to write than pronounce this name. It was on this occasion pronounced in the following eight styles: Eugene Ayram—Eugene Ayram—Eug

Queen's Theatre, March 13. When Eugene Arame (in the drama of that name) died, his black vest, bursting from the companionship of his trunks of the same colour, revealed a large portion of a garment of the exactly contrary colour! So fine was the perception of the corpse, that it was immediately sensible of the mishap, and quickly passing its lifeless hand athwart itself, seized hold of its cloak, wherewith, with a decency in death worthy of Casar, it strove to hide, not quite successfully, the but too capacious aperture, by holding it before the same till the fall of the curtain. The great black seams in the gauze, behind which the illustrations of passages from Shakspeare are exhibited, are themselves illustrations of passages from Shakspeare; for they pass "athwart men's noses -o'er courtiers' knees -o'er lawyers' fingers—o'er ladies' lips—o'er soldiers' throats," &c. &c. The Hamlet can no longer say, "I know not seams."

"Out on your seaming! I will write against it."

Much ado about Nothing:

The pedestal of Hermione's statue was supported behind by two legs in red plush breeks. As there is no allusion to such ornaments in any part of the Winter Tale, I think I may class their appearance a long unrehearsed stage effects.

VARIETIES.

Oriental Literature. - M. Edouard de Cadavène, who has been detained for nearly three years in the East by a scientific mission, has recently arrived at Paris. After having traversed Greece, and ascended the Nile to the fifth cataract, this traveller visited Syria and Asia Minor; and a publication which he is about to issue, promises a variety of interesting documents respecting those countries, so celebrated and so little known. Among other curiosities, M. de Cadavène has been fortunate enough to collect above a hundred and fifty gold coins.

Mr. Adams' Lectures .- Our intelligent and instructive lecturer began his course last Friday under rather extraordinary circumstances. Between two o'clock in the afternoon, when all the apparatus was put in order, and seven o'clock, when Mr. Adams came to meet his expectant audience, some evil-doer had contrived to enter the concert-room, abstract the glass of the lantern, break in the face of the orrery's sun, knot up all the cords, and commit other mischief, so as to prevent the lecture from being illustrated in the magnificent manner through which Mr. A. has acquired so deserved a popularity. By much exertion the injuries were in great measure remedied; and the exhibition presented to a sympathising and admiring theatre. A reward of fifty pounds has been offered for the perpetrator of the offence.

Cholera Dissections .- Certain foreigners, of some eminence, have been prosecuting their researches in North Britain, and have met with a degree of success in illustrating the morbid alterations which characterise cholers, much beyond any thing that our own countrymen have accomplished. These appearances were more particularly observed in the semilunar ganglion of nerves, which has been supposed by many to be the seat of the disease. On their arrival in London these researches were repeated before some anatomists of the

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metropolis. The operator held up the thick-|simplicity, is composed only of a pendulum, a ened and morbid ganglia, when, most unex-pectedly, some person present, of considerable anatomical attainments, doubted whether the object was really the thing sought for, and taking up the knife, removed two or three folds of the peritoneum and a quantity of fatty substance, and arrived at the semi-lunar ganglion in a healthy and normal condition, about three inches from the professor's pathological monster!

Eruption of Vesuvius .- We have a slight eruption at this moment, just sufficient to draw strangers fast from Rome. The lava pours down the cone with great rapidity, and a thick column of smoke hangs over the mountain Private Letter from Naples, 25th Feb.

Cambridge. - The Rev. Mr. Whewell, late Professor of Mineralogy, has signified his desire of presenting to the University his collection of minerals, a selection of books on mineralogy, and the sum of 1001., on condition of the Univeraity providing a room for the reception of the minerals.

Earthquake. - The shock of an earthquake was felt at Crieff, in Scotland, on Thursday week. It was accompanied by a rumbling noise, and so severe as to shake furniture and awaken persons asleep at the time of its occur-

The St. Simoniens. - A great schism has taken place in France among the professors of la Religion Saint-Simonienne. Father 'Rodrigues, and a party with him, have separated from the supreme Father Enfantin, whom they charge with an intention to establish the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes. It must be confessed that there have been of late many passages in Le Globe, the mysticism and voluptuousness of which countenance this accusation. Of course we will not sully our columns by transcribing any of these; but their nature and tendency may easily be guessed by the follow-ing apostrophe, which concludes a rhapsody upon beauty, full of luxurious and exciting images: — "Salut à toi, ravissante Vene, à toi que le Christianisme réprouva sous le nom de Satan!"— M. Chevalier, however, the editor of Le Globe, expresses his perfect confidence in the triumph of the cause; and, relying principally on what he terms "the powerful diversion which women will effect when they feel that they have a religious destination," predicts that in less than four years the whole of France and England will be governed under St. Simonien inspiration!!!

Railways .- The first carriage for the conveyance of passengers on a railway in France, commenced running on the 1st of the present month from St. Etienne to the Loire.

Cholera Morbus. - It is with regret we announce that another ustance, in addition to those noticed in forme seasons, of vessels visited by cholera on their wey from Bombay to China, has occurred on board the H. C. S. Hereford. shire. Several of the crew had suffered, and some died while in Bombay harbour; but the disease became more violent after her departure, particularly during the dull, damp weather that prevailed while on the coast, one or two men falling a sacrifice daily. With the return of fine weather and sunshine, the spirits of the people began to revive, and the disease to disappear. Canton Register.

Ingenious Clock. - The journal of Geneva gives the following description of a curious clock, exhibited in that city, and executed by M. Bianchi, of Verona. This machine, which is clock, exhibited in that city, and executed by M. Bianchi, of Verona. This machine, which is especially remarkable on account of its extreme To ease the laden bosom of its tale.

large wheel, two escapements, and a quadrature. Such are the visible parts. We must, however, suppose that a pinion and a wheel make the communication between the great wheel and the quadrature, though we cannot see them. The pendulum, at each vibration, causes one of the escapements to advance the great wheel one tooth; which, after this movement, has a pause marking the dead second. As there is no metallic moving power to set the machine a-going, we find, on examining what keeps up the motion, that the pendulum, which is almost out of proportion with the clock, descends into a case, and there, at each vibration, the ball or bob, which is furnished with a conductor, approaches alternately two poles, to which voltaic piles supply their portion of electricity. So that the pendulum, when once put in motion, retains it by means of the electricity alternately drawn from the two poles. This machine, which is equally simple and ingenious, is worthy of the attention of the artist. Perhaps other interesting results may be obtained by employing the electric fluid as a moving power, however slight the force such an agent may seem capable of communicating.

Magnetism .- Professor Hansteen, of Christiania, has lately sent to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg a lithographic chart of the isodynamic lines for the magnetic power. In a letter to the secretary, the professor states that, during a course of ten years' observation in Christiania, he has found that the entire intensity of the magnetic power decreases in Eu-rope. He concludes from the several facts. that, further eastward, viz. between Tobolsk and Tomsk, this diminution is still greater; that it vanishes at Irkutzk, but again increases in intensity in the eastern parts of Siberia, that is, in Jakutzk, Ochotzk, and Kamtschatka. An investigation into the correctness of this conjecture would undoubtedly be highly interesting. Professor Hansteen has, by means of his invariable magnetic cylinder. determined the degree of intensity in more than three hundred places, most of which are in the Russian empire. A repetition of these observations, after an interval of ten years, at some of the most important points, would, he thinks, if carefully made, shew the changes that had taken place during this interval. Professor H. wishes to see this conjecture investigated by the academy, and indicates the mode of pro-ceeding, which is recommended by his own experience, for giving to those observations the desirable degree of accuracy.
In the MS. journal of a celebrated traveller

occurs a birth-day resolve, at the age of sevenand-twenty, which in after-life was exemplarily and successfully kept. It is founded on a strik. ing Italian adage:

Chi di trenta non sà, Di quaranta non fà, E di cinquanta non hà; Mai saprà, mai farà, mai avrà.

"He who at thirty knows nothing, at forty does nothing, and at fifty has nothing, never will know, do, or have any thing.'

" Tell me where is Music?"-In the Morning Herald of Thursday, the advertisement of a piano-forte for sale is addressed " To the proprietors of schools and taverns!"

Having once admitted a foreign poet, there is no resisting his second call.

MUSIC. (Imitated from the German of Jean Paul.) If our hearts, lonesome pris'ners, pining lie
In cell unburst, from whence they vainly try—
Oh, then 'tis thou, by whom the cheerless captives greet,
By whom their distant sighs in lonely union meet!
DR. H. Fick,
A German, Teacher of his native Tongue.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. XI. Mar. 17, 1829.]

Mr. Auldjo, the author of the Ascent of Mont Blanc, announces, Sketches of Veauvius, with short Accounts of its principal Eruptions from the commencement of the Christian Era to the present Time; illustrated by litho-

Christian Era to the present Time; illustrated by lithographic Views.

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The Greek Testament, with English Notes, critical, philological, and exegetical; by the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, D.D. F.S.A.

Life and Pontificate of Gregory the Seventh. By Sir Roger Greisley, Bart. F.A.S.
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Dumont's Recollections of Mirabeau, with an English Translation.

The Girl's Own Book, by Mrs. Child, from the American edition, with Woodcuts.

Scenes in our Parish, Second Series.—Scripture Garden Walk.—Buds and Blossoms.—Juvenile Sunday Library, Vol. I.—Summer's (Bishop of Chester) Exposition of the Gospels, Vol. II.—Sketches of Europe.

The Juvenile Philosopher, by T. Keyworth; exhibiting, in a familiar manner, the Principles of the Steam-Engine, Orrery, &c.: with illustrative woodcuts.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Wallace's Memoirs of George IV. 3 vols. fcp. 15s. cloth.—Haslewood and Mordey on Cholera. 8vo. 6s. bds.—Aiton on Malaria, &cc., 8vo. 9s. bds.—Faust's Catechism of Health, 13mo. 3s. cloth.—Tour of a German Prince, Vols. III. and IV., 21s. bds.—Niebuhr's Rome, translated by Hare and Thirlwail, Vol. II., 8vo. 16s. bds.—Kidd's Steam-boat Companion to Herne Bay, royal 18mo. 1s. 6d. sewed.—Mitchell's Living Poets and Poetesses, fcp. 4s. 6d. bds.—Mémoires et Romanese de Madame la Duchesse de St. Leu, oblong 4to. 1s. 5s. cloth.—Parry's Exposition of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, 12mo. 7s. bds.—Hoare's Eight Lectures, 13mo. 3s. 6d. bds.—Theological Library, Vol. II. (Consistency of Revelation), by the Rev. Dr. Shuttleworth, 8vo. 6s. cloth.—Cooper's Account of Public Records, 8vo. 1s. 10s. 6d. hf.-bd.—Chamber's Gazetteer of Scotland, 8vo. 1s. 3s. cloth.—Real Life, 13mo. 5s. bds.—Diary of a Physician, 2 vols. fcp. 12s. bds.—Mrs. Trolope's Domestic Manners of the Americans, 2 vols. post 8vo. 3ls. cloth.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

Extracts from a Meteorological Register kept at High Wycombe, Bucks, by a Member of the London Meteoro-logical Society. February 1832.

Thermometer-Highest 50-00° ... 9th. Lowest 28-71...2d Mean..... 29-7931

Number of days of rain, 3. Quantity of rain, in inches and decimals, 0-475.
Winds.—6 East—1 West—5 North—3 South—5 Northst—2 South-east—4 South-west—3 North-west.

east—2 South-east—4 South-west—3 North-west.

General Observations.—Only 42-10ths of an inch of rain fell in the whole month, which was less than half of the quantity in any February in the last eighteen years. The weather was generally dull and heavy, with mist or fog: on some nights the fog was remarkably dense, particularly on the 23d. Although the minimum of the thermometer was considerably above those of the last three years, the mean temperature was much below that of the last year, and the average of the month. The mean of the barometer higher than for the last six years in the corresponding month, and the maximum above any since 1837.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to thank J. B. for his engraving of three meteorolites which have fallen in England and Ireland; and certainly agree with him, that it would be a pity were the largest of these, which fell in Yorkshire in 1796, and weighs fifty-six pounds, to be disposed of any where except in the British Museum.

W. will see that we are often obliged to abridge and postpone the Reports of Meetings and Communications of the first importance: we dare not undertake new

We have been obliged to defer the conclusion of our Review of M'Gregor's America.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ROYAL SOCIETY of LITERATURE Wednesday the first last, being appointed for the Public Fast, the usual Meeting of the Society will not take place on the day.

RICHARD CATTERMOLE, Sec.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

History, Philosophically Illustrated, from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution. By G. Miller, D.D. 4 vols. 8vo. London, 1832. Duncan.

THIS is the work of an active and accomplished mind, occupied upon a subject worthy of the

highest powers of man.

The reader will naturally desire to know something of the author. Dr. Miller has been long distinguished among the academic names of Ireland. At an early period of life he obtained the highest honour that can be achieved by literary acquirement in his own country-a fellowship in the University of Dublin, a prize to be obtained only by the most various and extensive trial of scientific and general knowledge. In the course of his duties as fellow and tutor, it fell to his lot to give a course of lectures on modern history. The attention which these modern history. The attention which these lectures attracted in the University, induced him to investigate the subject more closely, on his retirement to the living which vacated his fellowship. New views opened, which led him still deeper into this captivating and important study; and, in the course of years, the work had swelled to a considerable number of volumes, which were published and received as a valuable acquisition to the world of literature.

But a vigorous and intelligent mind is always the first to find room for improvement in its own performances. The author undertook the manly task of examining his whole work in detail; of weighing its facts, when the first eagerness of theory had cooled; and even of reducing the colours of his style, when the first enthusiasm of composition had passed away. It is now at length presented to the public entirely rewritten, with its earlier superfluities extinguished, and its original system reinforced by new views, new facts, and new arguments— a new work, the condensed wisdom and indefatigable research of thirty years of learning directed to the noblest purposes of which learning is capable.

In the preface we have a slight sketch of the mode in which the present theory dawned upon

" In looking through those compendiums of general history, which, he thought, might best furnish a plan of orderly connexion, he consulted Puffendorff's Introduction to the History of the Principal Kingdoms and States of Europe; and in perusing this work of a Protestant writer, he was particularly struck by the representation of the spiritual monarchy of Rome, which is very minutely detailed. By this he was led to consider the papacy more distinctly than he had ever done before, as arising naturally out of the earlier condition of modern Europe, and intimately affecting all the relations of the states, which were gradually formed from the ruins of the ancient empire of Rome. Here he seemed to have found a principle of real connexion, and not merely of unnecessary scrupulousness from the possible of real connexion. He called to mind that charge of a professional bias:—"The several to be probable, while we see the whole analogy he had learned to consider communities as notions which have been brought together in

state of a peculiar character, intimately connected with the rest, appeared to supply a principle of unity, by which some plan of providential government might, perhaps, be discovered, which should vindicate its truth by its manifest tendency to advance the improvement of mankind. The papacy, which he had been accustomed to consider as an abuse and an evil, might be admitted as furnishing the connecting principle, since he had learned to consider war itself as beneficial, and even as the proper agency by which one community influences another.

This was, however, but the centre of the circle. The states forming the circumference, the satellites of this sullen yet most powerful orb, were still to be examined. France, the predominant military power of Europe, in all ages formidable, restless, and pregnant with mighty influences on the general common-wealth of civilisation, compelled a large portion of his study. The reciprocal influences of this great country, of Germany, and of Italy, opened some admirable results: __ but here we must let

the author speak for himself.

"In studying the application of the notion of Mably, the history of the two important treaties of Westphalia and Utrecht came to be examined, the former having mainly adjusted the political relations of Europe in the seventeenth, the latter in the eighteenth century. In this examination two observations presented themselves, by which the plan was at length completely formed. It soon appeared that the adjustments effected by these two treaties were different; the former having constituted Austria the predominant, and France the opposing power; the latter having placed France in the position of Austria, and Great Britain in that of France. It accordingly occurred to the author, that there were two distinct periods in the arrangement of a balance of power, the Austrian and the French, and that the former was but preparatory to the latter. The other observation was, that, though almost all the powers of Europe were concerned in the negotiations of Westphalia, the northern governments were not included in those of Utrecht, and that their interests were separately adjusted, first by the treaty of Oliva, and then by that of Nystadt. It then occurred that, in the progressive formation of the system of Europe, it had resolved itself into two combinations of states, a principal one maintaining a balance of power among its component governments, and an accessory composed of the four governments of Russia, Poland, Denmark, and Sweden, having for its object the aggrandisement theory was then completed. All which was afterwards to be done, was to fill up the outline."

Dr. Miller justifies himself, we think, with

moral instruments of the providence of God, and | forming his system, having been received from the consideration of the use and influence of a the most heterogeneous sources...the writing of a Unitarian minister, of dissenters from the Church of England, of a Lutheran jurist, and of a French politician." This we call unnecessary; because, even if the desire to vindicate a particular providence arose from his profession, it was not the less a right desire; and what. ever might be the bias, so long as facts were to decide, the question had but little to do with preposessions, good or evil. But of the merit of his purpose there can be no doubt whatever: " It is his endeavour to shew, that each leading transaction of European history has been a part of a whole, having for its general issue the improvement of human society; and that each leading individual has been an agent, though free and unconscious, in the plan of a wise and beneficent Providence."

The criticisms in our Journal generally keep clear of theological discussions; but we should ill exercise our function if we did not give the fullest credence to the high principle-that the perpetual agency of Providence is busied in sustaining the life and action of nature. This is a declaration sent down from the purest source of wisdom:-" not a sparrow falleth to the ground" unnoticed by the same eye which guides the revolutions of the host of heaven. We know from the same authority, that the heart of man is thus open, and is thus swayed. Why, then, shall we doubt that a calm investigation of those great masses of our fellow-men, empires, influenced alike by external nature and by mind, shall develop some striking evidences of that agency which operates so de-claredly upon both? The conception may be novel, but it may be not the less founded in the frame of things. Instead of the cheerless view of a moral chaos, where all the elements of society are thrown together in eternal confusion, this system summons us to look upon the magnificent and elevating spectacle of a world, hourly forming under a hand of supreme power and wisdom, covering itself with new productiveness, and evolving new capacities for the existence and enjoyment of man. Let the sceptic take refuge, if he will, in the shadows that the very splendours of Providence project from the mixed and various forms of human things; but the true philosopher will find a more philosophic and a more animating impulse in the delight of watching the impress of the Divine hand on the fates of nations—the gradual shaping of the rude material of empire into the first forms of society, the process by which limb and feature are successively moulded into proportion and beauty, the breathing of the breath of life into the image, the sudden glow and energy of its new-born capabilities, of the first of these countries. The plan of the until it receives its commission to go forth as a leader and example to mankind. That the Omnipotent might have cast nations loose, to find their own way through time, is possible, because it is not for us to limit the will of



ciple of confusion - while we see this entire physical frame of things ordered with a completeness which constitutes the finest science. From the immense globes of heaven down to the structure of a violet, all is regulation and provision. We are thus actually urged to the conclusion, that the great concerns of manhimself worth all the globes of heaven, and to survive them all-are not left to a caprice and mutability that are not to be found in the very wind. We can have no philosophical doubt, à priori, that a Divine will is traceable in the changes of empires, even upon natural grounds. But to the Christian, and he is the truest philosopher, the evidence is irresistible. He finds it in every page of Revelation. In the Scriptures, all is the declaration and unveiling of providential agency. Prophecy is perpetually fixing her splendid eye upon ages, which to man are yet unborn, and proclaiming with her hallowed voice the fates of kingdoms which are to rise on the ruins of the stately dominations flourishing before the world's eye, and priding themselves on a strength that defies decay.

It has been objected to this doctrine, that it implies a deficiency in the freedom of moral action, and, in fact, lays nations under a species of necessity, which we deny in the case of individuals. To this the obvious reply is, that Providence compels neither man nor nation to pe culiar actions. It leaves them to follow the natural direction of their own impulses, but exercises its power in a merciful and benevolent counteraction of the evil to which the generality of human actions tend. It might almost, without presumption, be affirmed, that the chief agency of Providence, discoverable in its transactions with, at least, our world, is the extraction of good out of evil. The production of direct good it seems to leave to man, and the exercise of his few virtues. The protection of society from the natural results of its many errors and crimes, appears to be the higher and the peculiar agency of Heaven. While virtue, honour, and public spirit, regulate a nation, or a community of nations, all goes on with a tranquillity and completeness of movement which brings it within the general order of nature; but it is the day of confusion which alone requires and therefore alone will exhibit the interposition of a superior hand. It is when public vice, personal ambition, the corruption of the body of the state, brings it down to the verge of the grave, that we see some great providential remedy put to the national lips, which shoots new vigour through its nerves, and sends it forth to resume its place in the ranks of em-pire, chastened and guarded against a more incurable ruin by even the extremity of its

Another of the common objections is, that as nations are made up of individuals, and we confessedly are in the dark with respect to the dealings of Heaven in its judgments with indi-viduals, and are even forbidden to determine those judgments; we have no more power nor right in the case of nations. But here the obvious reply is, that the cases are totally different. We are forbidden to take the judgment of individuals out of the hands of God, because, in the first place, we cannot investigate the heart of man; in the next, there is a future world, where alone the judgment can be wisely formed and, lastly, because the habit would throw the present world into a perpetual fever of presumption, personal inquisition, and personal hostility. But for nations there is no future world. Their course is completed here. We have the

and equally lessons to the wisdom of surrounding empires.

It is in this spirit, of following the lights which great events have thrown from time to time on the steps of Providence, that the present author has written his history. His conception has been already given in our extracts from his preface. Examining the progress of every leading nation of Europe, from its first formation, through all the vicissitudes of wealth and poverty, triumph and decay, and developing the causes of their separate catastrophes; he next views them in combination, and elucidates the general principles of the European commonwealth, by their reciprocal actions and impressions. He thus supplies the student and the philosopher with "materials for thinking," collected on the widest scale of human affairs, and at once embracing the most interesting topics, and filling the mind with the safest and the most ennobling contemplations. It is, of course, impossible for us, in our limited space, to detail the various modes by which this result is obtained; but we have no hesitation in saying, that it is obtained with admirable fairness, clearness, and simplicity. One constant cha racteristic of the work ought to give it a tenfold value to every man who feels, that homage to the Divine Wisdom is the highest wisdom of man. The whole work is written in a religious spirit; not a spirit of cant, and that weak and whining attribution of every indifferent thing to the immediate action of the Deity, which so frequently disgraces religion in our days. Of this style there is not a syllable; but we find through every page of the work a sacred sense of the Divine superintendence, which hallows the subject - a deep yet unsuperstitious devotion, which guides the writer through the obliquities and impurities of human action unstained - and a manly zeal for the vindication of the great principles of moral truth, which alone can render history what it was intended to be, a beacon to mankind. The general style of these volumes is honourable to the author's scholarship; it is remarkably distinct, vigorous, and free from superfluous ornament; but in parts, where the subject admitted of the change. t becomes rich and eloquent. The brief sketch of Grattan's oratory, towards the close of the fourth volume, is one of the happiest and most graphic descriptions that we have ever seen of that singularly powerful speaker. On the whole, we entirely congratulate the author and the public on the completion of this performance. What Montesquieu accomplished for the laws of Europe, Dr. Miller has done for its would be more essential to the college lecturer; no general view of facts which is likely to be more valuable to the student; and no elucidation of the mysterious ways of Providence which ought to be more gladly welcomed by the Christian.

Domestic Manners of the Americans. By Mrs. Trollope. 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Whittaker and Co.

WE have not for some time met with volumes that bore more decidedly the stamp of feminine authorship: lively, pleasant, gossiping — but full of prejudices, and taking only a look at one side of the picture. A woman always judges by her feelings, and these feelings are often interested or disgusted by slight causeshence, impartiality is the rarest of female mebeginning and the end, their whole existence rits; and most assuredly it is one not to be they had all had ague in 'the fall;' but she before our eyes. They have no fine internal found in these volumes. Mrs. Trollope is a second contented, and proud of her independ-

configuration to defy the eyes of man. And | fair specimen of the style in which a European their rise, their progress, and their fall, are all opinion is formed, and a judgment pronounced, on America. An individual who has talked about liberty (and it is amazing how soon we can talk ourselves into a fever) - dreamed dreams of equality-and is theoretic about the rights of man and of woman - sets off for America, expecting to find it a complete Utopia. Of course these expectations - like all air-castles, of which imagination, not reason, is the architect—are disappointed; and then off flies the castle-builder to the other ex-treme, and can see no advantages, and make no allowances. This is precisely Mrs. Tro-lope's case. We can well imagine an English lady, accustomed to all the refinements and comforts of an English life and home, extremely annoyed at the wants, the privations, the disagreeables, she must necessarily have endured in a remote American settlement; but we maintain that these have taken an undue hold upon the mind, when they blind her to the energy, the industry, the improvement, going on rapidly on every side. And we must own it is not such a crime in our eves as it is in hers, that the small American farmer and his family breakfast on beefsteaks and onions. Why, it is not so very long ago since our own Queen Elizabeth, of glorious memory, and all her maids of honour, did the same. of the Transatlantic agriculturist is no fluteplaying, sheep-keeping, pastoral dream of rural felicity; but a life of constant and hard labour; and necessities come before luxuries. Our own standard of habit and enjoyment is a false criterion for that of others:-but we will quote a passage to illustrate our meaning.
"We visited one farm which interested us

particularly from its wild and lonely situation, and from the entire dependence of the inhabitants upon their own resources. It was a partial clearing in the very heart of the forest. The that a high ladder was necessary to enter the front door, while the back one opened against the hill-side; at the foot of this sudden eminence ran a clear stream, whose bed had been deepened into a little reservoir, just opposite the house. A noble field of Indian corn stretched away into the forest on one side, and a few half-cleared acres, with a shed or two upon them, occupied the other, giving accommodation to cows, horses, pigs, and chickens innumerable.
Immediately before the house was a small potato-garden, with a few peach and apple-trees. The house was built of logs, and consisted of two rooms, besides a little shanty or lean-to, that was used as a kitchen. Both rooms were comfortably furnished with good beds, drawers, history. We know of no text-book which &c. The farmer's wife, and a young woman who looked like her sister, were spinning, and three little children were playing about. woman told me that they spun and wove all the cotton and wootlen garments of the family, and knit all the stockings; her husband, though not a shoe-maker by trade, made all the shoes. She manufactured all the soap and candles they used, and prepared her sugar from the sugar-trees on their farm. All she wanted with money, she said, was to buy coffee, tea, and whisky, and she could 'get enough any day by sending a batch of butter and chicken to market.' They used no wheat, nor sold any of their corn, which, though it appeared a very large quantity, was not more than they required to make their bread and cakes of various kinds, and to feed all their live stock during the winter. She did not look in health, and said

ence; though it was in somewhat a mournful, to be naturalised here. Mr. Hallock, of New having set out on her crusade with inflamed accent that she said. 'Tis strange to us to see company: I expect the sun may rise and set a hundred times before I shall see another human that does not belong to the family.' I have been minute in the description of this forest farm, as I think it the best specimen I saw of the back-wood's independence, of which so much is said in America. These people were indeed independent, Robinson Crusoe was hardly more so, and they eat and drink abundantly; but yet it seemed to me that there was something awful and almost unnatural in their loneliness. No village-bell ever summoned them to prayer, where they might meet the friendly greeting of their fellow-men. When they die, no spot sacred by ancient reverence will receive their bones - Religion will not breathe her sweet and solemn farewell upon their grave; the husband or the father will dig the pit that is to hold them beneath the nearest tree; he will himself deposit them within it, and the wind that whispers through the boughs will be their only requiem. But then they pay neither taxes nor tithes, are never expected to pull off a hat or to make a curtsy, and will live and die without hearing or uttering the dreadful words, 'God save the king!"

Now, the miseries so pathetically set forth in the concluding passage are purely imagina-tive: that to which people have never been accustomed, they cannot miss; and the small fact of not being buried in a churchyard, is scarcely an overwhelming balance against a life of exertion and of independence. The following statement relative to American literature is a striking instance of the unfair bias which our author allows her prepossession against the Americans to give to her statements:-

" They are great novel-readers, but the market is chiefly furnished by England. They have, however, a few very good native novels.

Mr. Flint's 'Francis Berrian' is delightful. There is a vigour and freshness in his writing that is exactly in accordance with what one looks for in the literature of a new country; and yet, strange to say, it is exactly what is most wanting in that of America. It appeared to me that the style of their imaginative compositions was almost always affected and inflated. Even in treating their great national subject of romance, the Indians, they are seldom either powerful or original. A few well-known general features, moral and physical, are presented over and over again in all their Indian stories, till in reading them you lose all sense of individual character. Mr. Flint's 'History of the Mississippi Valley' is a work of great interest, and information, and will, I hope, in time, find its way to England, where I think it is much more likely to be appreciated than in America. Dr. Channing is a writer too well known in England to require my testimony to his great ability. As a preacher, he has, perhaps, hardly a rival any where. This gentleman is a Unitarian; and I was informed by several persons well acquainted with the literary characters of the country, that nearly all their distinguished men were of this persuasion. Mr. Pierpoint is a very eloquent preacher and a sweet poet. His works are not so well known among us as they ought to be. Mr. Everett has written some beautiful lines; and if I may judge from the specimens of his speeches, as preserved in the volumes entitled ' Eloquence of the United States,' I should say that he shone more as a poet than an orator. But American fame has led to take a harsher view in consequence of decided otherwise. Mr. M. Flint, of Louisiana, has published a volume of poems which ought Burns' festival.

York, has much facility of versification, and is greatly in fashion as a drawing-room poet; but I think he has somewhat too much respect for himself, and too little for his readers. It is, I think, Mr. Bryant who ranks highest as the poet of the Union. This is too lofty an eminence for me to attack; besides, 'I am of another parish,' and therefore, perhaps, no very fair judge. From miscellaneous poetry I made a great many extracts; but upon returning to them for transcription, I thought that ill-nature and dulness, ('oh ill-matched pair!') would be more served by their insertion than wholesome criticism."

Now, we must take up the defence of what is here so sneeringly and unjustly attacked. We pity Mrs. Trollope's taste, that could select nothing amid the beautiful fugitive poetry that crowds the American papers and annuals: in our humble judgment, both the mass of the poetry and tales they have contained would gain by comparison with the best of our own. Bryant's reputation is at this very moment being warmly acknowledged among us; and we have no hesitation in saying, that the slight volume now lying by us by Mr. Halleck, contains poetry of the highest and most vigorous order: we need only instance his noble poem on the "Grave of Robert Burns:" by the by, his name in the work before us is misprinted Hallock. The good sense and feeling, the desire of excellence, and the information contained in the juvenile tales which have been republished in this country, have left on our minds a very favourable impression of the rising style of American literature-" How can we reason but from what we know?" Our own knowledge enables us to convict Mrs. Trollope of prejudice respecting literature, and it is but fair to conclude that she may be mistaken in other matters. Four grand complaints are what she urges against American society. First, their habit of spitting: now that we really do not undertake to defend, but recommend them to abandon as rapidly as possible; merely observing, that they are not the only people against whom such a charge may be brought. Secondly, their love of ardent spirits: to this certainly worst among vices they are themselves applying a remedy the decrease in the sale of whisky, &c. since the establishment of the Temperance Societies, has been quite unexampled. Thirdly, their boastful arrogance: this, we do own, "is a custom more honoured in the breach than in the observance;" still, it must be confessed, an American has much to be proud of in his country; though decrying the merits of every other, is not the most ready method to get those of his own acknowledged. Fourthly, the want of grace and courtesy in their general demeanour: of all faults, this is one to which time will bring the most certain remedy; politeness is only another word for restraint; and in proportion as the relations of society become narrower, that restraint will be imposed - every one feels the necessity of giving way in a crowd. The impression left on us by this work is, that Mrs. Trollope has never been in the best American society: now, we ask, what impression would be given of English manners by a stranger who went from remote village to village, or from boarding-house to boarding-house? We think much more highly of Mrs. Trollope's talents than we do of her work; she is evidently a clever, well-informed, lively woman; but one carried away by impulse, and, in this instance,

notions of republican perfection, and excited expectations of finding what the surface of the globe cannot show. We, therefore, read the laughable caricatures which fill her pages with much the same feeling as we do those in An. stey's Bath Guide, or the Fudge Family in Paris.

Conversation...." I will give the minutes of a conversation which I once set down after one of their visits, as a specimen of their tone and manner of speaking and thinking. My visitor was a milkman. 'Well now, so you be from the old country? Ay—you'll see sights here, I guess.' 'I hope I shall see many.' 'That's a fact. I expect your little place of an island don't grow such dreadful fine corn as you sees here?' 'It grows no corn's at all, sir.' 'Possible! no wonder, then, that we reads such awful stories in the papers of your poor people being starved to death.' 'We have wheat, however.' 'Ay, for your rich folks : but I calculate the poor seldom gets a bellyful.' 'You have certainly much greater abundance here.'
I expect so. Why they do say, that if a poor body contrives to be smart enough to scrape together a few dollars, that your King George always comes down upon 'em, and takes it all away. Don't he?' 'I do not remember hearing of such a transaction.' 'I guess they be pretty close about it. Your papers ben't like ourn, I reckon? Now we says and prints just what we likes. 'You spend a good deal of time in reading the newspapers.' 'And I'd like you to tell me how we can spend it better. How should freemen spend their time, but looking after their government, and watching that them fellers as we gives offices to, doos their duty, and gives themselves no airs?' But I sometimes think, sir, that your fences might be in more thorough repair, and your roads in better order, if less time was spent in politics.' The Lord! to see how little you knows of a free country! Why, what's the smoothness of a road, put against the freedom of a free-born American? And what does a broken zig-zag signify, comparable to knowing that the men what we have been pleased to send up to Congress speaks handsome and straight, as we chooses they should?' 'It is from a sense of duty, then, that you all go to the liquor-store to read the papers?' To be sure it is, and he'd be no true-born American as didn't. don't say that the father of a family should always be after liquor; but I do say that I'd rather have my son drunk three times in a week, than not look after the affairs of his country.'

Notions of Decorum.—" At Cincinnati there is a garden where the people go to eat ices and to look at roses. For the preservation of the flowers, there is placed at the end of one of the walks a sign-post sort of daub, representing a Swiss peasant girl, holding in her hand a scroll, requesting that the roses might not be gathered. Unhappily for the artist, or for the proprietor, or for both, the petticoat of this figure was so short as to shew her ancles. The ladies saw, and shuddered; and it was formally intimated to the proprietor, that if he wished for the patronage of the ladies of Cincinnati, he must have the petticoat of this figure lengthened. The affrighted purveyor of ices sent off an express for the artist and his paint-pot. He came, but unluckily not provided with any colour that would match the petticoat; the necessity, however, was too urgent for delay, and a flounce of blue was added to the petticoat of red, giving bright and shining evidence before all men of

o as Corn always means Indian corn, or maise."

the immaculate delicacy of the Cincinnati ladies."

There is a remarkable account of a camp meeting, which shews that religious fanaticism is, perhaps, more general in America than it is even now among ourselves. It is a sore evil; and a sad proof that while we boast so much of our lights, we are yet in a state of miserable darkness. We must, however, stop here, and reserve our conclusion.

The Easter Gift; a Religious Offering. By L. E. L. 8vo. pp. 40. London, 1832. Fisher and Son.

HAVING quoted one of the poems from this volume in our last, we need not add much to what we then said. The more serious portion of society will not, we think, be sorry to meet with L. E. L. in the form of devotional exercise, clothing their thoughts in her sweet verse. Hackneved as most of the subjects are, there will be seen in their treatment by her, a novelty and beauty breaking through the commonplaces of hymn and psalm, and yet in fine unison with the purity and piety of sacred song; graces consistent with religion, and imagination appropriately adorning the superstructure of everlasting truth. The engravings to which she has strung her harp in this new music are of various merits; some of them worthy of all praise, and others of an inferior order. It so happens, however, that two of the most pleasing poems are upon two of the least successful pictures. These we quote.

"The Magdalen (loquitur.)

The plaining murmur of the midnight wind
Like mournful music is upon the air;
So sad, so sweet, that the eyes fill with tears,
Without a cause—ah, no! the heart is heaped
So full with perished pleasures, vain regrets,
That nature cannot sound one grieving note
Upon her forest lyre, but still it finds
Mute echo in the sorrowing human heart.
Now the wind wails among the yellow leaves,
About to fall, over the faded flowers,
Over all summer's lovely memories,
About to die: the year has yet in store
A few dim hours, but they are dark and cold—
Sunshine, green leaves, glad flowers, they all are gone;
And it has only left the worn-out soil,
The leafless bough, and the o'er-clouded sky.
And shall humanity not sympathise
With desolation which is like its own?
So doe our early dreams fade unfulfilled,
So does our hope turn into memory;
The one so glad, the other such despair
(For who can find a comfort in the past?)—
So do our feelings harden or decay,
Encrusting with hard selfishness too late,
Or bearing that deep wound whereof we die.
Where are the dancing stens that but keut time

Or bearing that deep wound whereof we die.

Where are the buoyant spirits of our youth?
Where are the dancing steps that but kept time
To our own inward gladness—where the light
That flushed the cheek into one joyous rose—
That lit the lips and filled the eyes with smiles?
Gone! gone as utterly as singing birds,
And opening flowers, and honey-laden bees,
And shining leaves, are from yon forest gone.
I know this from myself—the words I speak
Were written first with tears on mine own heart;
And yet, albeit, it was a lovely time!
Who would recall their youth and be again
The dreaming, the believing, the betrayed?
The feverishness of hope, the agony,
As every disappointment taught a truth—
For still is knowledge bought by wretchedness—
Who could find energy to bear again?
Ye clear bright stars, that from the face of heaven
Shine out in tranquil loveliness, how oft
Have ye been witness to my passionate tears!
Although beloved, and beautiful, and young,
Yet happiness was not with my unrest;
For I had pleasure, not content—each wish
Seemed granted only to be weariness;
No hope fulfilled its promise, and no dream
Was ever worth its waking bitterness.
Then there was love—that crowding into one
All vanity, all sorrow, all remorse,
Till we loathe life—glad, beauteous, hoping life—
And would be fain to lay our burden down,
Although we might but lay it in the grave—
All natural terror lost in hope of peace.
God of those stars, to which I once appealed
In a vain phantasy of sympathy,
How wretched I have been in my few years I
How have I wept throughout the sleepless nights,

Then sank in heavy slumber, misery still Haunting its visions! Morning's cold gray light Waked me rejuctant: for though sleep had been Anguish, yet I could say it was but sleep. And then day came, with all those vanities With which our nature mocks its wretchedness, The toilsome pleasures and the dull pursuits—Efforts to fly ourselves, and made in vain. Too soon I learnt the secret of our life, That 'wanity of vanities' is writ Deep in the hidden soul of human things; And then I sank into despondency, And lived from habit, not from hope; and fear. I was a castaway: for, like the fool, Within my soul I said. There is no God! But then a mighty and a glorious voice Was speaking on the earth—thus said the Lord, 'Now come to me, ye that are heavy laden, And I will give you rest:' and, lo! I came, Sorrowing; and the broken contrite heart, Lord, thou didst not despise. Now let me weep Tears, and my dying baviour's precious blood Will wash away my sin. Now let me pray In thankfulness that time is given for prayer, I may find favour in the sight of God. Where is my former weariness of life? Where is my former terror of the grave? Out of my penitence there has grown hope—I trust, and raise my suppliant eyes to heaven; And, when my soul desponds, I meekly say, 'I know that my Redeemer livet!

Hymn of the Magdalen.
There was a time when I but sought
In life its pleasant things,
And asked each moment what it brought
Of pleasure on its wings.

I bound red roses in my hair;
And when they died away,
I only thought, fresh flow'rs there are
As beautiful as they.

And time passed on—the bright and brief, I led the dance and song, As careless as the summer leaf The wild wind bears along.

But the wind fails the leaf at last, And down it sinks to die—
To perish with the perished past, And gone as idly by.

So sink the spirits of those days,
That buoyant bore us on;
The joy declines, the hope decays,
Ere we believe them gone.

Then memory rises like a ghost,
Whose presence brings to mind
The better things which we have lost,
The hopes we've left behind.

And what could memory bring to me But sorrow, shame, and sin; And wretched the worn heart must be, With such dark guests within.

I said, accursed be a life
That 'mid such ills hath birth,
Where fate and nature in their strife
Make desolate the earth!

But no more of that evil time—
An altered heart is mine;
Purified by a hope sublime,
And by a faith divine.

I weep; but tears of penitence Still comfort as they flow, And rise to heaven, and win from thence A solace for below.

For I have learnt, my God, to trace
Thy love in all things here;
How wonderful the power and grace
In all thy works appear.
The vincural dies with nurrie liche

The vineyard dim with purple light,
The silvery olive tree,
The corn wherewith the plains are bright,
Speak to my soul of thee.

This loveliness is born to die;
Not so the race for whom
The sun goes shining through the sky,
The world puts forth its bloom

We know that to this lovely earth
Will sure destruction come;
But though it be our place of birth,
Yet it is not our home.

For we are God's own chosen race,
Whom the Lord died to save;
This earth is but a trial-place,
Whose triumph is the grave."

"The Infant St. John.

Lo! on the midnight winds a young child's voice
With lofty hymn,
Calling on earth and heaven to rejoice
Along with him.

Those infant lips are given from above
A spirit tone.
And he speaks out those words of hope and love
To prophets known.

He is a herald, as the morning star Brings daylight in, For he doth bring glad tidings from afar To man and sin.

Now let the desolate earth lift up her head, And at the word, Wait till the mountains kindle with the tread Of Christ the Lord.

And earth was conscious of her God; he came
Meek and decried,
Bearing the weight of sorrow, sin, and shame;
And for us died.

Twice shall he come; e'en now the appointed hour Is in its birth, When he shall come in glory, and in power, To judge the earth.

Not as before, to win mankind and save;
But in his ire,
When earth shall be but as a mighty grave
In that red fire.

Do we not live now in those evil days
Which were foretold
In holy writings and inspired lays
Of prophets old?

There is a wild confusion in the world,
Like the vexed sea;
And ancient thrones are from high places hurled,
Yet man not free.

And vain opinions seek to change all life,
Yet yield no aid
To all the sickness, want, the grief and strife,
Which now pervade.

Are not these signs of that approaching time
Of blood and tears,
When theu shalt call to dread account the crime
Of many years?

Then who shall bide before thee? only he
Who is all thine,
Who hath stood fast, amid iniquity,
In faith divine.

Oh, Lord! awaken us; let us not cease
To look afar;
Let us not, like the foolish, call it peace
When there is war.

Oh! teach us to believe what thy blest word, Has long declared, And let thy second advent, gracious Lord, Find us prepared."

The volume is handsomely got up, and we can have no doubt will enjoy its desert, by being one of the most popular gifts to youth which the religious and well-intending in the world can bestow.

Romance of the Early Ages. By the Author of "Brambletye House," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

This is one of those works of which it is difficult to convey an exact idea; for a brief extract will shew only part of the industry that has been used in collecting matériel. These tales have in view to illustrate the manners, &c. of remote periods; and the accounts are correct and the descriptions good; but there is a want of graphic power in the narrative. We will quote a scene in the temple of Esculapius, where a young Greek girl comes to consult the oracle as to whether her lover will succeed in the Olympian games.

"Although the fair stranger had been habituated to the service of Pagan temples, she had never before entered that of Esculapius, the novelty and solemnity of which impressed her with a reverential awe. The dim light imparted a still more ghastly character to the votive paintings that covered the walls, representing human beings afflicted with every ailment and calamity that flesh is heir to. Hideous wounds that seemed to spout out blood; revolting sores, wasted cadaverous forms, stamped with the apparent impress of death, but writhing with the sufferings of life, glared upon her in every direction; the pious artists having aggravated to the utmost the maladies of the respective patients, in order to enhance the miraculous merits of the divinity who had healed them. As the present votaress advanced, strange mysterious music, as of Æolian harps, sighing along the fane, died away in melancholy cadences, until she reached the

large sitting figure of the god at the upper end | Every thing being thus prepared, the impostor of the enclosure, when unseen choristers chanted the life and actions of Esculapius, alternating with other voices that sounded from a distance. Passing the statue, she was now conducted to a recess, at the extremity of which a door was opened; the priest who had hitherto escorted her shut it behind her, and she found herself in the sanctuary, the startling aspect of which was calculated to awaken a throb of apprehension in the stoutest heart. Large lamps, supported by twisted serpents of brass, threw a strong light upon Alexander, a man of a commanding stature, with eyes of fire, handsome though fierce-looking features, and a singularly majestic presence. He stood within a sort of niche, attired in a rich dress of white and purple, with a drawn cimeter in his hand, his long hair flowing down profusely over his shoulders. But the terrific and awful part of the exhibition was the spectacle of the god Esculapius himself, in the form of an enormous serpent with a human head, twisting itself round the body and the neck of Alexander, darting out its forked tongue, and fixing its flaming orbs, with an apparently menacing aspect, upon the visitant, who recoiled from the bridling monster in evident alarm. • •

"The priest then began with great vehe-mence of gesticulation to pour forth an unintelligible rhapsody, in which nothing could be distinguished but the different names and attributes of Esculapius, gradually working himself up into an apparent convulsion, until his features became inflamed, his pendent locks shook like the horrid tresses of Medusa, he foamed at the mouth, and stamped on the floor, when he suddenly became silent and composed. only pointing with great carnestness to the snake, which at this juncture writhed its sleek folds, advanced its human-featured head to-wards Tilphosa, opened its mouth, and in a slow, clear, audible voice, pronounced the words - 'Theodore shall conquer!' "

We must add the real history of the scene. and of the priest Alexander.

"At Pella, in Macedonia, he bought for a trifle one of the prodigious serpents found in that neighbourhood, which are perfectly harmless, and so docile as to be capable of a certain degree of tuition. In this form, as you well know, Esculapius is said to have occasionally visited the earth; into the god of medicine, therefore, did Alexander determine to convert his beautiful snake, and to found an oracle with its assistance; that being always a sure and abundant source of profit, because its supplies are derived from numskulls and simpletons. In an ancient temple of Apollo he secreted a tablet of brass, whereon was written that Esculapius, with his father Apollo, would shortly visit Arcadia, and take up their residence at Cynatha; which tablet being discovered by some of his accomplices, produced such a sensation, that the pious gulls of Cynætha immediately began to build a temple for the expected

"Alexander having entered Cynatha with a pomp becoming his high dignity, and exhibited himself in occasional fits of pretended inspiration, during which, by chewing soap-wort, he occasioned himself to foam at the mouth, kept his serpent carefully concealed until he had fitted to it a resemblance of a human head made of painted linen, so ingeniously contrived that its tongue will dart out upon touching a horse-hair, while it can even be made to speak by means of a pipe communicating with a recess behind the sanctuary, where an accomplice ther the chapter be upon aquatic sports, a man

secretly deposited in the mud outside the temple a goose's egg, which he had emptied and put a young serpent within it; on the day after which operation, having nothing but a scarf of gold about his loins, a cimeter in his hand, and his long locks waving in the wind, our Esculapian runs to the market-place, jumps upon the altar, and haranguing the mob of gulls and blind buzzards in a rhapsodical speech, congratulates them that their town of Cynatha is about to enjoy the happiness of receiving the god personally and visibly within their walls."
"The simpletons of Cynætha, men, women,

and children, being all worked up to an ecstasy of devotion, ran with wild acclamations after Alexander, who, rushing to the temple, calls for a cup, dips it into the mud, draws up the egg, breaks it, and lo! a young serpent is seen twisting about his fingers, which the soothsayer, still acting the enthusiast, carries triumphantly to his own house. Some days being suffered to elapse, in order that the fame of this pretended miracle might spread far and wide, great crowds of people, or rather flocks of sheep in the shape of men-mere empty, brainless vizards, came pouring into Cynætha, to which multitude Alexander exhibits himself lying upon a bed, in a room only partially lighted, attired like a minister of the gods; the large Macedonian serpent, with its artificial human head, forming a collar about his neck, and extending its tail to a distance.'

We conclude by saying, that to youthful readers these pages will furnish much new and interesting information. The Involuntary Prophet is of the first century; Theodore and Tel-phosa, of the second, and connected with the Olympic games; Olof and Brynhilda, northern, as the name imports, and a century later; Sebastian and Lydia, or the Council of Nice, belongs to the fourth century; and the Siege of Caer-broc, an ancient British legend of the fifth age. There is, therefore, much variety of subject; and our readers may immediately look for the farther gratification of their curiosity. as the work will appear in a few days.

Fragments of Voyages and Travels. By Capt. Basil Hall, R.N. Second Series. 3 vols. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1832, Cadell; London, Whittaker and Co.

WITH the memory of the First Series of this work fresh upon our minds, we took up the present continuation anticipating no small degree of enjoyment. Nor have we been disappointed, though we think there is some difference in the character of the two publications: the former being the most amusing, the latter the most instructive. This arises from the nature of several of the subjects discussed, This arises from the which are of higher importance in the volumes before us than they were in their predecessors: for example, essays on the trade winds, on the observance of religious rites on board of ship, on naval punishments, on cheerfulness, on Indian mythology, on the royal marine service, and on the responsibility of officers. These, treated with great acuteness and an intimate knowledge of their bearings, deserve the best consideration of all nautical men, and of the government of the country; they furnish hints and suggestions which no one can read without being convinced that their adoption would tend greatly to the improvement of the various branches to which they apply.

The other portions of the Fragments chiefly exhibit vivid pictures of a sea-life; and wheis doubtless stationed to give the responses. overboard, Sunday on board a man-of-war, or sluggish canals I have already mentioned, con-

sailors' pets, we find the graphic talent of the author equally distinguished for general force and technical accuracy. There are also accounts of some trips on shore in Ireland and India, which give a variety of interest to these sketches; and likewise add to the puzzle of a reviewer whereabouts to select these illustrations with which he should prop his favourable opinion of the whole. Our selection must partake of the miscellaneous character of our original; but even this we must defer, and in this No. give only one example, the story of an alligator-hunt at Bombay, under the auspices of Sir Samuel Hood.

The Alligator-hunt " I must give a short account of an alligator-hunt, at a place called Nellivelley, near Trincomalee, got up for the admiral's express amusement, and performed by a corps of Malays in the British service, the 1st Ceylon regiment. Very early in the morning of the 22d of September, the party, which consisted of several ladies and a large proportion of red coats and blue coats, were summoned from their beds to set forth on this expedition. The admiral, as usual, was up, dressed, and on horseback, long before any of the rest of the company, whom he failed not to scold or to quiz, as they severally crept out of their holes, rubbing their eyes, and very much doubting whether the pleasures of the sport were likely to compensate for the horrible bore of early rising. In other countries the hour of getting up may be left to choice; in India, when any thing active is to be done, it is a matter of necessity; for after the sun has gained even a few degrees of altitude, the heat and discomfort, as well as the danger of exposure, become so great, that all pleasure is at an end. This circumstance limits the hours of travelling and of exercise in the East very inconveniently, and introduces modifications which help in no slight degree to give a distinctive character to Indian manners. As there was little risk of being too late on any party of which Sir Samuel Hood took the lead, the day had scarcely begun to dawn when we all cantered up to the scene of action. The ground lay as flat as a marsh for many leagues; here and there the plain was spotted with small stagnant lakes, connected together by sluggish streams, or canals, scarcely moving over beds of mud, between banks fringed with a rank crop of draggled weeds, and giving birth to clouds of mosquitnes. The chill atmosphere of the morning felt so thick and clammy, it was impossible for the most confident in his own strength and health not to think of agues, jungle fevers, and all the hopeful family of malaria. The hardy native soldiers, who had occupied the ground during the night in despite of the miasmata, were drawn up to receive the admiral; and a very queer guard of honour they formed. whole regiment had stripped off their uniform, and every other stitch of clothing, save a pair of short trousers, and a kind of sandal. In place of a firelock, each man bore in his hand a slender pole about six feet in length, to the extremity of which was attached the bayonet of his musket. His only other weapon was the formidable Malay crease, a sort of dagger or small edition of the waving two-edged sword with which the angel Michael is armed in Raphael's picture of the Expulsion of our First Parents from Paradise. Soon after the commander-in-chief came to the ground, the regiment was divided into two main parties, and a body of reserves. The principal columns, facing, one to the right, the other to the left, proceeded to occupy different points in one of those

necting the lakes, or pools, scattered over the These detachments, being stationed about a mile from one another, enclosed an interval where, from some peculiar circumstances known only to the Malays (who are passionately fond of this sport), the alligators were sure to be found in great numbers. The troops formed themselves across the canal in three parallel lines, ten or twelve feet apart; but the men in each line stood side by side, merely leaving room enough to wield their pikes. The canal may have been about four or five feet deep in the middle of the stream, if stream it may be called, which scarcely moved at all. The colour of the water when undisturbed was a shade between ink and coffee; but no sooner had the triple line of Malays set themselves in motion, and the mud got stirred up, than the consistence and colour of the fluid became like those of pease-soup. On every thing being reported ready, the soldiers planted their pikes before them in the mud, and, if I recollect right, each man crossing his neighbour's weapon, and at the word 'march' away they all started in full cry, sending forth a shout, or war-whoop, sufficient to curdle the blood of those on land, whatever effect it may have had on the inhabitants of the deep. As the two divisions of the invading army, starting from opposite ends of the canal, gradually approached each other in pretty close column, screaming and yelling with all their souls, and striking their pikes deep in the slime before them, the startled animals naturally retired towards the unoccupied centre. Generally speaking, the alligators, or crocodiles (for I believe they are very nearly the same), had sense enough to turn their long tails upon their assailants, and to scuttle off as fast as they could towards the middle part of the canal. But every now and then, one of the terrified monsters, either confused by the sound, or prevoked by the prick of a pike, or mystified by the turbid nature of the stream, floundered backwards, and, by retreating in the wrong direction, broke through the first, second, and even third line of pikes. This, which would have been any thing but an amusement to unpractised hands, was the perfection of sport to the delighted Malays. A double circle of soldiers was speedily formed round the wretched aquatic who had presumed to pass the barrier. By means of well-directed thrusts with numberless bayonets, and the pressure of some dozens of feet, the poor brute was often fairly driven beneath his native mud. When once there, his enemies half choked and half spitted him, till at last they put an end to his miserable days in regions quite out of sight, and in a manner as inglorious as can well be conceived. For the poor denizens of the pool, indeed, it was the choice between Scylla and Charybdis with a vengeance; and I am half ashamed to acknowledge the savage kind of delight with which we stood on the banks, and saw the distracted creatures rushing from one attack right into the jaws of another. The Malays, in their ecstasy, declared that the small fry from one side rushed down the throats of the big ones whom they met flying in the opposite direction. But this seems very questionable, though positively asserted by the enraptured natives, who re-doubled their shouts as the plot thickened, and the two bodies of troops, marching from opposite quarters, drew within a hundred yards of each other. The intermediate space was now pretty well crowded with alligators, swimming about in the utmost terror; at times diving below, and anon shewing their noses, well what was sure to happen eventually, the ad-

the dirty stream; or occasionally making a canal as the final act of the alligators' tragedy furious bolt in sheer despair right at the pha-lanx of Malays. On these occasions, half-adozen of the soldiers were often upset, and their pikes either broken or twisted out of their hands, to the infinite amusement of their companions, who speedily closed up the broken ranks, as if their comrades had been shot down in battle. The killed were none, but the wounded many; yet no man flinched in the least. The perfection of the sport appeared to consist in detaching a single alligator from the rest, surrounding and attacking him separately, and spearing him till he was almost dead. The Malays then, by main strength, forked him aloft, over their heads, on the end of a dozen pikes, and, by a sudden jerk, pitched the conquered monster far on the shore. As the alligators are amphibious, they kept to the water no longer than they found they had an advan-tage in that element; but as the period of the final mélée approached, on the two columns of their enemy closing up, the monsters lost all discipline, floundered, and ploutered up the weedy banks, scuttling away to the right and left, helter-skelter. 'Sauve qui peut!' seemed to be the fatal watch-word for their total rout. That prudent cry would, no doubt, have saved many of them, as it has saved other vanquished forces, had not the Malays judiciously placed beforehand their reserve on each side of the river to receive the distracted fugitives, who, bathed in mud, and half dead with terror, but still in a prodigious fury, dashed off at right angles from the canal, in hopes of gaining the shelter of a swampy pool overgrown with reeds and bulrushes, but which, alas for most of the poor beasts, they were never doomed to reach. The concluding battle between these retreating and desperate alligators and the Malays of the reserve was formidable enough. Indeed, had not the one party been fresh, the other exhausted, one confident, the other broken in spirit, it is quite possible that the crocodiles might have worsted the pirates, as the Malays are called in every other part of the world but the East, where they are generally admitted to be as good a set of people as any of their neighbours. It is needless to say, that while all this was going on, our gallant admiral, Sir Samuel Hood, was a pretty busy spectator. His eagle eye glanced along the canal, and at a moment took in the whole purpose of the campaign.

As the war advanced, and sundry small affairs of out-posts took place, we could see his face flushing with delight. But when the first alligator was cast headlong and gasping at his feet, pierced with at least twenty pike wounds, and bristled with half-a-dozen fragments of these weapons fractured in the onslaught, the whole plain rung with his exclamation of boyish delight. When the detachments closed in upon their prey, and every moment gave birth to some new prodigy of valour, or laid a whole line of the Malay soldiers prostrate on the muddy stream, like so many nine-pins, I verily believe, that if none of his own people had been present, the admiral would have seized a pike himself, and jumped into the thickest of the fight, hoots, sword, cocked hat, and all! As it was, he kept himself close to the banks, and rivalled the best Malay amongst them in yelling and cheering on the forces to their duty. This intensity of eagerness had well nigh proved rather awkward for his excellency's dignity, if not his safety; for, in spite of the repeated warnings of the English officers of the regiment, who knew from former hunts

commenced. And as we, his poor officers, were, of course, obliged to follow our chief into any danger, a considerable party of us found ourselves rather awkwardly placed between the reserve of Malsys already spoken of and the canal, just as the grand rush took place at the close of the battle. If the infuriated crocodiles had only known what they were about, and had then brought their long sharp snouts, and still harder tails, into play, several of His Majesty's officers might have chanced to find themselves in a scrape. As it was, we were extremely near being wedged in between the animals' noses and the pikes and creases of the wild Malays. It was difficult, indeed, to say which of the two looked at that moment the most savage—the triumphant natives or the flying troop of alligators wallopping away from the water. Many on both sides were wounded, and all, without exception, covered with slime and weeds. Some of our party were actually pushed over, and fell plump in the mud, to the very provoking and particular amusement of the delighted admiral, whose superior adroitness enabled him to avoid such an undignified catastrophe, by jumping first on one side and then on the other, in a manner which excited both the mirth and the alarm of his company; though, of course, we took good care rather to laugh with our commander-in-chief than at him. I forget the total number of alligators killed, but certainly there could not have been fewer than thirty or forty. largest measured ten feet in length, and four feet girth, the head being exactly two feet long. Besides these great fellows, we caught, alive, a multitude of little ones, nine inches long, many of which we carried back to Trincomalee. Halfa-dozen of these were kept in tube of water at the Admiralty House for many days; the rest being carried on board, became great favourites amongst the sailors, whose queer taste in the choice of pets has already been noticed."

The Landers' African Travels. [Third Notice.]

DESCENDING the river from Zagozhi and Rabba, our countrymen describe their progress in the interesting manner which we quoted in our first notice of their work.

On the 17th of October they reached an island, where the authors tell us, " we found several Falatah Mallams sent by the chief of Rabba for the purpose of instructing the natives in the Mahomedan faith. The island is inhabited by Nouffie fishermen, a harmless, inoffensive race of men, who only a few weeks ago were obliged to abjure their pagan deities for the Koran, whether against their inclination or otherwise. This is another of the effects of the Falatahs spreading their conquests over the country. Wherever they become masters, the Mahomedan religion follows. In consequence of Ederess having given up his authority to the king of Yarriba, his subjects have become Ma-homedans, and this faith will no doubt shortly spread through Yarriba."

At a place called Gungo they were kindly received: at Fofo, an island, the natives were frightened at their appearance, and the chief kept aloof being in trouble, " from not having a sufficient number of cowries to pay his annual taxes to Rabba, for which purpose, it seems, the messengers are here. It is customary to allow them a certain number of days to do this, at the expiration of which time, if the tribute is not paid, the messengers watch plastered with mud, high above the surface of miral persisted in approaching the edge of the their opportunity, and carry off one or two of

the inhabitants. These are then sold in the market at Rabba as slaves, and their produce pays the tax. The same custom we had seen practised at Lever, even after the tax has been paid."

Passing a large river, the Coodoonia, which flows into the Niger, they arrived at Egga, a town upwards of two miles in length, the people of which keep up some communication

and trade with the coast. "Their belief (says the author) that we possessed the power of doing any thing was at first amusing enough, but their importunities went so far, that they became annoying. They applied to us for charms to prevent wars, to make them rich, to prevent the crocodiles from carrying off the people, and for the chief of the fishermen to catch a canoe-load of fish every day; each request being accompanied with some sort of present, such as country beer, goora-nuts, cocoa-nuts, lemons, yams, rice, &c., in quantity proportionate to the value of their request. The curiosity of the people to see us is so intense, that we dare not stir out of doors, and therefore we are compelled to keep our door open all day long for the benefit of the air; and the only exercise which we can take is by walking round and round our hut, like wild beasts in a cage. The people stand gazing at us with visible emotions of amazement and terror; we are regarded, in fact, in just the same light as the fiercest tigers in England. If we venture to approach too near the doorway, they rush backwards in a state of the greatest alarm and trepidation; but when we are at the opposite side of the hut, they draw as near as their fears will permit them, in silence and caution."

They were warned of great danger from the savage people below Egga, but were obliged to trust to Providence and set out on their journey.

" For many miles we could see nothing but large, open, well-built villages on both banks of the river, but more especially on the eastern, and tracts of land covered with verdure, er prepared for cultivation, between them. Here Nature seems to have scattered her favours with an unsparing hand. Yet we touched at none of these goodly places."

They stopped at a large town called Kacunda, the capital of a state or kingdom independent of Nouffie, the lowest territory of which terminates at Egga. The king's bre-ther visited them, and, "looking round our room, he perceived several little things to which he took a fancy, and which, being of no value whatever to us, were readily presented to him: and it was satisfactory to see him much pleased with them."

They followed the advice given them, and passed safely down where the river Tshadda (the famous Shar, Shary, or Sharry, of travellers) joins the Niger from the eastward. It appeared to be three or four miles wide at its mouth, on which a large town was situated. This river, they were told, was navigable up to Bornou, and that Funda was three days' journey upwards.

Bocqua was the next place of consequence at which they stopped; and below that, they remained some time at Damuggoo. Still continuing their course down the river, R. Lander preceding the canoe of his brother John, the Journal thus relates the important events which ensued :-

"At six A. M. we were passing rather close to a point in the river, round which it takes an

aware of it. It was with considerable difficulty that we got clear of it; but had we been two yards mearer to the shore, our canoe would have been dashed into pieces. These dangers will always be avoided by the precaution of keeping in the middle of the river. At seven A. M. we saw a small river enter the Niger from the eastward, the banks of which, as well as those of the Niger, were elevated and fertile. Shortly after, we observed a branch of the river running off to the westward, about the same size as that from the eastward. On the right bank of this river, close also to the bank of the Niger, we observed a large market, which I was informed is Kirree; and that the river flowing to the westward past it runs to Benin. A great number of canoes were lying near the bank. They appeared to be very large, and had flags flying on long bamboo cames. took no notice of them, but passed on; and in a short time afterwards we saw about fifty canoes before us, coming up the river. They appeared to be very large, and full of men; and the appearance of them at a distance was very pleasing. They had each three long bamboo canes, with flags flying from them, one fixed at each end of the canoe, and the other in the middle. As we approached each other I observed the British Union flag in several, while others, which were white, had figures on them of a man's leg, chairs, tables, decanters, glasses, and all kinds of such devices. The people in them, who were very numerous, were dressed in European clothing, with the exception of trousers. I felt quite overjoyed by the sight of these people, more particularly so when I saw our flag and European apparel among them, and congratulated myself that they were from the sea-coast. But all my fond anticipations vanished in a moment as the first cance met us. A great stout fellow, of a most forbidding countenance, beckoned to me to come to him; but seeing him and all his people so well armed. I was not much inclined to trust myself among them, and paid no attention to him. The next moment I heard the sound of a drum, and in an instant several men mounted a platform and levelled their muskets at us. There was nothing to be done now but to obey; as for running away, it was out of the question; our square loaded cance was incapable of it; and to fight with fifty war canoes, for such we found them, containing each above forty people, most of whom were as well armed as ourselves, would have been throwing away my own and my canoe-men's lives very foolishly. In addition to the muskets, each canoe had a long gun in its bow that would carry a shot of four or six pounds, besides being provided with a good stock of swords and boarding-pikes. By this time our canoes were side by side, and with astonishing rapidity our luggage found its way into those of our opponents. This mode of proceeding I did not relish at all; so as my gun was loaded with two balls and four slugs. I took deliberate aim at the leader, and he would have paid for his temerity with his life in one moment more, had not three of his people sprung on me and forced the gun from my hands. My jacket and shoes were as quickly plundered from me, and observing some other fellows at the same time taking away Pascoe's wife, I lost all command over myself, and was determined to sell my life as dearly as I could. I encouraged my men to arm themselves with their paddles and defend themselves to the last. I instantly seized hold of Pascoe's wife, and with the assistance of another of my men, abrupt turn; and the current being very rapid, dragged her from the fellow's grasp; Pascoe at us, in order to share the expected plunder, we were carried into an eddy before we were the same time levelled a blow at his head with and the confusion which prevailed in conseabrupt turn; and the current being very rapid, dragged her from the fellow's grasp; Pascoe at

one of our iron-wood paddles that sent him reeling backwards, and we saw him no more. Our cance having been so completely relieved of her cargo, which had consisted only of our luggage, we had plenty of room in her for battle; and being each of us provided with a paddle, we determined, as we had got clear of our adversary, to cut down the first fellow who should dare to board us. This was not at-tempted; and as none of the other canoes had offered to interfere, I was in hopes of finding some friends among them, but at all events was determined to follow the people who had plundered us to the market, where they seemed to be going. We accordingly pulled after them as fast as we could. My men, now that the fray was over, began to think of their forlorn condition. All their things were gone; and as they gave up all hopes of regaining them, or being able to revenge themselves on the robbers, they gave vent to their rage in tears and execrations. I desired them to be quiet, and endeavoured all in my power to pacify them by telling them, that if we were spared to reach the sea in safety, I would pay them for every

thing they had lost." John Lander's canoe, when it came up, was also attacked " and (he tells us) nearly sent under water, by the violence with which her pursuer dashed against her; a second crash threw two or three of the Damuggoo people overboard, and by the shock of the third she capsised and sunk. All this seemed the work of enchantment, so quickly did events succeed each other; yet in this interval a couple of ill-looking fellows had jumped into our case, and, in the confusion which prevailed, began emptying it of its contents with astonishing celerity. On finding myself in the water, my first care was, very naturally, to get out again; and therefore looking round on a hundred ruffians, in whose countenances I could discern not a single trace of gentleness or pity, I swam to a large canoe, apart from the others, in which I observed two females and some little ones;-for in their breasts, thought I, compassion and tenderness must surely dwell. Perceiving my design, a sturdy man, of gigantic stature, such as little children dream of, black as a coal, and with a most forbidding countenance, suddenly sprang towards me: stooping down, he laid hold of my arm, and snatched me with a violent jerk out of the water, and let me fall like a log into the canoe, without speaking a word. I recovered myself, and sat up with my companions, the women and children, and discovered them wiping tears from their faces. In momentary expectation of a barbarous and painful death-' for what else,' said I to myself, can all this lead to?'-the scene around me produced little impression upon my mind: my thoughts were wandering far away, and this day I thought was to be my last. I was meditating in this manner, heedless of all that was going on around me, and reckless of what came next, when I looked up and saw my brother at a little distance, gazing steadfastly upon me: when he saw that I observed him, he held up his arm with a sorrowful look, and pointed his finger to the skies. O! how eloquently and distinctly were all the emotions of his soul at that moment depicted in his countenance! Who could not understand him? He would have said, 'Trust in God!' I was touched with grief. Thoughts of home and friends rushed upon my mind, and almost overpowered me. On account of the eagerness and anxiety with which every one endeavoured to get near

quence, many of the war-canoes clashed against each other with such violence, that three or four of them were upset at one time, and the scene which ensued baffles all description. Men, women, and children, clinging to their floating property, were struggling in the river, and screaming and crying out as loud as they were able, to be saved from drowning. Those that were more fortunate, were beating their countrymen off from getting into their canoes, by striking their heads and hands with paddles, as they laid hold of the sides and nearly upset them. When the noise and disorder had in some measure ceased, my brother's canoe and that which I was in were by the side of each other, and he instantly took the shirt from his back and threw it over me-for I was naked. I then stepped into his canoe; for whatever might be our fate, it would be a mournful kind of pleasure to comfort and console one another in the hour of trial and suffering. But I had no sooner done so, than I was dragged back again by a powerful arm, which I could not resist, and commanded by furious gestures to sit still, on my peril. Unwilling to aggravate our condition by obstinacy or bravado, which would have been vain and ridiculous, I made no reply, but did as I was desired, and silently watched the motions of our keepers. Now there were still other canoes passing by, on their way to the market-place, and amongst them was one of extraordinary size. Fancying it to be neutral, and hoping to make a diversion in our favour, I beckoned to those who were in it, and saluted them in the most friendly manner. But their savage bosoms were impenetrable to feeling. Surely they are destitute of all the amiable charities of life. I almost doubted whether they were human beings. Their hideous features were darkened by a terrible scowl; they mocked me, clapped their hands, and thumped upon a sullen drum; then, with a loud and scornful laugh, the barbarians dashed their paddles into the water and went their way. This was a severe mortification; I felt confused and abashed, and my heart seemed to shrink within itself. I made no more such trials. Seeing my brother swimming in the river, and people clinging on to what they could, I endeavoured all in my power to induce the people of my canoe to go to him. But all I could do was in vain. Fearing that those in the water might upset the canoe by getting into her, or that she would be overloaded with them, they kept aloof, and let them take their chance. My feelings at that moment were not to be described: I saw my brother nearly exhausted, and could render him no assistance, in addition to our luggage being plundered and sunk; and I had just formed the resolution of jumping into the water after him, when I saw him picked up. The canoes near me, as well as mine, hastened to a small sand island in the river, at a short distance from the market, and my brother arrived soon afterwards. In a short time the Damuggoo people made their appearance, and also the chief of Bonney's messenger, having, like ourselves, lost every thing they had of their own property, as well as their master's. This was in consequence of the confusion which had taken place; for these people, no doubt, had under foot, were we to remain longer sitting they been recognised, would not have been molested. We were all obliged to remain in our respective canoes, and made rather a sorry canoes, and pushed off the land, whither our appearance, in consequence of the treatment we brother nor myself were in a condition to offer taken from their canoes, they made a rush to tary effect on the minds of the hearers. The

We had been lying at | them any consolation. the island; but now the war-canoes were all formed into a line and paddled into the marketplace before alluded to, which is called Kirree, and which likewise was the place of their destination. Here we were informed that a palàver would be held, to take the whole affair into consideration; and about ten in the morning a multitude of men landed from the canoes, to ' hold a council of war,' if it may be so termed. For our parts, we were not suffered to go on shore; but constrained to remain in the canoes, without a covering for the head, and exposed to the heat of a burning sun. A person in a was a native of a place near Funda, came to us and endeavoured to cheer us, by saying that our hearts must not be sore—that at the palaver which would be held, we had plenty of friends to speak for us; that all the people in the Mahomedan dresses who had come from Funda a great number of females, who were well dressed in silk of different colours. These women wore large ivory anklets of about four or five pounds weight, and bracelets of the same material, but not so large. About twenty canoes full of Damuggoo people had arrived from the various towns near Damuggoo. These persons having heard how we had been treated, also became our friends—so that we now began and this intelligence put us into better spirits."

We come to the result. "We were invited by the Mallams to land, and told to look at our goods and see if they were all there. To my great satisfaction, I immediately recognised the box containing our books, and one of my brother's journals. taining all our wearing apparel, was lying cut ception of a shirt, a pair of trousers, and a had contained were gone. The whole of my journal, with the exception of a note-book with remarks from Rabba to this place, were lost. Four guns, one of which had been the property of the late Mr. Park, four cutlasses, and two pistols, were gone. Nine elephant's tusks, the finest I had seen in the country, which had been given me by the kings of Wowow and Boossa, a quantity of ostrich feathers, some handsome leopard skins, a great variety of seeds, all our buttons, cowries, and needles, which were necessary for us to purchase provisions with,—all were missing, and said to have been sunk in the river. The two boxes and the bag were all that could be found. We had been desired to seat ourselves, which, as soon as we had done, a circle gathered round us, and began questioning us; but at that moment the sound of screams and the clashing of arms reached the spot; and the multitude catching fire at the noise, drew their swords, and leaving us to ourselves, they ran away to the place whence it proceeded. The poor women were hurrying with their little property towards the river from all directions, and imagining that we ourselves might be trampled on the ground, we joined the flying fugitives, and all rushing into the water, sprang into pursuers dared not follow us. The origin of

the place to recover them. were Kirree people, stood ready for them, armed with swords, daggers, and guns; and the savage Eboes finding themselves foiled in the attempt, retreated to their canoes without risking an attack, although we fully expected to have been spectators of a furious and bloody battle. The noise and uproar which this produced were dreadful and beyond all description. This, after all, was a fortunate circumstance, inasmuch as my brother and I, having unconsciously jumped into the same canoe, found ourselves in each other's company, and were thus afforded, for a short time at least, the Mahomedan dress, who we learnt afterwards pleasure of conversing without interruption; and he then related to me all that had happened to him since the morning. Like me he had no foresight of mischief, or apprehensions of danger, and therefore he took no means whatever of shunning the immense canoes which he perceived were approaching him with to attend the market, were our friends, besides their large flags. But, on the contrary, these striking and uncommon appendages, to which neither of us had been accustomed, served to excite his curiosity and win his admiration rather than awaken any fear or suspicion of danger. The palaver not having yet concluded, we had full leisure to contemplate the scene around us. We had moored a little way from the banks of the river: in front of us was the market-place, which was crammed with people, to think there was a chance of our escaping; from all parts of the neighbouring country, of different tribes,-a great multitude of wild men, of ferocious aspect, and savage uncouth man-ners. To these belonged the choice, either of giving us life and liberty, or dooming us to slavery or death. In the latter determination their minds might be swayed by suspicion or caprice, or influenced by hatred; in the former medicine-chest was by its side, but both were they might be guided by the hopes of gain, or filled with water. A large carpet-bag, con-biassed by the fears of punishment,—for many of them had come from the sea-coast, and such open, and deprived of its contents with the ex- an adventure as ours could not long remain concealed from the knowledge of our countrymen. waistcoat. Many valuable articles which it The shore for a long way was lined with their canoes, having the colours of various European nations waving from long poles, which were fastened to the seats. Several of these had as many as three flags in each; they were all of immense size, and fringed with blue cotton (baft) cut into scollops. Besides these there were others of the strangest and most grotesque patterns, such as representations of wild beasts, men's legs, wine-glasses, decanters, and things of still more whimsical shapes. Whence the barbarians procured these emblematical banners we cannot tell; but we understand that each tribe has its own peculiar flags, which are unfurled whenever they undertake any enterprise of importance. Canoes were likewise stationed near an island or sand-bank in the middle of the river, which we considered to be neutral. as their owners did not seem to interfere with the proceedings of the day. But there happened to be among the savages a few welldressed Mahomedan priests, who had come late to the market from the northward. were decidedly our friends. Many times they blessed us with uplifted hands and compassionate countenances, exclaiming 'Alla Sullikee!' (God is King!) Nor did they confine themselves to simple expressions of pity or concern; but, as we subsequently learned, they joined the assembly, and spoke in our favour with warmth and energy, taxing those who had assaulted us with cowardice, cruelty, and wrong, had received, which was increased by the tears all this was a desire for more plunder on the and proposing to have them beheaded on the and lamentations of our own canoe-men, as part of the Eboe people. Seeing the few things spot as a just punishment for their crimewell as those of Damuggoo; and neither my of ours in the market-place which had been This was bold language, but it produced a salu-

women and children took charge of the canoes whilst their husbands and fathers were on From the former we received little presents of bananas and cocoa-nuts, which were our only food during the day, but with the latter we had little communication. Both men and women wore immensely large ivory rings on their legs and arms, which were at least an inch in thickness, and six inches in depth; and these ornaments were so heavy and inconvenient, that when the females walked, they appeared the most awkward and ungraceful creatures in the world; in fact they could not walk without producing a collision of these unwieldly rings. The women's necks and bosoms were likewise decorated with strings of coral and other beads, but their dress was confined to a piece of figured cotton, encircling the waists and extending halfway down the leg. At about three in the afternoon we were ordered to return to the small island from whence we had come; and the setting of the sun being the signal for the counsel to dissolve, we were again sent for to the market. The people had been engaged in deliberation and discussion during the whole of the day, and, with throbbing hearts, we received their resolution in nearly the following words: 'That the king of the country being absent, they had taken upon themselves to consider the occurrence which had taken place in the morning, and to give judgment accordingly. Those of our things which had been saved from the water should be restored to us, and the person that had first commenced the attack on my brother should lose his head, as a just retribution for his offence, having acted without his chief's permission; that with regard to us, we must consider ourselves as prisoners, and consent to be conducted on the following morning to Obie, king of the Eboe country, before whom we should undergo an examination, and whose will and pleasure concerning our persons would then be explained.' We received the intelligence with feelings of joy, and with grateful hearts we offered up thanks to our Divine Creator for his signal preservation of us throughout this disastrous day. It was, perhaps, fortunate for us that we had no article of value which the natives were at all solicitous about; and to this circumstance, added to the envy of those who had joined in the conquest, but who had not shared the plunder, may chiefly be attributed, under Providence, the preservation of our lives. Our medicine-chest, and a trunk containing books, &c., which were all spoiled by the water, were subsequently restored to us; but our wearing apparel, Mr. Park's double-barrelled gun, the loss of which we particularly regretted, and all our muskets, swords, and pistols, with those of our men, were sunk or missing. We likewise lost the elephants' teeth given us by the kings of Boossa and Wowow, a few natural curiosities, our compass and thermometers, my brother's journal and part of my own, my memorandum, note, and sketch-book, and others which were open in the canoe, besides all our cowries and needles, so that we are left completely destitute, to the mercy of we know not whom.

They are carried down to Eboe, three days; and the following is of geographical interest by

the way :

"We hung on by the shore till the fog had dispersed, when we were again allowed to see the river. We found ourselves on an immense body of water, like a lake, having gone a little out of the road, and at the mouth of a very considerable river, flowing to the westward, it

other branch also ran from hence to the southeast, while our course was in a south-westerly direction on the main body; the whole forming, in fact, three rivers of considerable magnitude. The banks were all low and swampy, and completely covered with palm-trees."

At Eboe we must pause till next Saturday, when we trust to bring this review to a con-

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

MR. WHEATSTONE on the vibrations of columns of air in cylindrical and conical tubes. The different methods by which the air in tubes is thrown into vibration was explained and illustrated. The lecturer then referred to Bernouilli's researches on the subject, illustrating some of the conclusions by very striking experiments: ex. gr. a square glass plate and a leaden tube were arranged so as to accord on the note producible by each; the tube was then bent almost into a ring, its apertures being opposite to each other: when the excited vibrating plate was put between these apertures no sound was produced, because the vibrating part of the plate, when moving from one aperture, was advancing to the other; whereas, to produce sound in the tube, the air must at the same instant be either passing into, or out of, both ends at once. On bending the pipe into a spiral, so that two parts of the plate moving in opposite directions could be opposite the apertures, then a full strong sound was produced. Mr. Wheatstone observed, that the opinion entertained by Chladni and others, viz. that the end at which a tube is excited must always be open, was erroneous; and shewed experimentally, that a cylindrical tube, such as a horn, gives the harmonies corresponding to a closed pipe.

On a subject of this kind, where so much depends on experiments, it must be manifest that no report of ours can convey an adequate

idea of its interesting nature.

A very fine collection of insects (Coleoptera lepidoptera) from the Brazils, was placed upon the library-table by their collector, M. De Lattre.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MARCH 14th. Mr. Murchison, the President, in the chair.—Six new Fellows were elected, and donations made to the library.

A paper was read on the structure of the Cotteswold Hills, near Cheltenham, compared with that of the Cleveland Hills; and on the occurrence of vertical stems of equisetum columnare in the sandstone of the latter, by Mr. Murchison.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

A COMMUNICATION has been received, within these few days, from Italy, of a result of the highest interest in science, obtained by the Cavaliere Leopoldo Nobili, of Reggio, in the duchy of Modena, during the prosecution of his electro-magnetical researches. It is stated that a spark, similar to that of electricity, has been obtained by him from the common magnet! In 1708 the electrical spark was discovered by Dr. Hall, who compared its appearance to that of lightning. Dr. Franklin, half a century afterwards, proved, by means of his kites, that lightning was identical with the electric fluid; and in our own time, within these few years, Professor Cersted, of Copen-hagen, has demonstrated the connexion between

BOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

THE reading of Mr. Madden's paper was conbeing an important branch of the Niger; an- electricity and magnetism, from the effects pro- cluded.

duced by electrical currents in the galvanic battery on a magnetic needle brought within the sphere of their influence. The result of Cav. Nobili, therefore, appears to complete the evidence of the identity between electricity and magnetism, and will, we have no doubt, when the details of his experiments are made known, prove, in conjunction with the sterling inductive researches of Mr. Faraday, which were rapidly tending to the same discovery, and with the investigations of Professor Ritchie on the theory and laws of action of the galvanic battery, a fertile source of new and interesting developments in these mysterious branches of natural science. The Cav. Nobili is already favourably known to men of science by his electro-magnetical inquiries, published in the Memorie della Società Italiana, and in the Bibliothèque Universelle; and as the inventor of a delicate galvanometer, and also of a secret mode of imparting to steel plates, by a peculiar modification of galvanic agency, intensely iridescent colours of great symmetry and beauty. In 1829 he paid a visit to this country, and exhibited at the Royal Society and Royal Institution (vide Literary Gazettes of that session) his galvanometer, and a variety of these plates, to which he gave the name of metallo-chromie.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Dr. BUCKLAND in the chair .- The first part of a paper by Dr. John Davy, entitled "An Account of Observations and Experiments on the Torpedo," was read. The author states these researches into the nature of the peculiar electrical properties of the torpedo to be a continuation of those made by him in conjunction with his brother, the late Sir Humphry Davy, in 1828, while that lamented philosopher was visiting Rome, Cività Vecchia, and various parts of the Mediterranean coast, and from which, for want of a sufficient supply of animals in a fresh state, results of a negative kind only were obtained. The whole of the experiments forming the basis of the present communication, were made by the author during a summer residence near the coast of Malta, where he was abundantly supplied with torpedoes of every size. This part of the paper relates to the electricity of the torpedo in its passage through perfect as well as imperfect conduction; in the former, coils of copper wire and the multiplier being employed, and in the latter, moistened cotton and other imperfect conductors. He found a needle placed in the coil of wire become perfectly magnetic; and states that the back of the animal was found by him to bear relation to the copper, and the belly to the zinc termination of the galvanic apparatus, in opposition to the views of Walsh, who believed the sides of the torpedo to have these relations. The author was unable to obtain a spark from the animal, however healthy and favourable its appearance, or however much excited, although he brought the wires of the circuit, by means of a microscope, to within 17000 of an inch of each other. When, however, the torpedo was placed, under favourable circumstances, in an insulated metallic vessel, a considerable degree of phosphorescent light was perceived to be emitted; but this continuing after the removal of the animal, the author suspected, and afterwards satisfied himself, that this appearance was occasioned by marine animalculæ.



ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SIR G. H. STAUNTON in the chair. Donations presented: - From Sir Gore Ouseley, several impressions from engraved wooden blocks, found in a Nepalese fort about fifty years ago: the subjects are apparently amu-lets or prayers. From his Excellency A. R. Falck, Netherlands ambassador, &c., Gericke's Eerste Gronden der Javaansche Taal, &c. and Werndly's Maleisch Spraakkunst. From Colonel Tod, a copy of the second and concluding volume of his splendid work on the Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han.

Three papers were read; first, some remarks by R. Moncy, Esq. on a mistake of the Baron de Sacy's respecting an inscription at Naksh i Rustam. The Baron considered that the sculptured figures at Naksh i Rustam represented the conquest of the last of the Arsacidæ by Ardashir (or Artaxerxes). Mr. Moncy, on the other hand, from reasons here assigned, believes them to record the abdication of Ardashir in favour of his son Shapur, and to represent him in the act of resigning the regal emblems into the hands of the latter. Second. a notice of the resemblance between the personal ornaments of the Brinjarries, a wandering tribe in India, and those sculptured on the Buddh figures in the cave temples at Karlé, by Colonel W. H. Sykes; and, thirdly, the second portion of a paper on the Jainas of Gujerat and Mauvar, by Colonel Miles. Adjourned to the 7th of April.

PINE ARTS. GALLERY OF BRITISH ARTISTS. SUFFOLK STREET.

THIS gallery will not open to the public until Monday next; but, having been favoured with admission to the private view yesterday, we are enabled to state that, in our opinion, the exhibition of the present year is much superior to that of any former season, both in variety and in skill. A new arrangement has been made: the first, or entrance room, is now appropriated to the drawings; and, in point of light, they have gained greatly by the change.

Without observing any particular order in our remarks, we shall proceed to notice some of the most prominent and attractive works of which this interesting collection is composed; and shall commence with one of the most striking, viz.

No. 224. The first picture of a series intended to represent the Procession to the Abbey on the day of the Coronation of his present Majesty, King William the Fourth; containing the Portraits of distinguished Personages who attended on that occasion. Painted for His Majesty. R. B. Davis. - Those who had not the opportunity of seeing this regal spectacle, or those who, having seen it, wish to renew it in their "mind's eye," will experience equal gratification in viewing the present able performance; the details of which will fully satisfy the most fastidious in technical criticism. But that is not all. It possesses a fine and unexpected character of picturesque composition; for, difficult as, under such circumstances, is the achievement of "breaking the line," Mr. Davis has accomplished it with the skill of a Rodney or a Nelson.

No. 13. Ruins, Composition. D. Roberts. All that the beautiful quotation from Mrs. Hemans embraces will be found in this noble composition. We hope we are not distinguished from the beauty and skill of their execution. by the organ of destructiveness; but we confess that, as lovers of the picturesque, it is, as in the present instance, in its decay that we prefer

contemplating the representation of any magnificent edifice

No. 156. The Grecian Choirs at the Temple of Apollo. W. Linton. - In addition to the classic elegance of the composition, Mr. Linton has imparted to his air-tints a soft and blended sweetness, superior to that of most of his former works. There is at the same time a brilliant splash of sunlight on the water, which is productive of great spirit and effect.

No. 223. Reefing Topsails, Gale approaching. J. Wilson .- Whoever observes the trim of this gallant vessel, and sees how proudly she crests the waves, will entertain no fear for her safety. The picture is a fine specimen of Mr. Wilson's powers: we will venture to say, that it is as beautiful in its elemental character, and as fluent in its execution, as the best of Vandervelde's.

No. 208. The Ettrick Shepherd in his Forest Plaid. J. W. Gordon.-A resemblance of this remarkable man as true and unaffected as his own writings. As a work of art, it ranks with any upon these walls.

No. 213. Group of Children. Mrs. W. Carpenter. - The name of Mrs. Carpenter is a sufficient warranty of the excellence of this as well as of her other performances in the gallery. No. 107. D. Roberts. J. Simpson. - An

admirable likeness, admirably executed. No. 8. A Cameronian Sunday Evening. Charles Lees .- Under the canopy of one of the most tranquil skies that we ever beheld, the worship of the Creator is here going on with silent, but apparently heartfelt devotion. How striking a contrast to the Cameronian turbulence of former days; and, we are sorry to add, how striking a contrast to the pseudo-religious rant which too frequently disgraces the present day!

No. 17. Landscape on the River Dart, Devonshire. F. R. Lee. - Mr. Lee's high reputation is fully maintained by this fine perform-

No. 27. A Philosopher: a Study for a larger Picturs. H. Wyatt...." A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." We are so well satisfied with the "study," that if we were put to the choice, we would take it at once, rather than wait for its amplified successor.

No. 32. Windsor Castle: autumnal Morning. E. Child .- As true in its effect as it is interesting in its character; perpetuating an object associated with so much that is grand and striking in our national history.

No. 45. The Widow. E. Prentis ... ject always calculated to excite sympathy. It has lost nothing of its power in the hands of Mr. Prentis.

No. 52. The Town of Menagio, on the Lake of Como. F. C. Hoffand. - Frequently and ably as we have seen this scene depicted, we really think the present its best representation. Its quiet waters, its distant mountains, its terraces, and its edifices, are all in keeping with the serenity of its aspect.

No. 80. Portraits of Lord Trentham, and Lady Caroline Gower, children of the Earl and Countess of Gower. F. Y. Hurlstone.—As a centre, and over the mantel, these portraits are well and properly placed. They exhibit the talents of Mr. Hurlstone in portrait composition in a very advantageous light.

No. 73. Flower - Girl. B. R. Faulkner. This, and No. 86, by the same artist, are of a cabinet size, and are worthy of attention, as well from their unsophisticated character, as

[To be continued.]

ME. HAYDON'S EXHIBITION.

As is usual with us, we have taken a glance at this exhibition at the Egyptian Hall previous to its public opening; and are glad to hear our testimony to its high merits and interest. The principal picture is Xenophon and the Ten Thousand first seeing the sea from Mount Teches; a well-conceived and highly spirited production. The Mock Election, at the other end of the gallery, opposes a blaze of low hu-mour to the well-told story of Greek heroism. There are also some smaller, new, and admirable pieces: First Start in Life, a child beginning the use of its limbs; the Dying Boy, no hope—an affecting group of a mother and two children; First Child, another infantile scene, are three amazingly clever and characteristic compositions. Waiting for the Times Newspaper, and Falstaff and Doll Tear-sheet, are rich and capital sketches; Sunday Evening, a beautiful and simple representation of an aged man reading the Bible to his wife. Several "Musings" of Napoleon, at various periods of his life, and some classical subjects, complete the exhibition, which is well calculated to display the genius of the painter, and cause us to regret the still recurring complaint in his catalogue, of a want of encouragement in England to the higher branches of art, and to his own peculiar hardship in having been placed out of their sphere by the Royal Academy.

DISCOVERIES AT CORNETO.

THE excavations undertaken near Corneto, in that curious plain, which may be truly called the Père la Chaise of the ancient Tarquinii, one of the principal Etruscan cities, and which have already proved so productive, are con-tinued with success. One of the learned men to whom they are chiefly indebted, the Chevalier Manzi, who has acquired great reputation in the literary world by his fine translation of Xenophon, has lately caused farther excavations to be made. He had already found a multitude of curious articles, paintings, mirrors, vases, &c. He has just added to these discoveries that of a statue of terra-cotta, as large as life. This is the first of the kind hitherto discovered. Pliny calls these statues auro sanctiora. This one represents a man about thirty years of age; the whole figure is very beautiful; the head is full of character; it has on it a crown of gold, which seems to have been a military recompense. This discovery is an important event to all lovers of antiquities.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Illustrations of the American Ornithology of Alexander Wilson and Charles Lucian Bonsparte; with the addition of numerous recently discovered Species; and including Representations of the principal Insects, Forest-tress, and Fruits of America. Drawn, engraved, and coloured, under the superintendence of Captain Thomas Brown, F.L.S., M.W.S., &c. President of the Royal Physical Society. Nos. II. and III. Edinburgh, Constable; London, Hurst, Chance, and Co.; Moon, Boys, and Graves.

HIGHLY as we thought of the first number of this splendid work, we are sensible of a considerable improvement in the numbers under our notice. They contain a much larger proportion of the forest-trees, which, in our opinion, adds greatly to the beauty of the plates; and the foliage and fruit are quite sufficient for every botanical purpose. Of the birds, the jays, the swallows, the bullfinches, and the par-



rots, are the most finely shaped, and the most brilliantly and variously coloured.

Filial Solicitude. Painted by Madame Lescot; engraved by S. Angell. Henry Lacey.
A PLEASING subject, very pleasingly treated.
Of all the feelings of the human heart, there is no one the natural and unaffected exhibition of which is more delightful. Madame Lescot has also shewn considerable powers as an artist.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.



THE GARRICK CLUB PAPERS, NO. VII.

Covent Garden Theatre.

ANOTHER arrangement has, we believe, been made at this theatre, for the sake of carrying on the business to the end of the season. After deducting 57L odds, for the current expenses of lighting, &c. &c. each night, the house is to be opened at the risk of the performers, whose salaries are to be regulated by the amount of the receipts. Thus, if above 2001 is received, they will have enough to pay themselves in full: if less, deductions in proportion to their several salaries must be made. When the rent is added, the nightly expenses reach about 300%; so that this new plan is merely temporary, to meet the exigencies of the hour. We hope it will more than succeed.

The Fast Day.

"Tis our fast intent."-Lear, Act I. Scene I.

However extraordinary it may appear to the thinking world, it has occurred, that a member of the Garrick Club has paid more than usual attention to the late Fast day. This gentleman commenced his observance at the early hour of two in the morning of the 21st (in fact before he went to rest), and, in a most praiseworthy manner, made all his doors and windows fast. He did this on the principle of "fast bind, fast find;" he then retired to bed, and remained fast asleep until it was time to break-fast; after which (leaving his fastness) he ordered his cabriolet, and enjoyed a fast drive in the Park, where his horse was observed to be such a trotter, that it became a general remark that "there was not a faster out during the day." The air produced an appetite; but as our member, though fastidious, never in his life knew what fasting meant, he took the trouble to look into Johnson's Dictionary for the actual solution of the word, and its authority, and turning to F, read, "To fast, v. n. to abstain from food—Bacon,"—which he conjectured aimply and literally to point out that he was to abstain merely from bacon. He therefore adjourned to our Club, and in the most estimable mode, piously partook of some excellent saltfish and egg-sauce, to keep up appearances — (he stated his intention to eat buns on Good Friday, and did not omit his pancakes on Shrove Tuesday)—to which was added, three cotelettes

savoury improvement to mutton chops was, by the way, an illustrious patroness of penance and fusting; and in the concection thereof, the great Solomon himself is no mean proficient.) After which, as they say in the playbills, a wild duck, with lemon and cayenne, made its first appearance in public, and was received with unequalled, but not undivided, applause. The entertainments concluded with a pleasing selection of apple-fritters, and the customary quantity of generous wine: as bottle after bottle vanished, some thought that our friend, for a fast day, "was going it a little too fast.

Many may have spent " starvation festival" in a more decorous manner, and will probably find inward comfort in their emptiness, and boast of it: but we are rather inclined to agree with our member, and re-member the adage — that "although brag is a good dog, hold-fast is a better."

How to catch a large Trout. -We have heard the phrase "solitary angler," and having a solitary jest, we may as well fit it to the occasion. One of the Walton Club (also a Garricker) was boasting the other day of an enormous trout he had caught, almost as large as that which shines in the last Exeter papers. It was a perfect wonder, and weighed fourteen pounds!! "Pray how did you catch it?" said a friend. "Why, with a fly." "Without the f, I suppose."

MUSIC.

LENT CONCERTS: DRURY LANE.

THE Messiah the chef-d'euvre of the " mighty master," attracted a more numerous audience on Friday, the 16th, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, than the incongruous medley (we beg pardon), the grand miscellaneous selection" of former evenings. This evidence of improvement in the public taste induces a supposition, that other sterling oratorios might prove almost equally attractive. Would it not be worth while to try the experiment? The performance on Friday was in some respects excellent. The choruses were extremely well sung, but they were, with one or two exceptions, led off a little two fast. The voices also want balancing, as the tenors are disproportionately loud: a numerical addition to the trebles and Stockhausen sang, "There were Shepherda,"
"Rejoice greatly," and "Come unto Him;"
the last was her happiest effort, as it best suited the character of her voice. Her shake is particularly sweet and well turned.

We are impatient to make the amenda honor. able to Mrs. Bishop for having depreciated her talent even in thought. The pure and classical style in which she sang "But thou didst not leave," stamps her as a vocalist of the first leave," stamps ner as a vocation order. It was gratifying also to perceive that her intonation was, for the most part, correct. Let her only make sure of this essential point, and she will become one of the greatest ornaments of her profession. Miss H. Cawse sang "Oh! then that tellest," and "He was despised," in a correct and musician-like style; indeed, in the first song her musical skill was put to a severe test, for the full and varied accompaniment was played so loud, that it would have completely puzzled an unacientific singer. Miss Pearson sang "He shall feed his flock" very tolerably. Why should a mistake, which Handel chanced to make in this song, be adhered to? We allude to the word "shall," à la Maintenon, (the original inventrees of that in the first sentence, being strangely accented;

an absurdity which almost perverts the sense of the words, and may be so easily obviated without the least injury to the melody, that it is astonishing how any one can be so silly as to persist in the error. Miss Pearson was injudiciously put forward as a substitute for Mdme. Stockhausen, to sing "I know that my Redeemer liveth." It appeared that she had not previously studied it, for she made several mistakes in the time. Braham was not in good voice, yet he sang "Thy rebuke" with much feeling; and he displayed so much energy in "Thou shalt break them," as to elicit a boisterous encore. Mr. E. Seguin must not depend on his voice alone for giving effect to Handel's music; his manner of singing the recitative, "Thus saith the Lord," and air, "But who may abide," was altogether unfinished, tame, and cold. Mr. Phillips is a striking instance of how much excellence may be attained in the vocal art, without any great degree of physical force. His pure tone and finished energetic style in "The people that walked in darkness," gave an effect that mere volume of voice, without these requisites, would have failed to produce. This delightful singer appears to most advantage in the highest kind of music; for his energy always seems to increase in proportion to the dignity of his subject. The effect of his singing in "Why do the nations," was somewhat injured by the loudness of the accompaniment. Indeed, a great degree of harshness prevailed in the band throughout the oratorio, the soft parts not being sufficiently subdued; and one unlucky violin was out of tune the whole evening. A Master Hopkins sang "If God be for us" in a weak thin voice, and with a nasal tone; but his defects were probably aggravated by the circumstance of his being very much frightened. Mrs. Anderson played some light and brilliant variations, by Czerny, on le petit tambour, in a correct and finished style. Master Colline repeated his variations on the violin. He is a promising child; it is to be hoped he will not be spoiled in the training. On the whole, there seemed a general feeling of satisfaction with the evening's entertainment.

THE second concert of the Società Armonica took place on Tuesday. The instrumental performances were very pleasing. Mdme. Meric and De Begnis sustained the principal vocal parts; the one with sweetness, the other with humour; in both, with musical taste and science. Mr. Chapman, a pupil of Sir George Smart's, was much applauded on his début t he has a fine bass voice.

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

Der Alchymist, a grand romantic opera, compounded by Bishop out of half a dozen of Spohr's operas, was produced here on Tuesday, with but doubtful effect. We would fain hear it again, however, before we pronounced a de-cisive opinion. The music in the first instance certainly seemed to be tame and same; yet there were some sweet melodies, with the aid of good scenery to back them. Perhaps the experience of a trial may suggest alterations which will infuse more spirit into the Alchymist; otherwise, we fear, he will not turn the receipts of the theatre largely into gold.

COVENT GARDEN.

On Saturday, Born to Good Luck, or an Irishman's Fortune, was produced here after Francis
the First. As some critics have said of the



latter that it is not only Francis but Frances but it was not borne out by the fact. Abbot, point, which looked for all the world like a the first; so we may say of the former, if ex-treme popularity be good luck, that its adapter, Power, has been born to it, and is in the fairest possible way to make an Irishman's fortune. Altered, if we mistake not, from an opera entitled False and True, acted some thirty years agone, Mr. Power's drama is very amusing throughout, has several stage situations which are great hits, and, above all, has the histrionic talent of its author to depend upon. His Paddy O'Rafferty is inimitable from the eve to the toe; every look, every tone, and every gesture, is perfectly Irish; and in love, in war, in dance, and in danger, he is alike at home. Naples by mistake instead of Dublin, his adventures are full of bustle; and he is the pivot on which the machinery, composed of a good-humoured old count (Malfi, F. Mathews); a villain (Diddear), with his satellite assassins; widow (Mrs. Tayleure); and two younger fe-males (Miss and Miss H. Cawse), turn in their various evolutions. By a lucky coincidence, this piece came out on Saint Patrick's day: the audience laughed from the beginning to the end of it at Power's drollery; and if all that the newspapers state be true, we could heartily wish that all other assemblages where Ireland was in question had been equally meritorious and successful. It has been played every night since with increased and increasing applause; and will only be discontinued on account of Power's engagement in Edinburgh, whither he goes for the first time next week, to delight our northern friends with a true taste of the Irishman on the stage.

M. LAPORTE, we rejoice to see, opens the French-play season on Monday.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Adelphi. March 14.-The following is a faithful report of certain unrehearsed scenes which occurred on this occasion. A crowded house-impatient gallery-no musicians-sibilant storm peculiar to the Adelphi deities .enter knights of the bow and fiddle—deities propitiated-curtain rises-enter Yates-much applause, more hissing. Yates (stepping to the foot-lights with good-humoured face), "An body displeased?" Chorus—"No." Yatesbody displeased?" Chorus—"No." rares—
"Some one, I am sure, not pleased: perhaps on account of having been kept waiting: a performance advertised for half-past seven always means a quarter to eight." Spokesman of (addressing first fiddle, in orchestra,)— "What is o'clock?" First 6-21 is o'clock?" First fiddle-" Ten minutes to eight." Yates (addressing spokesman of a party)—" Watches rather fast, I am afraid, gentlemen. However, I'll now try to please."
When he entered to commence his second part, his wit was even more on the alert. Halfprice had commenced, and there was a sort of grumbling skirmish in the pit. Yates put forward a listening and inquiring face. Man in the pit—" Mr. Yates, there's no room." Yates—" Sir, I'm quite delighted to hear it." (Bursts of laughter from all parts of the house.)

Covent Garden, March 15.—First night of

Francis the First .- Many are the purposed differences between the acted and the written play; the following were among the unpurposed ones. The line,

The lady's praise falls freely from thy tongue, was thus given by Mason,

instead of,

And modest pride of her own excellence. accused Francoise of

Strong desire of her own excellence.

The terms "modest pride," and "strong desire," are not, I conceive, exact synonymes. E. Tree should have said of the king,

His crimson crest waving upon the air Like Victory's ruddy favours;

but perceiving, just in time, that Mr. Mason's feathers were white instead of red, she adroitly substituted "flowing" for "crimson," and "snowy" for "ruddy." She afterwards received a repayal in kind for this alteration. from Miss Lee, who, glancing at her dark hair just as she was about to say,

Let me hind up these voides locks.

called them "glossy" instead. When Gonzalez. to prove his truth, should have presented certain parchments to Bourbon, Warde had no parchments to present, and Mr. Kemble was obliged to be satisfied without satisfaction; and when Francis tells his mother to

Strip me that diedem from off thy brow.

Miss Kemble had on no diadem to strin. Lautree, called in the play a "beardless boy, personated by Mr. Baker, who is, of all actors on the stage, the most black-chinned (excepting perhaps only Mr. Bland of the Strand Theatre). The Times remarked on the correctness of the scenery and dresses. Bennet wore the Mercutio dress of the establishment, disguised with artificial slashes on the sleeves, one of which at last betrayed itself, and hung down like a long thong; and the Council Chamber of the Paris court was the first scene of Hop o' my Thumb (the scene of which was laid in Wales).

Covent Garden. March 17. First night of Born to Good Luck. — I have before remarked on Power's powers as an improvisatore. On his first entrance he stumbled upon a black carnival mask, inadvertently dropped by F. Mathews in a previous scene; and when the applause had subsided, and the audience were waiting for his first word, he thus commenced: "Och, and sure, and some gintleman has dropped his face! (picks up the mask, and examines it.) And faith, and I don't wonder at his not picking ye up again, for it's no beauty ye are" (throws down the mask, and begins his part).

Drury Lane. March 20. First night of the

Alchymist. - Harley, as a hypochondriac, fancied himself so many absurd things, that the audience at last also fancied him an absurd thing, and hissed him accordingly. Hereon he took two opportunities of manifesting his own opinion of the part assigned to him. In explaining part of the plot, he suddenly digressed into imagining himself a clock; and on his auditors exclaiming, "Well, well, but what is all this to the purpose?" he answered, "Why, nothing at all, I must confess" (great laughter and applause). And in a subsequent scene, when, on fancying himself a giblet pie, one of the characters exclaimed, "Nonsense!" he immediately rejoined, "Well, do you know, I think so too" (increased laughter and applause). In the last act there was one of the most complicated pieces of bungling it has ever been my lot to witness. A chamber scene was withdrawn, and discovered a forest scene; a trap-door, some four or five feet broad, and of the whole length of the stage, was then meant to open, and one half slid off very correctly, but the other refused to move, so that part of

gigantic pat of butter on the stage. The re-fractory half was at last desperately pulled of in some half-dozen separate bits, and the pu proved to be the apex of some butter-coloured rocks which now duly rose, and, being met by a descending sky-piece, the forest-scene was totally obscured, without a soul having entered except the carpenters! After a brief scene before these rocks, they again sunk and discovered the last scene, a street, but the chasm still remained half uncovered! A very Babel of clamorous voices, giving conflicting directions, now arose: " Put on the slide...don't can't_there_where_now_how?" &c. &c. and at last sundry loose masses of board were successively thrust on by the carpenters, till the aperture was covered in most pit-fall-like style. Unfortunately, a long crowded procession estered on the fox-trap side, which was avoided by every body by means of a most wide and whimsical sinuosity of course, and throughout the whole of the busiest scene in the play onehalf the stage was forbidden ground. Imagine (for I cannot trust myself to describe all) the numberless ridiculous effects growing out of this complex clumsiness—the wariness of all to avoid, and the terror of some (Phillips inter ulios) when positively forced across the treacherous covering - the - but I must resolutely desist. The final catastrophe, namely, the falling dead of Mrs. Wood upon Mr. Phillips's body, elicited what the French call éclats de rire. A clearer case of Burking could never have been witnessed even by Burkers. She fell first (excuse me for using the only expressive word) thwack upon his chest, and immediately rolled over upon his throat with her arm pressing on his nose, and blinding his eves. filling his mouth, and totally deluging his whole face with dishevelled hair! I positively entertained not the slightest hope of ever seeing his name in the bills again.

VARIETIES.

New Masonry.— Mr. Milne, of Edinburgh, has produced a machine for hewing stones, which is worked by steam, and almost supersedes manual labour in this mechanical branch of industry.

La Peyrouse.-We regret to see, by a printed letter from Mr. Peter Dillon to Count Sebastiani, that the latter has found cause to complain bitterly of wrongs done him by the French government. Surely the discoverer of the longsought wreck of La Peyrouse deserved well at its hands, no matter to what country he belonged.

"Sept. 3d. - I have been prevailed upon to devote some days to the enjoyment of a country life at the beautiful Ludy G-s, a relation of Canning. At breakfast she told me that she was present some months ago when Canning took leave of his mother (both being then in perfect health) in these words: 'Adieu, dear mother! in August we shall meet again.' In July the mother died suddenly, and in the beginning of August her son followed her."-Tour of a German Prince.

Captain Thomas Abercrombie Trant. — In recording the death of this brave and intelligent officer, in the pages of this journal, we are but performing a duty we owe to the profession of which he was an ornament, and to literature. which he had acquired a name. He was the only son of General Sir Nicholas Trant, whose services in the Peninsular war, at the head of The lady's speech falls freely from thy tongue.

a scene that was to have risen was obstructed, the Portuguese legion, are matters of history. This would have been a curious phenomenon, and nothing appeared of it but its one highest and of imperishable fame. Captain Trant was the author of an excellent volume on the Indian war in Ava, where he served with honour; and his contributions to the United Service Journal are equally creditable to his pen. He is lost to his family and the service in the prime of wouth, being only twenty-seven, having given the promise of talents that would have raised him to the highest honours of his profession, and that would have reflected lustre on any 1 rank that he could have received.

Literary and Political .- Upon the question between the Stamp-office and the penny and twopenny periodicals which inundate the streets, we would desire to take no part until we found time and space to discuss it fully. It is of i much importance, and we have been surprised that so great an innovation was tolerated even for a week. We can speak from dear-bought experience, that the law of old did not use to be 1 so sleepy. The subject of booksellers' monopoly, and the dispute between "the trade" and 1 Mr. Pickering, respecting which he has circu-, lated a printed statement, is also one from the discussion of which we would fain abstain. We think there are many imperfections and evils in the common way of publishing; but it would require a very well-matured and extensivelyarranged scheme to counteract and cure them.

Sinclair in America.-We observe, from the Boston Evening Transcript of February 14th, that Sinclair is singing at Boston with the ut-most éclat. His Apollo in Midas, had there, as elsewhere, ravished the ears of his auditors; and a renewed engagement, though for only two nights, was announced, in order to afford the previously ungratified Bostonians an opportunity of hearing him in Midas and Fontaine-The journals speak of our delightful hleau. vocalist in terms of unmeasured enthusiasm. We are sorry to see from more southern papers that the hostility to Mr. Anderson still prevails. When he is announced, mobs and broken windows are the usual consequence. This is poor work.

Sanscrit Professorship, Oxford. - After a hard-run election, the votes being 207 to 200, Mr. H. H. Wilson carried off this learned prize from his competitor, Dr. Mill; the other candidates having previously withdrawn. Found. ed and richly endowed by Colonel Boden, we are told that the emoluments of this professorship amount to 1,200%. per annum.

Earthquake. - The Gazette de la Trinité (Martinico) of the 7th of last December, says, "In the night between Saturday and Sunday, at ten minutes before eight, we experienced a very violent earthquake, the recollection of which makes us still tremble. There were two distinct shocks, the first of which lasted nearly three seconds. A sensible oscillation followed, during from four to six seconds. This was succeeded by a dull sound like the rumbling of distant thunder, and then came the second shock. which was much more terrible than the first, The earth appeared to heave like the waves of the sea; and the most solid buildings, as well as the slightest sheds, yielded to the force of this motion, and tottered to their foundations. Providentially, no serious accident occurred. The waters of the gulf were remarkably agitated; and on board the vessels it seemed as if they had been violently struck by some enormous body. At the commencement of the evening the heat had been intolerable, and at the time of the earthquake there was not a breath of air. At ten at night, and at two in the morning, the earth again trembled, but these shocks were as nothing compared with the first. Some heavy showers then fell. A similar earthquake was felt at Saint Kitt's."

Magasines. - Our new contemporary, the Comio Magasine, has paid us a complimentary visit on the eve of publication, and sure enough it is filled with wood-cuts and puns; some of the former very amusing, and some of the latter ludicrously bad, as well as some of a better order. Another monthly, to be called The Critic, is also announced.

Beer versus Brandy A society is being formed at Weimar to discountenance drunkenness, and particularly the use of brandy. In order to promote this purpose they are to petition the Diet to reduce the duty on beer-brew. ing, and increase the duty on spirit distillation.

Africa M. Douville's travels in Congo and Southern Africa in the years 1828, 1829, 1830, are about to appear. - Letter from Paris. Mar. 17.

Ments. -At Mentz they are building one of the finest theatres in Europe, the cost of which is estimated at 300,000 florins. They have also begun the monument to the memory of their illustrious citizen Guttemberg.

To the Editor, &c.

Dear Mr. Editor,-I was tormented to death last night with the tooth-ache; the only momentary cessation of pain I experienced was while I composed the following conundrums, and laughed thereat.

What street in London puts you in mind of a tooth which has pained you for a length of time? Long Acre!

When should you apply a sovereign remedy to your tooth? When it is a-king!

By what ejaculatory exclamation would you declare that your tooth pained you? It aches

by gum!
Why does an aching tooth impose silence on the sufferer? Because it makes him hold his

To what town in Poland should you go to have it extracted? Pultusk!

Which of your teeth are like a mantuamaker's fingers and thumb when she is cutting out a dress? In-cisors!

When do your teeth usurp the functions of the tongue? When they are chattering!

Why is it, then, not to be wondered at that your teeth cause frequent disturbances in your mouth? Because they often make there more than one row!

But the con. which gave me the greatest delight, and after the making whereof I was so satisfied with myself, as to have well-nigh fallen asleep and forgotten my pain, was the following highly-classical conception:

When does an aching tooth put you in mind of Paris, with his bow and arrow, giving Achilles his mortal wound? When it shoots in the temple! Ha! ha! ha!

20th March, 1832. G. N. BROWNE.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. XII. Mar. 24, 1828.]

[Literary Gasette Weekly Advertisement, No. XII. Mer. 24, 1828.]

We have pleasure in announcing a poem from the pen of Allan Cunningham as among forthcoming literary novelties. The Maid of Elvar is the name, the scene is the Scottish border, and the time the early part of the reign of Queen Mary. A picture of pastoral and domestic life at that stirring period, when the religious struggle for the Reformation, and hostilities with England, brought so much of sorrow upon the land, must afford ample scope for the poetical talent of our estimable compatriot. Mr. Babage is preparing for the press a work on the Economy of Machinery and Manufactures: the results of his observations in the various mechanical processes used in the arts, &c.

in the arts, &c.

Dedicated by permission to Her Majesty, the Messlah,
a Poem in Six Books; by the Author of "the Omnipresence of the Deity," &c. We see, by the by, a remarkable instance of Mr. Montgomery's popularity as a poet
out of his own country. A German publisher announces

We like to encourage correspondents, even though some of their jokes miss fire.—Ed.

an edition of English poets, and commences the series with his complete works in two volumes.

An Encyclopadia of Cottage, Parm, and Villa Architecture, to appear quarterly, with numerous designs, and analytical and critical remarks, is announced by Mr.

There is announced, a Verbal Index to the Plays of Shakspeare, by M. V. Clarke, on the plan of Cruden and Buttarworth's Concordances of the Bible.

Mr. T. K. Hervey and Mr. Barnett are about to publish in conjunction a musical volume entitled, Dreams of a Persian Maiden.

The Second Volume of Mr. Samuel Tymms's Family Topographer, containing the Western Circuit, Calabria, during a Military Residence of Three Years; by a General Officer of the French Army. Augustus Fitz-Googe, a Romance of Yesterday. A new and enlarged edition of the Extraordinary Black Book.

A work by the late Barry St. Leger, Esq., called the Days of Chivairy, is, we hear, immediately forthcoming.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Palgrave's Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, Anglo-Saxon Period, 2 vols. 4to. 3t. 3s. bds.—
Jesse's Gleanings in Natural History, fcp. 10s. 6d. bds.—
Milner's Seven Churches of Asia, 8vo. 12s. cloth.—Truth
of Revelation Demonstrated, with Plates, 12mo. 10s.
cloth.—Recollections of Mirabeau, French, 8vo. 9s. sewed;
English, 8vo. 12s. bds.—Hinck's Hebrew Grammar, 8vo.
7s. cloth.—Carnot on the Infinitesimal Analysis, translated by Browell, 8vo. 5s. bds.—Wyld's Atlas, fcp. 12s.
cloth.—Tuson's Dissector's Guide, 12mo. 9s. bds.—Tod's
Annals of Rajast'han, Vol. II. royal 4to. 4t. 14s. 6d. cloth.
—The New Family Test Book, 18mo. 1s. sewed.—Minteley of the Woods, 19mo. 6s. plain; 9s. coloured, cloth,
lettered.—Taylor's Tales of the Saxons, fcp. 5s. cloth.—
Ship of the Desert, 18mo. 1s. 6d. hf.-bd.—The Preacher,
Vol. 111. 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.—Woman's Love, a Novel, 3 vols.
post 8vo. 1t. 11s. 6d. bds.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. can, we presume, have any information he seeks relative to the Labourer's Friend Society at Mr. Wright's, the Treasurer, 74, West Smithfield; or Dean and Munday's, the publishers, in Threadnedle Street.

A. W. cannot be inserted.

To W. we need not profess our desire to make the Literary Gasette pleasing and instructive to the fair sex: unless it were so, we should doubt of its deserving well even of the learned and scientific. Our only excuse in the instance alluded to, was the difficulty of finding room for new matters. new matters.

We are obliged to postpone the conclusion of our review of Mr. Jesse's delightful volume.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

	February.	i Th⊲	ermoi	nete	Barometer.				
١	Thursday 23	From						30.18	
	Friday 24	• • • • •	20.	• •	37.	30.14		30-04	
	Saturday · 25	• • • • •	21.	••	37.	30.07		30-00	
	Sunday 26		30.		43.	30-13	٠.	30.06	
	Monday · · 27	• • • • •	28.	• •	41.	30-05	••	30.09	
	Tuesday · 28		29.	••	37.	30-12	• •	30.13	
İ	Tuesday · · 28 Wednesday 29		30.	••	43.	30.13	••	30.05	
ı									

Prevailing winds, N.E. and N.W. Except the afternoons of the 24th and 26th, cloudy.

March.		The	ernioi	nele	1 Barometer.				
Thursday	1	From	30.	to	42.	30.10	to	30.20	
Friday			34.	••	45.	30-22			
Saturday						30-25	••	30-13	
Sunday	4	• • • • •	35.	• •	48.	29-95	• •	29-69	
Monday	5	• • • • •				29-66		29.58	
Tuesday	6	• • • • •	32.	• •	46-	29.49		29.34	
Wednesday	7	1	29.	••	43.	29.34	••	29.35	

Wind variable, S.E. and S.W. prevailing.

Except the 5th and 7th, cloudy: rain on the 1st, 4th, and 6th.

Rain fallen, .525 of an inch.

March.	1 Th	ermo	mele	Barometer.				
Thursday · 8	From				29.39	to	29-88	
Friday 9	• • • • •				29-93		30-10	
Saturday 10	• • • • •	20.	• •	47.	30-28	• •	30:36	
Sunday 11					30-34		30:16	
Monday · 12					29-99			
Tuesday · · 13	1				29·86			
Wednesday 14					29-52			

Wind variable, N.W. and S.E. prevailing. Generally clear till the 13th; rain fell frequently during

Merch.	1 Th	grano.	male	Barometer.					
Thursday 15	From	31.	to	43.	29-29	to	29-66		
Friday · · · 16		25.		44.	29-76	• •	29.73		
Saturday · · 17		30.		51.	29-65	• •	29.42		
Sunday · · · 18		33.		51.	29-49	Stat	ionary		
Monday · 19		32.	٠.	50.	29-66				
Tuesday · · 20		36.		51.	29-48				
Wednesday 91		33.		57.	30-00				

Wind variable, S.W. prevailing. Except the 20th and 21st, generally cloudy, with frequent rain.

Rain fallen, 6 of an inch-Edmonton. CHARLES I Latitude 51° 37′ 32″ N. Longitude 9 3 51 W. of Greenwich. CHARLES H. ADAMS.

GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1831.

(Kept at Edmonton.)

	Thermome ter.					Barometer.				Winds.							
Month.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Range.	Inches.	N.	s.	E .	W.	N.E.	S.E.	N.W.	S.W.
January February	50 62 61 65 77 77 82 79 71 69 58 55	16 10 25 27 20 37 45 43 37 33 22 21	31·9 41·22 43·89 52·1 56·46 60·12 63·56 64·48 52·28 54·35 42·22 41·67	34 52 36 38 57 40 37 36 34 36 36 36 34	30-5 30-3 30-32 30-3 30-24 30-17 30-26 30-21 30-16 30-33 30-44 30-39	29·14 29·12 29·12 29·32 29·36 29·56 29·64 29·34 29·29 29·26 28·9	29-4555 29-7883 29-7963 29-6377 29-8815 29-785 29-9352 29-9435 29-8957 29-827 29-8264 29-7923	1-36 1-3 1-2 1-1 -92 -61 -67 -57 -82 1-04 1-18 1-49	1-275 2-95 1-65 1-825 1-65 1-505 2-625 1-5 3-675 4-4 1-6 2-15	3½ 1½ 1½ 1½	1 23 1	3 2 3 2 3	1 2 2	9 1 5 9 14 2 1 8 7 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1	71 4 5 4 4 4 6 8 1 2 1	12 6 8 3 10 5 13 11 11 9	10 13 3 4 16 11 7 10 20 17 17
Year	82	10	50-36	72	30-5	28-9	29-797	1.6	26-805	8	6	11	4	611	461	921	135

(Kept at High Wycombe, Bucks.)

		Thermometer.				Barometer.				Winds.							
Month.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Range.	Inches.	N.	S.	E.	W.	N.E.	S.E.	N.W.	S.W.
January February March April May June July August September October November	49 60·5 60·5 64·5 69·25 73·75 78·5 75 68 69 56	19 9 27 28 25 39 42·5 43·25 36 30 20·5	33-01209 38-66294 42-64112 46-36666 49-7258 55-59375 58-77829 60-50906 53-78333 51-9133 39-3625	33·5 36·5 44·25 34·75 36 31·75 32 39 35·5	30·34 30·03 30·23 30·06 29·95 30·09 30·02 30 30·15 30·26	28-81 28-68 28-88 28-93 29-17 29-32 29-36 29-39 29-07 29-02 29-02	29·57741 29·5813 29·61376 29·45252 29·65935 29·70111 29·70548 29·66533 29·6058 29·63844	1·35 1·35 1·27 0·89 0·63 0·73 0·63 0·93 1·13 1·24	2·721 3·8683 2·8875 1·27625 2·59375 1·75625 3·4625 2·13125 4·15 3·6375 2·7075	6 2 7 5 2 8 5 3 1 2	4 3	1 2 1 3 1 3 1 2	11 10 2 1 7 5 5	2 6 4 10 2 3 1 1	4 3 6 1 1 5 9	8	4 7 3 1 10 9 8 11 14 5
Year	78-5	9	38·90322 47·43758	695	30-19	28-66	29.46483	-	344625	42	_	_	56	_	9	-	-

(Kept at Cheltenham.)

1830.		Then	mometer.		Barometer.				Winds.							
Month.	Highest	Lowest	Mean.	Range.	Highest	Lowest	Ken.	Range.	z.	ŝ	녀	₩.	i Z	S. E.	N.W.	S.W.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	49-5 58 69 74-5 75 70 81-5 74 67 71 61 52	10 17 36·5 26 40 43 49 43·5 43·5 38·5 38·5	32-145 36-85 48-4 50-39 55-45 55-8 63-06 58-234 55-09 52-355 46-775 36-76	32·5 41 32·5 48·5 35 27 32·5 31·5 23·5 32·5 32·5	30-35 30-07 30-38 30-04 30-05 30-04 30 30-2 30-07 30-14	28.76 29.16 29.23 29.05 29.19 29.25 29.25 29.1 29.5 28.8 28.76	29-778 29-66 29-857 29-61 29-69 29-616 29-65 29-624 29-52 29-915 29-52 29-37	1·59 0·91 1·15 0·99 0·66 0·67 0·79 1·0 0·7 1·27	9i 1 3 3i 8i 1 5	1 2	6 5 1 5 14 4 3 14 2	6 8	24 1	3 64 5 4 3 2 3 84 5	1 2 1 1	14 74 16 144 11 5 144 19 84 6 19 5
Year			49.275	71.5	30-38			1-62	_	444	30	_	151	_	181	1131

1831.		Thern	nometer.		Barometer.				Winds.							
Month.	Highest	Lowest	Мевп.	Range.	Highest	Lowest.	Mean	Range.	z	s.	댿	₩.	N.E.	S.E.	N.W.	S.W.
January	50	25	36-47	25	30.26	28-91	29-642	1.35	5	11	34	1	5	14		
February. March	61 60-5	29 32·5	42·7 46·52	32 28	30-07	28·75 28·9	29·565 29·578	1.32	3	5 41	2	4	1 34	1 1 3 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	21	11 91
April · · · ·	62.5	34.5	49-63	28	30-14	28.86	29-443	1.28	64	54	54	í	6	3	٠.	2
May ····	69.5	33	54.146	36.5	30-18	29-22	29-81	0.96	ī.	21	111	2	6	4	1	4
June ····	72.5	48	61.3	24.5	29-97	29.44	29-785	0.53	3	4	2			1	4	11
July ····	77.5	50	63.355	27.5	30-06	29.46	29-765	0.6	3	2	1		3	5	3	114
August	77.5	52.5	64.47	25	29-96	29.44	29.71	0.52	51	31 51	3	9	21	2	3	
September	68	46	58-08	22	29-94	29.14	29-64	0.8	91	5	1	11	ĺ	44		.8
October · · November	68	43	57.33	25	30-06	99-02	29-561	1.04		111	١.	اما	١.	31		16
December	58 58·5	32·5 35	46·375 46·08	25·5 23·5	30-24	29-16	29-655 29-532	1.08	1	9	ا ا	8		:	1	15 10
December	99.5	33	20.00	29.2	30.2	20.02	20.002	1-06	1	, ,	3	3		3	2	10
Year	77.5	25	52-2047	52-5	30-26	28.52	29-64	1.74	361	543	391	491	07	484	21	101

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SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1832.

PRICE 8/

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE EAST INDIES.

I'We have this week rather an overwhelming influx of works on India, which, like the visitation of Indian cholers, has thrown us into the first stage, with consternation of countenance and prostration of strength. In this state of disorder we cannot do much at present: but if we survive the collapse, next week, the first of a new quarter, we shall do our duty by these, as well as other, povelties.

We have, indeed, a number of important publications before us for notice—publications which do credit to the literature of the country; but as these require more elaborate examination than volumes, however meritorious, of a lighter or temporary character, our readers must afford us the necessary time for their careful investigation: since, inadequately brief as our Reviews must, in many instances, be in comparison with the just extent of quotation, and value of the authors, we can truly give the assurance that our opinions are neither formed on light grounds, nor hazarded without ample inquiry.]

- 1. Lieut.-Col. Tod's Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han. Vol. II.; with Plates. 4to. pp. 791. London, Smith, Elder, and Co.; Calkin and Budd.
- 2. Mythology of the Hindus, &c. &c. By C. Coleman, Esq. 4to. pp. 401. London, Parbury, Allen, and Co.
- 3. Observations on the Law, Constitution, and Government of India. By Lieut.-Col. Galloway. Second edition. 8vo. pp. 512. Parbury, Allen, and Co.
- 4. History of the Seven Churches of Asia, &c. &c. By the Rev. T. Milner, A.M. 8vo. pp. 388. London, Holdsworth and Ball;
 Derby, Richardson; Edinburgh, W. Whyte
 and Co., W. Oliphant; Dublin, Tims;
 and Cork, Bleakley.

 5. British Relations with India. Part I.
- Comparative Statement of the English and American Trade at India and Canton. 8vo. pp. 148. Parbury and Co.
- 6. The Foreign Trade of China divested of Monopoly, Restriction, and Hazard, by Means of Insular Stations. 8vo. pp. 110. London, E. Wilson.
- 7. Memoirs of the Early Operations of the Burmese War, &c. By Lieut. H. Lister Maw, R.N. 8vo. pp. 106. Smith, Elder, and Co. HAVING thus indicated 1192 quarto and 1154 octavo pages connected with eastern subjects, independently of the other numerous calls upon our attention, we trust we have made out a sufficient case for a mere general notice of these works. If any one should deny this, we would only ask that party, what the utmost literary labour is? and if the question cannot be fairly answered, we will supply the answer, viz. that it is the having more to do than can be done! We will, however, do as much as we can.

Of the general merits and the splendid embellishment of Col. Tod's work, we spoke in the terms merited by both, on the issue of his first volume, for which we have to refer to the Literary Gazettes, Nov. 656 and 663, Aug. 15, and Oct. 3, 1829; and we concluded our re-

marks by recommending it on the ground of "its intrinsic excellence, as one of the most curious publications regarding India which had ever appeared in England." Pursuing the same valuable and brilliant course in his second and concluding volume, the gallant Colonel, after a very handsome and well-expressed dedication to the King, explores the annals of Marwar, and lays before us the history of that once powerful, and still most interesting Raipoot To this succeeds a like analysis of the annals of the Bikanér State (descendants of the Scythic Jits or Getes);—of the Jessulmér Rajpoots called Bhattis, and of an Indo-Scythic origin :- of the Raipoots of Ambér, or Dhoondar :-- an account of the Shekawut federation ; and a sketch of the Indian desert. The annals of Háraváti are next traced; and the whole is concluded by a personal narrative, of about two hundred pages, and extremely interesting.

It may readily be conceived no extracts for

which we might find room, even through many Nos., could convey a sufficient idea of a volume of this magnitude; we cannot literally go beyond the sample brick. If the author has been obliged to confess that his great performance must be viewed as "Non historia, sed par-ticula historia" (Pref. p. x.), we may surely ask our review of it to be considered as very limited particula of these particula. At present, indeed, it must be but a small bit of the brick. Speaking of voluntary martyrs, the Colonel relates:

"We have seen one of these objects, selfcondemned never to lie down during forty years, and there remained but three to complete the term. He had travelled much, was intelligent and learned, but, far from having contracted the moroseness of the recluse, there was a benignity of mien and a suavity and simplicity of manner in him, quite enchanting. He talked of his penance with no vain-glory, and of its approaching term without any sensation. The resting position of this Druid (vana-perist) was by means of a rope suspended from the bough of a tree, in the manner of a swing, having a cross-bar, on which he reclined. The first years of this penance, he says, were dreadly painful; swollen limbs affected him to that degree, that he expected death; but this impression had long since worn off. 'Even in this, is there much vanity;' and it would be a nice point to determine whether the homage of man, or the approbation of the Divinity, most sustains the energies under such appalling discipline."

The Saints are as astonishing. "Would the reader wish to have an instance of these miracles? After their usual manifold ablutions, and wringing the moisture of their dhots, or garment, they would fling it into the air, where it remained suspended over their head, as a protection against the sun's rays. On the loss of their power, these saints became tillers of the ground."

In the early annals of Amber we find the following narrative:-

Rama of Koshula, Nala of Nishida, and Dhola the lover of Maroni, may be allowed 'the boast of heraldry;' and in remembrance of this descent, the Cushites of India celebrate with great solemnity ' the annual feast of the sun. which occasion a stately car, called the chariot of the sun (Surya rat'ha), drawn by eight horses, is brought from the temple, and the descendant of Ramésa, ascending therein, perambulates his capital. A case of simple usurpation originated the Cuchwaha state of Ambér: but it would be contrary to precedent if this event were untinged with romance. As the episode, while it does not violate probability, illustrates the condition of the aboriginal tribes, we do not exclude the tradition. On the death of Sora Sing, prince of Nurwar, his brother usurped the government, depriving the infant, Dhola Raé, of his inheritance. His mother, clothing herself in mean apparel, put the infant in a basket, which she placed on her head. and travelled westward until she reached the town of Khogong (within five miles of the modern Jeipoor), then inhabited by the Meenas. Distressed with hunger and fatigue, she had placed her precious burden on the ground, and was plucking some wild berries, when she observed a hooded serpent rearing its form over the basket. She uttered a shriek, which attracted an itinerant Brahmin, who told her to be under no alarm, but rather to rejoice at this certain indication of future greatness in the boy. But the emaciated parent of the founder of Ambér replied, 'What may be in futurity I heed not, while I am sinking with hunger; on which the Brahmin put her in the way to Khogong, where he said her necessities would be relieved. Taking up the basket, she reached the town, which is encircled by hills, and accosting a female, who happened to be a slave of the Meena chieftain, begged any menial employment for food. By direction of the Meena Rani, she was entertained with the slaves. One day she was ordered to prepare dinner, of which Ralunsi, the Meena Raja, partook, and found it so superior to his usual fare, that he sent for the cook, who related her story. As soon as the Meena chief discovered the rank of the illustrious fugitive, he adopted her as his sister, and Dhola Raé as his nephew. When the boy had attained the age of Rajpoot manhood (fourteen), he was sent to Dehli, with the tribute of Khogong, to attend instead of the Meena. The young Cuchwaha remained there five years, when he conceived the idea of usurping his benefactor's authority. Having consulted the Meena d'hádí, or bard, as to the best means of executing his plan, he recommended him to take advantage of the festival of the Déwali, when it is customary to perform the ablutions en masse, in a tank. Having brought a few of his Rajpoot brethren from Dehli, he accomplished his object, filling the reservoirs in which the Meenas bathed with their dead bodies. The treacherous bard did not escape: Dhola Raé put him to death with his own hand, observing, 'he who had proved unfaith-"A family, which traces its lineage from ful to one master could not be trusted by ano-

ther.' He then took possession of Khogong. Soon after, he repaired to Deosah, a castle and district ruled by an independent chief of the Birgoojur tribe of Rajpoots, whose daughter he demanded in marriage. 'How can this be,' said the Birgoojur, 'when we are both Suryavansi, and one hundred generations have not yet separated us?' But being convinced that the necessary number of descents had intervened, the nuptials took place; and as the Birgoojur had no male issue, he resigned his power to his son-in-law. With the additional means thus at his disposal, Dhola determined to subjugate the Séroh tribe of Meenas, whose chief, Rao Natto, dwelt at Mauch. Again he was victorious; and deeming his new conquest better adapted for a residence than Khogong, he transferred his infant government thither. changing the name of Mauch, in honour of his great ancestor, to Ramgurh. Dhola subsequently married the daughter of the prince of Ajmér, whose name was Maroni. Returning on one occasion with her from visiting the shrine of Jumwahi Mata, the whole force of the Meenas of that region assembled, to the number of eleven thousand, to oppose his passage through their country. Dhola gave them battle: but after slaying vast numbers of his foes, he was himself killed, and his followers fiel. Maroni escaped, and bore a posthumous child, who was named Kankul, and who conquered the country of Dhoondar."

This is a fair though short specimen of the work : and with a characteristic extract from the personal journal (A.D. 1820) we must close the book:

" February 2 .- An accident has compelled another halt at Morwun. The morning was clear and frosty, not a cloud in the sky, and we rose with the sun; my kinsman, Captain Waugh, to try his Arab at a nilgáe, and myself to bag a few of the large rock-pigeons which are numerous about Morwun. My friend, after a hard run, had drawn blood from the elk, and was on the point of spearing him effectually just as he attained a thick part of the jungle, which not heeding, horse and rider came in contact with a tree, and were dashed with violence to the ground. There he lay insensible, and was brought home on a charpae, or cot, by the villagers, much bruised. but fortunately with no broken bones. A leech was not to be had in any of the adjacent villages; and the patient complaining chiefly of the hip-bone, we could only apply emollients and recommend repose. I returned with no game, except one or two black partridges and batten-quail. The rock-pigeon, or bur-teetur, though unaccustomed to the fowler, were too wild for me to get a shot at them. The bird wild for me to get a shot at them. bears no analogy to the pigeon, but has all the rich game plumage of the teetur, or partridge, in which name the ornithologist of the west will see the origin of tetrao. There are two species of this bird in India, one much smaller than the common partridge; that of which I speak is much larger, and with the peculiarity of being feathered at the toe. I have since discovered it to be the counterpart of a bird in the museum at Chambéry, called barteveldt des Alpes; the ptarmigan of the highlands of Scot-The male has exactly these redundant white feathers; while that I saw in Savoy was a richly-plumaged female bur-teetur. Our annual supply of good things having reached us this morning, we were enjoying a bottle of some delicious Burgundy and 'La Rose' after dinner, when we were roused by violent screams in the direction of the village. We were all

soon set at rest by the appearance of two hircarras (messengers), and a lad with a vessel of milk on his head. For this daily supply they had gone several miles, and had nearly reached the camp, when, having outwalked the boy, they were alarmed by his vociferations, 'Oh, uncle, let go, let go ... I am your child, unclelet me go!' They thought the boy mad, and it being very dark, cursed his uncle, and desired him to make haste; but the same wild exchamations continuing, they ran back, and found a huge tiger hanging to his tattered cold-weather doublet. The hircarras attacked the beast most manfully with their javelinheaded sticks, and adding their screams to his soon brought the whole village, men, women. and children, armed with all sorts of missiles. to the rescue; and it was their discordant vells that made us exchange our good fare for the jungles of Morwun. The 'lord of the black rock,' for such is the designation of the tiger, was one of the most ancient bourgeois of Morwun: his freehold is Kálá-páhár, between this and Mugurwar, and his reign for a long series of years has been unmolested, notwithstanding his numerous acts of aggression on his bovine subjects: indeed, only two nights before, he was disturbed gorging on a buffalo belonging to a poor oilman of Morwun. Whether this tiger was an incarnation of one of the Mori lords of Morwun, tradition does not say; but neither gun, bow, nor spear, had ever been raised against him. In return for this forbearance, it is said he never preyed upon man. or if he seized one, would, upon being entreated with the endearing epithet of mamoo. or uncle, let go his hold; and this accounted for the little ragged urchin using a phrase which almost prevented the hircarras returning to his rescue.

" Murlah, Jan. 8th: seven miles. - Crossed two ridges running northward to Bhadaisir. The intervening valleys, as usual, fertile, with numerous villages, but alienated to the southern Goths or the partisan Pat'han. Passed many large townships, formerly in the fisc of Méwar, as Baree, Binotah, Bumboree, &c. In the distance, saw ' the umbrella of the earth,' the farfamed Cheetore. Murlah is an excellent township, inhabited by a community of Charuns, of the tribe Cucholeah, who are Bunjarris (carriers) by profession, though poets by birth. The alliance is a curious one, and would appear incongruous, were not gain the object generally in both cases. It was the sanctity of their office which converted our bardais into bunjarris, for their persons being sacred, the immunity extended likewise to their goods, and saved them from all imposts; so that in process of time they became the free-traders of Raipootana. I was highly gratified with the reception I received from the community, which collectively advanced to me at some distance from the town. The procession was headed by the village band, and all the fair Charunis, who, as they approached, gracefully waved their scarfs over me, until I was fairly made captive by the muses of Murlah! It was a novel and interesting scene: the manly persons of the Charuns, clad in the flowing white robe, with the high loose folded turban inclined on one side, from which the male, or chaplet, was gracefully suspended; the naiques, or leaders, with their massive necklaces of gold, with the image of the pitriswur (manes) depending therefrom, gave the whole an air of opulence and dignity. The females were uniformly attired in a skirt

the spot. Our speculations on the cause were | their fine black hair; and all had the favourite chooris, or rings of hati-dant (elephant's tooth), covering the arm, from the wrist to the elbow, and even above it. Never was there a noble: subject for the painter in any age or country; is was one which Salvator Rosa would have seized: full of picturesque contrasts: the rich dark tints of the female attire harmonising with the white garments of their husbands; but it was the mien, the expression, the gestures, denoting that though they paid homage, they expected a full measure in return. And they had it; for if ever there was a group which bespoke respect for the natural dignity of man and his consort. it was the Charun community of Murlah. It was not until the afternoon, when the neious again came to see me at my camp, that I learned the full value of my escape from the silken bonds of the fair Charnnis. This community had enjoyed for five hundred years the privilege of making prisoner any Rana of Méwar who may pass through Murlah, and keeping him in boodage until he gives them a gote, or entertainment: and their chains are neither galling, no the period of captivity, being thus in the hands of the captivated, very long. The patriarch told me that I was in jeopardy, as the Ram's representative; but not knowing how I might have relished the joke, had it been carried to its conclusion, they let me escape, though ther lost a feast by it. But I told them I was to much delighted with old customs not to keep up this; and immediately sent money to the ladies with my respects, and a request that they would hold their gote (feast). The patriarch and his subordinate naiques and their sons, remained with me to discourse on the olden time."

2. Of Mr. Coleman's volume we can only say that the first portion of it appears to be the fruit of great and well-directed research. Its information touching Hindu mythology is of the most authentic, and, in many points, novel description; and the engravings, about form in number, admirably illustrate the subject. Here, as in Col. Tod's work, we trace the con-nexion between eastern and northern antiquities of the earliest ages; and whether in science, in learning, in the arts, in customs and manners, in rites and religion,-we find that we approach closely to the common origin of man-The second part is not so original, but valuable as a context; and, on the whole, Mr. Coleman has added a contribution of sterling worth to our oriental literature.

3. Col. Galloway's book was first published, anonymously, we think, in 1825, when it at tracted, as it deserved, considerable attention. It is now republished with his name, and important additions. A man of sound sense, speaking with the experience of thirty years in India, with opportunities for extensive observation, on his head, ought to be listened to with particular regard at this crisis of Indian government. Without going into details, we must express our thanks to the author for the intelligence we have received from his pages, and earnestly call upon all those concerned in the present discussion of the charter of the E. I. Company, and also the public in general. to give to his counsels the consideration they demand. Both our vast eastern empire and our native Britain may thence reap much benefit, their wants be foreseen, and their welfare

be provided for and promoted. 4. Mr. Milner's octavo is extremely interesting; its object to prove, from the accounts of travellers respecting the Asian churches and in the direction of the village. We were all of dark-brown camlet, having a boddice of lightup in an instant, and several men directed to coloured stuff, with gold ornaments worked into
Apocalypse and authenticity of sacred prophecies. The inquiry is ably conducted, and the lect and imagination of obscure and bygone furnish cause for the lament over the degenework so replete with historical illustrations as to entertain as much as it instructs.

Of 5, 6, and 7, we have only room to say that the 5th contains much valuable commercial lata in support of the writer's opinions as a parliamentary reformer and an advocate for the E. I. Company's privileges as regards China, and at the same time a real reciprocity in trade: -6, on the same subject, has a very unsatisfacory preface, as far as a reason is assigned for withholding what the writer deems to be important views-but the pamphlet itself is clever: t is almost in direct opposition to the fore-going; and we think, if the writer can devise scheme of foreign trade, or any other, without 'hazard," he will be the Pet of our merchants: -7. A letter originally addressed to, and pub-ished in, the *United Service Journal*, has been enlarged by Lieut. Maw into this memoir, in which justice is done to the exertions of the laval service in the Burmese war, accompanied by some curious particulars of the contest and country. We select an anecdote or two, after he taking of Rangoon.

" As the seamen were driving the Burmans owards the jungle, one of the latter, who, rom his arms, was probably a chief, was chased yan Irishman belonging to the Liffey's launch, irmed with a boarding-pike. The Burman, eeing only one man near him, turned to fight, and raised his double-handled sword for the surpose of cutting down his opponent: the irishman, however, fancying there was room on the sword-handle for more hands than the hief's, seized that part of it which projected owards him with his left hand, and run the Burman through the body by his right. About the same time, some other 'blueackets,' finding that the principal part of the ighting was over, caught two horses which sappened to be in the stockade, and mounted, have the benefit' of a ride, the horses being, in their opinion, prize property.'

Bibliophobia. Remarks on the present languid and depressed State of Literature and the Book Trade: in a Letter addressed to the Author of the Bibliomania. By Mercurius Rusticus. With Notes by Cato Parvus. 8vo. pp. 102. London, 1832. Bohn.
WE have no doubt but that this volume is the

production of a very near and dear relative of Dr. Dibdin, on whose vagary style, in the way st bibliomania, we, even in our early days, ifted up our voice and laughed. We gather rom this tome that the Folly is dead, or in its nortal throes; and it can hardly be necessary or us to expedite its inevitable hour. It was a plendid abourdity, founded on the noblest and nost enlightened of human pursuits, and only endered ridiculous by excess and drivelling inthusiasm. In this stage of the disease all hat was worth the attention of a man and a cholar was utterly lost sight of; and all that vas extrinsio, valueless, and nonsensical, was xalted into primary importance. Rarity (not o be disregarded in its way) was made the test ilterary excellence; and while living merit vas neglected, and ancient treasures unexplored, the fancy of a fly-leaf, or a misprintd page, enrished speculators, who, probably mough, invented the one, and ferged the ther. To rescue from oblivion, to save, and reserve curious works of olden times - works which exhibit the Giant Printing in his earliest radie efforts-works which embody the intel-

In this light the puffs so frequent at the bottom of he page are invite dig. Cato Parvus, whose mame is ppunded to them, looks little.

ages, is one of the finest pursuits upon which wealth and intellect can engage; but beyond this, the rhapsodies about tall volumes, uncut leaves, wretched broadsides, bindings, blocks, tooling, &c. &c. &c. are worse than silly-they are injurious to the higher and better interests of literature.

The reign of this mania is therefore, we rejoice to see, over; though we would by no means be pleased with a bibliophobia to supersede it. But there is reason in roasting eggs. An extravagant and exaggerated whim must produce a reaction; but that reaction does not imply a disregard of what was really good in the preceding crisis. We may love books and ancient lore still, though we are not inclined to give two or three thousand pounds for a unique copy, merely to boast of as a curiosity in our library. We may be ready and willing to go to great expense in order to complete a series of authors upon any given subject, though we might not choose to pay the rent of a farm for two or three mutilated leaves, worth nothing in their origin, illustrating nothing, and only factitiously pranked up, because no similar trash of the period had escaped destruction. The grand error of the bibliomaniacs was their putting a far greater price on useless accident than on useful knowledge; and the arrow of satire was more severely barbed against them in consequence of the wild and crazy terms employed by Dr. Dibdin (speaking in their own familiar tongue) in his publications when describing their pursuits_terms ill befitting rational and learned objects, where the language of passion, love, and adoration, was lavished on crackling Elsevirs, large paper copies, and vellum Spiras or Plantins!

"Oh! sir, (says aut Diabolus aut Dibdin in the volume before us), oh! sir, what language can express the surprise of both auctioneer and company when the Monastery, the first article in the sale, produced only the sum of 184. 18s. !+ Where were ye, ye pains-taking, fiddle-faddling, indefatigable collectors of Franks - ye threaders of autographic scraps - ye albumites, 'et hoc genus omne?'—where were ye 'in that hour?' One would have thought One would have thought that the original drafts of those master-pieces of human wit, eloquence, and passion - struck off by the great known unknown-would have attracted crowds of competitors within the arena of Mr. Evans's auction-room; that scarcely breathing-space, much less standingroom, would have been afforded; and that Scotland herself would have furnished champions to carry off the richer prizes at the point of the claymore! I own that I was bewildered with the scene before me. I was, indeed, sorrowstricken.

Now, this is a proof, though not one of the strongest, of the justice of our observations. A composition from a master hand, whose fame will descend to succeeding generations, with the careful touches, the alterations, and the corrections of the author, is a study of no common value; but mighty as the magic name of Walter Scott is, his mere hasty manuscripts, polished, so far, by his printers, and having nothing to distinguish them, favourably from his printed publications, do not, in our opinion,

racy of bibliomania. As curiosities, in better days they would probably have obtained higher prices. But they fell on a dull time.

" The proprietors of the MSS, were offered, by the trustees of the Advocates' Library, 1000i. for the whole. This offer was not thought sufficiently liberal; and the proprietors stood out for another thousand. This contre-projet was not listened to for a moment: and the hammer of Mr. Evans was, in consequence, to decide the matter irrevocably. The MSS. came to town; and the result of the entire sale of those that were put up was as is above stated. We know there are such things as 'outstanding one's market.' The general impression was, at the outset, that they would average 50%. a lot."

The author visits all the booksellers' shops in London, and finds every where complaints of the want of demand for books, &c. &c., — the two big evils of 1831-2, reform and cholera, absorbing every thing. We give a specimen of his style, which, certes, finds no sympathy in our breasts.

" From Mr. Bohn's it was little more than a hop, step, and a jump, to Mr. Thorpe's. I found that redoubted bibliopolist recumbent upon his sofa-embedded in his books-nothing daunted at the penury of present, compared with former, prices - still concocting catalogues, with a zeal and celerity quite unparalleled - anxious for their distribution - a manuscript here, a Giunta there - Aldines, the Gryphii — broadside ballads, and dainty devices
—a 'groat's worth of wit,' with the 'Seven
Sorrowful Sobs of a Sinner'— Grolier, Maioli, and De Thou copies: -- a grove of sapling duodecimos - a forest of towering folios! Our discourse turned chiefly upon the late sales, and particularly upon that of the Waverley MSS. of which I have before 'poured my plaint in your ear.' 'Would that I had purchased them all!' exclaimed the animated bibliopolist. 'Yes, sir, all. They would have quitted my shelves within a week of the purchase.' But in other matters:—tell me, do the 'dear Fifteeners' wag their tails, as if about to take a prosperous flight? 'Alas, sir, (replied my informant,) they seem, on the contrary, to be tied down by the stiffest birdlime that ever was manufactured. There stand my early Jeroms, and Austins, and Lactantiuses. There slumber my Jenson and Spira Latin Classics. No nimble-footed, liberal-hearted * * * * as of old, to visit my retired boudoir, and to tempt me with a 'fell swoop!' Every thing lingers: every thing stands stock-still. The dust on yonder set of Acta Sanctorum will soon produce me a good crop of carrots-from the seed sown there about two years ago. Literature is perishing. The country is undone.' Here the post entered with a letter from a great Etonian collector, to know if the vellum Aldus had arrived? Mr. Thorpe's eyes sparkled-for an instant only. There was no chance of its arrival. And if it did, ought it not to go to Spencer House, or to Cleveland Square? 'Le bon tems viendra,' quoth I to my worthy informant—and some three hundred steps brought me to Mr. Ackermann's. I found that ever-green veteran with a mind as active as heretofore. His forthcoming Forget-me-Not + The lots, with their respective prices, were as follow:—1. The Monastery, perfect, 18:. 18:. 2. Guy Mannering, wanting a leaf at the end of vol. 2, 37i. 10:. The Monastery, perfect, 33:. 4. The Antiquary perfect, 42:. 5. Rob Roy, perfect, 50:. 6. Peveril of the Peak, perfect, 42:. 7. Waverley, imperfect, 18: was just then preparing to put on its gilded wings to fly abroad; together with its younger 8. The Abbot, Emperfect, 14:. 9. Ivanhoe, imperfect, 12:. 12:. 10: The Pirste, imperfect, 12:. 11. Fortunes of Nigel, imperfect, 16:. 16:: 12. Refile of Laminermoor, only 61 pages, 14:. 14s. the parent of that numerous offspring of

fashion and taste, were displayed, on all sides, as radiant as the banners in St. George's chapel. His activity of mind-his courtesy of demeanour _his thorough germane bonhomie _were as conspicuous and pleasant as ever. Still, 'things vere horribly flat. No money was stirring. The young ladies had slackened in enthusiasm. The roses and lilies and lilacs were shedding their lustre and perfumes in vain. Parents drew in their purse-strings tighter than ever. The reform had frightened away every thing. The foreign market was glutted to the very throat.'

Again: of Mr. Rusher, sen., at Windsor. "A few hundred yards brought me within that library which, in the happy days of bibliomania -- some fifteen years ago -- I had entered with greater glee of heart than at present. Wherefore was it so? The books were the same. The bindings were the same. The former had not grown either taller or shorter: the latter had obtained still greater beauty of tone, by the course of time - in an atmosphere not reachable by a London fog. But my dejection continued-in spite of the urbane upbraidings of 'mine host.' 'What care I,' quoth he, ' for the capriciousness of public taste? Shall my first folio Aldine Demosthenes and Rhetores be less coveted-less embraced-than heretofore?

' Dear as the ruddy drops that warm my heart,'

shall be, to me, my Elzevir and Olivet Ciceros! Nor let old Scapula and Facciolati droop their towering heads-and shew me the man who shall dare to undervalue my large paper Barnes's Euripides, West's Pindar, and Potter's Lyco-phron! Will any creature, short of a confirmed idiot, presume to 'write me down an ass,' because I have over and over again tossed up my head at the pitiful offer of threescore and ten sovereigns for my large paper Grenville Homer? Perish all these dear delights !-- perish their owner with them !- sooner than he shall lend a helping hand to the dissemination of that hydra-disease-bibliophobia! Welcome typhus -welcome scarlatina-welcome even cholera! Pitch your tents, and mark out your victims as ye please. Number me among them, if it be your good pleasure; but let me die -hugging my Homer!' My friend here became momentarily breathless. His action had been 'suited to the word:'-and he sunk exhausted upon the soft wadding of a chintz arm-chair. I hurra'd him as he fell !"

Somebody couples Bedlam and Parnassus; may we not unite a private asylum and this book trade? But the result is too melancholy; for the fate of insane collectors (excepting, of course, the very high and wealthy individuals who had a prescriptive right to indulge their fancies) has been severe.

" Death (says the author) hath swept away Leontes, Baroccio, Sempronius, Archimedes, Meliadus, and Palermo. They were six brave book-warriors in their day; men who at sundry sales which need not now be named, used to

Flame in the front, or thunder in the rear!

They are now at rest, their libraries all dispersed, their symposia at an end!"

"Under these names were designated the late James Bindley, Esq., John Dent, Esq., Roger Wilbraham, Esq., John Rennie, Esq., Robert Lang, Esq., and John North, Esq. Their libraries were all sold by auction.

Oh, moral of a tale of human folly! The brave book-warriors, the butterfly hunters, the flaming and thundering triflers of their day, he expressed himself thankful for the support whose lives were engrossed in the eagerness of he had received, considered himself, perhaps,

time and accumulated their fleeting storethey are gone, and the objects of their toil and struggles are dispersed, who cares where? They bought books not to read, they procured intelligence not to learn; besides the amount which might have bestowed blessings on thousands, they wasted the most precious of all commodities, in acquiring, what? collections of odds and ends, to be sold again with the auctioneer's hammer upon their coffins. Pah, as Hamlet says, " the offence is rank !"

But leaving this never-to-be-revived rage to the fate we predicted for it in our Review of Dibdin's Bibliomania, and heartily wishing it a rich and prosperous course within the bounds of taste and reason, we will quote a preferable example of our author. Speaking of the Annuals, he says:

"I am at war with the Annuals, because they are so very beautiful, and, like beauties of almost every description, are so likely to be seductive. Will they not — may they not — in the long-run, be ruinous to the best interests of the genuine school of engraving? Some of the cleverest artists in the kingdom are engaged in them - engaged, not merely to plough the copper, but in an expectancy of a certain share of profit arising from the sale. • Much as I admire graphic art, in almost every way, and regularly as I present my family each year with the two works mentioned in the text, I must yet throw out the suspicion, introduced at the opening of this note, - will not these Annuals injure the 'genuine school of engraving?' Messrs. Raimbach, and Burnet and Pye, and Robinson, do not desert that path, which, in due time, will lead them to rival the John ing, the continent beats us: but the French are absolutely stark mad about our graphic bijou**terie.**

"The real parent of the Annuals is the Buchandler of the Germans, a duodecimo, printed not very beautifully upon paper of a second-rate quality. The engravings are the

chief attractions."

To conclude: there is much in this volume unintelligible except to a particular set of people; for whom, indeed, it seems to be principally concocted. One passage is specially addressed to an individual, and an amusing example of the writer.

" I took (he tells us) my departure for the newly established repository of Mr. Henry Bohn, who, to his credit be it spoken, a long time allowed his vellum Sforsiada to divide his affections with his newly espoused bride. Mr. Bohn was as downcast as some of his neighbours; attributing the paralysis in books to the agitation of the question of reform in parliament; and adding, most justly, that 'now, or never, was the moment to make extensive and judicious purchases. Considering his short career as a trader on his own bottom, he was thankful for the support he had received, and was perhaps as well off as those about him; but it could not be denied that there was, at times, sore sighing from the bottom of the heart."

Upon this dubious text we dare offer no remark: we trust that Mr. Bohn's newlyespoused bride won't read it or see the Gazette. If she does, we can only hope she will pardon the Sforziada, and considering her husband's short career as a trader on his own bottom, also forgive him. Let her remember that

rate, since what is done cannot be undone, that she is not only flesh of his flesh, but Bohn of his Bohn.

An Inquiry into the Remote Cause of Cholera.

8vo. pp. 57. Edinburgh, 1832, Blackwood; London, Cadell.

Practical Observations on Malignant Cholers. By D. M. Moir, Surgeon. 2d edit. pp. 72. Edinburgh, 1832, Blackwood; London, Cadell.

The Pestilential Cholera Unmasked, &c. Br John V. Thompson, F.L.S. 8vo. pp. 64. Cork, 1832; London, Renshaw and Rush. A Letter to the Lord President of the Council on the best Means of Preventing the Extension of the Pestilential Disease, &c. By W. Hunt, Esq. pp. 22. London, 1832. Fer

the Author. A Letter to the London Board of Health, &c. By Thomas Brown, Medical Practitioner, Musselburgh. London, 1832. Cadell.

Lecture on Cholera, &c. By Sir A. Carlisk. London, 1832. B. Steill.

Dysenteria Serosa, or Convulsive Nervous Cholera of Hindostan. By Philanthropos.

London, 1832. Douglas.

A Letter to the President of the Westminster Medical Society on Cholera. By John Wester, M.D., &c. London, 1832. Thistleton When the many thinking and observing minds which are to be met with, writing upon a new and formidable disease in common with arrogant and dogmatic quacks, have got tire of facts told over again, with variety of expression for their only novelty, it is probable the we shall have a few good essays on the path-Hunter, or the Doctors of the Church, by the logy, the characters, or the remote causes of illustrious Sharpe. On a great scale of engrav- the postilential cholers. As a first attempt of this kind, we perused with interest and goodwill the pamphlet which heads our present notice, and should have been inclined to speak well of it, as the production of a person evidently un-informed upon any one branch of the physical sciences, had not the author, in a spirit which truly belongs to the metaphysical school of North Britain, asserted that medical men are not qualified for similar researches, and that some " seem unacquainted with the principles by which truth, whether moral or physical, must be investigated;" and again, "unless they (the medical men) combine with their professional knowledge more severe and correct habits of reasoning and induction than they sometimes exhibit, our information will continue to be defective and unsatisfactory." It is not our wish to defend the profession against such calumnies, for their defence will best consist in ascertaining what new light the author has thrown upon a subject, who begins and concludes by deprecating all who have gone before him: but we could say, that, by education, or by habit of thought, entailed by the constant investigation of cause and effect, as large a number of truly logical minds will be found in the medical profession as in any other class of men. And to retort courteously upon the intruder,-Is he not aware that the exact observation of nature is the only means of attaining true knowledge? and that logic can never effect any good, where a thorough acquaintance with facts is neglected?

The author's object is, to prove that the pestilential cholera is an animate creation, and that these animals of disease and death are generated in water. The larvæ create the disease by being introduced into the stomach, where they act upon the nervous system like many other poisons; and that when all these an empty pursuit. They spent their precious as well off as those about him; and, at any larve, or grubs, have become perfect insects,



they fly away to other places to lay their eggs and distribute the pestilence around them. The animate theory of contagion is not new it has been noticed by many authors, and it is one to which we are inclined to give much faith; but, without pretending to any severity of logic, we have a right to demand at least the accuracy of science in the development given to so plausible a the-ory. The first fact brought forward in support of this hypothesis is, the one great line of direction apparently followed by the disease; a fact which has been made subservient to many other suggestions, but which has little foundation in nature, when we investigate the details. The second fact is, that many insects are known to attach themselves to rivers and waters, depositing their eggs where the larve are generated : that their numbers and variety are infinite; and that many of those with which we are acquainted are capable of existing in the extremes of heat or cold. The entomological and the pathological parts of this inquiry stand in the relation of cause and effect, and consequently from certain laws which the cholera appears to have followed in its distribution, the author logically considers himself entitled to draw certain inferences; but we suspect that all naturalists and medical men whom he may consult, will itell him, that when a writer gives to certain physical effects a demonstrable cause, it is incumbent that he should investigate its existence by experiment or observation, and not assume rit on an à priori argument, afterwards only spartially supported by facts. We need hardly inform our readers that the author has not seen the insect or its larva; that insects do anot inhabit salt water, in the vicinity of which the disease has made its appearance; that dry deserts; that it is not in the history of the existence of any species of the invertebral kingdom to traverse all continents and all climates, or to propagate its species so often in the course of the same year, or under such different circumstances. It is not proved that all persons attacked with cholera have drunk of similar waters, while it must be pretty certain that many must have partaken of them from the same source without having the disease. How came the malady on leaving Sunderland, to go to Houghton, instead of Durham, which is on the same river? How did the flies traverse the air to Hawick rather than, nestling in the Tweed, have infected Berwick, Kelso, and Melrose? or what is the character of the Haddington brook, or the Esk at Musselburgh, that they should be the centres of infection? Our writer, we at once assert, independently of want of elementary scientific information, has not even sufficiently comprehensive judgment to grapple with his subject; and, inclined as we are to lean towards a theory of animate contagion, we must allow that it has found a very poor advocate in the author of the present inquiry.

Mr. Moir's Practical Observations will be extensively read. They are the result of his experience in the small town of Musselburgh, where, in the course of three weeks, the deaths from cholera alone exceeded the average annual mortality of the parish. There are many practical remarks which deserve to be well considered by the profession, as they differ somewhat from received principles. Bloodletting in the collapsed stage, he says, is a most destructive expedient, and only hastens the to shew that the whole class of nerves are catastrophe. Has not he made a rule of an primarily affected; and if the electric principle

it as the result of the experience of most northern practitioners, that the re-action is not in proportion to the stimuli employed, but in proportion to the collapse; which is a very important proposition. He objects to mustard, and to the permission sometimes given to drink water; but recommends grateful stimulants throughout, with hot external applications.

We are somewhat surprised that a gentleman of Mr. Thompson's abilities as a zoologist, should have condescended to the ad cantandum title which is given to his work. His theory, like that of Mr. Searle's, is, that the miscalled cholera is a malignant pestilential fever, in which the cold stage is so formidable as to restrain the power of re-action so completely as to terminate the life of the patient when no means are used to obviate its fatal tendency. The work, in other respects, is very far behind the knowledge which has been obtained of the disease from the practical researches of our countrymen.

Mr. W. Hunt's Letter to the Lord President of the Council is written in that most curious of all dialects, the pure Cockney. contains, in addition, many observations of the greatest naïveté possible, and advice so re-markable for profound sagacity, that we are sure it will meet with its deserts at the office to which this wise epistle is addressed!

Dr. Brown ushered in his Letter to the public with puffs direct and oblique; and on perusal we must certainly give him credit for candour, even if there is a deficiency in new or important remarks. "When, in 1824, I published my opinions concerning cholera, in connexion with its production by summer and autumnal heat, &c. I was then, &c." Omitting the hythe malady is stated to have existed in sandy potheses the Dr. then held as truths, we find at the next page, " but as the present disease differs in some material points from the cholera referable to heat, the omission of those arguments is not very material." The necessity of cancelling a publication written previous to having seen the malady, should be a lesson to those afflicted with the scribbling mania on this eternal subject. The Doctor says, when we consider the prodigious mass of every thing that can be supposed to afford scope for the pestilential influence of this disease in London, we must conclude that it cannot possibly pass over such a large mass of corruption, without displaying its contagious powers to the greatest extent. The remainder of the pamphlet displays much good sense in the author, and it is in every respect worthy of attention.

> Sir A. Carlisle evidently knows nothing about cholera that should entitle him to call upon the pockets or the time of the public. His Lecture is, however, well written; contains some remarks on medical reform, with which we heartily concur; and farther, includes observations that we would hardly have expected from an examinator of the College of Sur-

The pamphlet on Dysenteria Serosa (a title of which we do not approve, as the morbid action in the gastro-enteric mucous membrane which induces asphyxia, is accompanied by no symptoms of dysentery), is one of the best theore-tical works we have had in our hands for some time. There is a curious difference in the opinions of the author and Dr. Brown. "All facts," says the former, "adduced, tend exception? Solid opium (as a stimulant) is of animal heat is interrupted in its passage malady as that which prevailed in Hindostan.

his great remedy for this stage: it may, he to or from the brain, or abstracted by some says, be exhibited with brandy; and he states attractive quality of the earth, producing the disease, the shock to those nerves must be apparently inevitable." Dr. Brown says, "The state of the human body particularly predisposed to this afflicting disease, may not unaptly be compared to an electric body very negatively charged; and nothing is wanting for the production of the disease but the application of an exciting cause, on the nature of which the particular kind of disease pro-duced depends." In this country cholera is decidedly a disease of debility, as evidenced now by several months' experience, and consequently the last opinion would force itself upon the mind. In India, where Philanthropos saw the disease, the reverse was the case: and in continuation of our notice of his little work, we must warn the general reader against his descriptions, which far surpass any thing that a malady, daily becoming more tractable in the hands of the skilful, has ever attained, in severity of symptoms or rapidity of dissolution, in this country.

We turn now to a more serious considera-

tion - A Letter to the President of the Westminster Medical Society, - not that by being addressed to that Institution the latter identifies itself with the views entertained by the author; but that many of the most influential persons in that society, and most of its office-bearers, have by public acts connected themselves with the history of the opposition offered to truth by the science of this great metropolis. And we are happy to leave the thrice-contradictory reports of speeches, and the wavering letters of chameleon-like authors, to peruse opinions which come in the tangible form of a pamphlet. We at once aver, that in a practical point of view, if we have a new disease among us, it matters not (however important to history) whether it came from India or Greenland. The measures to be pursued, and the practice of medical men, are the same; and to prove that there is no new disease, or no disease which has assumed new properties, such as spreading under slow but certain laws in districts where it has made its appearance, and proving rapidly fatal to those who become the victims of its influence, it is necessary to subvert the experience of the last five months in this country, and of fourteen years abroad. Certain members of the Westminster Medical Society, without attempting this Augean task, even resolved, without almost any inquiry into the real circumstances of the case, to deny that either the pestilential cholera or any uncommon disease had manifested itself in this city; and they have, not only to their professional brethren, but before the public at large, placed themselves in so unenviable and so humiliating a situation, that we have no hesitation in saying it will require not efforts on their parts, but the most stubborn admiration of a noble and disinterested promulgation of error and misrepresentation, ever to induce any one brow, iridescent with the purity of truth and science, to illuminate their obscure and overshadowed walls. " If," says Dr. Webster, "this epidemic is not really a new disease, it must be an aggravated and more fatal type of that cholera morbus so admirably described by Sydenham," &c. What more is necessary to be quoted? According to our author, it is a more aggravated and fatal type than any disease yet known in this country; and if there is any faith in human testimony, it is, according to all (Dr. Johnson was not in India subsequently to 1807), the same

Dr. Söwenhaggen, now in London, has personally assured us of perfect identity between the diseases of Moscow, of St. Petersburg, of Berlin, of Musselburgh, and of London; and lastly, the malady, beit what it will, has assumed an epidemical or a pestilential character, imperiously requiring the attention of a paternal government, and a humane and civilised community; which indications have, we are proud to say, been fulfilled on both sides, though the deluded poor abuse their benefactors, and a few medical men have endeavoured to fan the flames of discord, by the publication of opinions which only derive their pernicious effect from their not being understood. To return to Dr. Webster's pamphlet. A blue face is neither a new nor a correct pathognomic sign of the malady in question. Again, from the proposition made by the Doctor, that medical men acquainted with the diseases of the poor, and not such as have had experience in the present complaint, should hold official situations, we entirely dissent. According to his own statements, if it is a disease of the poor, it has come with new characters; and it is best to have those who are acquainted with these new characters to watch over and control its progress: and as for the mere wish to examine whether the disease is really unknown in England, we seriously think that the Doctor and his party would get more information upon the subject, by visiting a few of the cases at the district hospitals, than by scribbling to prove that there is any thing in the subject that can be quibbled about, or held up as a matter of doubt. The tone of Dr. Webster's letter is mild and gentlemanlike; and however much we may differ in opinion, we hope to exercise the same temper and courtesy towards him, and that he will feel the force of our positions, and the necessity of at once correcting the bad example which he, among others, is setting to so numerous a portion of the community; for in the end truth must prevail, and desolation, "overgrown with nettles," will remain for those who have scorned her evidences.

Living Poets and Poetesses; a Biographical and Critical Poem. By Nicholas Michell, author of "the Siege of Constantinople." 12mo. pp. 150. London, 1832. Kidd.

WEDNESDAY, the most spring-looking day we have had this year, the streets, the parks, the spectacles (few as there are), were all more gaily enlivened with well-dressed and pleasant people than they have been on this side of Christmas. The sun not only shone, but was visible to the majority of the inhabitants of our vast metropolis; the air had an agreeable mixture of balminess with its perennial smoke; off the stones one might have fancied the redolent approach of the "ethereal mildness," and on them there was less of mud, or mud's alias—dust, than is common at almost any season of the year in town. The passengers passing to and fro, or meeting, were infected by the propitious aspect of external things; and friendly as well as polite recognitions were current on every hand. In soher sadness, there seemed to be a considerable quantity of happiness in the world.

In the midst of this so unusual and comfortable condition of affairs, it may well be believed that our spirit partook of the universal feeling; in fact, we were a perfect conglomeration of sympathy, philanthropy, and kindness; and we said to WE, lucky is the author who may now and to WE, lucky is the author who may now out was not for them—they were only things have the good fortune to come before our most to be "daily swallowed," without mankind merciful tribunal! That luck pertains to Mr. noticing their hideous forms, or caring for

nople; for his case was the first we took up from the waiting multitude of volumes, whose destiny still hangs dependent upon the doom we have to pronounce. And, all about us being lively, what could be more appropriate for reading than a production all about the living poets and poetesses—the poets and poetesses all alive, and all shewn up by Mr. Nicholas, the showman. Of his own merits or demerits we remembered nothing; for the Siege of Constantinople was a blank upon our memory; but if it be yet a living poem, we beg to refer the public to it, as a key, peradventure, to the present performance, though, should it be dead and buried (as we strangely fear it is) the key will be more applicable to unlock the secret chamber. It is a very remarkable circumstance in the natural history of literature, that still-born authors make the noisiest of critics; and that dwhether in prose or verse, always turn out to be the only true and competent judges of literary talent. Thus it has happened that our friend Nicholas is doubly qualified for the task he has undertaken.

Yet we are sorry to say that his performance is not altogether original. There was a certain Lord Byron, who wrote a certain book called English Bards and Scotch Reviewers. lordship was a persecuted bard, but he trimmed his persecutors: Mr. Michell is a bard with whom nobody has meddled; but he has determined to out-Byron Byron in his great revenge! It is delightful to meet with so illustrious a person, bent on so immortal a design.

We had gotten thus far in the way of encomium, when we thought we might just as well take a peep into the work; and a change came o'er our dream (we choose to quote incor-rectly). We laid Mr. Michell down-he is extraordinarily dull, we said; and we took up a more amusing fellow, whose remarks do smack of point, though they are a little provoking in some instances to parties concerned. We opened

Prince Puckler at random, and read:—
"I next went to see the solar microscope, the magnifying power of which is a million. What it shews is really enough to drive a man of lively imagination mad. Nothing can be more horrible — no more frightful devilish figures could possibly be invented—than the hideous, disgusting water animalcula (invisible to the naked eye, or even to glasses of an inferior power) which we daily swallow. They looked like damned souls darting about their filthy pool with the rapidity of lightning, while every motion and gesture seemed to bespeak deadly hate, horrid torture, warfare, and death.'

Immediately an odd jumble of ideas took possession of our minds: the animalcule Master Nicholas - the animalculæ of the periodical press, whose criticism or non-criticism had exasperated his pen-and the animalculæ so wondrously exhibited by Mr. Carpenter's microscopic apparatus in Regent Street, and so vividly described by Prince Puckler; -all began to float about in the aqueous vacuum of our pia mater. At length they classed and arranged themselves, and we perceived the similitude between the species,-we found that the creatures of the microscope were simply disappointed authors and (when not identical) periodical reviewers and critics in low journals and magazines struggling about in the sphere of their muddy drop.

The breathing world and grateful scene with-

monsters preyed upon one another; but hymn. hyrcanian tiger, cobra di capella, or viper, could not be more fierce or venomous. It is really worth going to see this emblem of the scurrilous and malignant press; the represstation is perfection. Here you observe the 900th part of a mite aping all the powers of a gigantic destroyer; spitting a miserable cel, a if it were a poet, on its forked tongue; gorgina a polypus, like a historian, and ejecting in skin; and especially endeavouring to devou its own kind, full grown or spawn, in the mos striking and fearful manner, with " every motion and gesture bespeaking deadly hate and horrid torture." By all means visit Mr. Carpenter's Critical and Literary Exhibition: the sun, like truth, throws a prodigious light upon the subjects; and when you fully understand it, you may read . . and . . Mags Sunday, weekly. daily without the slightest injury to yourself, or bad effect upon the public.

But where is Master Nicholas all this while he has just been passed through, a crasfish - looking devil, with sharp claws, and become in turn as egregious a reptile as the rest; lo! how he wriggles and frisks_hor he tries to bite-how he navigates the immens water-drop, as if it were the multitudinous ocean—how he darts out his timy fork, and dismays the universe! How thankful must be be to us, who have made ourselves his soir system, and by our notice so magnified his with "a power which is a million," that though hitherto "invisible to the naked exor even to glasses of an inferior power, may now be seen and known to exist.

Yet it is hardly worth while to bestow ere a passing notice on his silly volume. How be could consider himself a poet, it is difficult how he could fancy himself a wit, it is impossible, to imagine. He has a brother, a solicit at Ilfracombe, to whom he inacribes his laborious pages. Then comes a preface, wherein referring to himself, he modestly tells us "Pope's Dunciad is distinguished for arch with and the powerful, though kindly, castigation a its victims." He next insinuates a similar comparison between Mr. Nicholas Michell and Mr. William Gifford, the author of the Beviad and Meviad, and also between the same self-satisfied and accomplished individual Lord Byron, as aforesaid. These, he informs us, are "the three great literary satire" which have preceded his own - worth all the three: "vain pretension (quoth he) and co-combry, too much of which unhappily erim I have done my best to treat as they deserve." That he has not stated his intertion according to the rules of grammar, is a little consequence; verbs in the singular and plural nominatives are but specks in composition. Ingenuously, however, doth he add: " am conscious of the difficult nature of my theme; that opinions amongst men widely vary: I am also aware that I have produced by great but a little satire. This is the age of effrontery." True for you, as the Irish phrase has it; and he lamentably concludes... This is the age of effrontery, puffing, and coterie influence; parties combine to echo reciprosi praises; and by these means many gain a transient renown, to which even they are unentitled."

Having in this elegant proce opened his battery, he proceeds to shew that he can write quite as ill in verse. Speaking of Campbell we have a droll example of Master Nichols Nicholas Michell, of the Siege of Constanti- their disgusting contests. The infinitely small his notions of the topography of the great me nufacturing, loom-crammed, mercantile, busy, bustling, crowded city of Glasgow.

"Glaggow, Ms birth-place, oft 'mid seighbouring dells,
When heath-flowers cornted morning's balany air,
And evening brought the sound of sheep-fold belts,
life passed his joyous moments; melted there"—

In troth, he was more likely to melt near a steam-engine furnace than to hear sheep-bells, as the west country drovers never take their muttons with bells on them either up the High Street or down the Tolbooth to the butchers' to be slaughtered; and these are the only sheep ever seen in, since it must be so, the "heathflowers scented" alleys of the queen of the west. Of Campbell himself we are farther in-

" His soul grew harmony, and first the lyre,
I ween, he swept, all warm with Genius' fire." This was at the time of his melting; but,

For genuine pearls his songs, too, cannot pass; But his War Odes are noble to the letter, And, oh! his Hope—we've scarce a poem better."

He has, however, a redeeming quality-"All in-novation in our tongue he spurns."

But our author, martyr to beauty, lets out the full tide and flow of his genus, where he sings of the fair blues who illumine our horizon with a brilliant (blue) light.

"When Beauty quits her toilet for the page, When Beauty quits nor tonet for the page.
And letters more than conquests are esteet
When rank eschews the follies of the age,
Virtuous where vice too of is merit deem
And sees no charm in titles or in court ton.
We must admire—se turn to Mrs. Norton. we must samme—a two mrs. Norton.
Oh, acton worthy of great Sheridan!
Whose name is Erin's honour and our own,
How beautiful life's happy spring began—
How early tous her rose of genius bleon!
Memory of him, the wreaths which he had won,
Warmed into life her talents, life a sun."

N.B. "At nineteen she married the Hop. Mr. Norton. She is considered handsome."
Only "considered!" why, Master Nicholas,
the fact needs no consideration whatsoever. But assuredly, Master Nicholas, his ignorance is vehement through these wearisome pages.

"Who wandern down green Ettrick's bosky vale,
Now kenning high Closeburn, now Thirlestane—
Ghost-haunted tower, which turns the peasant pale
Now pricking on his lasy kine amain,
And blithly singling, till comb, burn, and bog,
Ring wi' his lustle lay?—'tis youthful Hogg."

Genius is a fine thing: but what Mr. Ni. cholas means by a "comb," small-toothed or other, ringing with Hogg's lustic lay, beats us hollow. We have a faint recollection of putting bits of paper over combs, in our boyish age, and by blowing or breathing through this simple instrument, discoursing a reedy and bag-pipeish music; but we never heard of youthful Hogg being celebrated in this style. Mais-but, as the French say, a man who could make a bog ring, like a bittern (or bull-o'-the-bog-wide our Ornithology, when it shall be published, and beat Jesse out of the hedge as well as field), is able to ring a treble bob-major
—by himself.

By this here time we may venture to suppose that our readers have had enough of Master Nicholas. At page 27 he confesseth he "can-not bite;" and yet pretendeth he to indite pungent satire! He is, in verity, a weak and a ridiculous writer ; his little vanity as an author hurt, he must run a-muck-and such a muck he has made of it! a litter of nonsense and rubbish, without a fertilising particle (no matter whence derived) in the whole compost. Of satire the most innocuous, of information the most bald, of talent the most guiltless, he has only raised a printed memorial upon which, to use the concluding line of his second and unhappily not concluding part, he may hang during his hour of execution, and

" Suffer on the gallows of his rhymes."

ledge could be derived from it; therefore let him be buried in his rags :-- verdict, felo de se.

Altrive Tales. By the Ettrick Shepherd. The first Vol. containing Memoirs of the Author -Reminiscences of former Days-and Three

Tales. London, 1832. Cochrane and Co. This is the first of the twelve volumes an nounced in the prospectus of the Waverley-shaped edition of a selection from the Shepherd's works, with new and original produc-

tions from his pen.

Having left London for his native Altrive last Saturday, we are happy so soon to have this legacy to introduce to our readers, and especially to those who have enjoyed his society while here amongst us, and who, missing the amusement of it, may, in some measure, compensate themselves by the perusal of these very entertaining pages. In them they will find the same frankness and bonhomic, the same shrewdness and quiet humour, which recom-mended their author to the attentions of the first nobles, and highest literary characters of the land; and who shewed how well he merited those attentions by never overstepping the proper bounds imposed by self-respect, and conducting himself with so much discretion and tact, as to make the most favourable impression upon every class who met him. It has been our good fortune to see him with high peers and courtly dames; and with pleasure we wast this testimony to his countrymen in the north that they have as much cause to be proud of the sense and modesty of their Shepherd, as of his talent and genius.

We have but short time (for it reached us far too late) to do more than glance hastily over this volume.

A portrait of the author (not very like), and a comic scene for one of the tales, by Cruikshauk, are its embellishments. A poetical dedication to Lady Anne Scott, of Buccleuch. is honourable to the heart of the writer, and contains several passages of fine natural thought and poetical beauty.

The sketch is of his literary life, and gives the story of all his bookselling and publishing affairs relating to the thirty volumes which he has sent to the press. There is great naïvete in this history; and as a number of individuals are mentioned (some with praise, and others with censure), we fancy it will create what is called a sensation in the public. Hogg's early efforts to become an author are as interesting as they are romantic. Even so late as 1810, after failing in a farming speculation, he

"Finding myself at length fairly run aground I gave my creditors all that I had, or rather suffered them to take it, and came off and left them. I never asked any settlement, which would not have been refused me; and severely have I smarted for that neglect since. None of these matters had the least effect in depressing my spirits - I was generally rather most cheer ful when most unfortunate. On returning again to Ettrick Forest, I found the countenances of all my friends altered; and even those whom I had loved, and trusted most, disowned me, and told me so to my face; but I laughed at and despised those persons, resolving to show them, by and by, that they were in the wrong. Having appeared as a poet, and a speculative farmer besides, no one would now employ me as a

" "Will the Editor of the Literary Gazette be so good as to place under his List of New Books—Second edition of Michell's 'Living Poets and Poetsses!" "—Note just

As for dissection, neither amusement nor know. | shepherd. I even applied to some of my old masters, but they refused me, and for a whole winter I found myself without employment, and without money, in my native country; therefore, in February 1810, in utter desperation, I took my plaid about my shoulders, and marched away to Edinburgh, determined, since no better could be, to push my fortune as a literary man. It is true, I had estimated my poetical talent high enough, but I had resolved to use it only as a staff, never as a crutch; and would have kept that resolve, had I not been driven to the reverse. On going to Edinburgh, I found that my poetical talents were rated nearly as low there as my shepherd qualities were in Ettrick. It was in vain that I applied to newsmongers, booksellers, editors of magazines, &c. for employment. Any of these were willing enough to accept of my lucubrations, and give them publicity, but then there was no money going—not a farthing; and this suited me very ill."

We ought to notice previously to this, however, that he enjoyed a few months of schooling at the age of seven and ten; that he was born in 1772, January 25, also Burns's birth-day; that he began to write rhymes in 1796, the year in which Burns died; that his first published song was "Donald M'Donald," composed in 1800; and that he had published a volume of poems, with no great care, and no remarkable 911/2004#

But the opening of the memoir is so exceedingly characteristic of the man, that we must revert to it.

"I like (says he) to write about myself; in fact, there are few things which I like better; it is so delightful to call up old reminiscences. Often have I been laughed at for what an Edinburgh editor styles my good-natured egotism, which is sometimes any thing but that; and I am aware that I shall be laughed at again. But I care not; for this important memoir, now to be brought forward for the fourth time, at different periods of my life, I shall narrate with the same frankness as formerly; and in all, relating either to others or myself, speak fearlessly and unreservedly out."

We copy two or three other pieces, in the same anecdotical vein, though, we own, very little in order. In his eighteenth year, the Shepherd read the life of Wallace and the Gentle Shepherd ; but he tells us

"The truth is, I made exceedingly slow proress in reading them. The little reading that I had learned I had nearly lost, and the Scottish dialect quite confounded me; so that, before I got to the end of a line, I had commonly lost the rhyme of the preceding one; and if I came to a triplet—a thing of which I had no conception-I commonly read to the foot of the page without perceiving that I had lost the rhyme altogether. I thought the author had been straitened for rhymes, and had just made a part of it do as well as he could without them. Thus, after I got through both works, I found myself much in the same predicament with the man of Eskdalemuir, who had borrowed Bailey's Dictionary from his neighbour. On returning it, the lender asked him what he thought of it. 'I dinna ken, man,' replied he; 'I have read it all through, but canna say that I understand it; it is the most confused book that ever I saw in my life!'

In Edinburgh, his first exploit was to set up a weekly paper called the Spy, which lasted a whole year.

"A great number were sold, and many hundreds delivered gratis; but one of Robert-son's boys, a great rascal, had demanded the they were to be delivered gratis: 'So they are. said he: 'I take nothing for the delivery; but I must have the price of the paper, if you please.' This money that the boy brought me, consisting of a few shillings and an immense

He next became an orator at the Forum and about this time negotiated the disposal of a MS. poem to Mr. Constable. "I went to him (he relates) and told him my plan of publication; but he received me coldly, and told me to call again. I did so - when he said he would do nothing until he had seen the MS. I refused to give it, saying, 'What skill have you about the merits of a book?' 'It may be so, Hogg,' said he; 'but I know as well how to sell a book as any man, which should be some concern of yours; and I know how to buy one, too, by G-!

Of this production, the Queen's Wake, he afterwards speaks thus: — " My own opinion of it is, that it is a very imperfect and unequal production; and if it were not for three of the ballads, which are rather of a redeeming quality, some of the rest are little better than trash. But, somehow or other, the plan proved extuemely happy; and though it was contrived solely for the purpose of stringing my miscellaneous ballads into a regular poem, happened to have a good effect, from keeping always up a double interest, both in the incidents of each a unusue interest, both in the incidents of each tale, and in the success of the singer in the contest for the prize harp. The intermediate poetry between the ballads is all likewise middling good."

Respecting the Pilgrims of the Sun, the nar-

rative is equally racy.

" It was in vain that Mr. Blackwood urged that it was a work of genius, however faulty, and that it would be an honour for any bookseller to have his name to it. Mr. Murray had been informed, by those on whose judgment he could rely, that it was the most wretched poem that ever was written. Mr. Blackwood felt a delicacy in telling me this, and got a few friends to inform me of it in as delicate a way as possible. I could not, however, conceal my feelings, and maintained that the poem was a good one. Mr. Grieve checked me, by saying it was impossible that I could be a better judge than both the literary people of Scotland and England-that they could have no interest in condemning the poem; and after what had happened, it was vain to augur any good of it. I said it would be long ere any of those persons who had condemned it could write one like it; and I was obliged to please myself with this fancy, and put up with the affront."

As another trait of our worthy Shepherd, we will quote his first acquaintance with the drinking of whisky-toddy, in the mixing of which he has since become so great a master as almost to have driven champagne and claret from the most fashionable tables he frequented during his Lion-days in London.

The Spy was doomed.

"On the publication of the first two numbers, I deemed I had as many subscribers as, at all events, would secure the work from being dropped; but, on the publication of my third or fourth number, I have forgot which, it was so indecorous, that no fewer than seventythree subscribers gave up. This was a sad blow for me; but, as usual, I despised the fas-

price in full for all that he was to have delivered sight for the paper; for all those who had gratis. They shewed him the imprint, that given in set themselves against it with the diting a poem for me, and assured me that they were to be delivered gratis: 'So they are,' utmost inveteracy. The literary ladies, in 'he would appear in my work in his best utmost inveteracy. The literary ladies, in particular, agreed, in full divan, that I would never write a sentence which deserved to be read. A reverend friend of mine has often consisting of a few shillings and an immense representation of halfpence, was the first and only money I had pocketed of my own making since If I leeve ony time, I'll let them see the contrair o' that.' My publisher, James Robertson, was a kind-hearted, confused body, who loved a joke and a dram. He sent for me every day about one o'clock, to consult about the publication; and then we uniformly went down to a dark house in the Cowgate, where we drank whisky and ate rolls with a number of printers, the dirtiest and leanest-looking men I had ever seen. My youthful habits having been so regular, I could not stand this; and though I took care, as I thought, to drink very little, yet, when I went out, I was at times so dizzy, I could scarcely walk; and the worst thing of all was, I felt that I was beginning to relish it. Whenever a man thinks seriously of a thing, he generally thinks aright. I thought frequently of these habits and connexions, and found that they never would do; and that, instead of pushing myself forward, as I wished, I was going straight to the devil. I said nothing about this to my respectable acquaintances, nor do I know if they ever knew or suspected what was going on; but, on some pretence or other, I resolved to cut all connexion with Robertson, and, sorely against his will, gave the printing to the Messrs. Aikman."

Match our Shepherd now, for the brewing or the drinking either; and we will pay the for-

feit of a whole hogshead.

Our selections must belong to the personals. Mr. Jeffery, it seems, did not review the Queen's Wake till it had reached a third edition.

" He then gave a very judicious and sensible review of it; but he committed a most horrible blunder, in classing Mr. Tenant, the author of Anster Fair, and me together, as two self-taught geniuses; whereas there was not one point of resemblance. Tenant being a better-educated man than the reviewer himself, was not a little affronted at being classed with me. From that day to this Mr. Jeffery has taken no notice of any thing that I have published, which I think can hardly be expected to do him any honour at the long-run. I should like the worst poem that I have since published to stand a fair comparison with some that he has strained himself to bring forward. It is a pity that any literary connexion, which with the one party might be unavoidable, should ever prejudice one valued friend and acquaintance against another. In the heart-burnings of party spirit, the failings of great minds are more exposed than in all other things in the world put together.'

The following, of a later date, is curious :-" My next literary adventure was the most extravagant of any. I took it into my head that I would collect a poem from every living author in Britain, and publish them in a neat and elegant volume, by which I calculated I might make my fortune. I either applied personally, or by letter, to Southey, Wilson, Wordsworth, Lloyd, Morehead, Pringle, Paterson, and several others; all of whom sent me very ingenious and beautiful poems. Wordsworth afterwards reclaimed his; and although Lord Byron and Rogers both promised, neither of them ever performed. I be-

breeks.' That poem was 'Lara;' and who it was that influenced him to detain it from me. I do not know. I have heard a report of one; but the deed was so ungenerous, I cannot believe it. I may here mention, by way of advertising, that I have lost all Lord Byron's letters to me, on which I put a very high value; and which I know to have been stolen from me by some one or other of my tourist visitors, for I was so proud of these letters, that I would always be shewing them to every body. It was exceedingly unkind, particularly as they never can be of use to any other person, for they have been so often and so eagerly read by many of my friends, that any single sentence out of any one of them could easily be detected. I had five letters of his of two sheets each, and one of three. They were indeed queer harumscarum letters, about women and poetry, mountains and authors, and blue-stockings; and what he sat down to write about was generally put in the postscript. They were all, however, extremely kind, save one, which was rather a satirical, hitter letter. I had been quizzing him about his approaching marriage, and assuring him that he was going to get himself into a confounded scrape. I wished she might prove both a good mill and a bank to him; but I much doubted they would not be such as he was calculating on. I think he felt that I was using too much freedom with him. The last letter that I received from him was shortly after the birth of his daughter Ada. In it he breathed the most tender affection both for the mother and child. Good Heaven! how I was astounded by the news that soon followed that !- Peace be to his manes! He was a great man; and I do not think that one on earth appreciated his gigantic genius so highly as I did. He sent me, previous to that period, all his poems as they were printed. But to return to my publication: Mr. Walter Scott absolutely refused to furnish me with even one verse, which I took exceedingly ill, as it frustrated my whole plan. What occasioned it I do not know, as I accounted myself certain of his support from the beginning, and had never asked any thing of him in all my life that he refused. in vain that I represented that I had done as much for him, and would do ten times more if he required it. He remained firm in his denial, which I thought very hard; so I left him in high dudgeon, sent him a very abusive letter, and would not speak to him again for many a day. I could not even endure to see him at a distance, I felt so degraded by the refusal; and I was, at that time, more disgusted with all mankind than I had ever been before, or have ever been since."

His reconciliation with Scott is very honourable to the latter.

We have not space to go through the progress of Mr. Hogg's publications in prose and verse, his dosing in the Chaldee MSS., or his contributions to Blackwood's Magazine; but conclude with some farther illustrations as they come to hand. Every body wants to know about honest Ebony. List to the Shepherd.

" I have had many dealings with that gentleman, and have been often obliged to him, and yet I think he has been as much obliged to me. perhaps a good deal more, and I really believe in my heart that he is as much disposed to be friendly to me as to any man; but there is tidiousness and affectation of the people, and lieve they intended it, but some other concerns another principle that circumscribes that feetcontinued my work. It proved a fatal over- of deeper moment interfered. In one of Lord ing in all men, and into very narrow limits in



who has been a benefactor even on a small scale, but there are some things that no independent heart can bear. The great fault of Blackwood is, that he regards no man's temper or disposition; but the more he can provoke an author by insolence and contempt, he likes the better. Besides, he will never once confess that he is in the wrong, else any thing might be forgiven; no, no, the thing is impossible that he can ever be wrong! The poor author is not only always in the wrong, but, 'Oh, he is the most insufferable beast!'"

Southey .- A visit to the lakes :

"I was a grieved as well as an astonished man, when I found that he refused all participation in my beverage of rum punch. For a poet to refuse his glass, was to me a phenomenon; and I confess I doubted in my own mind, and doubt to this day, if perfect sobriety and transcendent poetical genius can exist together. In Scotland I am sure they cannot. With regard to the English, I shall leave them to settle that among themselves, as they have little that is worth drinking.

" Both his figure and countenance are imposing, and deep thought is strongly marked in his dark eye; but there is a defect in his eyelids, for these he has no power of raising; so that, when he looks up, he turns up his face, being unable to raise his eyes; and when he looks towards the top of one of his romantic mountains, one would think he was looking at the zenith. This peculiarity is what will most strike every stranger in the appearance of the accomplished laureate. He does not at all see well at a distance, which made me several times disposed to get into a passion with him, because he did not admire the scenes which I was pointing out."

His pictures of Wordsworth, Cunningham, Galt, Scott (the Odontist of Blackwood), and Sym, the Timothy Tickler, we must leave, and finish with a touch of Lockhart.

"When (says Hogg) it is considered what literary celebrity Lockhart has gained so early in life, and how warm and disinterested a friend he has been to me, it argues but little for my sagacity that I scarcely recollect any thing of our first encounters. He was a mischievous Oxford puppy, for whom I was terrified, dancing after the young ladies, and drawing caricatures of every one who came in contact with him. But then I found him constantly in company with all the better rank of people with whom I associated, and consequently it was impossible for me not to meet with him. I dreaded his eye terribly; and it was not without reason, for he was very fond of playing tricks on me, but always in such a way, that it was impossible to lose temper with him. I never parted company with him that my judgment was not entirely jumbled with regard to characters, books, and literary articles of every description. Even his household economy seemed clouded in mystery; and if I got any explanation, it was sure not to be the right thing. It may be guessed how astonished I was one day, on perceiving six black servants waiting at his table upon six white gentlemen! Such a train of Blackamoors being beyond my comprehension, I asked for an explanation; but got none, save that he found them very useful and obliging poor fellows, and that they did not look for much wages, beyond a mouthful of meat. A young lady hearing me afterwards making a fuss about such a phenomenon, and swearing that the Blackamoors would break my young friend, she assured me that Mr. Lockhart had only one black servant, but that when the mas- be accounted for, without the consideration of

some. It is always painful to part with one | ter gave a dinner to his friends, the servant, knowing there would be enough, and to spare for all, invited his friends also. Lockhart always kept a good table, and a capital stock of liquor, especially Jamaica rum, and by degrees grew not so frightened to visit him."

When he wished to ascertain who the writers

in the magazine were, Lockhart was wont to

bamboozle him sadly.

"With his cigar in his mouth, his one leg flung carelessly over the other, and without the symptom of a smile on his face, or one twinkle of mischief in his dark grey eye, he would father the articles on his brother, Captain Lockhart, or Peter Robertson, or Sheriff Cay, or James Wilson, or that queer fat body, Dr. Scott; and sometimes on James and John Ballantyne, and Sam Anderson, and poor Baxter. Then away I flew with the wonderful news to my other associates; and if any remained incredulous, I swore the facts down through them; so that before I left Edinburgh I was accounted the greatest liar that was in it, except one."

Need we add that there is an ample fund of entertainment here? The only very objectionable passage we have to censure, is an allusion to Mr. Owen Rees, in which the Shepherd is

terribly mistaken.

Tait's Edinburgh Magazine, No. I. Edinburgh, Tait; London, Simpkin and Marshall; Cumming, Dublin.

WITH a portrait of the Lord Chancellor on its cover, as a sign, our new contemporary has put in his first blow. We have never liked to pronounce a judgment upon our fellow-labourers in the periodical vineyard (or desert, as it has been, and is, to many); and shall not now transgress our wholesome restraint farther than to say, that the contents of this No. I. are chiefly political—whiggish, inclining to radicalism; and even the miscellaneous papers, such as "the State of Magic in Egypt," are strongly imbued with party feelings. "The Pechler" is a clever, natural, and characteristic sketch; the bits of poetry but so-so; and the "Téle-à-têle with Mr. Tait," "Ane Crouse Craw," &c. too much in the style of rodomontade, which has, not to its advantage, too much infected Scots literature, and which can neither be imitated in England or Scotland without greater failure and dislike.

Waverley Novels, XXXV.; Redgauntlet, Vol. I. Edinburgh, Cadell; London, Whittaker and

THE frontispiece, by A. Fraser, and engraved by J. Mitchell, is worthy to be classed among the best illustrations of this series; and the vignette is truly charming. The design of the fisher surrendering his rod to "the sneering scoundrel" is exquisitely imagined by Inskipp, and transferred to the plate with equal spirit by R. Graves.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

PROFESSOR RITCHIE having given, in aformer lecture, the experimental proofs of his theory of the galvanic battery, proceeded, on the present occasion, to illustrate by experiment his investigations on the conduction of voltaic electricity by different bodies, and the temperature and other peculiarities exhibited by water and metallic solutions when employed for this purpose. He conceived that the phenomena of electro-magnetism and voltaic electricity might

circulations or currents, merely by supposition of electrical polarity possessed by the molecules of the conducting bodies. He proved, by experiment, that all the different conductors hitherto tried by him gave the same electromagnetic result when transmitting the same quantity of voltaic electricity, and deflected the magnetic needle in an equal degree when their respective axes of conduction were at the same distance from it. Water contained in a glass cylinder of any diameter, being made the conductor in a galvanic apparatus, was found to produce the same deflection of a needle as wire employed under similar circumstances; and when charcoal or water was made the conductor, rotation round the pole of a magnet was found to result in the same manner as when wire, originally used by Mr. Faraday when he first made this celebrated experiment, was employed. The most interesting of these experiments of Professor Ritchie, was that in which the rotation of water alone was effected, while the vessel itself remained fixed. The water was contained in a hollow double cylinder of glass, and on being made the conductor of the voltaic electricity, was observed, by means of a floating vane, to revolve in a regular vortex, changing its direction as the poles of the battery were alternately reversed. When pure water, in a vessel with three compartments, was made the conductor, the temperature was found to be higher in the positive than in the negative end, and considerably higher than either in the middle compartment. With metallic solutions, the contrary was ascertained to take place, the temperature depending upon the specific heats as disengaged at respective poles.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Bart., president, in the chair.—The second meeting for the season was numerously attended, not only by the most eminent members of the medical profession, but also by many learned and distinguished visitors.

Dr. F. Hawkins, the registrar, read a paper, communicated by Dr. Latham, "on the use of opium in fever." The author stated, that there are certain forms of fever in which the affection of the sensorium greatly outruns and is wholly disproportionate to that of the bloodvessels. He described these forms of attack with considerable minuteness, and stated that they are incident, not so much to the sound and vigorous as to those whose nervous systems have been impaired and shattered by their previous life, whether passed in the strife of politics, amidst the anxieties of mercantile gambling, or under the wear and tear of hard professional toil; but to the same condition, also, the lowest and meanest of mankind may be brought by their cares, and hardships, and privations-and there is no cause which produces this state so frequently as intemperance. The author particularly recommended that the nature of each person's disease should be considered with a reference to his previous habits and state of health. The form of fever which he described is distinguished by wakefulness, and sometimes by delirium; which symptoms can only, he thinks, be subdued by opium; but opiates must be administered in much smaller doses than would be necessary if the patient were suffering from the same symptoms, and not affected with fever. In these cases he thinks that life may often be saved by the dexterous use of opium, when it would be lost inevitably without it.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

In giving an account of Cav. Nobili's experiments on this important subject in our last, we regret that, not having the whole details before us, we were inadvertently led to do a great injustice to our own most ingenious and able countryman Mr. Faraday, who in this, as in many other philosophical and scientific inquiries of the greatest public interest, has taken the lead, and made those discoveries which reflect an honour upon him and upon his country. Without detracting from Cav. Nobili's successful diligence, we may state, out of his own paper, that he attributes his experiments to having seen a copy of a letter of Mr. Faraday to Paris, (which letter he translates into Italian and candidly inserts,) and that it was in following his example that he also had obtained the spark with the magnet. Indeed, he. throughout, compliments Mr. Faraday in the highest terms. The whole experiments are, therefore, truly our countryman's, and their repetition in France and Italy are but tributes to his merit in having struck upon so curious a line of investigation, and, in their results, the confirmation of his remarkable discovery. are only sorry that any partial mistake of ours should tend to confuse this point, as we are always anxious, no matter to whom the palm may belong, to be guided by the motto, qui meruit ferat.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR APRIL. 19d 14h 36m-the Sun enters Taurus.

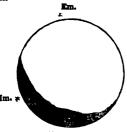
Lunar Phases and Conjunctions.

		н.	
> First Occarter in Gennini	7	13	40
O Full Moon in Virgo · · · · · · · ·	14	16	0
Last Quarter in Capricornus -			
New Moon in Aries			

The Moon will be in conjunction with

	D	. н.	M.
Mercury in Pisces	. 1	18	26
Saturn in Leo			
Uranus in Capricornus	23	22	0
Mars in Capricornus			
Jupiter in Aquarius			
Venus in Pisces			
Mercury in Aries			

Occultation of Saturn. — 114 — immersion 3h 26m; emersion 4h 9m. The following disgram will illustrate the phase and position of the Moon, and the points of immersion and emersion.



The occultation will occur during the day, but may be observed with good telescopes.

2d - Mercury in perihelion. 14d - greatest elongation (19° 50') as an evening star. 24dstationary near & Arietis.

3d 11h - Venus, the morning star, in conjunction with Jupiter: difference in declination 19'. 4^d — with φ Aquarii: difference of latitude 15'. 9^d —aphelion.

3d - Mars in conjunction with . Capricorni: difference of latitude 7'. 25d-with 54 Aquarii: difference of latitude 11'.

The Asteroids ._ Id __ Vesta in the constellation Cancer; June about 1° north of . Leonis; Pallas 3° west of β Piscium; Ceres 21° northeast of . Ceti.

difference of latitude 4. 24—with 968 Mayer: difference of latitude 8. This planet is too near the Sun for the eclipses of his satellites to be visible.

Saturn continues a conspicuous object during the night, at the south-eastern angle of a quadrilateral figure formed with Regulus, 2 and 4

6d 11h - Uranus in conjunction with Mars: difference in declination 38'. Destford.

J. T. BARKER

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

mian Professor, Cambridge. Professor Airy, on revising, in the year 1827, at the request of the Board of Longitude, the elements of Delambre's Solar Tables, discovered an inequality of 240 years in the earth's motion in longitude, in consequence of the action of the planet Venus. The present memoir contains a revision and extension of the author's calculations relating to this inequality. In the first part he investigates the perturbation of the earth's longitude and radius vector; in the second, the perturbation of the earth in latitude; and in the third, those perturbations of Venus which depend upon the same arguments. This memoir of Professor Airy is, we believe, the most laborious investigation yet made in the planetary theory; the labour of the calculation of the terms being twenty times greater than that for the long inequality of Saturn. And when we state, that it has received from him a greater degree of attention than any of his former works, in consequence of the great complexity and length of the numerical calculations, and the necessity he was under of examining closely and accurately every single line of figures before proceeding to the next, and also from the circumstance of his going twice over the calculations with the substitution of different values in each case—we may consider it as one of the most valuable, as well as elaborate of his investigations. The resulting terms given by Professor Airy will be very sensible in all observations, but especially those for Venus near her inferior conjunction, and will be important in calculating the transit of Venus over the sun's disc. At this meeting of the Society a very able report on this memoir, drawn up by Mr. Lubbock and Professor Whewell, was read. They remarked, that the only similar investigation to which this of Professor Airy could be compared was the celebrated memoir of Laplace on the Theory of Jupiter and Saturn, contained in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences for 1785 and 1786; and they regarded it as the first step made by an Englishman since the time of Dr. Halley towards the improvement of the elements of the solar tables, both from its numerical processes and from the detection of an inequality so small in amount and of such long period.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

MR. HALLAM in the chair. The auditors' report of the treasurer's accounts for the last year was read. Mr. Jerdan exhibited a drawing and impression of a seal found in a field near Winchester: it was a stamp for woollen cloths for the town of Southampton, and apparently of about the time of Edward III. Mr. Hudson Gurney communicated a copy of the proclama-

_Jupiter in conjunction with φ Aquarii: | Queen Catherine, and his marriage with Ann Bullen, preserved at Norwich. A communication from Mr. Repton was read, containing some further historical observations on hats; and extracts from several old authors, as an appendix to his former essay on the same subject. Mr. Crofton Croker communicated, from a collection of papers lately received from Ireland relative to the Roche family, two documents; one dated in 1696, being a release of dower from Catherine Blake, who, it appears, had cohabited with James Roche, ali Mac Henry, as his wife, and, as such, had claimed an interest in his estates after his death; the other was a memorandum, dated in 1623, of James Roche, alias Mac Henry (son of the former), having paid a ring of gold in discharge of a mortgage. It appears that rings of gold, in the nature of ingots, passed current; and Sir William Betham mentions one of 36 ounces weight. Mr. Porter exhibited a deed of conveyance, curious as containing a warranty against Jews, as well as Christians : it was without date, but was presumed to be prior to Edward I.

PINE ARTS.

SUFFOLK STREET GALLERY. [Second Notice.]

No. 87. A Couple of Pets. R. T. Lonsdale. Animal life and still life, so skilfully brought together and finished, that we are really at a loss which to prefer. The purchaser who takes both, will certainly have a bargain in a very beautiful picture.

No. 115. The Baptism. G. Harvey, S.A. One of those varied and interesting scenes of devotion which occur in the wilds of Scotland, where no vestige of temple or church appears, and where nature's God is acknowledged in the midst of nature's works. The subject is taken from " Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life." and answers well to the quotation.

No. 116. Lime-Kiln Cottage. T. J. Judkin. There is a charm in simplicity which is felt by every lover of the picturesque. This charm has been happily caught by the artist.

No. 131. Burnham Beeches; Noon. J.W. Allen.-An admirable lightness and warmth pervade Mr. Allen's works. The effect in them, although perfectly true, is not brought about by any violent opposition of tone or colour. They represent what we may perhaps be allowed to call the holyday aspect of land-

scape scenery.
No. 151. Caution. James Inskipp.—One of this artist's natural characters; a peasant girl crossing a brook. Although in every respect a highly creditable work of art, we will take the liberty of giving Mr. Inskipp a "caution; viz. not to repeat himself, or rather his manner, too often.

No. 189. The Affecting Story. D. Passmore. -Mr. Passmore is rapidly advancing in the line of his studies, namely, subjects from familiar life. The lightness, transparency, and beauty of his colouring equal any thing in the way of contemporary art.

No. 296. Interior of a Gaming-House. H. Pidding.—Rather the Pandemonium of life. That such things can be-that rank and fashion of both sexes, possessed by the demon of avarice, should thus mingle with sharpers and strumpets, to prey and to be preyed uponmay well excite our wonder as well as our regret. It is, however, no less the province of the arts than that of the drama, " to hold the mirror up to nature-to shew vice her own feation issued by Henry VIII. on his divorce from ture, scorn her own image, and the very age

and body of time his form and pressure;" and in doing so, Mr. Pidding has performed his task in a manner highly creditable to his

No. 492. Luoy Ashton, at the Mermalden's Fountain, waiting the return of the Master of Ravenswood. T. Duncan.-Not recollecting to have seen any of his former productions, we may be allowed, as in the case of the first ap-pearance of the lamented Bonington's works, to ask, who is T. Duncan? and, as in the same case, to express our surprise and admiration at so able a performance, uniting as it does the highest qualities of art in expression, execution, and effect.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The National Portrait Gallery, No. XXXVI Fisher, Son, and Co.

An admirable portrait of Lord Holland, by H. Robinson, after Leslie, an artist of the highest eminence, from whom the engraving of any portrait is indeed a nevelty of value; and this not the less as the likeness of so distinguished a man, of whom we have no existing memorial of the same kind since the days of his youth—is the first embellishment of the present Part. Another fine engraving of the late Lord Chief Baron Dundas, by Woolnoth, after Rae-burn; and an excellent resemblance of Mr. Croker, by T. H. Parry, from Lawrence's delightful picture, make up the attractive trio of which it consists. We are really afraid to say what we think of this production as a work of art; for three such plates for thrice three times the cost of the publication would, in our esteem be a gratifying acquisition. Of the biographical sketches we shall only state, that these of Lord Holland and Mr. Croker are entirely original, and contain many interesting particulars of two eminently public characters. The in-ternal evidence of their having been sought at authentic sources is quite sufficient for their credit; and we feel satisfied that in referring our readers to them, we shall be thanked for the sincerity of our recommendation and the pleasure to which it has led. We may, per-haps, cite two or three striking passages in a future Gazette.

Burns and Hogg.

PROFILES of these celebrated men, executed by Mr. John Field, have just been laid before us; the one from a recent sitting, and the other from an original outline in black, taken many years ago by the late Mr. Miers when in Edin-burgh. They are very cleverly done; that of Hogg a striking likeness, and such as to induce us to give the same credit to the portrait of his greater countryman. As productions in this style of art, they place Mr. Field at the head of his profession as a profilist, and we are not surprised to learn that he acquired this skill by nearly thirty years' practice, (from 1794 to 1821,) as the assistant of Mr. Miers, whose name vouched for many thousand likenesses completed by his coadjutor, and, previously, by Mr. Barber Beaumont. After some copartnery with Mr. Miers's son, which has ended in separation, Mr. Field comes forward on his own pretensions; and, judging from these specimens, they are of the highest order. He has recently been appointed profilist to the King and to the Queen; which honour, we trust, will be followed by the public encouragement his talent so richly deserves.

ARCHITECTURE: SIR J. SOANE.

THOUGH we cannot (and it would in a great measure be to make the novelties of the past serve for novelties of the present) report the annual lectures, inter alia, of the Royal Academy, we are called upon as journalists to notice the late course upon architecture, by Sir John Soane, and read by the secretary, Mr. Howard. Of these, six in number, the last was delivered on Thursday the 22d. It treated chiefly of the arch; but was more remarkable for announcing a disposition of some portion of the lecturer's great wealth in a manner interesting to this branch of our national arts. Sir J. Soane communicated his intention to open his house and museum in Lin-coln's Inn Fields, during his life, at particular periods of the year, to amateurs and students, and so to leave it to his grandson as to enable him to maintain the establishment in the same style. Should this heir die without male issue. the house, museum, library, &c. are to devolve to trustees for the public, with funds not only to support the same, but to allow a salary to a professor of architecture, until a national appointment of that kind shall be made. There was a little bit of sentiment and poetry at the end of this announcement; but as the thing is altogether most laudable, we shall say nothing of the stage effect. A man has but to be able to be-stow, or even be-queath, to be flattered as a demigod: without this power there are few qualities recognised in our enlightened and commercial country.

THE GARRICK CLUB PAPERS, NO. VIII.



Covent Garden Theatrical Fund.

On Wednesday the anniversary was nume rously attended, and the treat was most gratifying; though we had to regret the absence of the President, the Duke of Sussex, in consequence of indisposition. The Marquess of Clanricarde took the chair, supported by the Duke of St. Alban's on one hand, and the Earl of Mulgrave on the other, and surrounded by many distinguished individuals, the patrons, friends, and ornaments of the drama. After the usual loyal toasts and their accompanying music, Mr. Fawcett, the treasurer, as usual, addressed the meeting on the state of the fund, warmly expressed the gratitude of its members for the liberal support they had received, and forcibly appealed for the continuation of the same benevolence and consideration. In this address he animadverted upon the conduct of some of the junior members of the profession who have refrained from belonging to the association; and exhorted them, for the sake of others as well as for their own sakes, (whether apparently so high as never to be likely to reapparently so high as never to be likely to require aid in their declining years, or so low a to suppose they could ill afford the small saors in the necessary to entitle them to a share in the charity,) to unite with their brethren in this than the burning of his palace.—Ed. L. G.

important cause. Mr. F. then stated, that the managers had been enabled to invest so much capital as would enable them to give a bonus to the subscribers, during twenty-one years, to the amount of one-fourth of their several annuities, varying from the minimum of 181. to the maximum of 801.; and he hoped that the generosity of their kind friends would soon anthorise them to extend the same augmentation to subscribers of sixteen years, and, finally, to the whole number.

The immediate business of the day being thus disposed of, the harmony and sociality of the evening commenced. Master Hughes on the harp, Braham in the full flow of song, Mathews in public rehearsal of two of his forthcoming novelties at home, Keeley, Reeve, and others in comic, and other professionals in every style of vocal effort, delighted the company to a late hour. The chair was vacated about eleven, and the subscription amounted to nearly

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX'S EVENING PARTIES.

As President of the Royal Society, his Royal Highness has, with great condescension and urbanity, opened his residence in Kensington Palace for the reception, on certain appointed evenings, of individuals distinguished by rank and station, or by their connexion with the liserature, the arts, and the sciences of their time. The second of these meetings took place last Saturday, when a brilliant assemblage of about five hundred persons of the description alluded to, foreign and English, were gratified by the kind and courteous attentions of their royal host. Having always been of opinion that the intercourse among enlightened men, engaged in all the varieties of intellectual pursuit, which is promoted by such means, is of very high importance, we cannot but congratulate them and the country on the liberal example thus shewn by a Prince of the blood royal, at the head of one of our foremost national institutions, and well able, by his own great attainments, his comprehensive knowledge of books and men, his intimate acquaintance with the progress of philosophical improvement, as well as the refinements of the age, to appreciate the claims of others, and establish so meritorious a practice by the sanction of his authority. It is not for us, in newspaper phraseology, to catalogue the names, and proclaim the endowments of the celebrated personages who formed the majority of this company. It is enough to say of them, that it was delightful to witness the eminent of all parties and classes mingling in polite and friendly union together, and discoursing on subjects which possess an interest for every rational and well-informed mind in civilised society. There was neither Whig, nor Tory, nor Aristocrat, nor Radical, nor Reformer, nor Anti-Reformer, in the rooms: all who were there were lovers of literature and science, wellwishers to the progress of human amelioration. Cabinet and ex-cabinet ministers; peers not jealous of their order, and "liberal" moners not thinking of innovation; physicians forgetting questions of cholera and contagion; bishops who will vote for the second reading, and whose palaces have been burnt for the first; astronomers, including the first names



[•] In a memoir of Mr. Bonington which lately appeared is a monthly publication, our notice of the first of his works which was exhibited at the Gallery of the British Institution, in the year 1936, is most grossly misrepre-

naturalists of similar rank in their study, with the President of the Linnean Society members of distinction belonging to the Royal Academy, the Geographical Society, the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Geological Society, the Society of Arts, and other bodies of the same nature; besides private characters, whose labours had attracted the public regard-all were mingled in a fusion very pleasant to behold, and the effect of which. it requires but a slight notion of the slight strings which lead to great results, to prognosticate are calculated to be far more momentous than their apparent cause. An introduction, a recommendation, a hint, a word, on such an occasion, may produce much good; but were nothing produced, the mere satisfaction of bringing (all the grades between being equally amalgamated,) the ingenious mechanic, the inventor of a new power, and the illustrious inheritor of that other power of patronage, together, is a proud and laudable office. Long may His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex fill and enjoy it. He may believe us, there is no popularity to be compared with it.

SIGHTS OF LONDON.

WE have elsewhere said that the sights of London were at present few; but even since the beginning of the week some new and interesting spectacles have been opened.

I. The Gallery of the New Society of Water Colours in Bond Street, where prize drawings have been visible for the last three days, and do great credit to the artists and the art. This new Institution is to the old one pretty much what the Suffolk Street Gallery is to Somerset House. Success to competition say we, in the mean time __further particulars hereafter.

2. A Collection of Ancient Pictures, chiefly illustrative of sacred history, in Exeter Hall several of great curiosity and some of considerable value as paintings, - the whole well worth inspection.

3. Exhibition of Paintings on Glass in the Strand, executed by G. Hoadley and A. Oldfield. Harlow's Trial of Queen Katherine, Martin's Belshazzar's Feast, and Joshua, and other smaller works, are the subjects. Martin's appear to most advantage in this style.

4. The Fleas in Regent Street. To be seen by all means; as such insects were never seen before either as draught horses, or cavalry, or intellectual beings.

MUSIC.

LENT CONCERTS: DRURY LANE.

THE bill of fare for Friday the 23d contained so many musical gems, that we scarcely know how to quarrel with its miscellaneous character. The performance commenced with Spontini's beautiful overture to Olympia, which was played with much spirit. Then followed the chorus Rex tremendæ," and the quartet "Benedictus," from Mozart's Requiem. The "Rex tremenda" was unfortunately rendered totally ineffective by the weakness of the vocal part. This sublime chorus requires a host of voices to give it the true effect; how, then, could any thing adequate be expected from the scanty numbers at Drury Lane? The "Benedictus" was well sung; and the short chorus, " Hosanna," which follows it, was tolerably efficient. The duet for two bass voices, from a Te Deum by Knecht, is good, and had justice done to it

overcome by nervous trepidation at the commencement of the first solo, that she suddenly stopped; and notwithstanding the good-natured sympathy of the audience, who, much to their honour, did their utmost to encourage her, she was unable to rally her spirits, and therefore retired. Mrs. Wood immediately took up the solos, and sang them so well as to deserve the unanimous applause which followed. Mrs. Bishop afterwards returned, and sang the rest of the music allotted to her, in which she acquitted herself satisfactorily. In the Christmas Hymn, "Adeste Fideles," harmonised by Novello, the effect of the third verse, commencing "Cantet nuncia," which is beautifully set as a trio, was spoilt, by Mr. Robinson being nearly inaudible in the counter-tenor part. Mrs. Wood's execution of "Hush, ye pretty war-bling choir," deserved a better flute accompaniment than it obtained in the performance of a Mr. somebody (we always forget names on such occasions), whose tone and intonation were as unequivocally bad as the reception he met with from the audience. The scene from Israel in Egypt was among the most meritorious of the evening's performances. In "The horse and his rider" the chorus-singers did wonders, considering the smallness of their numbers.

Mrs. Wood somewhat overstrained her voice in the first solo, "Sing ye to the Lord," &c.; and in the second, "The horse and his rider he hath thrown into the sea," she completely destroyed the tone by her vehement efforts to be powerful. It is strange that a singer of her attainments should commit such a mistake. Her voice would always be effective if she would abstain from the extreme violence of manner she sometimes employs, and which she appears to mistake for energetic expression. Two new productions - one a hunting song by Neukomm, sung by Braham (are not hunting songs a little out of date?) - the other of the convivial sort, sung by Phillips-were both good enough in their way, yet are not likely, we think, to displace any old-established favourites. The entertainment was, as usual, protracted to an enormous length, and the audience, in consequence, more wearied than pleased towards its conclusion.

The selection of music for Wednesday evening, though it did not exhibit much of novelty, shewed more judgment in the arrangement than we have seen of late; and attracted a more numerous assembly than some of the previous performances. We must repeat that the chorussingers are not sufficiently numerous: in Rossini's concerted pieces they are quite overwhelmed by the instruments; and when divided into Jews and Philistines, in Handel's fine double chorus, "Fixed in his everlasting seat," the effect verges on the ridiculous. A new offertorium of Mr. C. E. Clifton's was the only piece sung by Mr. Phillips, the remaining bass airs being allotted to Mr. Seguin, whose voice, fine as it is, compensates but poorly for the pure style and execution of the former gentleman. "Infelice ch'io sono," and the Bishop. Mr. Hill's new anthem, "O praise the Lord," is a clever composition, but had not been sufficiently rehearsed. "O Absalom!" by Braham, and "Ye sacred priests," and "Farewell, ye limpid streams," by Mrs. Wood, were exquisite. Miss Pearson is unequal to the labour imposed on her: she was engaged in no fewer than ten songs, glees, &c., which is

glee of Cooke's was nearly brought to an unexpected close by the inattention of Mr. Robinson. Between the first and second parts, Mr. Distin, of his late majesty's band, played the voice part of "The Soldier tired," on the trumpet: his performance of this very difficult undertaking was admirable both in tone and execution.

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

WE say nothing of the new Donna, though rather a stout gentlewoman. La Vestale, though not very animated, has not discredited this theatre, which, after all that has been said against it, has not deserved so much anti-Easter censure as it has received. The novelties announced for to-night are most spirited and liberal.

DRURY LANE.

WE said mighty little about Der Alchymist last week, and we need say less this. It was a mistake, and its hatchment is now up. We had begun to apprehend, from there being no announcement in the bills over Thursday, that this theatre was about to close; but we since see that it is not only patent, but that there is to be a novelty on Thursday, in opposition to the Hunchback at Covent Garden! We are impartial to both houses; but this is of the kind of competition which we have always deprecated as ruinous to the interests of both. We firmly believe that if one of our "great national theatres" engaged the Fleas (now exhibiting) to act in some bloody tragedy, the other would not rest unless it could bring out at the same time a rival company of Lice (this should be at the Lyceum, by the by,) to compete for the laurel. There must be a change.

ADELPHI.

THERE were two new pieces produced on Monday night, and acted since, except on the lenten days, when Yates himself furnishes no lenten amusement. The first, entitled Nina, or the Bride of the Galley Slave, is by Mr. Fitzball, and rather of the lachrymose class. In spite of the talent with which it is acted, we cannot say that we should ourselves be tempted to desire its repetition for our own particular entertainment. It belongs to a school which, if not skilfully wrought into excellence, is miserable: in it there is no medium, no respect for respectability. The feelings of the audience must be touched, wrought up, and their sympathies borne away, or the attempt at homely pathos is a failure. The second drama, by Mr. Beazley, is a parody on Robert the Devil—to which he was, at least, an accessory at Drury Lane-and called the Printer's Devil, or a Type of the Old One. In this, Reeve, as Bob, a tailor's idle apprentice, is the Robert; and his tempter, O. Smith, an anomalous printer's imp, the leading, or rather misleading character. Peg, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, a tanner's daughter of Bermondsey, is the heroine; and Jerry, Mr. Buckstone, a diligent and comical contrast to his brother 'prentice in the tailoring line. The burlesque is extremely clever—too clever almost for a mixed audience, where the really good jest is apt to sleep on the ear of the many. A broader humour would have created louder bursts of laughter; but in the Printer's Devil, amid some conceits and jests of no great novelty, by Knecht, is good, and had justice done to it by Mr. Phillips and Mr. E. Seguin; but it is her singing "We met," unaccompanied, after not likely to prove generally attractive. In an offertory piece by Eybler, Mrs. Bishop was so to say the least of it, very injudicious. A fine at. As the town gets better acquainted with there is an abundance of drollery and wit, of it, we may anticipate that it will rise in popularity. And what is more, we think it will amuse in print as much as it can in acting; a test which few, if any, recent dramatic productions can shide

FRENCH PLAYS.

M. LAPORTE has commenced the season with. though not a perfect troop, a company in which there is very considerable talent. own exertions are a tower in the comic line; and several of the pieces are performed in the most pleasing and satisfactory style. As the work goes on, we shall give more attention to the productions and actors brought forward.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

King's Theatre, March 24 .- First night of La Vestale. My friend the scene-shifter's tintinnabulum was again the awful and supernatural signal for the descent of a flame which should ignite the vestal's veil on the altar, but on this occasion only knocked it off the altar on to the stage. Never was a clumsier junction than that of the opera and final divertisement, which it was pretended did, and which indeed should, if properly done, pertain to it. Meric having uttered her last sweet scream, the whole of the principal dramatis personæ quietly walked off the stage, without even the proper finale, and a sudden silence ensued. At last, the prompter's head, et præterea nihil, twisted round from its ordinary direction, appeared looking at Spagnoletti over the top of its boxa most absurd, though not unfrequent effect, which always looks exactly as though, as Power said, "some gintleman had dropped his face!" -caput loquitur, and vanisheth; the orchestra perform a symphony, expressive of the near entrance of dancers; the symphony finisheth, and_no dancers enter! A yet drearer silence ensues. What resource was left to the audience but to amuse themselves, and fill up the hiatus by first reading and re-reading the S P O R on the standards, (for on not one of them had the O the slightest appearance of a queue,) and then most vigorously hissing their bearers, and certain chorus-singers of either sex, who, as pertinaciously as unmeaningly, remained at the sides of the stage throughout the divertisement. The hissing was gradually waning, when the entrance of two solitary dancers elicited it in compound ratio. The orchestra struck up-they proceeded to attitudinise, and Mademoiselle Varin soon stood so very long upon one toe, that she succeeded not only in banishing ill-humour, but exciting loud testimonies of its exact reverse. The only advantage I could see in joining (if I must use the word) the divertisement to the opera, is, that the prompter's box remains on the stage, and obscures all the best part of the dancing.

Adelphi, March 26.—First night of Nina and The Printer's Devil. Nina should exclaim, on her lover kneeling to her, "Nay, kneel not to me!" Mrs. Yates, determined not to omit a word of her part, on account of the forgetfulness of her wooer, gave him the following puzzling order, the first part of it I confess sotto voce, " Kneel! kneel! (he kneels) Nay, kneel not to me!" In a subsequent scene, she should, to manifest her love for it, have set her bird free from its cage, but its flying machinery not being in proper order, she was e'en content to toss it, cage and all, off at a side scene. An actor who suffers from ignorance of where the curtain will fall, deserves not pity; and accordingly the audience only laughed when the curtain, falling at the end of The Forgery, changed Mr. Hemmings's pic-

turesque kneeling attitude into a flat-sprawling | for relief, and never having encountered so Reeve, in seizing O. Smith's tail, in The Printer's Devil, mistaking its rubicund end for a pocket-book, which he wishes to twitch from his pocket, pulled the tail fairly off! and its lawful owner had considerable difficulty in re-attaching it en arrière; he therefore took occasion, in the midst of his endeavour, thus to answer the following query of Reeve, who was drinking spirits: "Pray do you retail spirits?" "Retail spirits? I wish I could re-tail myself!"

VARIETIES.

Mr. Adams's Lectures on Astronomy. - We are much gratified by Mr. Adams continuing his very excellent lectures on that most sublime of all sciences, astronomy, at the King's The atre; and are pleased to see the growing good taste of the public, evidenced by the increasing numbers which attend this most intellectual and instructive of all amusements. The repeated plaudits of the auditory must have been highly gratifying to the lecturer; and we would strongly recommend to our friends a visit to the King's Concert-Room some Wednesday during Lent.

Earthquake at Venice.—On the 13th, an earthquake, composed of two shocks, of a considerable degree of violence, was experienced at Venice: it threw down furniture, and opened doors. The recent frequency of these phenomena in various parts of the world is remarkable.

St. Simoniens .- The expenses of the St. Si. moniens for the month of February were nearly 140,000 francs. Among them we observe a sum of 500 francs for the expense of a mission to England.

Music Clementi. - The funeral of this cele brated composer, who died at the age of 80, on the 10th, in the country, took place on Thurs-day in Westminster. It was attended by many musical friends, and by the carriages of nobility and gentry.

The Ladye Chapel. Great preparations have been making for producing the dinner in honour of this cause to-day with great éclat. The music is all to be of the Elizabethan period.

Covent Garden Theatre is to be let. Robins has his magic hammer over it; and Laporte, Price, and others, are looking up in trepidation and hope from below.

The Pimlico Palace .- We observe, from the report of parliamentary debates, that Colonel Sir F. French has again vainly attempted to arrest the progress of this scandalous and wasteful job, and, if possible, to convert what has been done at so much cost to beneficial purposes. Various influences tended to defeat his motion; and though the building can never be fit for a royal residence, it seems that more tens of thousands must be expended upon it, with the hope of its being applied to a National Gallery, a receptacle for records, or any use whatever. Colonel French deserves the public thanks for his exertions in this cause.

A proper Spirit. - " Sir," said one of two antagonists with great dignity to the other, during a dispute which had not been confined to words, - "you have called me a scoundrel and a liar, you have spit in my face, you have struck me twice: I hope you will not carry this any farther; for if you do, you will rouse the sleeping lion in my breast, and I cannot tell what may be the consequences."

following:

formidable a business before, he stood up and opened his noble country mouth as wide as a mill-door. The operator eyed him as if afraid of being swallowed alive, and said, "We always stand outside, Sir!"

An attorney, the law failing, having turned dentist, thus worded the bill of his first job:

To filing your teeth, and office copy 13

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. XIII. March 31, 1882.7

The Toilette of Health, Beauty, and Fashion, embracing the Economy of the Hair, Teeth, &c.

Mélange in French and English, in Prose and Verse, by
Marin de la Voye.

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to Parents bereaved of their Children, and to others under

to Parents bereaved of their Children, and to others under Affliction; together with Selections from Wardiaw, Dr. Balfour, Dr. Barnes, &c. The Earl of Mulgrave, we understand, is about to give us a tale of high life, entitled, the Contrast, a New Story of Nature and Art. The Author of "Granby" has also forthcoming a new

The Author of "Grandy" has also forthcoming a new novel called Arlington.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

30 In spite of the efforts to which we have alluded in a preceding page, and of our general wish not to continue the notice of new works from one quarter into another, we are this day induced, by our opinion of the five novelites in our Review department, to ask leave to sit again on the several publications, the notice of which would otherwise have been finished on the 31st of March We fear that were we to publish Charlotte's Delusions of Hope, we should only be adding one more to the number.

To H. B. of Winchester. The stamp or seal just found ntagonists with great dignity to the other, luring a dispute which had not been confined on words, — "you have called me a scoundrel on digning near the north wall of your city, of pale or ass, and the thickness of an old penny-piece, is a curious relic. From the impression and very next drawing sent truck me twice: I hope you will not carry this ny farther; for if you do, you will rouse the leeping lion in my breast, and I cannot tell eleping lion in my breast, and I cannot tell what may be the consequences."

Our toothache jests last week have led to the following:

A countryman went to a celebrated dentist

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Council Room, 19th March, 1832.

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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas. Written by Himself. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

This is a curious production, and of a very singular person, whose various adventures and length of years have afforded him much to tell in the way of amusing autobiography. He seems to belong to two generations; a cadet and officer in the Seven Years' War, we find him in these Memoirs, at the age of threescore and ten, marrying his fourth wife, like a patriarch of old; not to mention the woman Sassen, whom the French police gave him as a wife pro tem. when a détenu to Bonaparte, and whose conjugal and maternal claims have been a source of no small uneasiness to him. But the family affairs detailed in these volumes, however interesting to the writer, are not the parts likely to be most entertaining to the reader; though it is but fair to state that they are not tediously dwelt upon in any instance. On the contrary, there is, we fancy, much more concealed than revealed in the narrative; which we therefore take quantum valeat, and, looking to nothing beyond what is set down before us, proceed to follow its thread, and exhibit some of its many remarkable statements

and piquant anecdotes.

Of high Scottish lineage, both on his father and his mother's side, Sir James Campbell, born in October 1745 old style, was the eldest son of seventeen children of Callander of Craigforth; and only succeeded to the name and title he now bears on the death of his cousingerman, Sir Alexander Campbell, about twenty years ago. He himself, as we have mentioned. married four wives, and had children by them all; so that we may consider this to be not the least prolific race in Scotland. His first lady was a Miss Forbes, whom he married at Geneva in 1769, and who died within two years, having had two children. His second was Miss Dutens, in 1772, who only survived the birth of a daughter, and left Major Callander again a widower. His third wife was Lady Elizabeth Macdonell, sister of the Earl of Antrim, whom he married in Dublin in 1777, by whom he had six sons and daughters - two of the latter, Caroline and Frances, having married the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan and Sir James Graham. The fourth wife, the present Lady Campbell, so made in 1815, was Miss Descot, the daughter of a Parisian banker, who also has several children to our bold and patriarchal baronet.

We have noticed that the family history is not quite so efitertaining as the more general anecdotes; yet there is something so characteristic in some of these matrimonial accounts, that we will venture to begin our extracts with them.

First Marriage .- " In a narrative which professes to be full and faithful, not merely as to events and circumstances, but as to senti-ments and feelings, I should sooner, perhaps,

until after I had been some time oppressed | year of our marriage I played a good deal at the with the tedium and monotony of garrisonduty, that I seriously began to turn my attention to the subject of matrimony. Under the influence of these prepossessions, I soon afterwards met with Christiana Forbes, the daughter of George Forbes, Esq. of Tiree, and sister to the paymaster-general of the forces at Minorca, who, after the ordinary course of events in matters of this kind, made me happy by the possession of her hand."

Second Marriage. __ "Soon after my arrival in England, I was promoted, in the ordinary course of seniority, to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the army, and with my usual frankness of acknowledgment, I must here confess that, during my stay in London, I entered with alacrity into all the gaieties and pleasures of the town. One evening at the opera, in company with Colonel Stafford, who was generally known by the name of Count Stafford, a lady whom neither of us knew, made a considerable impression upon me. Piqued by some observation which fell from Colonel Stafford, I offered him a wager, the amount of which I forget. that I should make her acquaintance in three days. She was accompanied by a lady some years older than herself; and, at the end of the opera, I saw them enter a carriage distinguished by a lozenge. On this I gave a chairman a guinea, with the promise of a second, on his telling me next morning where the two ladies were set down, and to whom the carriage belonged. Next morning, accordingly, I received the intelligence that the two ladies were the daughters of Mrs. Dutens, the widow of the jeweller of the court, who had been of French extraction, and had died some time before, leaving a considerable fortune, with a family of three children, consisting of a son and two daughters. I shall not fatigue the reader with a detail of the circumstances which arose out of this adventure. Suffice it to say that I won my wager of Colonel Stafford, and in ten days afterwards was married, by special license, at St. George's, Hanover-square, to Henrietta Dutens, the younger of the two ladies who had attracted our attention at the opera. In addition to her personal attractions, I found my wife to be possessed of many amiable qualities, and of accomplishments which made me very much her debtor."

-" Dining one day at the Third Marriage .castle, I found myself seated by a young lady, whose acquaintance I had thus the happiness to make. She was the youngest sister of the Earl of Antrim, afterwards advanced to a marquisate-the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Macdonell. In due time the acquaintance ripened into friendship, and, in the ordinary course of such events, the lady became my wife. The marriage ceremony took place during the earl's female branch of the system of espionage had absence from Ireland, in the house of Lady Elizabeth's stepmother, the dowager-countess, who had no family, and who afterwards be-queathed a legacy of 6000% to Lady Elizabeth's tain character; and from making them the have made the confession that I have always children. The knot was tied by the Dean of instruments of taxation, the step was easy to had a tendre for the sex. It was not, however, St. Patrick's, Dean Baillie. * * * * The first make them the instruments of the police."

castle, as every body then did; and with such good fortune, that at the end of the year I found myself a winner of some 2000/. At Daly's Club my luck was not so good; there, I think, I left a few hundreds."

Fourth Marriage. __ "On the 3d of Feb. 1815, I was married to my present wife; she was then about nineteen years of age, and the eldest daughter of my old friend M. Descot, the banker, who had often assisted me in my greatest need, and did what he could to restore me to liberty and home. On the day of our marriage we set out for Beauvais, and remained there for six weeks."

The other Thing .- "On our arrival at Paris we were placed under the surveillance of that abominable system of espionage for which the government of Buonaparte was so much distinguished. The restrictions imposed upon us were—that we should not pass the barriers of Paris-that we should shew ourselves every morning to the police-and that such of us as were thought worthy of so much attention should receive one of their agents as an inmate in his house. Even in England it is now generally known that these agents were often women possessing the requisites of a decent exterior, unscrupulous virtue, and consummate address. I could mention many individuals well known in the world who were thus trammelled, among the numerous détenus who were seized in passing through the French territories during the short peace of 1802. Acquiescence in the system prescribed by the police was, no doubt, in some degree compensated by a relaxation of other restraints, and that in particular which made it necessary for the prisoners to shew themselves every morning at the nearest police-office. At the time of my arrival at Paris, I found myself in very bad health; and the intelligence which I soon afterwards received from Scotland, through the medium of the American ambassador, who was kind enough to forward and receive letters for me under his envelope, did not tend either to improve my health, or to relieve the miseries of an imprisonment of undefined duration. length I became so ill, that it was impossible for me to attend the bureau of the police; and the miserable alternative was presented to me, of receiving one of their female agents, or of going to the hospital. I chose the former, and I have lived to lament that I did so. It may be said, that as a choice was presented to me, it is not for me to exclaim against the principles of a government who thus virtually sanctioned a system of immorality. As an argumentum ad hominem, I bow to the justice of the criticism-but not as a defence of the government by whom the alternative was proposed. The

probably its origin in the superintendence which is taken, and the tax in the form of

"The woman Sassen followed me to Am- she was the mother of several pretty good traordinary message, 'I expect you to meet erdam; but where, or how she lived there, I soldiers, she never applied herself to the study me,' &c. &c. The answer of Colonel Luttrel sterdam; but where, or how she lived there, I had no means of knowing. While she remained there she gave birth to a daughter, who was called from me Jemima; and the poor girl I have never ceased to consider as entitled to my paternal regard. It would, indeed, be sad injustice to visit on her head the offences of her mother."

Having disposed of these manifold engagements, we shall now proceed to make a selection from the lively anecdotes with which these volumes are studded, caring little for the details of the battle of Minden, and the actions in which the author was engaged during the Seven Years' War; or his foreign peregrinations, when debt, duty, duel, or pleasure, made him an absentee or traveller during the greater portion of his life. To avoid the prolixity of introductory remarks, we shall merely class some of these under titles sufficient to indicate the parties, or explain the circumstances.

Anecdote of General Scott .- " In all my intercourse with General Scott, I found him uniformly good-natured and obliging. When I received my commission, the regiment was stationed at Coventry, and he was so good as to carry me with him when it became my duty to join. As an instance of his easy disposition, considering the style of play to which he is understood to have been accustomed, I may mention how much he seemed to enjoy himself with his officers at a rubber of sixpenny whist. He seemed on all occasions to be perfectly sensible of the evils of gaming; and, as far as his influence could be supposed to operate, he discouraged it in the regiment earnestly and systematically. On one occasion, I remember, when walking out with one or two of his junior officers, whom he believed to be addicted to play, the conversation chanced to turn on the odd appearance of a dog-kennel, and on the form and number of the tiles with which it was covered. It was proposed by some one as the subject of a bet, which, with some people in the world, is admitted at all times as a succedaneum, or a stimulant to conversation, that the general would not name a number so near to the true one as he who had proposed the wager. This led to a sort of sweepstakes of a considerable amount, when each of the gentlemen having made his nomination, some were found to be above, and some below the mark; but the number named by the general was observed to be precisely the true one. 'Now.' said he, 'my young friends, observe the disadvantages which you must ever encounter, if you allow yourselves to hazard your money so easily. In making the bet with you I had one small advantage which another might not have acknowledged: I counted the tiles of the dogkennel yesterday morning."

Anecdote of a Scotch Gude-wife .- " As I had now been employed for three years on General Mostyn's staff, and had applied myself with considerable assiduity to study the duties of a military engineer, I had made a collection of plans, positions, attacks, fortifications, and sieges, with other objects of interest in this department, on which I placed a great value. Having preserved them with the greatest care, I deposited them for safety in my father's house; but on my return to Scotland some years afterwards, I found, to my great mortification, that my honoured and worthy mother, from their lying so long unemployed in the cases in which I had lest them, thought that in papering a tea

of military tactics.'

Anecdote of Lord George Lennox. - " The French king was at this period disposed to evince, on many public occasions, the dislike he entertained for the English nation; but in selecting Lord George Lennox as the object of his severe observations, he found a person who was not disposed to brook indignity from the grande monarque himself. Sitting one evening at supper, the subject of the distinctions of rank, as observed in different countries, and particularly in England, was introduced by the king, who, in the course of it, turned abruptly round to the English ambassador, who was standing at his right hand, and said to him, Vous n'êtes milord que par courtesie.' this Lord George answered with great readiness, 'Oui, sire; mais je suis né prince.'"

Anecdote of Voltaire .- " When at Geneva I was invited to Ferney to assist at the presentation of the Prince Dolgouroukie, a young man of very high rank in Russia, who came to Voltaire at the head of a deputation from the Empress Catherine the Second, than whom, perhaps, no one has ever been more anxious as to what should be said of her by the world. Voltaire had contributed to foster, at the same time that he gratified, this passion, by writing a great deal in the empress's praise; and the presents which were brought by the Prince Dolgouroukie were probably intended either as a reward for past praises, or as a retaining fee for the future. I say nothing of the truth of what he has written, but content myself with recording what I witnessed at the reception of the embassy. The presents were produced by the prince in succession, and exhibited with great state and ceremony. first was an ivory box, the value of which consisted in its being the work of the empress's own hands. The next was her imperial majesty's portrait, brilliantly set in diamonds, of very great value; and I could not resist the idea that the eyes of the philosopher sparkled with delight at the splendid setting of the picture, rather than at the picture itself. followed a collection of books in the Russian language, which Voltaire admitted that he did not understand: but he admired them, and very justly, as rare specimens of typography, and as being bound in a style of magnificence befitting an imperial gift. The last of the presents was a robe, the lining of which was of the fur of the black fox, from the Curile Isles. It was certainly of immense value, and such only as the Empress of Russia could give. The prince, on producing it, begged to be shewn into a darkened room, where, on drawing his hand across the fur, it produced so much electrical fire, that it was possible to read by it. This was ascribed to the extreme closeness or thickness with which the hair was set on the skin. In return for these princely gifts, Voltaire had his portrait drawn by my friend Hubert, in which he was exhibited in rather an extraordinary position, rising out of bed in an ecstasy upon the presents being presented to The picture was accompanied by a copy of verses in the empress's praise, in the taste of the period, and, of course, sufficiently nau-seous and fulsome."

Anecdots of Lord Carhampton and Colonel Luttrel. - " The father and son had long been at daggers-drawing, and it is known that the earl so far forgot himself, in a fit of exasperacloset, they might be applied to a purpose both useful and ornamental. I could not seriously a duel. 'If you can again forget that I am blame her for this little mistake, since, although your father,' such were the words of this ex- individual and general manners.

was not less extraordinary. 'My lord,' he said, 'I wish I could at any time forget that you are my father.'

Lines on Limerick:

Oh, what a sweet and pretty town Limerick is, Where neither sly one, nor simpkin, nor slattern is; It would do your heart good, on the quay, as they walk

To hear them so funny, so skittish, so talkative.

The beauties of Limerick took the joke in such dudgeon, that the poor doctor (the author) was fain to make his escape in the night-time, and never return."

Anecdote of Lord Tyrawley .- "The corporation of Bath had become dissatisfied with the part he had taken in public affairs, after he had been for some time their representative, and sent him a letter of remonstrance on the subject, to which he laconically replied - ' Mr.

Mayor and Corporation, ye rascals, I bought ye, and by G.—d I'll sell ye!"

Of Lord North, &c.—"On our arrival in town, Lord Antrim announced the circumstance to Lord North, who appointed an interview for the following morning, at twelve, at his residence in Downing-street. We found the minister in his cabinet, sitting in a flannel dressing-gown and slippers. Lord Antrim had a becoming notion of his own dignity; and on observing the costume of the minister, I saw that he drew himself up, with an expression on his countenance which Lord North endeavoured to remove, by saying, 'Don't be surprised, Lord Antrim, to find me in this dress. I was called out of my bed, at four o'clock this morning, by an express from Spain, and I have not yet had time to drink a dish of tea.' He then entered on the subject for which the interview had been desired, and I must say discovered a very intimate acquaintance with the general state of Ireland. He made a number of pointed and pertinent inquiries, and afterwards called in his secretary to take down the answers he had received.

"My worthy relative Lord Antrim had never been deeply read in polemical divinity; and on the occasion of a bill being brought into the Irish parliament, in which reference was made to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Athanasian Creed, he inquired of a venerable member of the bench of bishops, as to the nature and object of the proposed enactment, concluding his catechism by asking who this St. Athanasius had been, of whom so much had been said in the house? 'I can't tell, my lord,' replied the diocesan; 'but I think he must have been a d-d old creed-making rascal!

"As to the influence of his holiness the pope, I should be disposed to measure it pretty much in the style of a certain Chan of Tartary, who, when menaced with the fulmination of some pontifical anathema, began to inquire into the extent of his danger, and sat down very contentedly under the infliction, when he found that the papal army consisted of five hundred men who mounted guard with umbrellas! As to the moral influence which the old lady is supposed to possess over the members of the catholic church, I hold it to be a mere chime which the French revolution has effectually dispelled."

Here we must conclude for the present, reserving a second paper (including some military stories, and farther anecdotes of Voltaire,) for a second Gasette; and in the meantime repeating, that readers will find this work one The Pauline. No. I. 8vo. pp. 48. To be published Quarterly. Nov. 1831.

This day, we believe, is that on which the scholars educated at St. Paul's observe their anniversary; and we select it to notice the production before us, which, like many juvenile efforts that have given promise of men to be afterwards distinguished in the various walks of life, has issued from that excellent institution, as preceding performances of the same stamp from Eton, Harrow, Westminster, Winchester, &c. It is always gratifying to witness the first literary aspirations of youth; to see the love of letters not only early cherished, but bursting through the natural timidity of inexperience, and longing to make itself a name in the world. St. Paul's School can boast of many shining ornaments at the present time, as may be seen from the list of stewards for their festival; and we rejoice to add, that the Pauline very distinctly indicates their able successors in all those pursuits and professions which raise really gifted men to fame among their fellows.

Such a publication, however, does not demand much critical remark. We look at it with pleasure as a whole, and as a production which reflects honour on the masters as well as the pupils, who are treading in the paths smoothed for them by Dean Colet.

A very becoming preface ushers in the Pauline. The first paper, by S. P. A., on Ingratitude, is good in sentiment—but would be better of a careful polish in style (see page 4, for example, "rebels to write," and the word "friend" thrice in seven lines. An Ode on Parting (X. Y. Z.) is a pretty and feeling poem; and Clie's verses on the child carried off by an eagle, with some slight defects, worthy of similar praise. The last two stanzas are a favourable specimen:—

"To heaven the mother turned her eyes,
To ask satistance there,
And then beheld the eagle rise
Majestic through the air.
Bearing her darling up on high,
She saw the eagle soar,
Just heard the infant's feeble cry,
And gased—to gase no more."

The story of Rural Politics is clever, and the moral good; and the Chorus from Antigone (E. H.) very creditable:—but we need not particularise. A taste of the humorous and another of the poetical is all we can find space to add.

Jack Spigot, a drunken street-sweeper, is the hero of a Hood-ish ballad.

"Each day he work'd till it was dark, But never longer waited; For Jack a pious Christian was, And works of darkness hated.

His trade increas'd and eke his gains, He ne'er experienc'd losses: 'Tis strange indeed, but truly Jack His fortune made by crosses.

Soon right and left his money went— Jack swore he was not similing, And said his life should now be gin, Since he was life beginning.

He sought another crossing soon,
A livelihood to find,
Where death soon made him cut his stick,
And leave his broom behind."

Now to conclude with a very pretty little piece.

"Hate and Love: two Groups of Sculpture.
Such the last throes of mortal strife,
The fierce embrace of foe with foe,
The strength, the rancour of a life,
Summon'd to aid the dying blow.
If to one rebel plaint, one sigh
O'er mortal lot thou'st utterance given,
Turn to yon pair thy test-dimm'd eye,
Kerth has one moment worthy heaven.

'Tis when the sun-light of youth's days, Hope's beams new kindling into bliss, Passion's, Desire's concentred rays Burn in one focus—Love's first kiss."

Health, prosperity, and happiness, to our students; a hearty appetite for their dinners to-day, and may they emulate and surpass their distinguished predecessors who meet them to celebrate their anniversary!

Stanley Buxton; or, the Schoolfellows. By the Author of "Annals of the Parish," "Lawrie Todd," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

WE will not again waste time by moralising on the shortness of time for all our (L. G.) purposes. Mr. Galt's new novel is on our table, and we have not many intervening hours between its reception and our own publication: our review must, therefore, partake of "the soul of wit." It is the story of three friends, schoolfellows, with various temperaments and lots in life...Buxton, the hero, of extraordinary birth and fortunes; Franks, a London merchant's son; and Raiston, a peaceful Scots laird, in whose household, managed by a welldrawn old maiden relative, the greater part of the business is transacted, though there is a good deal also in the metropolis. Having said so much, or rather so little, we find ourselves pussed to say more; for we adhere to our rule in regard to works of fiction, viz. that we will not mar the reader's pleasure by the anticipation of events. We must therefore choose a few stray scenes to illustrate our subject-and the very opening offers itself as peculiarly Galtigh :-

" The school of Mr. Palmer, or, as the boys called him, Dominie Palmy-in allusion to a certain department of his duties, in the per-formance of which they alleged he enjoyed heartfelt satisfaction—was in its day one of the best in the West of Scotland. It was a superstructure formed on the parochial establishment; for, in addition to serving as a school to the parish, it in some respects aspired to the dignity of an academy—indeed, the Dominie's wife never spoke of it with an inferior title; and Mrs. Keckle, the minister's better half, always called it the semindary, though the reverend gentleman took pains to correct her pronunciation. The school was indebted for this distinguished rank chiefly to the enterprise of the Dominie himself, a probationer of the Kirk, who, like many others, not falling under the fostering eye-shine of a patron, had early in life accepted the charge, with the additional offices, according to use and wont, of precentor and session-clerk. The former, however, he only retained one Sunday; for, as the elders and luckies of the time said, his voice had a 'want in the Psalm,' though they acknowledged that no man 'could proclaim the bands or the remembering prayer in a finer style of language.' He was in consequence constrained to hire, at half-wages, one Robin Nasal, a godly weaver, that every body said sung in the warm and lown summer afternoons as composing and melodious as a bum-bee. No sooner had Mr. Palmer been installed than he looked out for a managing, thorough-handed wife, and in the course of the same year married Mrs. Napery, a widow, the housekeeper to Laird Ralston, one of the principal heritors. She was ten years—some said fifteen—older than himself; but as age, to a certain degree, improves sundry commodities, it cannot be a fault in the fair sex; at least, for his purpose,

deemed the match highly prudent; and the more so, when he rented the house with the two trees and the parterre that had been the old Leddy Ralston's jointure house, and promulgated his intention of taking pupils. Some of the most sagacious carlins of the parish inquired of each other, and of Mrs. Keckle, what sort of things pupils were; and that erudite lady translated from a classical tongue that they were boarders, not yet just come to the degree of colleginers. It thus so happened that the school of Greenknowes came, in process of time, to be the brag of the country side; for the master had in the course of a few years fifteen pupils, who were better to him than twice the minister's stipend, over and above all his legitimate dues and parochial perquisites as session-clerk, when bridals and baptisms were in the wind, to say nothing of a sly compliment now and then to soothe a crying sin."

It was here the "schoolfellows" were educated; but we pass on to later years.

Miss Sibby, the laird's housekeeper: "On hearing the laird's footsteps in the hall, she started up, and snatching the snuffers, was in the act of brightening the lights when he entered the room. 'Dear me,' said she, scarcely well awake; 'what have I been about to let the candlewicks grow to puddock stools; and what has become of Mr. Buxton that he's still a-field? Well, and did you see them safely lodged? You poor lily-lookup, with all her fine style of language, is, I doubt, only in her semplar years, in the way of discretion. But I am, however, none surprised at such forwardness; for we all know that in England it's the natural part of the women to court the men; but it's long to the day when a well and soberly brought-up Scotch lassie will so demean herself. Mr. Buxton served her rightly; and, if I were him, I would let her know that I would be as condumacious as a marble statute, if she ever again came singing the auld song of 'John, come kiss me now.' It's really no' a Christian practice.' 'Hush!' cried Mr. Ralston; and at that moment Mr. Buxton made his appearance also; at which Miss Sibby, to assure him that nothing was farther from her thoughts than his affairs, said: 'I was just thinking that the laird would be none the worse of a warm tumbler after his walk; and I can see, Mr. Buxton, with the half of my one eye, that ye're no' out of the need o't likewise." The bell was immediately rung, and the necessary orders being given to the servant, the laird signified by some sign of that natural freemasonry which the members of a family learn among themselves, that he would be glad were Miss Sibby to leave them. She, however, had her own reasons for not observing the sign; and he was at last obliged to tell her to send the servant with more coals, laying such particular emphasis on the word send, that she could not mistake its purport."

Miss Sibby, however, is not like most folks in such a situation, averse to the laird's marrying; on the contrary, she is ever scheming and urging him to take a wife; and the following is a very natural bit of description of her conduct as that epoch approaches:—

out for a managing, thorough-handed wife, and in the course of the same year married Sibby during the same time, we have never heard; but to her the night was also restless—heard Ralston, one of the principal heritors. She was ten years—some said fifteen—older than himself; but as age, to a certain degree, improves sundry commodities, it cannot be a in the morning sunshine, and, with a basket in feult in the fair sex; at least, for his purpose, her superiority in years was no drawback. On rushing poultry, earlier than usual to feed them, the contrary, the elderly sedate of the parish. The laird, then pendering and pacing in the

avenue, on seeing her, walked towards the yard | know if it be still the custom for young authors where she was sprinkling her grains before her to be introduced to the booksellers or the public numerous dependents, and said: 'These poor by their friends. You know in former times things, Miss Sibby, I doubt, would miss you if first works were always heralded by sheets of I were taking a wife.' 'No doubt, laird, they complimentary verses to the author, published would if she was not charitable-hearted; but I in front of his preface.' 'Oh no! that's quite trust and hope that you'll never even yourself rectified: formerly, ye see, sir, Mr. Hyams, to any lady that is not of that nature.' 'That's the booksellers never published any thing that kind of you to say so, Miss Sibby; but these was not well certified as to character, by good poor creatures and me would find a lack if you judges, before they meddled with it; but now were to leave us. 'Leave you, laird! what they judge for themselves, which is the cause puts that in your head?' 'I'm only thinking of the great straits they are so often reduced to of possibilities; but you know, Miss Sibby, afterwards, before they can get the best of books very well, that however most watchful, indusinto vogue. Surely you do not mean to say trious, and worthy, in all things you have been that the booksellers themselves now estimate to me, the wife that may be ordained for me the merits of the manuscripts offered to them. may not see in you those manifold good quali- How can they, Mr. Wooden, considering their ties that I so much respect.' Miss Sibby, while education and the manner in which their time he was saying this, forgot to sprinkle her corn, is occupied with their business? For example; and several of the hens flew fluttering in their did you judge of that Essay on Logarithmic impatience to pick from the basket. 'Away, ye greedy beasts!' said Sibby, with emotion, as she brushed them off with her hand. 'We live, laird,' she added, 'in a changeful world; How could you even me and Logarithmic Transand I am not to expect that it is to be more cendants in the same breath? No, Mr. Hyams steadfast in the parish of Greenknowes with you and me, than among kings and queens in the capital cities of the earth; but if it must his wee finger such college clishmaclavers. But come to pass that I shall be obligated to quit we are all glad to get jobs from authors able to pay the bonny heights and houghs of the Gowans, for them.' 'I never question that,' replied Mr. I hope that I shall be enabled to submit with a Hyams. 'But for authors of popular literature. resigned heart.' These few words sank ten-poets, and such like, what is the custom towards derly into the warmest corner of the laird's them?' 'If they be popular, the dons of the bosom: he had no answer ready, and he turned trade will take them under their wing, of course.' aside as if he was still pursuing his walk; but in this he was absent, for he took a direction become popular?' 'That 's no' an easy questowards a hedge in which there was no gate, and was in consequence obliged to return. Miss Sibby, with a sidelong look, saw that he was sorrowful; she, however, said nothing, but continued to cast the grains to the poultry, slow growth; and an author's best days are and to chide several of them by name, in parcommonly past, and his best books laid by on ticular a large Muscovy duck, on whom she had bestowed the superlative epithet of Gilly-profit.' 'There is, then,' said Mr. Hyans gawpus. 'Eat on, Gilly, eat thy fill; the day may be no' far off when thou'lt not get thy meal from so free a hand; and you, ye witless hens, take your pick; ye're welcome while I can say it; and when it comes, as come it will, ye'll maybe remember, in a scantier meal, the hand that's feeding you now. Poor duckies! that look up so comical with your pawkie eyne, you'll maybe see another face at this work ere lang; and you, ye long bare-leggit bubblyjocks, I could almost find in my heart to give you another handful; there, take it, and good be with you a'!' With these words she called aloud, as she moved away, to Eppie the cook, that the two gray-ha'rst birds were nicely fit to be killed."

As a variety, we copy part of an account of a visit to an old London bookseller, a Scotsman by

" 'But,' said he to the bibliopole, filling at the same moment his glass, 'though it is very evident that your natural sagacity has enabled you to obtain queer peeps into the arcana of the trade, in what way would you advise a young author to proceed with his maiden endeavours? there must be sleights among book-makers as well as among book-sellers.' 'No doubt, no well as among book-sellers.' doubt, Mr. Hyams; I see ye have an ee in your neck: but if ye're big with book, and near your time, it's no' the likes of me that ye should take for houdy. Your accoucheur should a young man, who has not had a name among be of the flashy order—unless it be some kittle his companions at the college, has no chance.

-never imagine that there is one of the trade within the four walls of London would tig with I am persuaded of that; but until they have tion. If they have friends, and these friends be men of repute - a flash-in-the-pan, new beginner, will risk something on their opinion; but for the most part, popularity is a plant of with a sigh, thinking of our hero, 'but little chance for a young man whose sole end in becoming author is profit.' 'There's none at all—dear me, how could you think there was any?' 'But if he be a man of genius, original in the way he looks on the world, and beautiful in the manner he tells what he sees_what then?' 'He will help the trunk-makers_unless he has friends to speak of him, and friends in whose opinion the world has some confidence,-it's all a mistake, Mr. Hyams, to think that books, more than any other merchandise, can be sold without advertisement. Good wine, ye'll say, needs no bush; but the quality of the wine must have been tasted. Over and above all, Mr. Hyams, it is not enough that the quality be good, -it must have been relished; for I need not tell a gentleman of your long experience, that the best of all sorts of new things, whether books or wines, do not often please at first: the taste of the public must be in a manner educated to enjoy them; and that's a process of time.' 'Your remarks are judicious very, Mr. Wooden, very; and, to let you into the secret, I am not asking all these questions out of curiosity, nor for myself; but I have a friend, a young man of singular talent...' 'Was he famous at his university?' 'I cannot exactly answer that question; but he is able to have been so.' 'That's not enough: a young man, who has not had a name among

life, ye only tell us how hard it is to climb into reputation. Nay, nay, Mr. Hyams, don't flatter your friend that he'll find the course smoother than those who have gone before: without friends and trumpeters, he must reckon on small gains. Early profits come of patronage in all professions: renown is begotten of time as well as merit.' 'But I thought the booksellers were now the patrons of authors. 'So they are, after the authors have established themselves.' 'But it is in the beginning and outset that patrons are most needed.' 'Quite true: but surely, sir, ye would not expect merit to be patronised till it has made itself known; -ye would not expect a bookseller to patronise a bare lad of genius in an untimely manner. What have the booksellers to do with poets more than the butchers with lambs, or the poulterers with larks?' 'Do they put them to death?' 'That's very jocose, Mr. Hyams; but to come to the point : unless your friend have friends that can promulgate him, he'll do but little good. Nobody should be authors that have not a backing in men or money; all trades need capital, and those that have to live by their calling must dine sparely without it. It's no' the best books, but those that best sell, which reward their makers. I have heard of a cookery book, that was such a mine of wealth to the publisher, that a topping man of the Row used to call it the Iliad of cocks and hens; for, among other things, it was grand anent poultry.' Mr. Hyams saw it was needless to prolong the conversation; and, as the bottle was empty, he rose to come away. His host would fain have detained him to partake of another, but the tenour of the remarks had flattened his spirits, despite the wine."

We regret that we can go no farther into the arcana of Stanley Buxton, in which the author has aimed at painting natural feelings in situations not common, and with much success. Some of his descriptions are also deserving of special praise; that of a winter morning on the Thames is worthy of a volume of poetry. Two episodes at the end of the second volume add to the general interest, and farther recommend the work to the favour of the public.

Six Months in America. By G. T. Vigne, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Whittaker, Treacher, and Co.

This work is the production of an intelligent and rational man-one who gives information rather than amusement, and whose pages have more political than graphic interest. We have not seen a more fair and unprejudiced view taken of the present position of the United States, than in the following remarks, which we regret being obliged to abridge.

"The progress of reform in England, and in Europe generally, is watched with the most intense interest by the Americans. A deep feeling of regard and sympathy for the mother country, as they term it, is still general, and, I think, increasing; and though most of the Americans believe their own country is the first in the world, they are still reasonable enough to assign to Great Britain the second place in the scale of nations. Those airs which it must be admitted so frequently render an Englishman ridiculous, when travelling on the old continent, would be entirely thrown away in the United States. All pretensions to importance are disregarded, even without being quest in mathematics, then I might do—but the impression should no' be above fifty copies.' And yet, Mr. Wooden, how many authors the impression should no' be above fifty copies.' That,' said Mr. Hyams, interrupting him, 'is not exactly what I mean. I only wish to late in life!' 'Just so: when ye say late in his name and character, than they care to avow

openly. They wish us well through our troubles, and watch with sincere pity what they consider to be the approaching downfal of our constitution: but at the same time their national vanity receives something very like gra-tification from the belief, that we shall be forced to adopt a form of government similar to their That the American form of government is admirably adapted to a new country-that that country has astonishing resources, and that the Americans lose no time in making the most of them (I speak of America as a country, not of the Union, for America must thrive, come what will to the government)-that it has thriven under its institutions, and is at present enjoying an exemption from many evils incidental to older countries—it would be an absurdity to deny. But the natural causes of prosperity which the Americans so pre-eminently enjoy, must not be mistaken, as they most fondly and frequently are, for the positive effects, and little more than the positive effects, of a good government, however good and well adapted that government may be. The American constitution has never been tried. That it was nearly a bankrupt at the close of the last war, was a trial of the resources of the country, not of its institutions. Forty years is no time to test the strength of a government like that of the United States, when civilisation is extended over so small a proportion of them. The good is perceived at present; the evils are latent, and comparatively little felt. But there are among the institutions of the Union the seeds of discord and confusion, whose growth is only stifled by the bustle of commercial pursuits, and that panacea for every political disease, a fine country abounding in resources, and of small population in comparison to its extent. It is possible that the mischief will not be felt, so long as there is no real motive for disaffection; so long, in fact, as the people are not in want, which may not be the case while ground yet remains to be cultivated.'

What would any of our orators say to the

ensuing, as a precedent ?-

Logan.-" An old officer of the United States army, who, soon after the close of the revolutionary war, was ordered to make surveys of the country watered by the Alleghany river, informed me that Logan's nephew, a remarkably fine young Indian, dined with him one day in his tent, and that he asked him what became of Logan. I killed him, was the reply. Why did you kill him? The nation ordered it. For what reason? He was too great a man to live: he talked so well, that although the whole nation had intended to put any plan in execution, yet, if Logan did not approve of it, he would soon gain a majority in favour of his opinions. Was he not then generally in the right? Often; but his influence divided the nation too much. Why did they choose you to put him to death? If any one else had done it, I would certainly have killed him: I, who am his nephew, shall inherit his greatness. Will they not then kill you also? Yes: and when I become as great a man as Logan (laying his hand on his breast with dignity), I shall be content to die! He added, that he shot him near the Alleghany river. When informed of the resolution of the council of his nation, Logan stopped his horse, drew himself up in an attitude of great dignity, and received the fatal ball without a murmur.

The following is new to us in natural history :-- " It is a well-known and singular fact, that the body of a person bitten will sometimes change, whilst under the influence of the polson, to the colour of the snake that bit him."

which we have eaten in London with no great to guess, to expect, to calkilate, &c.' The verb gusto, supplies our next extract:—" The bons to fix,' has perhaps as many significations as gusto, supplies our next extract :- " The bons vivans of America talk of the canvas-back with an interest that borders on affection, and is sometimes very amusing. 'Sir,' said an old fellow to me, ' I wished to give a duck feast, and accordingly I bought nine couple of them, all fresh killed, and all of the right weight. I stuffed them into every corner of my gig, and would not suffer the cook to touch them, except in my presence. I dressed them all myself, in different ways, in my parlour, so as to have them all done according to figure, sir! Well, sir! all my company had arrived, except an old German : we could not wait, and sat down without him. When he came, he exclaimed, 'What! noshing but duckhs!' I started up in a rage, sir! a violent rage, sir! 'Noshing but duckhs!' I repeated after him: Why, you -d old scoundrel, said I, your own Emperor of Austria never had such a dinner: he could not, sir, though he gave the best jewel in his

The following are amusing notices: as to titles :- " Human nature will out. In the absence of other titles, it is the pleasure of the Americans that they should be dignified by the rank of general, colonel, or aide-de-camp; but more especially I found by that of major. An English gentleman assured me that, being on board a steamer on the Ohio river, he was first introduced by a friend as plain Mr., then as captain; soon after he was addressed as major. and before the end of the day he was formally introduced as a general. There is usually a major, or an aide, as they call themselves, in every stage-coach company. The captain of a steamboat, who was presiding at the dinner table, happened to ask rather loudly, 'General, a little fish!' and was immediately answered in the affirmative by twenty-five out of the thirty gentlemen who were present.'

As to the spoken tongue:-

"The term ' nullifier,' which, like the word radical' in England, has now grown into common use, was first adopted by the members from South Carolina, in congress, about two years ago; the doctrine they profess was broached at the same time. A nullifier is a person who holds that the federal constitution is merely a compact or league between the several states; and that each state has a right to decide for itself concerning the infractions of that league by the federal government, and to nullify or declare void an act of the federal congress within its limits."

Two more extracts must finish our review.

"A great proportion of the inhabitants of the eastern states are Dutch and German. They are very numerous in different parts of Pennsylvania, where they have the character of being good and industrious farmers; but in other respects, they are very ignorant and opinionated, refusing the education that is offered to them gratis for their children, who are, of course, far behind the young Americans in intelligence. I have often, when passing through the forest, stopped to ask a cottager's child of what country he was. A very frequent answer was 'Please sir, father's an Irishman and mother's Dutch;' and 'I was raised here!' The latter expression is very commonly used when the place of nativity is inquired after. I have been frequently ad- in England." dressed with, 'Where were you arranger? I guess you're from the old There are about half-a-dozen

American epicurism, on a very favourite dish, | meant to convey, such as - ' to fix, to locate. any word in the Chinese language. If any thing is to be done, made, mixed, mended, bespoken, hired, ordered, arranged, procured, finished, lent, or given, it would very probably be designated by the verb 'to fix.' The tailor or boot-maker who is receiving your instructions, the barkeeper who is concecting for you a glass of mint-julep, promise alike to fix you, that is, to hit your taste exactly. A lady's hair is sometimes said to be fixed, instead of dressed: and were I to give my coat or my boots to a servant to be brushed, and to tell him merely to fix' them for me, he would perfectly understand what he had to do. There is a marked peculiarity in the word ' clever.' In America. a man or woman may be very clever without possessing one grain of talent. The epithet is applied almost exclusively to a person of an amiable and obliging disposition. Mr. A. is a man of no talent! no! but then he is a very clever man! According to their meaning, Bonaparte was terribly stupid, and Lord North was a very clever fellow indeed. To say nothing of their oaths, their expressions are sometimes highly amusing. I have heard a horse described as a 'raal smasher at trotting,' and a highway robbery considered as a ' pretty middling tough piece of business; with a vast number more of the same kind. I beg it may be understood, that I mean these remarks to apply chiefly to the middle and lower classes of Americans: the language of every one is perfectly intelligible; and, as I have before remarked, there is no patois: I think it should rather be called a 'slang.' There is also much less of the nasal twang than I had been taught to expect in American parley. Still I was informed, that many Americans, when they hear a man talk, will instantly mention with certainty the country in which he has been long resident, being able to detect some words, accents, or expressions, peculiar to each state. The English language does not contain words enough for them. The word congressional is a fair coinage from 'Congress,' like the word parliamentary from parliament. But a member of congress is said to be deputised; and a person in danger, to be jeopardised. I remember that about two years ago being in the Jardin des Plantes, I was nearly 'camelopardised' by the giraffe that kicked at me. In New York I observed that a gunmaker had put up over his door, 'Flint and steel guns altered and percussionised.' Although the meaning of all this is perfectly understood, still it is American, not English; and although the English language be in use, yet the very un-English construction and distorted meaning of many sentences, render it so different from the language spoken in good society in England, that I do not think it can safely be dignified with the name of good English. But the English spoken in the first circles in all the larger cities of the Union, is usually very good: so that between the language of the English and the American gentleman, the difference is exceedingly slight; but still there is a difference here and there, by which I think any person of observation, who had been in the United States, could decide upon the country of the speaker, unless of course he had resided

"Virginia is famous for its breed of horses. Till I passed through that state I had not seen a horse with at all the shape and figure of an words in constant use, to which an English English hunter; but in Virginia I have seen ear is unaccustomed, in the sense they are horses on the road, and brood mares in the

pastures, displaying a great deal of blood and symmetry. In all parts of the Union which I visited, a well-bred horse is termed a "blooded but the Americans are quite at liberty horse : to use what terms they please. Besides the paces usually known in England, the horse in the United States is valuable according to his performances as a square or natural trotter, a pacer, or a racker. A racker is a beast that can trot before and canter behind at the same time. The recommendations of a pacer are, that he moves his fore and hind legs on the same side at the same time, like a camelopard. When hiring a hack, you are questioned as to which you would prefer. As there is no fox-hunting, a fast trotter is considered the most valuable animal next to the racer. A horse that can trot a mile in two minutes and a half, is not thought very extraordinary.

" Our distinguished countryman, Mr. Bullock, whom I saw at Cincinnati, had been lately residing on the spot for three months, and had had twenty men constantly employed in digging. He had discovered, amongst other animals, the bones of a smaller and distinct species of migalonyx; an animal having partly the generic character of the armadillo, and partly that of the sloth, and nearly equalling the rhinoceros in size. But the most remarkable remains were those of a young colt, and a gigantic horse, that could not have been less than twenty-four hands high. Unfortunately, however, for the advancement of science, they were all destroyed by a fire, which took place about three weeks before my arrival. The fossil remains of about thirty animals, now supposed to be extinct, have been found at the Big Bone Lick; and Mr. Bullock conjectures that there are no more remaining. That the animals did not perish on the spot, but were carried and deposited by the mighty torrent, which it is evident once swept over the face of the country, is probable, from the circumstance of marine shells, plants, and fossil substances having been found, not only mixed with the bones, but adhering to them, and tightly wedged into the cavities of the skulls - those holes where eves did once inhabit,' were often stopped up by shells or pieces of coral, forcibly crammed into them.

Souvenirs sur Mirabeau, et sur les deux premières Assemblées Législatives. Par Etienne Dumont, de Genève. Londres, 1832. Bull. WERE we to be asked the leading principle of the French revolution, we should at once say, Vanity. It was the moral cholera of the period: like an epidemic, it seized upon all ranks and classes-vanity made the young nobles affect liberal principles; vanity made the middle classes affect republican ones; vanity mounted the tribune; and, finally, vanity presided on the scaffold. The reign of display was, as some poet says of the hues of the red rose, "all paramount." Every body aimed at saying something clever; and the history of the time is told in bon-mots. The following anecdote has the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, embodied in a phrase:-" One night at Brissot, while employed in discussing various political propositions, Palissot rose and insisted strongly on the necessity of an express article on the 'right of representation.' We Genevese (Messrs. Duroversi and Dumont) of course understood that he meant the right of making representations to the government. He proceeded to observe, that this essential rightthis right, one of the most precious to liberty—was at that very moment being violated in the was at that very moment being violated in the ception of character was unerring. Can any Recollections of Mirabeau and the two first (i. s. first most open manner by the government; for thing be more accurate than his estimate of two) Legislative Assemblies of France. Svo. Bull.

that M. Chenier was refused permission to have his tragedy of Charles IX. acted. We could not but smile at our mistake, when some one whispered in my ear, 'You see that in France every thing finishes with the theatre.'"

The following remarks of M. Dumont are equally just and acute: "The most predominant trait in the French character is self-conceit. Every member in the assembly considered himself capable of every thing; never were seen so many members, each imagining that each was himself a legislator, and placed there to repair all the faults of the past, to remedy all the errors of the human understanding, and to secure the happiness of all future ages. Doubt had no entrance into their minds; and infallibility presided over all their contradictory decrees."

In further illustration of the volume, we cannot do better than introduce here our author's parallel between the French and the English.

" The greater part of the produce of the tribune was manufactured without; no Frenchman had the least scruple in delivering a discourse he had not composed, and even piqued himself on this species of public imposture: but few Englishmen could be found, and indeed not one among those of any reputation, who would thus submit to be but an actor on a theatre. A Frenchman brings forward any motion that any one has suggested, never troubling his head about the consequences; an Englishman would deem his character at stake if he had not sufficiently studied his subject, to enable him to reply to its objections, and to sustain the opinion which he had once advanced. A Frenchman affirms lightly-nothing costs him so little as an assertion; an Englishman is in no hurry to believe, and before bringing a fact forward in public, he will go back to its source, be assured of its authority, and will render himself master of all the circumstances. A Frenchman believes that a little wit will enable him to make head against every difficulty; he is ready to undertake works the most foreign to his studies; for example, Mirabeau had himself appointed recorder of the committee on mines, without having the slightest scientific knowledge: an Englishman would have dreaded exposing himself to ineffaceable ridicule in thus adventuring on a department of which he knew nothing; and he is often more inclined to refuse undertakings for which he is qualified, than to attempt any thing beyond him. A Frenchman thinks a ready wit supplies every thing; the Englishman is convinced that every thing requires practice and science. It was a French gentle-man who was asked if he could play on the harpsichord, and who answered, 'I cannot tell_I never tried; but I'll see.' This trait is very abourd; but exalt the idea, and instead of harpsichord say government, instead of music say legislation, and instead of one French gentleman you may find twelve hundred."

"The more we know of the history of that eventful period, the greater do we perceive was the loss of Mirabeau to France. He was in truth the man of his time; his very faults suited the circumstances in which he was placed. A man of delicate feelings, or of high morality, would have turned aside in immediate disgust. Nay, his very vanity, exorbitant as it undoubtedly was, became an invaluable quality; for only the charm which egotism throws round its own smallest actions could have led him on. or carried him through much that he must necessarily have undertaken. His acute perception of character was unerring. Can any

La Fayette? 'He wishes to be a Sir Charles Grandison Cromwell,' said Mirabeau, who considered him as an ambitious impotent, desirous of enjoying supreme power, without daring, and without the means to seize it. The heat that can be said of La Fayette is, that he has always been placed in picturesque attitudes among striking scenes; but he has never been master of circumstance. He might be likened to a rider who keeps his feet in the stirrups, but has no control over the bridle. Neckar is another whom he judged at his true worth; he was, as Mirabeau justly observed, 'a pigmy in the revolution.' On another occasion he remarked, 'Mallebranche sees all in God; M. Neckar sees all in Neckar.' After his first interview, he expressed his astonishment that the minister should have ever been suspected of subtlety or depth. Napoleon's estimate was precisely the same. Some one was observing to him that the weight of circumstances was too much for Neckar: 'That is the excuse of a fool; -a man should measure his strength before he undertakes a burden. We have alluded to Mirabeau's vanity as a useful quality for his time: we proceed to give one or two instances. He quite piqued himself on his being so plain. 'You do not know,' on in being so plant.

was a common ejaculation of his, 'the power of my ugliness.' He really considered it beautiful. His toilette was very studied: he wore an immense quantity of bair, which was always skilfully arranged; and would often say, When I shake my terrible wild boar's head, there is not one who dares interrupt me. He had a singular facility in appropriating the ideas of others, and acted upon Molière's principle with respect to any thing good: 'C'est mon bien, je le prends partout où je le trouve'it is my property: I take it wherever I find it. Even in the midst of speaking, he could run his eye over any note laid before him, and embody its contents in his speech. A deputy compared him to one of those machines into which the bits of rags are thrown at one side, and come out on the other a finished aheet of paper. There is a charac-teristic anecdote told of his brother. When the Vicomte Mirabeau was reproached with the excess of inebriety in which he indulged, 'Alas!' he exclaimed, 'it is the only vice which my brother has left me.'"

We shall return to this work, as it has, since writing the above, appeared in an English translation; and now conclude with a remark of Mirabeau, equally profound and true: " The praise given to mediocrity is a device of envy to insult genius."

Hogg's Altrine Tales and Autobiography. [Second Notice.]

As we believe some requisite alterations have prevented the appearance of this volume at the appointed time, so that our exclusive review of it in last Gasette may be continued this week while it is still a sealed book to the generality, we shall resume the author's memoir for the sake of a few farther remarks and extracts. In our last we spoke in terms of praise of the dedication to Lady Anne Scott : it opens thus :

"To her, whose bounty oft hath shed
Joy round the peasant's lowly bed,
When trouble press'd and friends were few,
And God and angels only knew:
To her, who loves the board to cheer, And hearth of simple cottager;
Who loves the tale of rural hind,
And wayward visions of his mind,
I dedicate, with high delight, The themes of many a winter night.

What other name on Varrow vale what other name on Yarrow vale
Can Shepherd choose to grace his tale?
There other living name is none
Heard with one feeling—one alone."

In our last we quoted Mr. Hogg's estimate of the Queen's Wake : we now give that of the

Pilgrims of the Sun.

Among other wild and visionary subjects. the Pilgrims of the Sun would have done very well, and might at least have been judged one of the best: but, as an entire poem by itself, it bears an impress of extravagance, and affords no relief from the story of a visionary existence. After my literary blunders and miscarriages are a few months old, I can view them with as much indifference, and laugh at them as heartily, as any of my neighbours. I have often felt, that Mary Lee reminded me of a beautiful country girl turned into an assembly in dishabille, 'half-naked, for a warld's wonder,' whose beauties might be gazed at, but in dishabille, 'half-naked, for a warld's wonder,' whose beauties might be gazed at, but in the system which has lately got into great vogue with a considerable portion of the periodical press, that of inventing jokes, &c., or were sure to be derided.'

Of two volumes of tragedies which Hogg published, the issue is thus related:

"The small degree of interest that these dramas excited in the world finished my dramatic and poetical career. I had adopted a resolution of writing a drama every year as long as I lived, heping to make myself perfect by degrees, as a man does in his calling, by serving an apprenticeship; but the failure of those to excite notice fully convinced me, that either this was not the age to appreciate the qualities of dramatic composition, or that I was not possessed of the talents fitting me for such an undertaking: and so I gave up the ambitious design. Before this period, all the poems that I had published had been begun and written by chance and at random, without any previous design. I had at that time commenced an epic poem on a regular plan, and I finished two books of it, pluming myself that it was to prove my greatest work. But, seeing that the poetical part of these dramas excited no interest in the public, I felt conscious that no poetry I should ever be able to write would do so; or, if it did, the success would hinge upon some casualty, on which it did not behove me to rely. So, from that day to this, save now and then an idle song to beguile a leisure hour, I determined to write no more poetry. Several years subsequent to this, at the earnest entreaties of some literary friends, I once more set to work and finished this poem, which I entitled Queen Hynde, in a time shorter than any person would believe. I submitted it first to Sir Walter Scott, who gave it his approba-tion in the most unqualified terms; so the work was put to press with every prospect of high success. I sold an edition of one thousand copies to Longman and Co.; but Mr. Blackwood, who had been chiefly instrumental in urging me to finish the poem, claimed the half of the edition, and got it. But it proved to him like the Highlandman's character - ' he would have peen as petter without it.' That malicious deevil, Jerdan, first took it up and damned it with faint praise. The rest of the reviewers followed in his wake: so that, in short, the work sold heavily and proved rather a failure. It is said the multitude never are wrong, but, in this instance, I must take Mr. Wordsworth's plan, and maintain that they evere wrong. I need not say how grievously I was disappointed -as what unsuccessful candidate for immortal fame is not? But it would have been well could I have refrained from exposing myself. I was invited to a public dinner given by a great number of young friends, a sort of worshippers of mine (for I have a num-

late me on my new work, and drink success to it. The president made a speech, in which, after some laudatory remarks on the new poem. he boldly and broadly asserted that it was much inferior to their beloved Queen's Wake. I was indignantly wroth, denying his assertion both in principle and position, and maintained not only that it was infinitely superior to the Queen's Wake, but I offered to bet the price of the edition with any or all of them that it was the best epic poem that ever had been produced in Scotland. None of them would take the bet, but as few backed me. I will, however, stake my credit on Queen Hunde. It was unfortunate that the plot should have been laid in an age so early that we have no interest in it."

satires or slanders, and assigning them to parties utterly unconscious of their existence, and even going the length of publishing pretended letters from such persons, Mr. Hogg says,

" Mr. Wilson once drove me also into an ungovernable rage, by turning a long and elaborate poem of mine, on the Field of Waterloo, into ridicule; on learning which I sent him a letter. which I thought was a tickler. There was scarcely an abusive epithet in our language that I did not call him by. My letter, however, had not the designed effect: the opprobrious names proved only a source of amusement to Wilson, and he sent me a letter of explanation and apology, which knit my heart closer to him than ever. My friends in general have been of opinion that he has amused himself and the public too often at my expense; but, except in one instance, which terminated very ill for me, and in which I had no more concern than the man in the moon, I never discerned any evil design on his part, and thought it all excellent sport. At the same time, I must acknowledge, that it was using too much freedom with any author, to print his name in full to poems, letters, and essays, which he himself never saw. I do not say that he has done this : but either he or some one else has done it many a time.

On the same point, and speaking of Mr. Blackwood, he afterwards adds,

" For my part, after twenty years of feelings hardly suppressed, he has driven me beyond the bounds of human patience. That magazine of his, which owes its rise principally to myself, has often put words and sentiments into my mouth of which I have been greatly ashamed and which have given much pain to my family and relations, and many of those after a solemn written promise that such freedoms should never be repeated. I have been often urged to restrain and humble him by legal measures as an incorrigible offender deserves. I know I have it in my power, and if he dares me to the task, I want but a hair to make a tether of."

"In 1822 (says our biographer), perceiving that I was likely to run short of money, I began and finished in the course of a few months, the Three Perils of Man, viz. War, Women, and Witchcraft! Lord preserve us! what a medley I made of it! for I never in my life rewrote a page of prose; and being impatient to get hold of some of Messrs. Longman and Co.'s money, or their bills, which were the same, I dashed on, and mixed up with what might have been made one of the best historical tales our country ever produced, such a mass of diablerie as retarded the main story, and rendered the whole perfectly ludicrous. But the worst thing of all effected by this novel, or at least by the three sat down on a piece of beautiful green-

encing the ingenious Allan Cunningham to follow up the idea, and improve the subject: whereas, he made matters rather worse. I received one hundred and fifty pounds for the edition of one thousand copies as soon as it was put to press. The house never manifested the least suspicion of me, more than if I had been one of their own firm. The next year I produced the Three Perils of Women, also in three volumes, and received the same price likewise. in bills, as soon as it was put to press. There is a good deal of pathos and absurdity in both the tales of this latter work : but I was all this while writing as if in desperation, and see matters now in a different light. The next year, 1824, I published the Confessions of a Sinner; but it being a story replete with horrors, after I had written it I durst not venture to put my name to it: so it was published anonymously, and of course did not sell very well-so at least I believe, for I do not remember ever receiving any thing for it, and I am sure if there had been a reversion I should have had a moiety."

It is upon this transaction, however, that the Shepherd evinced his spleen in the unsupported assage upon which we commented in our last Number, and which, like some we have cited. may be considered more free than just. But when authors are disappointed, it is only fair to permit them to vent their querulousness and anger upon the publishers and booksellers.

Of the time of Sir Walter Scott's early acquaintance, we select a portion of Hogg's

amusing account.

"I remember his riding upon a terribly high-spirited horse, which had the perilous fancy of leaping every drain, rivulet, and ditch, that came in our way; the consequence was, that he was everlastingly bogging himself, while sometimes the rider kept his seat despite of the animal's plunging; and, at other times, he was obliged to extricate himself the best way he could. In coming through a place called the Milsey Bog, I said to him, 'Mr. Scott, that's the maddest deil of a beast I ever saw. Can ye no gar him tak a wee mair time? He's just out o' ae lair intil another wi' ve. 'Ay,' said he, 'he and I have been very often, these two days past, like the Pechs; we could stand straight up and tie our shoe-latchets.' did not understand the joke, nor do I yet; but I think these were his words. We visited the old castles of Thirlestane and Tushilaw, and dined and spent the afternoon, and the night, with Mr. Brydon of Crosslee. Sir Walter was all the while in the highest good humour, and seemed to enjoy the range of mountain solitude, which we traversed, exceedingly. Indeed, I never saw him otherwise in the fields. On the rugged mountains, or even toiling in Tweed to the waist, I have seen his glee not only sur-pass his own, but that of all other men. His memory, or, perhaps, I should say, his recol-lection, surpasses that of all men whom I ever knew. I saw a pleasant instance of it recorded lately regarding Campbell's Pleasures of Hope; but I think I can relate a more extraordinary one. He and Skene of Rubislaw and I were out one night, about midnight, leistering kippers in Tweed, and, on going to kindle a light at the Elibank March, we found, to our inexpressible grief, that our coal had gone out. To think of giving up our sport was out of the question; so we had no other shift save to send Rob Fletcher home, all the way through the darkness, the distance of two miles, for another fiery peat. While Fletcher was absent, we ber of those in Scotland). It was to congratu. novel part of an authentic tale, was its influ-sward, on the brink of the river, and Scots

desired me to sing him my ballad of ' Gilmanscleuch.' Now, be it remembered, that this ballad had never been either printed or penned. I had merely composed it by rote; and, on finishing it, three years before, I had sung it once over to Sir Walter. I began it at his request; but at the eighth or ninth verse I stuck in it, and could not get on with another line; on which he began it a second time, and recited it every word from beginning to end. It being a very long ballad, consisting of eighty-eight stanzas, I testified my astonishment. He said that he had lately been out on a pleasure party on the Forth, and that to amuse the company he had recited both that ballad and one of Southey's ('The Abbot of Aberbrothock'), both of which ballads he had only heard once from their respective authors; and he believed he had recited them both without misplacing a word. Rob Fletcher came at last, and old Laidlaw, of the Peel, with him; and into the foaming river we plunged, in our frail bark, with a fine blazing light. In a few minutes we came into Gliddy's Weal, the deepest pool in Tweed, when we perceived that our boat gave evident symptoms of sinking. When Scott saw the terror that Peel was in, he laughed till the tears blinded his eyes. Always the more mischief the better sport for him! 'For God's sake push her to the side!' roared Peel. 'Oh, she goes fine!' said Scott; 'an' gin the boat were bottomless, an' seven miles to row;' and, by the time he had well got out the words, down she went to the bottom, plunging us all into Tweed over head and ears. It was no sport to me at all; but that was a glorious night for Sir Walter - and the next day was no worse. I remember leaving Altrive Lake once with him, accompanied by my dear friend William Laidlaw, and Sir Adam Fergusson, to visit the tremendous solitudes of The Grev Mare's Tail and Loch Skene. I conducted them through that wild region by a path, which, if not rode by Clavers, was, I dare say, never rode by another gentleman. Sir Adam rode inadvertently into a gulf, and got a sad fright; but Sir Walter, in the very worst paths, never dismounted, save at Loch Skene, to take some dinner. We went to Moffat that night, where we met with some of his family; and such a day and night of glee I never witnessed. Our very perils were matter to him of infinite merriment; and then there was a short-tempered boot-boy at the inn, who wanted to pick a quarrel with him, at which he laughed till the water ran over his cheeks.'

How melancholy is the contrast now! Yet, at a period of life when many men are hardly touched by age, our immortal countryman is scathed and worn out. His bodily health improved, indeed, by his foreign travel, but the glorious mind deprived, we fear for ever, of its might and elastic power. The latest accounts of the great minstrel have been received through his son, Major Scott, who arrived in London a

week ago.
Of Hogg's intercourse with Wordsworth we take a specimen :

"I dined with him, and called on him several times afterwards, and certainly never met with any thing but the most genuine kindness; therefore people have wondered why I should have indulged in caricaturing his style in the Poetic Mirror. I have often regretted that myself; but it was merely a piece of ill-nature

was no joke; and the plain, simple truth of the | out its pages, we are inclined to expect a very matter was thus: - It chanced one night, when I was there, that there was a resplendent arch across the zenith, from the one horizon to the other, of something like the aurora borealis, but much brighter. It was a scene that is well remembered, for it struck the country with admiration, as such a phenomenon had never hefore been witnessed in such perfection; and, as far as I could learn, it had been more brilliant over the mountains and pure waters of Westmoreland than any where else. Well, when word came into the room of the splendid meteor, we all went out to view it; and, on the beautiful platform at Mount Ryedale we were all walking in twos and threes, arm-in-arm, talking of the phenomenon, and admiring it. Now, be it remembered, that Wordsworth, Professor Wilson, Lloyd, De Quincey, and myself, were present, besides several other literary gentlemen, whose names I am not certain that I remember aright. Miss Wordsworth's arm was in mine, and she was expressing some fears that the splendid stranger might prove ominous, when I, by ill luck, blundered out the following remark, thinking that I was saying a good thing:—' Hout, me'm! it is neither mair nor honour of the meeting of the poets.' 'That's not amiss. — Eh? Eh?—that's very good,' said the Professor, laughing. But Wordsworth, who had De Quincey's arm, gave a grunt, and turned on his heel, and leading the little opiumchewer aside, he addressed him in these disdainful and venomous words: - 'Poets! Poets! -What does the fellow mean? - Where are they?' Who could forgive this? For my part, I never can, and never will! I admire Wordsworth; as who does not, whatever they may pretend? but for that short sentence I have a lingering ill-will at him which I cannot get rid of. It is surely presumption in any man to circumscribe all human excellence within the narrow sphere of his own capacity. The 'Where are they?' was too bad! I have always some hopes that De Quincey was leeing, for I did not myself hear Wordsworth utter the words.'

Of Allan Cunningham, Hogg speaks very kindly, and also of Galt: but Galt has just appeared to our own eyes in the shape of Stanley Buxton, in three vols., and we must lay down our present task to pay our devoirs to him.

Aldine Poets. No. XX. Poems of Shakespeare. London, 1832. Pickering. This collection of Shakespeare's minor poems

is preceded by a life written by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, in which not one single fact is omitted that could be by any means gathered together from old records and new commentators. This volume is a valuable addition to Mr. Pickering's beautiful series.

Family Classical Library. No. XXVIII.

Valpy.

The sixth volume of Plutarch, -- containing eight interesting lives and several parallels.

The Cabinet Cyclopædia. By Dr. Lardner, &c. No. XXIX. History of Spain and Portugal. Vol. I. London, Longman and Co.; J. Taylor.

A GENERAL history of the Spanish and Portuat an affront which I conceived had been put on me. It was the triumphal arch scene. This anecdote has been told and told again, but never truly; and was likewise brought forward us is the first of four, — and judging by the in the Noctes Ambrosiana, as a joke; but it

able work in the whole, of which it forms a part. The events related in the early annals of Spain are possessed of much interest, and though here concisely treated, (with, also, the partial reservation of their most romantic peried, the Arabian and Moorish dominion, for Mr. Southey,) we have seldom met with a narrative which fixes attention more steadily, and bears the reader's mind along more pleasantly.

Lord Byron's Works; the New Edition. Vol. IV. Murray.

THIS volume still continues Moore's notices of the Life of Byron, and consequently requires no farther notice from us than that the frontispiece is a picturesque foreground and superb background view of the Wengen Alps, and the vignette an interesting view of the Colosseum.

> The Landers' African Travels. [Concluding Notice.]

THESE three delightful volumes, with portraits of the two brothers, and an excellent map, are now so widely circulated among the public, that we will not risk the repetition of details which must already be familiar to most readers. Suffice it to say, merely for the sake of closing a review in which we have anticipated so much of this interesting narrative, that our countrymen experienced great difficulty in getting away from Obie, the king of Eboe, but at last effected their escape through the intervention of Boy, one of the Brass kings. In his country also they met with many privations, but were at length put on board an English trading vessel, the surly master of which refused to fulfil their obligations to the Africans, and forced his passage down the dangerous navigation which impeded his course, in defiance of their threats. While we regret this act, it is satisfactory to learn that government have since taken means to place the British character in its true light by despatching their promised recompense to the Brass rulers. On approaching the coast and sea, the chief novelty in the Travels ceases; but from beginning to end there is not a passage in this work which will not be perused with deep attention; and at the close, after all the information it has afforded, every Briton will feel proud of his country, as a partaker of the triumph achieved by the devoted courage and indefatigable exertions of Richard and John Lander, who have thus immortalised their humble names.*

Library of Entertaining Knowledge. Pp. 396. London, C. Knight.

This volume treats of vegetable substances used for the food of man; and, as far as the subject goes, is itself a Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

Le Livre des Cent et Un. Tome IV.

Paris, 1832. L'Advocat.
WE have little more to do than repeat our opinion of this volume's predecessors, that it contains some light and pleasant reading, without any papers of great talent. The following receipt for theatrical regeneration is too promising to be omitted:—" Take a good piece [but, as Mrs. Glasse justly observes, first catch your hare]; let it be well played in a commo-

dious house; let the spectacle begin at eight thought it possible that these currents might, arctic expedition, by Dr. Richardson, were preo'clock for the convenience of those whom busio'clock for the convenience of those whom business, &c. prevents from dining earlier than the magnetic lines of equal variation; and he elephant was also announced as having been six. Except the pit and gallery, let each place even referred the Aurora Borealis and Austrabe the same price. Let the performances end lis to electricity accumulated towards the poles, by eleven, to give the audience a desire to return, and leaving to the actors the possibility of enjoying the next day: to conclude, let there be a theatre in accordance with our manners, and see if it does not succeed."

The Jesuit. 3 vols. Saunders and Ottley. THE first volume contains some gratuitous horrors; but the story improves as it proceeds. The sheets in our possession break off (in Vol. III.) among some spirited Spanish scenes; but it is impossible to pronounce definitely on a work whose dénouement is still a mystery to us.

Standard Novels, No. XIV. Colburn and Bentley.

COOPER's tale of the Pioneers, with a new introduction and notes by the author, forms the appropriate continuation of this very popular series: it is also recommended by two clever engravings. As we may have a few words to say on the new matter, we shall, now, only add that we think this volume one of the best of the set.

Woman's Love; a Novel. By Mrs. Leman Grimstone. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Saunders and Otley.

Woman's Love, though in three volumes, which would seem to be satisfactory to any man, is a novel which we cannot distinguish by our praise from the inferior class of similar publications. The author shows much of the amiable in disposition; and the chief novelty of her production is, that it was written in Van Diemen's Land.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

MR. FARADAY on his recent experimental researches in electricity. Having on former occasions shewn how he, as it were, reconverted magnetism into electricity, and under what laws the change was effected, he proceeded to point out the consequences dependent upon the fact of the earth's being a magnet. By bringing wires, &c. into the same relation to the earth's magnetic curves as was formerly done with the curves of ordinary magnets, electric currents were now produced. By revolving a copper-plate parallel to the horizon, electricity could be drawn from it, and made to deflect the needle. By merely moving a copper wire, three or four feet long, to and fro in the air, it was made to evolve and produce a current of electricity, and deflect the magnetic needle powerfully. Mr. Faraday considered the earth itself as liable to magneto-electric induction, in consequence of its diurnal rotation. To illustrate the effects so produced, he spun a small cylinder magnet both in mercury and in air: in both cases he drew currents of electricity from the equatorial and polar parts, and made these currents abundantly sensible to the audience by their effects upon distant galvanometer needles. Mr. Faraday then referred to the currents of electricity which must naturally exist in consequence of the flow of rivers, the motion of the sea waters to and fro, as in the British channel, and elsewhere on a far larger scale under the trade-winds: in these cases conducting matter moves so as to cut the magnetic curves, while other conducting matter, as the earth itself, is relatively at rest. He

even referred the Aurora Borealis and Austraby the diurnal motion of the earth causing its mass to act in obedience to the law of magnetoelectric induction, noticed by us in former reports of these interesting investigations.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

MR. LAMBERT in the chair. - A communication, entitled a description of the organ of voice in a new species of wild swan, by William Yar-rell, Esq. was read. This swan is common in the fur countries of North America; and it is this species which affords the greater portion of the skins imported by the Hudson's Bay Company. It is known by the name of the " trumpeter;" and has been described by Dr. Richardson and Mr. Swainson in the second part of the North American Fauna, under the name of Cygnus buccinator. The direction and convolutions of the trachea, and the form of the bronchiæ, appear to afford the best discriminative characters to distinguish the species of this genus. At the same meeting there was also read an account of a new species of parakeet, native of New Holland; together with the conclusion of Mr. Don's catalogue of compositæ. At the meeting on Tuesday, a description of a new species of the genus Pinus, by Mr. David Douglas, was read. This re-markable fir is a native of the Cordillera of the Andes, in New Albion, on the north-west coast of America. It grows to the height of from 40 to 140 feet, and is remarkable for the great size of its cones, which are eighteen inches in circumference, having the scales furnished with a stout curved point. We believe the Horticultural Society is now in possession of young plants; so that we may confidently expect this remarkable species will become one of the ornaments of the British sylva, as it will doubtless prove perfectly hardy. Mr. Douglas's account s dated from the Missions of St. John, Upper California, Feb. 4, 1831.

A large plant, in full flower, of the Aloë spicata, the species which yields the Cape aloes of commerce, was sent for exhibition from the garden of the Apothecaries' Company, at Chel-

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MARCH 28 .- The President, Mr. Impey Murchison, in the chair. The Earl of Munster, Captain Robe, Sergeant Taddy, Dr. Daun, and several other fellows, were elected.

A paper was first read on the geology of Pulo Pinang and the neighbouring islands, by Dr. Ward, of the Madras Medical Establishment, and communicated by the president; and afterwards a memoir, by M. Louis Albert Necker, foreign member of the Geological Society, in which the author endeavours to bring under general geological laws the position of metalliferous veins, in respect to the

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

LORD STANLEY in the chair. - From the usual report, it appeared that during the last month upwards of 4,000 persons had visited the museum and gardens; - monthly balance in favour of the Society 509l. 1s. 7d. It has been decided, much to the satisfaction of the fellows in general, that tickets for admission to the gardens on Sunday shall not be sold. A number of stuffed birds, collected in the second manship, which that antiquary conceives to

presented by Sir Edward Barnes. The Jacchus monkey last week brought forth two young ones. It is a curious fact, that these animals. as well as some others, destroy their young when there is (as happened in the present case) an absence of the natural aliment. Whether this expedient was had recourse to by the Society's monkey is uncertain; both the young, however, were found dead. At this meeting seventeen individuals were elected into the Society. An exceedingly long, particular, and satisfactory report upon the affairs and present state of the farm, was also read, — to the substance of which we may hereafter refer.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

DAVIES GILBERT, Esq. in the chair. A report, drawn up by Dr. Bostock and Mr. Christie, on Mr. Faraday's electro-magnetic researches, so frequently noticed in our columns, was read; as was also another portion of Dr. Davy's communication on the torpedo. This being one of the ballot meetings, five persons were elected into the Society.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

MARCH 7th .- Lord Dover in the chair. The reading of Dr. J. Jamieson's memoir on the antiquity of the earliest extant Scottish coins. was concluded.

The large and expensive architectural undertakings of David I. could hardly have been carried on without a considerable circulation of money. It is, notwithstanding, acknowledged, that coins of that period are extremely rare; but this circumstance may be consistently accounted for, not only by making due allowance for the ordinary causes of destruction, such as the remoteness of the era, &c., but also by the fact, that the Scottish coinage, generally, was called in and renewed by William the Lion, David's grandson, in 1195. The writer has in his possession four or five specimens which, for reasons given by him in detail, he assigns to the former sovereign. He likewise possesses a silver penny, which he considers to belong to the reign of Malcolm IV. (1153-1165); although Pinkerton, who admits that coins are found of the age of David I. and Alexander I., doubts whether any issued by Malcolm are to be met with.

Dr. J. then proceeds to give a descriptive and historical account of the numerous pieces now existing of the reign of William IV.; in doing which, he takes occasion to correct several errors into which the authors before mentioned, who have written on this subject, have fallen, and especially Snelling. The coins of William, and of his contemporary Henry II. of England, were, he thinks, equally current in both kingdoms; an opinion which he founds on the discovery of large collections of the rock formations of which the crust of the earth coins of these two sovereigns mixed together in a common mass; in particular, in 1780, at Dyke, near Inverness; and again, two or three years ago, in Northumberland. The places of mintage of those of William, were Edinburgh, Perth, Berwick, and Roxburgh; the names of which towns are varied upon the coins to an extent very fanciful and extraordinary.

An opinion of Snelling's—that many of the coins viewed as those of Alexander II. ought to be referred to the reign of his son Alexander III .- founded on their improved work-

have been the result of an imitation of the improved coinage of Edward I., is refuted by Dr. J. with indignant nationality. "Well pleased," he observes, "as the ambitious and usurping Edward might have been, had our Scottish kings, out of compliment to the taste of a neighbouring potentate, banished the mimic sceptre from his coinage; it would seem that our ancestors were as little disposed to gratify him with this token of servile imitation, as they afterwards were to resign the real sceptre into his rapacious hand."

The venerable writer's communication was replete with numerous particulars of numismatic learning, calculated to throw light upon history, into which the limited space we can afford for these reports forbids our following

March 21st .- Public fast. No meeting.

PINE ARTS.

SUFFOLK STREET GALLERY.

[Third Notice.]

No. 293. The Crucifision. A. G. Vickers. It is rather the effect of that hour of darkness which accompanied the awful event than the event itself, that the artist has here had in view. His production would not have discredited the pencil of Rembrandt.

No. 288. A Bleaching-Green in the West Highlands. A. Fraser. A cheerful and animated scene, with a burst of day-light that comes on the eye most refreshingly. The piccomes on the eye most refreshingly. The picture is painted in a style somewhat different from Mr. Fraser's usual practice; but it is in excellent accordance with his subject.

No. 301. The Reform Question. T. Clater. Will there ever be an end to this quartie vesata? We encounter it at our own fire-sides. we encounter it in the houses of our friends, we encounter it in the public walks, and here it is again in an exhibition of pictures! Would to heaven that Lord Grey could bring it to as tranquil and successful a termination as Mr. Clater has done! though even in the work of the latter the opposition of the cat and dog betrays a touch of anti-reform.

No. 272. John Taylor, Esq. J. Lonsdale. It may justly be said that few persons have given their countenance to art more than this gentleman; for there has been scarcely an exgentleman; for there has been scarcely an exhibition of late years in which his portrait has not appeared. The present is one of the most striking in point of resemblance.

No. 474. Temptation. T. Woodward. Surely there is no such lack of game in the pictorial fields, that so able an artist as Mr. Woodward should throw away his shot upon a painful subject like this. To place meat within the reach of a starving dog, that a concealed and cunning little urohin may have the pleasure of giving him the strap, may be " holding the mirror up to nature," but it is to ill-nature. In other respects, the picture is exquisitely treated.

No. 201. The Violin of Cremona, from Hoffman's "Fantastical Tales." H. Poterlet .-Again we have to express our surprise at a work of art with a name entirely new to us, and of merit sufficient to rank it among the best of its class. Had the picture met our view without its title and the reference to the writer from whom the subject is taken, we should have deemed it another emaciated Paganini, endeavouring by his ecstatic music to " create a soul under the ribs of death."

No. 190. The Sweets of Stolen Fruit. R.

be in perfect carnest.

No. 191. The Monastery; Evening—Spain.
J. M. Leigh.—The title of this picture might
furnish the head of a chapter full of romance
and mystery. The character, colouring, and execution, prove that Mr. Leigh has been studying very closely, and very successfully, some of the finest works of the old masters.

No. 238. Autumn. J. Inskipp. — One of r. Inskipp's best productions. The season, Mr. Inskipp's best productions. and the rustic figures introduced, suit the deep and mellow tones of his palette.

No. 236. Fruit Piece. G. Lance. fine work Mr. Lance has attained the climax of excellence in his branch of the art. It is such a fruit piece as Michael Angelo would have designed; and in colouring, effect, and execution, it rivals any work of the Venetian school.

[To be continued.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Scenery of the Highlands and Islands of Scot-land. Lithographed by S. Leith, from Drawings In outline by Lieut.-Col. W. Murray. Part II. Morison, Perth.

"BEN VENUE and the Trosachs, Perthshire, "Basaltic Scenery near Ru-na-braddan, Skye, "Basaltic Scenery near Stainsal, Skye," "The Red Head, Angus," are the four principal ornaments of the present Number, in addition to a medallion of " Prince Charles Edward, and a vignette of "The Ruins of the Abbey of Aberbrothock." Of these, the representations of the basaltic scenery of the Isle of Skye are the most striking, on account of its novelty, no less than of its grandeur. "So few are there," observes Colonel Murray, "among the numbers who annually visit the Giant's Causeway and Staffa who have ever heard of the basaltic ramparts of Skye, it will scarcely be credited, that, while language has been exhausted in extolling the sublimity of the Causeway, and the Cave of Fingal, there exist, on the coasts of this island, scenes exceeding both of these places, not only in the magnitude of the objects, but in that regularity of arrangement in which the peculiar interest of basaltic combinations consists."-The lithographic execution of this work continues to be of the same beautiful character which we noticed in our remarks upon the appearance of the first Part.

Viscountess Stormont .- The 88th portrait in the interesting series of La Belle Assemblée; and a very graceful and lovely specimen. The countenance is beautiful; the fore-shortening of the right arm faulty, and out of drawing.

Twenty-four Plates, illustrative of Hindu and European Manners in Bengal. On stone by A. Colin, from Sketches by Mrs. Belnos. London, Smith and Elder; Paris, Colin.

WITH something of a French air, these twentyfour pictures represent as many oriental scenes in the most accurate manner. Nothing can surpass them for fidelity; and the series, even without the brief notices of the accompanying text, would convey a singularly correct, as well as interesting history of Indian customs and appearances. Dancing girls, dying Hindus on the Ganges, Nautches, peculiar trades and castes, festivals, religious ceremonies, &c. &c. are all executed with equal skill and truth.

and mischief of juvenile scamps as anatomists great pleasure during any of those half hours are for theirs to resurrection-men. This little which tedium might otherwise claim. And, picture is designed and painted with Mr. Far-rier's usual skill; and the expression in both as well as novelty and beauty of the materials parties shows the strapping that is going on to furnished by the countries of the eastern world. for the exercise of the skill and talent of the artist, it is a matter of some surprise that we are not more frequently called upon to notice works illustrative of their natural and artificial productions, and the personal appearance and habits of the nations which inhabit them. The few works which have been published with this view, have of late years been produced in a very superior style of art; but in too many instances truth and accuracy of delineation have been sacrificed to beauty of outline and richness of effect. Their subjects, likewise, have principally consisted of the landscape scenery, architecture, and antiquities of the East; the work before us, therefore, comes very opportunely to supply a great deficiency in the class of productions to which it belongs. Mrs. Belnos (who is, we believe, herself a native of Bengal), has accomplished her task in a manner which reflects no mean credit on her skill as an artist; and it is but fair to add, that her efforts have been ably seconded by the artist, Mr. A. Colin, employed to transfer her sketches to the stone; and the colouring of the plates displays the same attention to minute accuracy.

> Views in the East. From original Sketches, by Captain Robert Elliot, R.N. Parts XIV. and XV. Fisher and Son.

THE plates which illustrate these two Parts of Captain Elliot's publication, and which are in no way inferior to their predecessors in beauty, are, "Thubare, a small harbour on the Arabian coast, upper part of the Red Sea;" "An old Fort at Muttra;" "Sarnat, a Boodh Monument near Benares;" " Bejapore;" " Cootub Minar, Delhi;" and "View on a River near Canton." In one of his descriptions, Capt. Elliot takes occasion to remark, "How little dependence historians and topographers are disposed to place on any accounts respecting the continent of India, previous to the Mahommedan conquest, at least as far as Hindoo information is concerned;" and adds, "this must continue to be a subject of regret to all who feel a curiosity respecting this great country, as no doubt the account of the Hindoos in earliest times would form as interesting a portion of this world's history, as any that former ages have handed down to us in an authentic and credible shape."

Don Quirote and Sancho Pansa. By Wither. ington; engraved by Quilley. Bonington's Fishing-Boats. Same Engraver.

Moon, Boys, and Co.

Two charming additions to our store of spirited engravings. Witherington's version of the poor Don, thrown across Dapple, after his maltreatment by the carriers, in the possession of Mr. Vernon, was always a favourite with us; and we are happy to see it so faithfully transferred to another medium, in which it can be enjoyed by so many. Bonington's sea-scene is also most true to the character and spirit of the original. In both Mr. Quilley has evinced great talent, and both are eminently calculated to become popular.

The Fête of St. Nicholas. By Jan Steen. Joh. de Mare sculp. Moon and Co. THIS artist is, we hear, sent to England for improvement by the King of Holland. He has Farrier.—Artists of familiar life are almost as Some of the female forms are very beautiful; presented us with a specimen in one of Jan much indebted for their subjects to the pranks and the whole a collection to be turned over with Steen's most celebrated works, and it is, as far as it goes, an able transcript. All the characters books to be brought and placed on the table are well preserved; and when M. de Mare has accomplished somewhat more of freedom, we feel assured he will be an honour to the Dutch

MEXICO.

WE have lying before us two specimens of twenty-eight of Capt. G. F. Lyon's Mexican drawings, illustrative of the scenery and people at and near the Mines of Bolaños and Real del Monte, which it is proposed to publish by subscription. Judging from the specimens, we have no doubt that these drawings, although without any pretensions as works of art, will be very curious and interesting. They will be accompanied by brief letter-press descriptions, extracted from Capt. Lyon's Tour in Mexico.

EXETER HALL EXHIBITION.

THIS collection is entirely confined to works illustrative of sacred history. Besides an admirable carving in ivory of the "Crucifixion," by Benevenuto Cellini, it contains a hundred and twenty-six pictures, many of which are exceedingly curious, and not a few highly valuable. Among the latter, our favourites are, "Christ bearing his Cross," by Morales; "The Holy Family," by Vander Eckhort and Rembrandt; "St. Peter delivered from Prison," by Steenwick; "The Holy Family, with an Angel offering Fruit to the Infant Saviour," by Frate Bartolomeo di St. Marco;" and "The Prodigal Son," by Calabrese. Altogether the collection is well deserving of a visit.

BIOGRAPHY.

DEATH OF GOETHE.

GOETHE is dead! These words will excite a feeling of regret, not only in Germany, but in all Europe, in all parts of which his name has been so long placed amongst the foremost on the list of the ornaments of literature, and his works, for the space of half a century, have

engaged so large a share of public attention.

John Wolfgang von Goethe was born at Frankfort on the 28th of August, 1749, and died at Weimar on the 22d of March, 1832, aged eighty-two years and seven months. Although he had attained this great age, his vigorous constitution seemed still to promise some years of life, and his death excited at Weimar a feeling of surprise as well as sorrow. This is not the moment to enter into any details of his life, or review of his works; and we shall confine ourselves to a few particulars of his last moments. / About a week before his death he caught cold, which brought on a catarrh. A few days' care, however, seemed to have removed this complaint; but in the night of the 19th the pains in the breast returned, and a severe fit of fever followed. He would not make his family uneasy, and had nobody called: it was not till eight o'clock in the moraing that he sent for his physician, Dr. Vogel, who, by his skill and attention, had before frequently relieved him when seriously ill. The doctor found his patient in a shivering fit, and com-plaining of violent pain in the side. The The warmth of the body was, however, restored after a time, and the pains abated; but, during the night and in the following day, the pains returned; yet at times the patient was easy and composed. One of the accounts that have

before him, intending to consult them. During the night, he had fallen into a slumber, and his mind appeared to be cheered by pleasing visions, chiefly happy scenes of his past life. In the morning, being in full possession of his faculties, he conversed cheerfully with his daughter-in-law, who has constantly attended him with the most unremitting and affectionate care, as well as with his grandchildren and friends. About ten o'clock he drank a glass of wine, and then continued to move his right hand in the air, as if writing or drawing (this he was in the habit of doing at other times), still, as it were, embodying the creations of his fancy; till, growing weaker and weaker, his hand dropped on his knee, as he sat in his easy chair, where it still moved as if in the act of writing, till the angel of death summoned him away.

Goethe has appointed Dr. Eckermann, of Hanover, to be the editor of the unpublished MSS, which he has left. This is a choice with which the public have reason to be satisfied, as Dr. E. has already rendered great service by the care he bestowed on the complete edition of our author's works. The admirers of Goethe will certainly be delighted to hear that among the finished MSS. there is an entire volume of his own life, which follows in order the third volume of Wahrheit und Dichtung. It contains the account of his first appearance at Weimar, and of the early years of his life and literary labours in that town, a period in which some of his finest works were composed. This volume nearly fills up the interval till his visit to Italy. We may also expect an entire volume of new poems, and the original MS. of Gots von Berkichingen, which is said to differ very materially from the published play. Besides these, among many other precious relics, there is the second part of Faust, complete in five acts. The last two acts were composed in inverse order—the fifth in the winter of 1830-31, immediately after the receipt of the dreadful news of the death of his only son, which had nearly proved fatal to him. The classic-romantic phantasmagoria, Helena (which has been long known), forms the third act, as a kind of intermesso. Among the collections of his letters, a whole volume will be published of his correspondence with his friend the musician Zelter, in Berlin, more interest-ing even than that with Schiller. The mortal remains of Goethe were depo-

sited, on the 26th of March, with great pomp, in the grand ducal family vault at Weimar, near to those of Schiller. On the same day, the theatre, which had been closed out of respect to his memory, was opened with the representation of his Tasso.—From the German.

MUSIC.

SOCIETA ARMONICA.

THIS Society gave their third concert last Monday evening. The performance commenced with Beethoven's symphony in B flat, which, if such a composition can be said to possess a fault, has that of being much too long, as it occupied more than half an hour. Beethoven was one of those who never knew when to leave off; witness the length of his pastoral symphony. The instrumental pieces were executed in a manner which left nothing to be

Sagrini was very effective on the guitar; his execution is clear and brilliant; but he must infuse more expression into his style ere he

can hope to rival L. Schultz.

With respect to the vocal parts, as usual Madame Stockhausen and Phillips were excellent: we could wish that Miss Wagstaff and Mr. Horncastle, though on the whole meritorious singers, would exhibit more animation and expression, in which two qualities they are at present lamentably deficient. In Rossini's quartetto, "Cielo il mio labbro," at the end of the first act, the accompaniments in the fortissimo part at the conclusion were much too loud; so much so as effectually to drown the voices of the singers. It is very annoying that instrumental performers will so generally spoil a good piece of vocal music by the noise of their a good piece of vocal music by the house accompaniments, apparently endeavouring to exhibit their own skill, and rivalling, instead not say much in favour of Niedermeyer's cavatina, which, sung for the first time by Horncastle, neither rose above nor fell below mediocrity. Madame Stockhausen's aria, "Ah Compar," with violin obligato by Mori, was decidedly the gem of the evening. The performance concluded with the overture to Guillaume Tell. On the whole, the concert was very effective; but we think the selection might, in some particulars, have been more judicious. Haydn's "With verdure clad," was repeated for the thousand and first time. There are many equally beautiful airs in that composer's works, and less known, which might have been substituted.

OBATORIOS.

HAVING gone at considerable length into criticism upon these performances hitherto, we need only say that the later ones have rather improved than degenerated.

DRAMA. KING'S THEATRE.

On Saturday, the lessee of the King's Theatre brought up his lee-way with a wet sail; and entitled himself, by the production of a new opera and ballet on the same night, to the warm approbation of the public. The effort was spirited, and the success complete. The opera of Olivo e Pasquale, by Donnizetti (founded on Les Deux Négocians de Lisbonne, we think), is not, indeed, distinguished by any of those very remarkable compositions which attract at once, and are speedily heard from every piano and barrel-organ in the town; but though not striking in any particular part, it is altogether peculiarly sweet and pleasing. Several of the concerted pieces are most agreeable; and we would mention a sestetto in the last act of great merit. But the lights of the scene are the duet between Curioni and Meric, and the solo finale by the latter; both are beautiful, and both were admirably executed. Indeed, the whole of the music intrusted to these performers had ample justice done to it; and Meric took another step in that gradual and certain rise which her qualities and talents have so justly been effecting in popular favour. Galli was also very efficient, which M. Arnaud was not, though exceedingly diverting. The nervous tremor of this poor actor was truly laughable, -not Mathews himself could personate a shy been published says, he felt himself so much better on the very morning of his death, that he expressed his pleasure at the approach of spring, expecting that the fine weather would benefit him; and he had even ordered several Chatterton's fantasia on the harp. Signor — not mathew minusent curing personate a sny head of surface and bashful man to such perfection. As the lover, it was quite impossible to bring him to the soratch; and in spite of Curioni's pushings, spring, expecting that the fine weather would benefit him; and he had even ordered several Chatterton's fantasia on the harp. Signor

and fingers in pendant agitation, till he could | get fairly behind the bulkiest person upon the stage. It was inexpressibly droll. The other dramatis personæ had not much to do, which they did accordingly; and brought us through, gratified, and not fatigued, to the ballet. the ballet is a superb production—the finest thing of the kind we ever saw in London. Its title is the Magic Ring, and the story excellently adapted for this species of entertainment. A knight on the eve of espousal to a lovely lady, the preparations for whose wedding are picturesque and grand, is seduced, by the magic of the ring put on his finger by an enamoured fairy, into a passion for the latter, and rejects his bride. He is carried to the fairy's palace, where new enchantments are presented; and. finally, is rescued by the aid of a superior and good fairy, upon whose triumph the sun rises in all his glory, and the curtain drops on his union with his true love. Of these, and inter-mediate situations, Mr. Albert has made the best use, not only as regards the dances and groupings, but in sentiment and action, to tell the story. Sustained by splendid dresses and scenery, the Magic Ring is thus worthy of its name_it is a magic illusion from first to last. A gypsy, or Bohemian dance in the early part is most characteristic, and rich in costume. All the dances of Lecompte the heroine, and of Albert himself, are also extremely well done, as are others in which Proche and her clever associates perform their lively and graceful evolutions. The scenes of a charmed, but not charring forest, with demons and gleaming monstrous forms; of the fairy's palace, and of the revolving sun at the conclusion, are brilliant efforts of art. The last surpasses any thing witnessed upon the stage, and caused the finale to be hailed with shouts of applause from every part of the house. There were a few misadventures in managing the machinery on the first night; but, considering the extraordinary exhibition that was accomplished, we would not even give them a notice as "unrehearsed;" the complications will go easier with practice, and the public may enjoy the grandest spectacle, perhaps, in any theatre in Europe.

DRURY LANE.

The Compact, a play in three acts, founded on a story in Inglis's "Spain in 1830," and dramatised with almost more than Mr. Planche's usual felicity, was produced here on Thursday, with the complete success which both its authorship and cast deserved. It consists of the adventures of a leader of robbers (the individual who furnishes the original idea is actually now living, and the guide of the Madrid diligence to Seville), who pillages the Archbishop of Grenada, and then enters into an agreement to "sin no more," provided his lordship can procure him a pardon for past offences. A second plot rests on the supposed murder of a youth of quality by his fellow-student, the dénouement of which is combined with the bandit's fate, and adds greatly to the concluding interest of the piece. The scenes and dresses are eminently Spanish; and of the acting our report must be most favourable. Farren in the Archbishop is a perfect example of the mingled humour and benevolence which often distinguishes the Spanish secular clergy; and Wallack as the Robber.

" Linking one virtue with a thousand crimes,"

played, as he always does, with great judgment and feeling; and Harley and Mrs. Humby fully supported the comic portion of the play. MRS. YATES had a bumper benefit on Thurs-The announcement of the Compact for repetition shewed, by the unanimous plaudits bestowed upon it, that a lasting compact was made between the actors and the audience .-We congratulate the large theatres (including the King's) on having all, since our last, done much to merit the cordial support of the public.

COVENT GARDEN.

On Thursday was performed The Hunchback, by Mr. Sheridan Knowles, who also, on the occasion, made his first appearance as a performer in London, in the character of Master Walter, the Hunchback. The story of this drama is a romantic one, of a father disguised for many years to rear his daughter properly; and, as we have nothing like such time before us, we must beg leave to speak shortly in generals and of the performance. The play is written with the true energy of genius, of which its very faults partake. The language throughout is forcible; and, in very many parts, of the highest order of poetry. Occasionally quaintly imitated from elder writers, its images and antitheses possess a beauty and vigour which fully confirm the author in the foremost rank of living dramatists, if not the most powerful writer of the day. The conception of the character of Julia is admirable: fickle and proud in the giddy hour of prosperity, her woman-feeling and passion are nobly developed when adversity overtakes her lover; and the whole is wrought up with an intensity of interest beyond which nothing is wanting. The other female part, Helen, is not so happy: she has too much of the Iphigenia to play to her Cymon; and we lose our regard for the lively young female, in our dislike of the artful teacher of the art of love. Of the acting, we must speak in almost unmeasured praise. Miss F. Kemble surpassed all her former efforts in Julia; and particularly towards the end, where the stronger emotions are portrayed. Her energy in several passages was electrical, and elicited bursts of applause. Miss Taylor, the Helen, was delightfully arch and animated. Of Mr. Knowles himself, as an actor, we cannot say much in praise. His voice is without modulation, always in one loud key, pumping out the words; which are, moreover, enriched with a genuine and classic brogue. His judgment, however, in understanding and reading the text prevented us from regretting more that his physical powers hindered his embodying his own ideas. C. Kemble, in Sir Thomas Clifford, gave an admirable delineation of the accomplished lover and unfortunate gentleman; while Abbott, as Modus, the bashful cousin of Helen, was most quietly excellent; Wrench, as Lord Tinsel, a finished fop; and Meadows, as Fathom, a serving man, full of pleasant drollery. At the conclusion a whimsical scene was enacted between C. Kemble and Mr. Knowles, who was called for by the audience, which ended in the annunciation of the Hunchback for repetition every night. A number of persons also clamoured for the appearance of Miss Kemble, who was obliged to come forward in an unafter the commencement of Rosina. Well did she merit any tribute of admiration;

that of keeping his word inviolable - if any but this was a very foolish way of marking thing, is superior to his Brigand. Cooper also the sense entertained of her splendid exertions.

ADELPHI.

day to witness her inimitable Victorine. Had the house been ten times as large, and the prices ten times as much, she has well earned this meed by her performances throughout the season.

STRAND THEATRE.

On a lenten Wednesday we heard some indifferent glee-singing, but saw some smart acting, &c. by Mr. Rayner himself. A ventriloquist also afforded us much entertainment, and was a perfect mocking-bird in his imitation of robins, larks, thrushes, and other of the feathered tribes, not to mention a whole poultry-yard, with dogs, pigs, ducks, turkeys, and chickens.

FRENCH PLAYS.

On Monday, M. Arnal made his bow in two clever vaudevilles, L'Homme difficile à Vivre, and Mademoiselle Marguerite. In the first there is barely enough to elicit his comic talents; but in the second there was ample amends. A broad vein of humour runs through the whole piece, which found most able re-presentatives in Laporte and Arnal, the latter proving himself to be an actor of great skill, and a valuable acquisition to the company: we only regret he is engaged for so short a time. Thursday, Heur et Malheur, and Le Bal d'Ouvriers. Arnal plays in the first a visionary, pursued and thwarted in all he undertakes by one Jules Fombert; and he threw so much drolling into the character as to be quite irresistible. Mdlle. St. Ange is decidedly the best man of the feminine gender on the stage.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

King's Theatre, March 31.-If the prompter would but reflect how very many of the boxes look into his, he would not wear so very grotesque a nightcap! His brown one, with a white one, with the broad coloured stripe, which he sported on this occasion, is really irresistible! In the second act, the thumping of a warming pan with a huge nail, to represent a clock striking, was really too absurd ! The first night of L'Anneau Magique, our old acquaintance the bell-ringer had no sinecure place of it, as the supernatural events were rife in this ballet, which therefore, quite as much from his exertions as from any other cause, deserved the name of the Magic Ring! The vocal signals were no less frequent. If devils were to rise, "Up with you!" was the cry; if fairies were to fly, "Haul up!" was the shout.

Drury Lane, April 2 .- Romeo and Juliet. In the parting scene, as the nurse was not forthcoming, Wallack filled up the pause by the observation that

"Dry sorrow drinks our blood;"

so that when Juliet afterwards accused him of looking pale, he having already expended his answer in the wrong place, had nothing to say for himself, and only looked foolish accordingly. When dying, his black trunks and hose parted company, and exhibited a broad white ring or garter. This surprised me in such a prince of costume-tactics. The line referring to Juliet,

"Then she is well, and nothing can be ill," was thus lucidly delivered by the representative of Balthasar,

" Then nothing can be she, and she is well !" In ancient Verona (if the Drury people be



^{*} We were a good deal annoyed by a fellow, a single siffeur, in the pit, who hissed throughout the whole of the performances, and especially when the best things were done. This shewed a bad spirit, with a very im-pertment representative, and the nuisance ought to have been handed over to the police.

Such as the unnaturally-prolonged dialogue before Julia will look at the secretary, in the fourth act, though it tells in acting; and the repetition of Helen's warm and coquettish lessons to the sheepish student of Ovid.

correct) all the nuns were allowed to wear white satin shoes, trim ringlets or gros-boucles, necklaces, &c., at discretion; and the beds of the nobility, which were none of the most seemly, had, among other curiosities of construction, the bed-posts outside the curtains!

Strand Theatre, April 2 .- From Drury I went to see my wixzure permissione friend, Mademoiselle Celeste, in The French Spy. In a scene between a French officer and the Dev of Algiers, the latter exclaimed to the former, "Instantly confess all." The Frenchman, however, stood mute, with folded arms-so did the Dev-and so they remained such an unconscionable time, that half the audience, or rather spectators, indulged in a hearty laugh; the other in a hearty hiss. A dead silence. Prompter, "Or, by our holy prophet!"-dead silence continues. Prompter, (very loud) "Or, by our holy prophet!"—still a dead silence chorus by the audience, "Or, by our holy prophet!" The Dey was however determined the fault should at any rate be supposed to be the Frenchman's, and so defied his whole hundred prompters by continuing the dialogue with this very connecting link, "At midnight be it then!'

Surrey, April 3.— The Surrey fairies have learnt to bungle from the Opera ones. In Cinderella, Oberon should have changed a landsaid he to his train, " the wonders of your master's skill!" and lo, such a jumble of land-scape and chamber! The trees would not sink through the floor, while clouds and ceiling most desperately and laughably battled for the ascendant, nor settled the contest till near the end of the ensuing scene. There was afterwards a similar scene, or mingling of scenes, when a garden should have changed into a ball-room. When, and at what theatre will those fairy-agents, the scene-shifters, have learnt their trade?

VARIETIES.

King's Theatre. - On Wednesday evening Mr. Adams repeated his lecture on astronomy to a crowded theatre: its announcement for repetition was received with unanimous applause. The royal Seraphine of Mr. Green is an excellent accompaniment to the rising cur-

Earthquakes.—These awful phenomena have become very frequent in the north of Italy. Accounts state, that the people, especially in Modena, are in great alarm.

Agriculture and Manufacture. - M. de Lamartine has induced the Academy of the Saône and Loire to offer a medal for the best essay on the question, " To resolve the principal causes which render the manufacturing generally less happy and less moral than the agricultural population; and to suggest the best means for augmenting the happiness and improving the morality of the former."

Penny Pubs .- The new Penny Magazine is a very various and agreeable contemporary. With regard to the fuss now making about the lower-priced periodicals (as we shall probably have to take up the subject), all we shall say is, that, except for political and party purposes, they seem to be incapable of doing much In a literary point of view, they are mischief. most of them well worth their pence, and their influence is in proportion to their cost. A penn'orth, or two penn'orth of criticism is a bargain; and readers ought not to require too much where the stake is so small.

his work upon optics, says a correspondent, I find the following notice: "J. E. Lentman has described an ingenious method by which one image is made to appear metamorphosed into another, by looking at it through a tube, furnished with different reflecting planes; but for the particulars I must refer my reader to the Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburgh, vol. iv. page 202, or to the account which the author there refers to as published by him in High Dutch, printed at Wittemburgh in 1719." I should be glad to know in what Dr. Brewster's invention called a kaleidoscope, and for which he took out a patent, differs from this?

North London Literary and Mechanics' Institution.—We are glad to see these useful establishments making their way in every quarter. Lectures, a library, and other means of improvement, are about to have a local habitation on the northern side of London; to promote which, a meeting took place on Wednesday, Mr. E. L. Bulwer in the chair, when the necessary measures were agreed to for carrying the wishes of the inhabitants of this quarter of the metropolis into effect.

Seizure of Books. - A great many packages of books (principally from Leipsic) which were on their way to the chief booksellers of Vienna, have been seized by order of the Austrian Government; it being alleged that among them were a number of prohibited works. measure has caused great discontent.

The March, &c .- The Queen of Ovas, in Madagascar, has, it is stated, founded a professorship of chemistry, to give lectures in her capital,—the name of which we do not know.

To such base uses .- The Odeon Theatre, at Paris, which was shut in spring last year, has been opened as a forage warehouse.

Railway from London to Bristol .- We understand that able civil engineers are busily occupied (under the auspices of some leading interests) in making the necessary surveys for a railway, by which the metropolis may, ere long, be closely approximated to the Bristol Channel and Western Seas, and four or five hours will enable us to pay a morning visit to Bristol. The plan, in connexion with the Irish steam-boats, embraces the expectation that cattle and other Irish produce can be conveyed to London within thirty-two hours from the time of shipment at Cork, Waterford, &c.; and thus, at a cheap and easy rate, may the market of the capital be thrown immediately open to the Irish agriculturist, to the great benefit, at the same time, of the London consumer. Liverpool, it is stated, imports above 7000 head of live stock per week, much of which is conveyed to Manchester by the railway; and it does seem strange that the metropolis has not been enabled to obtain similar supplies.

M. Jouy .- The author of the Hermit of the Chaussé d'Antin, and other esteemed and popular works in the drama, as well as in the general walks of literature, has been appointed librarian to the Louvre. M. Jouy is at a very advanced age.

French Academy.—On the 15th instant the French Academy proceeded to the nomination of a member to replace the Abbé de Montesquion. After a sharp struggle, M. Jay was

University of Warsaw.—It appears by the statements in some of the continental journals that the University of Warsaw is at present in nch where the stake is so small.

a sad state. The professors receive only a is added), was visible, and the men were executed Kaleidoscope. — In looking through Dr. third of their salaries; and, instead of a uni-

Priestley's observations, printed at the end of versity, it is become only a medical school. Seals have been placed by the orders of government on the public libraries, on the cabinet of medals, and on the collection of prints; and it is probable that they will all be transferred to Moscow.

Population Returns of the Russian Empire for 1830.—The statistical tables of the state of the population of the empire (but only of the Greek religion) addressed to Synod, have just been published: we find in them the following general results :- Births of males, 951,690; females, 892,576: total, 1,844,266. Deaths of males, 682,709; females, 654,532: total, 1,337,241. Excess of births, 507,025. Marriages, 349,281.—Among the year's table of deaths of the male sex, we find above 1000 upwards of 100 years of age, viz.:

From 100 to 105 · · · · 694 | From 125 to 130 · · · · 6 105 · · 110 · · · · 150 | 130 · · · 135 · · · · 8 130 ·· 135 ··· 8 135 ·· 140 ··· 2 140 ·· 145 ··· 3 145 ·· 150 ··· 1 110 -- 115 --- 93 115 -- 120 --- 49 120 -- 125 --- 46

Excavations at Pompeii. Since the discovery of the mosaics described in one of our late Nos., four rooms and a kitchen have been opened, where a considerable number of bronze vases and iron utensils were found. These are very interesting, as they tend to initiate us in the domestic customs of the ancients. One of the chambers was filled with amphoree, some of which are of a new and hitherto unknown form: they in general bear a Greek or Latin inscription, written in black. Several contain dried wine, which, liquefied with water, still retains its flavour. The skeleton of a female was found, supposed to be that of the slave entrusted with the care of the kitchen .- Revue Encyclopédique.

A long and disastrous Walk. - We all know Mathews's joke of the Chelsea pensioner who could not move on when ordered by the police at the Lord Mayor's show, as his timber toe had got fixed in a water-plug: but that there is nothing which fancy can imagine in the world, not surpassed by reality, the following true narration will shew. A poor fellow who recently suffered the amputation of a limb in St. George's Hospital, was turned out cured. Exhilarated by the open air after a long confinement, he sought a public house, and, we are sorry to say, got very drunk; in which condition he left it to find his way home. Unluckily for him, his wooden pin, like the pensioner's, discovered an open hole in Piccadilly; but, unlike the pensioner, the drink made him suppose he could move on, notwithstanding. He accordingly performed a revolution with his other leg round the fixed point or pivot, and must have continued at this work some time, for he imagined he had walked about five miles; till, alas for his perseverance! he was thrown down and broke his other limb. In this lamentable predicament he was picked up and reconveyed to the hospital, after an absence of less than twenty-four hours.

Noble Pun.-For once the Garrick must yield the palm of a classical pun to the House of Peers. In discussing the plurality of benefices' bill, Lord King said, "The legislature felt great compassion for the well-paid rectors, but seemed to care little or nothing about the poor curates; doubtless regulating its conduct by the maxim " de minimis non curat lex!"

A Witness .- In the account of the execution of three Whitefeet at Kilkenny (Times of Saturday), it is stated that they were hanged "in the presence of a troop of horse, 200 infantry, and a piece of cannon:" " no riot, however (it

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. XIV. April 7th, 1992. Six Months in America, by G. T. Vigne, Esq. Barrister-

Six Months in America, by 6.2.2.2.2.3.

The Excursion, or a Trip to Margate; with humorous illustrations by Robert Crulkshank.
Lectiones Latins. or Lessons in Latin Literature, in Prose and Verse, from the Writings of celebrated Latin Authors: with Translations. By J. Rowbotham.
A General, Historical, and Practical Treatise upon Elemental Locomotion, by Alexander Gordon, Civil En-

gineer.

Washington Irving, who quitted us a fortnight since for America, has left behind him, we believe the MS. of two volumes of Tales, &c., similar in plau to the Sketch Book, but founded on Spanish and Moorish legends and traditions.

The title we have heard is Tales of the

A Poem embellished with illustrations by Robert Cruik-shank, and called the March of Humbug.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bibliophobia, a Sequel to Bibliomania, demy 8vo. 4s. 6d. bds.; royal 8vo. 8s. 6d. bds.—Powell on Wills, Executors, and Administrators, 19mo. 3s. 6d. bds.—Roscoe's Novelst's Library, Vol. X. Vicar of Wakefield and Sir Launcelot Greaves, fcp. 6s. bds.—Open Sesame, or the Way to get Money, 18mo. 1s. sewed.—A Tale of the Tories, 18mo. 2s. 6d. sewed.—Cattermole's Sermons, post 8vo. 7s. bds.—Rev. M. J. Wynyard's Sermons, 8vo. 12s. bds.—Rev. C. Girdletone's New Testament, with a Commentary, Part I. Matthew and Mark, 8vo. 9s. bds.—Rev. G. S. Faber's Apostolicity of Trinitarianism, 9 vols. 8vo. 26s. bds.—Tidd's Second Supplement, containing the New Rules, &c. royal 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.—Autobiography, Vol. XXXIII. Memoir of William Sampson, Esq. demy 18mo. 3s. 6d. bds.; royal 18mo. 6s. bds.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.							
March.	Thermometer.			Barometer.			
Thursday 22	From	35.	to	54.	30.10	to	30.00
Friday · · · · 23		43.	• •	54.	29-92	• •	29-87
Saturday · · 24	• • • • •	30.	••	39.	29.72	••	29-92
Sunday 25	• • • • •	30.	••	48.	30414	• •	30.14
Monday 26							30-01
Tuesday 27	• • • • •		••	54.	29-91	• •	29-99
Wednesday 28	• • • • •	31.	••	50.	30-03	••	29-97

Wind variable, S.W. and N. by E. prevailing. Except the 22d, 23d, and 26th, generally clear: rain on the 23d; a little snow on the morning of the 24th. Rain fallen, '1 of an inch.

March.	1 Thermometer.			Barometer.			
Thursday 29	From	23.	to	54.	29.90		29-95
Friday · · · · 30							29.88
Saturday · · 31 April.		35.	••	53.			29-72
Sunday 1		36.	٠.	51.	29-74		29.89
Monday · · 2			• •	59.	30-06		
Tuesday . 3		26.	• •	63.	30-34	• •	
Wednesday 4		29.		63.	30-44		30.50
Prevailing wir	d. N.E.						
Except the 1st			and :	remar	kably fir	œ.	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Edmonton.

o In giving the early notices of new works, &c., which our long-established course and extensive circulation enable us to do, we desire it to be remembered by our readers that our undeviating rule is, if we cannot speak well of any publication before it is accessible to others, not to speak of it at all. By this means our judgment is quite as impartial as if these productions were before the world.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Mr. EDITOR,—That the late Sir Samuel Hood was a mr. address.—That the late Sir Samuel Hood was a great favourite in the service as well as in the private circle of his friends, is well known; and as I have never seen it in print, I send you a jeu-desprit that was acratched on his tomb in the church at Madras: as this frail memorial probably is now obliterated, if you will give it a place in a future No. of your miscellany it may graifly some of Sir Samuel's friends who have not seen it, and none more than the transcriber.

> Reneath these stones are laid the hones Of John O'Bryen Drury,
> Who from his birth till laid in earth

Was ever in a fury: Close by his side, the difference wide, Is laid Sir Samuel Hood, Who from his birth till laid in earth, Was brave, humane, and good.

To E. B.: we cannot insert poetry out of any other We trust to find room for Garrick Club Papers, No. IX.,

We trust to find room for Garrick Club Papers, No. IX., on the Majors and Minors, in our next.

ERRATA.—In an Advertisement of Mr. Pickering's, in our last, Vol. XXI. of the Aldine Poets, announced as forthcoming in April, should have been Vol. XIX.; and in our preceding No., Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual was advertised as Part XX., instead of Part XV.—A droll erratum also occurs in last week's No., p. 290, col. 3, where from the middle of dosing we will thank our readers to take the s and place it at the end, so as to make the word doings.

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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Contrast. By the Author of "Matilda," "Yes and No," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

THERE is certainly no reputation of so high an order as that to be acquired in literature: it is of a nature essentially disinterested and universal-disinterested, as far as reward goes, for the same time, and a tithe of the talent that procures literary success, would, if directed in any other channel, have been remunerated tenfold-universal, for the influence of a book is not even bounded by its language, but is acknowledged and felt by many whose existence was not so much as surmised by the writer. Whose are the names of old the most familiar to our lips? Those who have poured forth their minds, and intrusted their memories to "the printed page." Our English literature has from the earliest period been indebted for some of its highest ornaments to its aristo-cracy; and it is well it should be so. Genius, wholly unaided save by its own exertions, will doubtless work its way upwards into full daylight; but the distress and difficulty will have too often left something of their disappointment and their jealousy behind; and, as regards others, literature is somewhat degraded from that high feeling which alone constitutes its excellence, by being looked upon as mere mat-ter of business. When, therefore, a man whose rank secures those pleasures which lead to selfish indulgence, or ensures that independence which is too often idleness-when such a man is stimulated to composition, partly by that inherent necessity to exertion which there ever is in talent, and partly from an honourable de-sire of the approbation of others, he does good service to the cause. He shews, by his own example, the finer motives that urge on to honour, and brings to his work those cultivated qualities, and that larger knowledge of life, which are rarely within the reach of the merely professional author. It is a noticeable fact, too, that most of the noble names which grace the library have been of the world-statesmen, &c., whose services to their country shewed how much their talents had been sharpened and increased by their varied and extended devotion to less grave and important literary pursuits.

We have often had occasion to express our contempt for the trash put into three volumes, and called "fashionable novels." Many of our contemporaries have echoed this opinion, but certainly without entering into the principle on which it was founded. We do not object sim-ply because scenes are laid in what is called "the fashionable world," but we object to their representing that world without either acquaintance with it, or ability to paint it. A novel now should be what genteel comedy was-the picture of actual manners: but we protest against being taken into an upholsterer's, and told that it

is, development of mind, the interest of the pointed them out to all about her. Any omisfeelings, lively sketches of peculiar and general character, and something, too, of the instruction which is always to be drawn from moral investigation. Pelham and Yes and No are, perhaps, the only paintings of the present time which are drawn with the accuracy of knowledge and the vivacity of talent. Were we to be asked by a foreigner to recommend those novels which, founded on truth, gave the most iust delineation of the higher classes in England, it is to the above-mentioned works we should refer. The present volumes, however, are an infinite improvement on their predecessor; they embody much more thought, and take a wider range; they have less caricature and more character, and possess the rather uncommon merit of a very interesting story. The design is to paint a man whose strong feelings are curbed by an over-fastidiousnessthe French so happily term un homme difficile. Naturally romantic, association with the world disgusts rather than hardens him; he is suspicious of his own adventitious advantages, and desires to be loved for himself. He marries, in a fit of disappointment, a farmer's beautiful daughter, and realises his romance, from which he awakens, to find that he has entailed upon himself all the misery attendant on an uncongenial union. This sketch is wrought out with equal truth and tact. The author keeps alive our sympathy in the three prominent characters with great skill: it is impossible not to sympathise with the sweet and simple creature so utterly unfitted by nature for her situation : but we must own we have a still stronger feeling for her stronger-minded and higher-toned rival. The contrast between the two is beautiful. The character of Lord Castleton, the hero, too, is original and well sustained; it is an admirable exemplification of the faults which spring out of virtues. When self-indulgence is the principle of action, a little misfortune in early life is a prodigious benefit, were it only to make us believe in disinterested kindness! It is scarcely possible for a very prosperous person, though acute, not to be suspicious of motives; for he must necessarily judge by the surface, which is the worst part, of human nature.

But here we own our critical incapacity: a tale of gradually worked up interest, of gradually developed qualities, cannot be set forth in a few quotations. All we can do is to give a brief specimen and a strong recommendation. We choose the following portrait, as being out of what might be supposed the writer's linethough, truly, we most of us know a Mrs. Darnell.

" Mrs. Darnell was a most worthy woman correct in all her intentions, exemplary in the discharge of all her duties, from the religious down to the domestic; but she was a person of an unfortunately minute mind, with a sort of clock-work regularity of sensations: with her, each duty, of every degree, was, in its allotted succession, of equal importance; and, undis-

sion of the due decorum of any rule, she treasured up, not till it had been obliterated by subsequent punctuality, but till it was succeeded by some fresh deficiency; by which means she contrived that she should never be without a grievance-not that she was ever in consequence loud or angry — this she would have thought wrong; but she put on a most provoking appearance of patient endurance, which was exactly the sort of look her husband could least bear, and which inducing, in consequence, occasional violent ebullitions on his part, gave her the reputation amongst those who knew little of both, of suffering meekly under his violence, whilst the many more frequent occasions in which he had yielded at length, for the sake of repurchasing a smiling face at his domestic hearth, were unnoticed, because unknown.

There is a touch of simplicity in the effect of the good dame upon her husband that is de-

lightful. "Richard Darnell had done his best for many years to try to love her, and would at

that very hour have been very much surprised if any body had told him that he had not succeeded, for he always assured his acquaintance at the market-town, to which he went once a-week, 'that for sixteen years he had been married to his Missus, and he never had had so much as one occasion to find fault with her. He dropped at these times all mention of those many occasions on which she had found fault with him, which had led to those altercations mentioned above."

We will add to this the scene in which the heroine first appears, premising that Lord Castleton was escorting a lady, with whom he had had a somewhat serious flirtation, on a pic-nic party.

"He looked up on one side at the fantastic forms of the venerable trunks, whose roots had for centuries been entwined in the rocky crags from which they grew, but whose wide spreading branches then luxuriated in the green vigour of a summer foliage; and he looked down on the other, at the clear unruffled surface of the brook, which ran murmuring below them. He scented the freshness of the hitherto untrodden fern, as his feet passed over it; and he then cast his eyes upon the fascinating but fane beauty by his side, and felt that there was something uncongenial in visiting such a scene under the protection of such a guardian genius, one certainly better adapted to the artificial state in which he had been lately living than to the freshness and nature of the pre-

"It may already have been seen that Lord Castleton was by nature sufficiently romantic, and therefore he was immediately involved in a labyrinth of thick-coming recollections, which completely took off his attention from the occupation which would lately not have been without its interest, when all his pleasing reveries is a splendid gallery of works of art. What turbed by any deviation into feeling, she not were dispelled by that voice, whose tones he we require in such a production of our day only observed them herself, but, like the dial,

most appropriate expression for admiration of enhanced by her extreme youth." such a scene; but Lord Castleton was too grateful to her at the time for shewing any feeling on the subject, to object to the aptness of the terms in which she vented it. The tion of human character, and drawn that accu-'sweet spot' was a deeply indented bay, surrounded with perpendicular cliffs of a great height, which, towards the two extremities of the inlet, cut the water in the shape of boldly jutting crags. In the centre they were intersected by the deep glen through which the party had descended, at the bottom of which the mountain-stream found its way to the sea; and even down to the beach, the sides of this glen were covered with fine trees and thriving shrubs—a rare circumstance in our northern latitudes. There was in the solitude of the scene itself, and the grandeur of the outlines by which it was enclosed, that which seemed to mark it as a spot where, in one of her angry moods, Nature might choose to threaten some of those more awful and sublime appearances which she sometimes assumes; but at present, the gaiety of the season, the mildness of the air, the splendour of the setting sun, and the calmness of the sea, the sameness of whose measured splash against the shore was not broken by the slightest swell from without. produced no more than a pleasing sensation of repose. There was no human habitation visible from the sea-shore; but on one of the banks which formed the sides of the glen, about half way from the summit to the shore, just on the single spot where the slope was more gradual, some smoke was seen curling from behind a grove of dwarf oaks; and still higher, taking advantage of a southern exposure, there appeared a garden, which ran upwards, till the cliff again becoming too perpendicular, it only communicated with the top by means of some steps cut in the rock, evidently with great attention to safety and even convenience. Judging by the little that could be seen of the environs of this dwelling, it might either be the residence of some retired mariner, who chose to pass his latter days upon an acquired competence, still within sight, though safe from the attacks of that element, which had been the scene of his earlier adventures; or it might, on the other hand, be the dwelling of some opulent farmer, who had sought the shelter of this southern slope, from that exposure to which the upper land must there be subject. At first, the party imagined that they were the only living creatures that at present tenanted the semi-circular shores of the bay; but upon passing the angle of a rock which projected almost to the water's edge, Lord Castleton and Lady Madelina discovered two youthful figures leaning against the gunwale of a solitary fishingboat, which was moored close up to the cliff. The eldest of these two seemed a stout, healthy. looking lad of about sixteen. By his side stood one of those figures which occasionally and unexpectedly cross our path, to put us again in good humour with human

fort could not get asked to Lady Delacour's among the nobly-born would have been said to nexion of history, sacred and profane, may be ball? The disgust that he felt at this ill bear the stamp of high birth—which, in the traced with a great degree of certainty up to timed turn to his thoughts, he was not obliged land of ancient tradition and sculptured authority with the period of the general dispersion; and the rity would have been said to shew the signs of Biblical references to Gentile history, through a in sight of the beautiful bay to which they pure classical extraction, was found lowly born long series of ages, explained and illustrated. had been destined; and even Lady Madelina in an obscure corner of a rugged clime. Even could not help exclaiming, 'What a sweet the delicacy, which gave an unlooked-for charm spot!' Now, a sweet spot was not exactly the to the appearance of one in that situation, was

> Too brief and imperfect as this review is, we must nevertheless conclude. In our opinion, Lord Mulgrave has shewn that keen perceprate estimate of human nature, which though here exhibited on a work of fancy, eminently prove how well fitted he is to exercise his faculties in the higher scale of governing realities. For it is a foolish and thoughtless notion, that the less improving to the mind because it occasionally stoops to scan the many-coloured paths of life: on the contrary, the habit alone is of immense advantage to the Individual; and the insight thus acquired is equally applicable to all the great events which may occur for decision and energy when checkering his own exalted career. The Captain-General of Jamaica will be a wiser man, and one more prompt to act in emergencies, from having written Contrast-at once an able and interesting work.

> Ancient Fragments of the Phanician, Chaldwan, Egyptian, Tyrian, Carthaginian, Indian, Persian, and other Writers; with an Introductory Dissertation, and an Inquiry into the Philosophy and Trinity of the Ancients. By Isaac Preston Cory, Esq. Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge. 2d edit. 8vo. pp. circ. 500. London, 1832. Pickering.
> All our certain historical knowledge of the

origin of mankind, of their first advances in religion and civilisation, and of the earliest revolutions, moral and physical, by which their destinies were affected, of the original geo-graphical distribution of the earth, and of the foundation and progress of primitive states, is derived from the sacred annals of the Jewish nation. These annals conduct us uninterruptedly down to the age in which authentic profane history, verified by recorded astronomical observations, takes its origin; so that the records of inspiration and of science together, present an unbroken series of events and times, which connects the root of all history with pass-ing occurrences. As the former ascends to ages into which science cannot penetrate, so the latter connects the period at which revelation ceases to throw light on the events of ancient history, with the times of the Gospel record and subsequent ages; filling up the outline of the periods of prophecy.

Besides the inspired account of the primeval state and revolutions of the world, we, however, find traditions, more or less perfect, of the same events—the creation, the deluge, the dispersion of mankind, &c .- prefixed to the records of most primitive nations, traditions which, if standing alone, would perhaps be unworthy of the name of history; but which, when collated with the former, assume a high degree of interest and importance in themselves, besides taking the character of a number of independnature, and prevent our being entirely disgusted which the endless varieties of ugliness of which the mortal machine is capable, by shewing, on the other hand, the perfection of which the same conformation is sometimes susceptible, in every ent witnesses to its validity and divine truth.

apropos inquiry. 'So, after all, Lady Wait-! rank and all situations. Here, a form which Egypt, and other countries. Hence the con-

That an acquaintance with the heathen antiquities alluded to, cannot be dispensed with by the archæologist, by the inquirer into Biblical history, or by any who take an interest in tracing the progress of the history, the theology, and philosophy of the human race, from their origin downwards, is on all hands agreed ; and dark must be the mind which could refuse its assent to this proposition. The fragments of this species of learning, which have survived the wreck of ages, and which form no part of the established courses of study, are, however, so widely dispersed among the folios of the in order to write fiction well, the deepest study fathers, of the chronographers of the lower is not necessary. Metaphysical inquiry is not empire, and of other ecclesiastical writers, and in some instances of ancient Greek historians,—many of them scarce, some generally inaccessible, and the whole to be found in, perhaps, no single library; that in their original form they have been hitherto accessible to but few, and a moderate acquaintance with them. even by the learned, was not to be attained without intense labour and research; while such portions of those arcana of history as have been more extensively known, were hitherto wholly confined to abstruse essays and disquisitions, in which nothing more of them is to be found than suited the writer's immediate purpose. Hence the merely English reader, and, in the majority of cases, the classical scholar. has been precluded from the opportunity of carrying his researches into one of the most interesting, and (when viewed in connexion with Biblical literature) one of the most important departments of inquiry,—a department to which original materials of great moment have been added, even since the commencement of the present century. Yet this century was suffered to arrive without any thing like a useful and generally available collection of these materials having been made; for to this the partial though elaborate Greek collections to be found in the ample folios of Scaliger, whose fame is mainly built upon his great erudition in this branch of study, cannot be viewed as an exception. Neither does his ponderous apparatus, in consequence of its omissions and oversights, supersede the necessity of reference to the originals; we of course mean reference by the learned, for to none but the learned are the pages of Scaliger addressed.

Of the utility and importance, therefore, of a complete, portable, and readable collection of the materials in question, every scholar and lover of truth must be sensible. And fortunately this desideratum in literature is at length supplied by the indefatigable labours of Mr. Cory; addressed to the learned reader in the languages in which the fragments have been preserved. to the unlearned in English translations, and recommended to the critic and the philologist by a host of different versions and various readings, which Scaliger himself never contemplated; and the volume before us presents a far more complete, as well as portable, and better digested collection, than we had any reason to hope for in this almost untried field of compilation. It will, we predict, be welcomed as



and other countries.

Our readers will remember that the first edition of Mr. Cory's work issued in 1828 from the classical press of Mr. Pickering. We hailed its appearance at that time as very opportune for the furtherance of the most interesting inquiry of the day (of which our co-lamns were then presenting the public with the accumulating results)-namely the revived Egyptian literature—in consequence, particularly, of the volume making accessible to every reader-among many other fragments of primitive history (Phænician, Chaldæan, Tyrian, &c.) important to antiquarian and Biblical research, and from which all but scholars, and those of the more laborious description, had been previously shut out—the celebrated Egyptian Dynasties of Manetho and Eratosthenes both in the original Greek and in Euglish translations. The opinion which we then entertained of its utility to all persons engaged in the study of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, of sacred history, and, indeed, of antiquities in general, is confirmed, in a manner creditable to the public taste, by the call for the present enlarged edition.

The preceding edition was limited to the most generally approved copy or version of each fragment—the whole collection not extending beyond those fragments best known to the learned world. The work is now, however, greatly augmented-perhaps to four times its original extent: and its utility as an apparatus for inquiry into the primitive history and philosophy of the human race, and a companion to sacred history, increased in a proportionate ratio. To the character of an indefatigable scholar, it will presently appear our author now, moreover, adds that of the man of science

and the philosopher. In order that an apparatus of this nature may be truly useful, it must faithfully represent the widely scattered originals in their various forms and languages; by the collation of which the mistakes of transcribers may be rejected, and an accurate text obtained, or at least approximated-a sort of Polyglot, to which the critic may refer with confidence for the different versions and readings of those records which stood in the place of sacred history in the ancient Gentile world.

Fully answering to these required conditions —as regards the remains of the profane history, theology, and philosophy of primitive times, preserved by the Greek and Latin writers—the present work embraces, in a most comprehensive and useful form, nearly all those recorded pagan traditions which are immediately connected with sacred history, or which can be brought directly to bear upon the general antiquities of the first ages of the world. Less in size than many indexes, it is in itself a library of that sort of historical knowledge most difficult of attainment, most necessary to be grounded on original authorities, and the want of which has occasioned many an otherwise most learned disquisition to abound with blunders. None but the patient reader of the volumes contained on the lower shelves of libraries, can justly estimate the time and labour that will be saved to the student by this little book, which, even if viewed by scholars only in the light of a guide to the sources whence it has been derived, will still create a facility of reference that has never before existed; while to the unlearned reader it for the first time unlocks the genuine storehouse of antiquity, and unfolds to him all that is necessary to the

sacred and profane history, to the connexion of the canons of the Old and New Testaments, and the general elucidation of remote ages. We do not hesitate, therefore, to pronounce the appearance of this work to be a step in the general diffusion of useful knowledge, inferior to none which have been taken, within our critical experience, to satisfy the calls on an era insatiable in the pursuit of information.

As an example of the comprehensive nature and clear arrangement of the work, we quote a portion of the author's introductory discourse. in which the nature and contents of the volume are explained, and a clear and satisfactory view of the progress of early Gentile history, theology, and philosophy, placed before the reader, within the short compass of fifty or sixty pages.

"The contents, then, of this volume are fragments which have been translated from foreign languages into Greek, or have been quoted or transcribed by Greeks from foreign authors, or have been written in the Greek language by foreigners who have had access to the archives of their own countries. Yet, to render the collection more useful, and, as it were, a manual to the chronologist and mythological antiquary, I have added, by way of supplement, such fragments and extracts as appear to have descended from more ancient sources. though they are now to be found only in the works of Greek or Latin writers. Some of these are merely illustrations of the fragments. or contain detached chronological notices, or such other curious information as may well be deemed worthy of a place. Thus, I have en-deavoured to comprise in the volume all the genuine relics of antiquity which precede the era of Grecian history, and which lie so scattered among the folios, chiefly of the fathers and the philosophers of the lower empire, as to be inaccessible to the antiquary, unless in the neighbourhood of some large public library."

On the most copious, and perhaps most inte-

resting, department, he remarks:-"The intense interest which Egyptian history has excited, from the discovery of the interpretation of the hieroglyphics, has induced me to spare no labour or expense in rendering this part of the work as perfect as circumstances would allow. The Laterculus, or canon of the kings of Thebes, was compiled from the archives of that city, by Eratosthenes, the libra-rian of Ptolemæus Philadelphus. It is followed by the old Egyptian chronicle, with a Latin version of the same, from the Excerpta Barbara, and another from the Armenian Chronicle of Eusebius; they contain a summary of the dynasties of Egypt. To these succeed the Egyptian dynasties of Manetho, whose introductory letter to King Ptolemæus, given in a subsequent page, explains the nature of his work. and the materials from whence it was compiled. I have placed the six different versions of the Dynasties of Manetho that are extant confronting each other. The canon of the kings of Egypt, from Josephus, I have compiled from the historical fragments of Manetho; and I have thrown it into the form of a canon, to facilitate comparison. I have next given a very important canon, the first part of which, from Mestraim to the end of the seventeenth dynasty, is preserved by Syncellus only; from the beginning of the eighteenth it is continued also in the fragments of Eusebius; and from hence to the conclusion, four different versions of it will be found. To these are added the canons of all the kings of Egypt mentioned by Diodorus Siculus and Herodotus. They were origin-

a boon by, and become a standard authority historical vindication of the sacred origins of ally compiled by Scaliger, but I have corrected among, the learned and the reflecting of this mankind and of nations, to the harmonising of them, and given them, with several very imthem, and given them, with several very important additions, in the original words of the authors, instead of in the words of Scaliger himself. They are followed by the canon of Theophilus Antiochenus; and, after several very important chronological extracts upon the antiquities of Egypt, I have completed the dynasties with a canon of the early Egyptian, Chaldman, and Assyrian kings, from the Syriac Chronicle of Bar-hebraus; which I have placed beside each other as they are synchronised by that author, and given them in the English letters corresponding to the Syriac, instead of adopting the Latinised names of the translators. I have, therefore, comprised in this part of the work no less than nineteen catalogues of the Egyptian kings, with all the various readings that occur in the different versions of the same. They have been compiled with the greatest care; and I have purposely abstained from all reference to the hieroglyphics, that I might not be misled by any preconceived opinion."

The author's arrangement of the six versions of Manetho, here modestly alluded to, will afford a fair instance of the saving of time and labour, and the facility of reference, occasioned by his work-when it is borne in mind that to collate the six versions in question it has been hitherto necessary for the critic to have nearly that number of folios and quartos open on his table-an object now attainable by the opening of a single octavo volume. The like may be said of Mr. Cory's arrangement of the four chronographic canons of the kings of Egypt. To these examples of the scope and arrangement of the work, let us add a specimen or two of the author's clear-sightedness, and of his

happy method of drawing his conclusions.
"Both in ancient and modern times, the Greeks have been accused of a kind of plagiarism, which was the prevailing custom of every nation upon earth. Egypt and India, and Phœnicia, no less than Greece, have appropriated to themselves, and assigned within their own territorial limits, the localities of the grand events of primeval history, with the birth and achievements of the gods and heroes, the deluge, the origin of the arts, and the civilisation of mankind. And their claims have found more able supporters, only because they have not been so obviously liable to refutation. Yet, by rejecting each country whose claims rest upon no better foundation than its own local histories, and retaining those only whose pre-tensions are substantiated by the concurrent testimony of the rest, it may be shewn, independently of Scripture, that the primitive settlements of mankind were in such places, and attended with such circumstances, as the Scripture instructs us was the case.'

Again: "The most remarkable feature in the heathen theology is the multiplicity of its gods. The easy temper of polytheism, as it has been called, hesitated not to adopt the divinities of the surrounding nations; while the deifica-tion, not only of heroes and kings, but of the virtues and vices, with the genii of the woods and waters, mountains and cities, contributed to introduce new and strange inmates into the Pantheon. But if we eject these modern in-truders, if we restore to their original seats the imported deities, such as Pan to Arcadia, Hermes to Egypt, Osiris to Memphis, Hercules to Tyre, and Dionysus to India; and if we investigate the origin of each, we shall find every nation, notwithstanding the variety of names, acknowledging the same deities and the same system of theology: and, however humble

any of the deities may appear in the Pantheons of Greece and Rome, each, who has any claim to antiquity, will be found ultimately, if not immediately, resolvable into the original god or goddess, into one or other of the two primeval principals."

[To be continued.]

Arlington. By the author of "Herbert Lacy," "Granby," &c. Post 8vo. 3 vols. Colburn and Bentley.

An amusing tale, with some pleasant reflective writing interspersed, which in former times would have taken the shape of essays. are so hurried with the late arrival of the sheets, and having also another work of fiction already in this sheet, that we can do no more than give an extract or so. A London mar-

riage, as described by its spectators:
" I mention them merely as an illustration of the way in which these things are managed in this free country. The Hobsons are good country folks, with an uncommonly pretty daughter, whom they justly think capable of much better things than subduing subalterns at race-halls. Ever since she came out they have been disposed to speculate in sons-in-law: and as London is the best market, Hobson père mortgages a few acres, and last year bought a house in town to carry on the marriage-trade with. Up they came, open-mouthed, for heirs. apparent, and every engine was set at work to launch the girl with éclat. Five patronesses were canvassed by nine friends touching Almack's,—dandy critics were bribed by dinners to puff. Beauchamp, in particular, was very kind, and took the trouble of making a great deal of love to her, by way of bringing her into notice: so the girl, as you know, was brought into notice, and the Hobsons balled, and routed, and déjeuner'd, and water-party'd it indefatigably through the season. Three good partis were tried, but in vain; they had not served their artillery well enough. But last season they brought their ménage and collaterals to bear, and opened the trenches before Lord Settle with a very full battery of friends. Never was poor man so inextricably made love to as Settle: they beset him till he could not dine except by the side of Miss Hobson. There he was, always surrounded by her friends, smothered with attentions, like a man encrusted in sugar-candy; so warmly treated, and flattered, and admired, that I believe he was glad to escape to the damsel herself for the refreshment of a little coldness. But it has succeeded, -Hobson père is half ruined, but the daughter will be Lady Settle."

English travellers.

"'Listen,' said he, 'and you will hear more of the uses and advantages of travel.' Mr. Theobald at that instant was speaking to Lord Bolsover. 'I will just tell you what I did. Brussels, Frankfort, Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Milan, Naples, and Paris; and all that in two months. No man has ever done it in less.' 'That's a fast thing; but I think I could have done it,' said Lord Bolsover, 'with a good courier. I had a fellow once, who could ride a hundred miles a day for a fortnight. ' I came from Vienna to Calais,' said young Leightor. 'in less time than the government courier. No other Englishman ever did that.' 'Hem! I am not sure of that,' said Lord Bolsover; 'but I'll just tell you what I have done _from Rome to Naples in nineteen hours; a fact, upon my honour — and from Naples to Paris in six days.' Partly by sea?' 'No! all by land;' replied Lord Bolsover, with a look of proud satisfaction. 'I'll just tell you what

I did,' Mr. Leighton chimed in again, 'and I think it is a devilish good plan - it shews what one can do. I went straight an end, as fast as I could, to what was to be the end of my journey. This was Sicily; so straight away I went there at the devil's own rate, and never stopped any where by the way; changed horses at Rome and all those places, and landed in safety in I forget exactly how long from the time of starting, but I have got it down to an odd minute. As for the places I left behind, I saw them all on my way back, except the Rhine, and I steamed down that in the night-time. 'I have travelled a good deal by night,' said Theobald. 'With a dormeuse and travelling lamp I think it is pleasant, and a good plan of getting on.' 'And you can honestly say, I suppose, said Denbigh, 'that you have slept successfully through as much fine country as any man living?' 'Oh, I did see the country any man living?" that is, all that was worth seeing. My courier knew all about that, and used to stop and wake me whenever we came to any thing remarkable. Gad! I have reason to remember it, too, for I caught an infernal bad cold one night when I turned out by lamp-light to look at a waterfall. I never looked at another.'

We rather believe the chief mystery of the story to be founded on fact. It is curious how, now and then, some old event turns up into general notice: the same incident was lately the groundwork of a nevel recently published called "Gerald Fitzgerald;" and we are often strongly reminded of Hook's "Cousin William." Mr. Lister, the author, mixing with fashionable society, should be able to give us correct pictures of life in the upper circles; but were they ever so perfect, we could not spare another inch this week for an etching of the highest order.

The Hunchback. By J. Sheridan Knowless London. Moxon.

In our criticism upon this play as acted, we incidentally touched so much upon its merits as a dramatic composition, that little remains for us now to do but to demonstrate by extracts the grounds on which we formed our highly favourable opinion. Founded almost entirely upon the elder dramatists, and often bearing a close resemblance to them, Mr. Knowles is yet a man of too much genius to sink into servile imitation. Had he lived at the same time, he might have been a formidable rival to Massinger, between whom, indeed, in many respects, and our present author there is a strong affinity-we will boldly say, not to the disadvantage of the latter. The plot is founded on a romantic parental feeling, and wrought up with great interest to the dénouement, which is concealed with due cunning till very near the end. The parts and characters also balance well against each other-the early country, against the concluding town, scenes the two female cousins of such different temperaments-the Hunchback and Clifford and so down even to the less prominent situations and persons. Of the style we have already expressed our admiration: many just images are produced, many beautiful sentiments enforced, and often clothed in a garb of language finely suited either to the poetical imagining or the strength of reasoning required by the subject. Walter tempts Clifford to woo Julia thus:—

"Form
And feature has she, wherein move and glow
The charms that in the marble cold and still,
Cull'd by the sculptor's jealous skill, and joined there,
Inspire us. Sir, a maid before whose feet
A duke—a duke might lay his coronet,
To lift her to his state, and partner her.
A fresh heart too! A young fresh heart, sir; one
That Cupld has not toy'd with, and a warm one—

" Form

Fresh, young, and warm—mark that! a mind to boot. Wit, sir; sense, taste—a garden strictly tended, Where nought but what is costly flourishes—A consort for a king, sir! Thou shalt see her. Clifford. I thank you, Master Walter. As you speak, Methinks i see me at the altar foot, Her hand fast locked in mine—the ring put on; My wedding bell rings merry in my ear; And round me throng glad tongues that give me joy To be the bridegroom of so fair a bride. Walter. Walter.

What! sparks so thick? We'll have a blaze anon!"

We have next a charming dialogue between Helen and Julia, in which their dispositions are prettily contrasted, on a discussion between town and country pleasures.

"Julia. Helen, you know the adage of the tree.

I've ta'en the bend. This rural life of mine,
Enjoined me by an unknown father's will,
I've led from infancy. Debarred from hope
Of change, I ne'er have sighed for change. The to
To me was like the moon, for any thought
I e'er should visit it—nor was I schooled
To think it half so fair.

Helen. Not half so fair!
The town's the sun; and thou hast dwelt in night The town

Holen. Not half so fair!
The town's the sun; and thou hast dwelt in night
E'er since thy birth, not to have seen the town;
Their women there are queens, and kings their men Their houses palaces.

E'er since thy birth, not to have seen the town. Their women there are queens, and kings their mentheir houses palaces.

Julia.

And what of that?

Have your town palaces a hall like this?

Couches so fragrant, walls so high adorned?

Casements with such festoons, and such look-out, As these fair vistas have? Your kings and queens? See me a May-day queen, and talk of them!

Holem. Extremes are ever neighbours—'tis a stcp From one to h' other. Were thy constancy?

A reasonable thing! A little less

Of constancy. A woman's constancy!

I should not wonder wert thou ten years hence
The maid I know thee now; but, as it is,
The odds are ten to one, that this day year

Will see our May-day queen a city one.

Julia. Never! I'm wedded to a country life.

O! did you hear what Master Walter says?

Nine times in ten, the town's a hollow thing,
Where what things are is nought to what they shew—
Where merit's name laughs merit's self to scorn—
Where friendship and esteem, that ought to be
The tenants of men's hearts, lodge in their looks
And tongues alone—where little virtue, with
A costly keeper, passes for a heap;
A heap for none that has a homely one—
Where fashion makes the law, your umpire which
You bow to, whether it has brains or not—
Where folly taketh off his cap and bells
To clap on Wisdom, which must bear the jest—
Where to pass current you must seem the thing,
The passive thing, that others think, and not
Your simple, honest, independent self.

Julia follows up the same train of ideas

Julia follows up the same train of ideas in her interview with Clifford; and he treats them with all the skill of an accomplished, as well as ardent lover.

rdent lover.

"Julia. You have known me scarce a minute.

Cifford. Say but a moment, still I say I love you.

Love's not a flower that grows on the dull earth,

Springs by the calendar, must wait for sun,

For rain, matures by parts, must take its time

To stem, to leaf, to bud, to blow. It owns

A richer soil, and boasts a quicker seed;

You look for it, and see it not; and, by

E'en while you look, the peerless flower is up,

Consummate in the birth!

"Julia.

"Julia. Must lead a country life.
Clifford. The life l'd lead—
But fools would fly from it; for, O! 'tis sweet; It finds the heart out, be there one to find, And corners in't where store of pleasures lodge We never dreamed were there. It is to dwell 'Mid smiles that are not neighbours to describe. And corners in't where store of pleasures lodge We never dreamed were there. It is to dwell 'Mid smiles that are not neighbours to decait; Music whose sweet melody is of the heart; Abund affis, that are not made for interest, Abundantly bestowed by nature's cheek, And voice, and hand. It is to live on life, And husband it—it is to constant scan
The hand-work of heaven—it is to con Its mercy, bounty, wisdom, power—it is To nearer see our God!
Julia. How like he talks
To Master Walter! Shall I give it up?
Not yet. Thou would'st not live one half a year—A quarter might'st thou, for the novelty
Of fields and trees; but then it needs must be In summer time, when they go dressed.

Or neins and trees; but then it needs must in summer time, when they go dressed. Clifford. Not it. In any time—say winter! Fields and trees Have charms for me in very winter time. Julia. But snow may clothe them then. Clifford. I like them full As well in snow.

Julia. You do?

Cifford, 1 do."

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The subjoined is a pretty figure of speech :-

" Tell me, prithee, which is likelier Ten me, prince, which is likelier
To plough a sea in safety, he that's wont
To sail in it, or he that by the chart
Is master of its soundings, bearings; knows
Its headlands, havens, currents; where 'tis bold,
And where behoves to keep a good look-out.
The one will swim where sinks the other one."

Our next quotations are various, and all fine touches upon the poet's finest theme-love.

- " O Julia, I have ventured for thy love. As the bold merchant who, for only hope Of some rich gain, all former gains will risk. Before I asked a portion of thy heart I perilled all my own, and now all's lost."
- " A young woman's heart, sir, A young womans neart, sir, is not a stone to carve a posy on.

 Which knows not what is writ on't—which you may buy,

 Exchange, or sell, sir, keep or give away, sir:

 It is a richer, yet a poorer thing;

 Priceless to him that owns and prizes it;

 Worthless when own'd, not prized; which makes the man

That covets it, obtains it, and discards it, A fool, if not a villain, sir!"

"Love me! He never loved me! if he had, he ne'er He never loved me! If he had, he ne'er Had given me up! Love's not a spider's web But fit to mesh a fly—that you can break By only blowing on!! He never loved me! He knows not what love is, or, if he does, He has not been o'er chary of his peace, And that he'll find when I'm another's wife, Lost! lost to him for ever! Tears again! Why should I weep for him? Who make their woes Deserve them! what have I to do with tears?"

"Love's a heedless thing,
That never takes account of obstacles—
Makes plains of mountains, rivulets of seas,
That part it from its wish."

- Love's cunning of diaguises—spite of locks, Skin, vesture, it is she, and only she. What will not constant woman do for love, That's loved with constancy? Set her the task, Virtue approving, that will beffle her: O'ertax her offspring—patience, courage, wit— My life upon it."
- "What would you weigh 'gainst love
 That's true? Tell me with what you'd turn the scale—
 Yea, make the index waver? Wealth? A feather!
 Rank? Tinsel against bullion in the balance!
 The love of kindred? That to set 'gainst love,
 Friendship comes nearest to 't; but put it in,
 Friendship will kick the beam—weigh nothing 'gainst it.
 Weigh love against the world,
 Yet are they happy that have nought to say to it."

Our readers have heard of "a hole in the ballad;" and at our latest hour we have to acknowledge a deficiency in our copy of Hunchback, which prevents us from speaking more of its conclusion than as we heard it on the stage, when Miss Kemble, rising in force with her situation, gave all the author's pith and poetry with extraordinary effect. The two scenes with Clifford as Secretary, and Walter urging her to the marriage, are the finest, both for writing and acting, in the play.

In the end, again complimenting Mr. Knowless on his great achievement, we have, as critics, to note that many of his lines are weakened and disfigured by poor terminations; such low words as—in, of, than, with, which, that's, to, deform the style in almost every page.

Souvenirs sur Mirabeau. Par Etienne Diamont. And English translation, Recolle vtions of Mirabeau. London, 1832. Bull. [Second Notice: Conclusion.]

PREVIOUS to continuing our extracts from this most amusing and valuable work, we must animadvert on the careless style in which the translation has been executed. A few examples will suffice. For instance : Mirabeau, with bis usual facility of adoption, was so struck with a draught of a speech by Dumont, that he ex-pressed his intention of delivering it himself in the assembly, and declared he was determined " à lancer ce carreau brulant sur leurs têtes," This is rendered: " to throw that burning tile

Mirabeau employed. Again: his declaration, " un homme comme moi pourrait prendre cent mille écus, mais on n'a pas pour cent mille écus un homme comme moi," is thus Englished: " a man like me might take a hundred thousand crowns, but I am not to be bought for that sum;" thus completely missing the happy turn of the phrase-" a man like me might take a hundred thousand crowns, but they cannot have for a hundred thousand crowns a man like me.' Again: the expression "ma terrible hure" is translated "terrible locks." Now hure is a wild boar's head, in this case a singularly characteristic epithet. Speaking of La Fayette's presence of mind, Mirabeau remarked: " tout ce qu'il a de talent il le possède toujours." The point of this is lost by putting it, as is here done, in the past tense: "he has always possessed the same degree of talent he possesses now." The meaning is thus entirely perverted. The real bearing of the phrase is as follows: "whatever talent he has he always possesses It is needless to multiply instances; but these will shew the want of intelligence with which the translation has been executed. We now proceed to our quotations.

Regret of Mirabeau for his Youth .- " Exaggeration is the first penalty inflicted by the code of public opinion. He was so fully aware that, if he had enjoyed personal consideration, all France would have been at his feet, that there were moments when he would have consented to pass 'seven times through the heated furnace,' to purify the name of Mirabeau. I have seen him weep with grief, and heard him say, almost suffocated with sobs: 'I am cruelly expiating the errors of my youth !' '

The Actor's opinion of the Orator .the celebrated actor at the Théatre Français, was present. The force and dramatic effect of Mirabeau's eloquence, and the sublimity of his voice, had made a deep impression upon this distinguished comedian, who, with visible emotion, approached the orator to offer his compliments. 'Ah! Monsieur le Comte,' said he, in a pathetic tone of voice, 'what a speech! and with what an accent did you deliver it! You have surely missed your vocation!" "

Fine Remark. - " Nothing is more dangerous than to stimulate a weak man to acts beyond his strength; for when resistance to his will has shewn his real weakness, he has no resource left."

Epigrammatic Definition of Clavière. - " To him might be applied what Madame de Flahault said of Sieyes: that he was the most enterprising coward in the world."

We conclude with the account of Talleyrand. "M. de Talleyrand is descended from a family of sovereign counts, one of the most ancient houses in France. He was the eldest of three brothers; but being lame from infancy, he had been thought unworthy of figuring in the world, and was destined for the church, although he possessed not one of the qualifications which, in the Roman communion, can render this profession even tolerable. I have often heard him say, that, despised by his for nothing, he had contracted, from his earliest youth, a sombre and taciturn habit. Having been forced to yield the rights of primogeniture to a younger brother, he had never slept under the same roof with his parents. At the seminary he had but few intimate associates; and from his habitual chagrin, which rendered him unsociable, he was considered very proud. Condemned to the ecclesiastical state against his at their heads." Now, carreau is a thunder will, he did not imbibe sacerdotal sentiments fear from England. Lord Grenville was dry

bolt, which is evidently the figure of speech and opinions, any more than Cardinal de Retz and many others. He even exceeded the limits of indulgence granted to youth and gentle blood; and his morals were any thing but clerical. But he managed to preserve appearances, and, whatever were his habits, no one knew better when to speak and when to be silent. I am not sure that he was not somewhat too ambitious of producing effect by an air of reserve and reflection. He was always at first very cold, spoke little, and listened with great attention. His features, a little bloated, seemed to indicate effeminacy; but his manly and grave voice formed a striking contrast with this expression. In society, he was always distant and reserved, and never exposed himself to familiarity. The English, who entertain the most absurd prejudices against the French, were surprised at finding in him neither vivacity, familiarity, indiscretion, nor national gaiety. A sententious manner, frigid politeness, and an air of observation, formed an impenetrable shield around his diplomatic character. When among his intimate friends he was quite a different being. He was particularly fond of social conversation, which he usually prolonged to a very late hour. Familiar, affectionate, and attentive to the means of pleasing, he yielded to a species of intellectual epicurism, and became amusing, that he might be himself amused. He was never in a hurry to speak, but selected his expressions with much care. The points of his wit were so acute, that to appreciate them fully required an ear accustomed to hear him speak. He is the author of the bon-mot quoted somewhere by Champfort, where Rulhière said, ' I know not why I am called a wicked man, for I never, in the whole course of my life, committed but one act of wickedness.' bishop of Autun, who had not previously taken any part in the conversation, immediately exclaimed, with his full sonorous voice, and significant manner, 'But when will this act be at an end?' This kind of wit belonged exclusively to him. He imbibed it from the writings of Fontenelle, of whom he was always a great admirer. He once related to me an abominable act of his colleague, C-, at which I indignantly exclaimed, 'The man who would do that, is capable of assassination!' 'No,' said M. de Talleyrand, 'not of assassination, but of poisoning!' His manner of story-telling is peculiarly graceful; and he is a model of good taste in conversation. Indolent, voluptuous, born to wealth and grandeur, he had yet, during his exile, accustomed himself to a life of privation; and he liberally shared with his friends the only resources he had left, arising from the sale of the wreck of his superb library, which fetched a very low price, because, even in London, party-spirit prevented a com-petition of purchasers. Talleyrand did not come to London for nothing. He had a long conference with Lord Grenville, of which I have read his written account. Its object was to point out the advantages which England might derive from France having a constitutional king, and to form a close connexion between the two courts. For, although the British cabinet parents as a being disgraced by nature and fit appeared determined, in the event of war, to preserve a strict neutrality, it was extremely reserved towards France, because it neither sympathised with the French government, nor believed in the stability of the French constitution. This coldness gave great disquietude to the cabinet of the Tuileries, and it was Talleyrand's object to bring them closer together, even if he could not unite them, and thus make sure that, at all events, France had nothing to

and laconic; nor did he lend himself, in any part of the work is occupied by the details of take place in the blood, and in the carbon and way, to the furtherance of Talleyrand's views. notwithstanding the advantages they held out to England. It is well known that Lord Grenville afterwards represented the Bishop of Autun as a clever, but dangerous man. Mr. Pitt, when very young, visited France, and spent some time with the Archbishop of Rheims, Talleyrand's uncle. Here the latter became acquainted with him; and these young men passed several weeks together in friendly and familiar intercourse. But in the only interview decidedly opposed to the object of Talleyrand's civility to the nephew. On Tallevrand's prenotice of him, and the queen turned her back From that period he was excluded from the and the agent of a faction, - who could not actually be turned out of doors, but whom it was improper to receive well; and he could not hope for much success in a mission which began under such unfavourable auspices."

His position in London is much altered now, witness the Morning Post's accounts of Prince sion is made upon the nervous trunks and gan-Tallevrand and the Duchess de Dinos's parties. We must add one most characteristic remark: speaking of Mirabeau's death-bed, he observed, that " Mirabeau had dramatised his death." We now close this work with the warmest eulogiums: it is the history of a most important act in a most important revolution, and every page has its lesson: the careless reader will find amusement in it; and the more thoughtful, matter of serious reflection.

History and Medical Treatment of Cholera, as it appeared in Sunderland in 1831, &c. By W. Hazlewood, M.D., and W. Mordey, Surgeon. Pp. 151. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

Cholera, as it recently appeared in the Towns of Newcastle and Gateshead, &c. By T. M. Greenhow. Pp. 162. London. Highley.

Thoughts on Cholera Asphyxia. By Robert
Bree, M.D., F.R.S. Pp. 71. London, 1832. Wilson.

Lectures on Carbon, Oxygen, and Vitality; with Remarks on Asiatic Cholera. By George Rees, M.D. Pp. 107. London. Highley. NONE in this country have contributed more to the pathology of cholera than the authors of the first book upon our list; and we feel grieved that more activity in bringing their labours before the public did not entitle them to that merit which has now become the property of so many. It will be needless to enter into the details of these researches, as they have been corroborated by all subsequent observations; and very little additional information has been obtained, if we except the supposed affection of the ganglionic nerves, or the diseased state of the glands of the gastro-enteric mucous surface, and the additional number of structures which have of late been found to be involved in the functional embarrassment of the vascular system. The contagious characters of the disease were too clearly manifested in the town of Sunderland not to have caught the attention judgment, fail. of two such accurate observers; and we accordingly find that the results of their experience

most creditable production to its authors.

glia of the sympathetic, or whether it only reaches these in a secondary manner, through Poland, Homer, and other Poems. their minute ramifications in the alimentary tube, as the author is inclined to believe, has long been set at rest, by considerations founded on the mode of attack, which is not always an affection of the gastro-enteric. For the same reason, congestion does not originate entirely from diminished power in the larger vessels, but also from nervous influence on the periphery of the human body. The treatment adopted at Newcastle was in most respects similar to that put in force at Sunderland. Three new remedies, however, Mr. Greenhow mentions, as having been introduced into practice in the former place: these were, mustard emetics, copious warm injections, and the tobacco enema. The first was brought into notice by Drs. Smith and Gibson; to the second the author lays claim, though we could refer him to the fifth and twentieth cases that occurred in Sunderland, as recorded in Hazlewood and Mordey's work, in which he will find the same treatment put in practice. The tobacco enema has been tried in London without that success which had been anticipated. Mr. Greenhow is a non-contagionist: we have already had occasion to notice a pamphlet which he wrote previous to his having seen the disease; and his new observations are attempts to explain away the facts which stubbornly kept intruding themselves upon his former deductions. The success with which he has accomplished this task is any thing but triumphant.

Not one of the medicinal forms proposed by Dr. Bree as useful in what he calls the two states of the epidemic, have pretensions to any thing beyond a preservative means. The slow tonic powers of the carbonate of iron would be worse than useless where powerful stimulants are wanted; and the attempt to bring the Turpeth mineral from a merited oblivion, on the occasion of so fatal a malady, must, in our

Dr. Rees, in his well-written and popular Lectures, having effected a distinction between have left no doubt in their minds as to this matter of life and functions of life, discusses subject of so much controversy. The greater the changes which, in the pestilential cholera,

cases; and that portion which is devoted to oxygen which give it vitality. The views of treatment, if it does not present what we should the doctor with regard to individual functions be inclined to consider a very successful line of are only one degree more remote than Hunter's practice, is at least written with considerable notion of the life of the blood; and, as applijudgment. The same remark applies to the cable to the whole, embrace no more philosophy details of symptoms, and the observations on than those of Lawrence and certain continental the predisposing causes of the disease; and, physiologists, who see in life the totality (Fenindeed, the work is got up in a style quite semble) of functions necessary to existence. befitting the subject of which it treats-it is The taunt at Hunter is most undeserved; we clear, perspicuous, and unpretending, and is a might in the same spirit ask the author, what gave heat or oxygen life? In metaphysical they had in England, Talleyrand thought it We are sorry that we cannot speak in terms reasoning, as in scientific discovery, every step Pitt's place to recall this circumstance, and of equal praise of Mr. Greenhow's work: dif-enlarges the boundaries of knowledge; but in therefore did not mention it. Pitt, who was fuse, theoretical, and oftentimes bold, there is controverting the opinions of half a century more error than we have seen in any practical back, while we take a new station, we find, mission, took good care not to remember the work on the same subject; though, with the as in ascending a mountain, new peaks arise uncle, lest he should be obliged to shew some assistance of several medical men of Newcastle, before us, that we appear as far removed from he presents us with a body of facts which are first causes as our predecessors were. A little sentation at court, the king took but little not without their interest to science. That chemistry is in the present day as dangerous a the attack of the disease may be preceded by a thing in the hands of physiologists as the same upon him with marked contempt, which she feeling of unusually good health, and a greater science was in its early dawn to theorists on subsequently imputed to his immoral character. excitement of animal spirits than usual, is con- the formation of the earth. As the treatment trary to all that has been observed by others, founded upon the author's views is in most higher circles of society, as a dangerous man, There is nothing novel in the physiological cases hypothetical, and will not have much views which the author says he has been led to influence with the faculty, we shall not attempt entertain from pretty extensive observation; to correct the errors; and we can only say, while, on the contrary, there is much in those that the elementary manner in which the facts views which will admit of material improve- are communicated, and the lucid and figurative ment from details that have been some time style of the author, must have rendered these before the public. Whether the first impres- lectures well adapted for the andience before whom they were delivered.

> 12ma pp. 117. London, 1832, Longman and Co.: Edinburgh, Black.

> WE like this slight volume much: it is obviously the work of a young writer; but there is an enthusiasm, a feeling for the beautiful, and a music, which are as the signs of a morning that promise a fine day. Take the fellowing passage; it will explain what we mean_it is from the poem called " Homer," and describes two children.

They were dear children; one with eyes as blue As the rich vault of heaven, and sunny hair, As the rich vault of heaven, and sunny hair, whose heart had caught the gay and joyous hue Of that glad climate and bewitching air; The hours as swift as moments past him flew——Sweet moments, when the spirit knows no care! He seemed from every thing some joy to quaff, And shewed his lightness by a gleesome laugh.

And shewed his lightness by a gleesome laugh.
The other was a child of darker mood,
Yet of a temper mild as it was brave;
Often beside the rocky cliffs he stood,
And gazed for hours upon the breaking wave;
And then a quick and heetic flush of blood
Unto his cheek a richer colour gave—
He seemed to commune with the sea and sky, And think or dream of immortality !

There would he wait until the patient night Came, and the stars were out and glittering; Some distant from their fellows, pale and white, Some wheeling in a clear and joyous ring—And draw from them the visions infinite
Which Nature's glories to a poet bring, When Silence, like an old mysterious priest, Unites the earth and sky in holy rest.

He cared not for the airy lays that moved He cared not for the airy lays that moved His brother's heart to gladness, as the swain Sung on some holyday: but when he proved The wild enchantment of Amphion's strain, Or told how Orpheus for his well-beloved Unto the Thracian mountains did complain, He sat and listened all in silent tears, Mixing most strangely with their hopes and fears.

And then his heart beat ardently, he felt And then his heart beat ardently, he felt
The charmed power deep sown in poets' lays;
He caught the spell that passion hath to melt
The spirit in its many trancing ways;
And like a new-won proselyte he knelt,
And worshipped beauty in his childish phrase,
And prayed, and waited for a single glance
Caught from the splendour of her countenance.

And on the winter nights, when by the fire
That aged man told wondrous histories
Of wars, and ancient kings who did conspire
To sack old Thebes, that child between his kness
Gased on the withered features of his sire,
Intent with eager wistfulness to seize

The import of each word, the whilst the other Laughed at the earnest posture of his brother. Isaughed at the earnest posture of his prother. So grew they up, and time-did not estrange Their feelings with its cold and noiseless art; One only hoped through life ungalled to range, And meet its fortunes with a merry heart; The other, too, had felt no turn or change, He knew he must fulfil a nobler part—He daved not check the torvest of his mind, He daved not die and leave no name behind. Yet were there many found with eyes so bleared
By gazing on the earth for ugly gold,
Till every thing like worthless toys appeared
That in their market was not bought and sold,
Who came to him, and whispered what they feared,
Then shewed their tale of profits thrice retold,
And urged him to their mean and narrow ways—
Fools! what is wealth to him who covets praise? Fools! you are nothing even to your earth;
What have you done, for honour or for her?
What have you done, but made a dreary dearth
Of love and beauty in her character?
My curse be on his head who first gave birth
Unto such fantasies as now deter
The good, the great, the gifted, and the just,
From rising over low and sordid dust! You have your riches, and you ask no more!
Dare not to pity him who scorns your aim;
Live on, and smile, and add unto your store,
Ye noble victors in a noble game!
Heap up your riches on your garner floor,
But do not speak to him who seeks for fame;
Por he is pledged unto another oath,
And there is nothing common to you both. He heard them not, or heard them but with scorn: He fled unto the forest, all alone he near time the forest, an agne; here, couchant 'midst the flowers and grass unshorn, He framed that lay of rare and wondrous tone, Which even now upon our lips is borne,
Which men of every tongue have made their own;
That lay which true and tearful passion hath—
That lay which tells of dire Achilles' wrath."

We have marked two or three lines in italics. for their genuine tone of poetry. Verse soon becomes conventional; and truly it must be a critic to be aware how images are repeated, how changes are rung on the same idea, and how one simile does more than double dutyto appreciate any thing like feeling, or a thought which belongs to its owner. The author before us, especially in the minor poems, may have a feeling of property in his own productions. There are fine lines, and some spirited versification; but our favourites are, " Homer," "a Lament for Percy Bysshe Shelley," "an Ode to the Past," and "the Mausoleum."

Sir James Campbell's Memoirs. [Second notice: conclusion.]

CONTINUING our review of these amusing volumes, we shall abstain from entering upon the story of the author's being a member of the Pandemonium Club, and meeting Johnson, Garrick, Goldsmith, &c.; of his political employments at Corfu and among the Greeks; of his travels in the East, his intercourse with the Arabs, and residence at Aleppo; of his being seized and detained by Buonaparte, his attempt at escape, and confinement in the fortress of Ham, where Prince Polignac and the other French ministers now are; and of his visits to Germany, and abode in Brussels. There is much to entertain the reader in these accounts, but the connexion of the narrative unfits them for extract, and we find it more convenient, and equally fair, to illustrate the work by quotations more easily separable. We commence with two military anecdotes.

" Soon after the affair of the Brucker-muhl, Lord Townsend, who commanded one of the brigades, as was usual with generals on a march, gave a dinner to a number of his officers, and invited such strangers as might be in the neighbourhood, and who might otherwise be left to dine with Duke Humphrey, to assist at his party. The village where Lord Townsend's brigade was quartered on this occasion had been occupied two days did as the work of a being of some superior

appeared, that to expedite the interment of their dead, they had thrown them into the well of the village. When the soup was served up, a universal complaint was made of its horrid taste; and, although soldiers on a march have seldom an opportunity of indulging in gastronomic fancies, it was agreed on this occasion that some inquiry should be made into the cause which had made their meal so unpalatable, when it was speedily traced to the corrupted state of the water in the well. The discovery was sufficient to stay the appetite of most of the company; but among the number present was old Major Hume, of the 25th foot, then known as the Edinburgh regiment, who had been a soldier from his infancy, and had served with distinction at Fontenoy and Dettingen. After so many campaigns, he had no doubt often been exposed to fare on viands not perhaps the most delicate; and when the company had broken up in most admired disorder, he proceeded with characteristic indifference to finish his dinner, exclaiming with an oath, that the soup was good, and that it would have been better if the whole French army had been in it.

" It was this same Johnston who, on being disabled at the battle of Campan (speaking of an officer previously mentioned, and about the end of the Seven Years' War), by a shot through his sword-hand, turned round to the men, and exclaimed, 'Royals! I have done my duty;—charge again.' At that moment also fell poor Briscoe, the adjutant of the Royals, a very handsome young man, who shortly before the battle had been placed under an arrest for some trifling neglect of duty. Until regularly acquitted, he was, of course, prevented from wearing a sword; but as soon as the regiment was drawn up in order of battle, he rode to the front, and, addressing Colonel Johnston, said, that as he had no prison to go to, he hoped to be allowed to accompany his regiment, although he was not permitted to wear a sword. Then mixing with the men, he joined them in the charge, and was killed at the same moment that Colonel Johnston was disabled, to the great regret of his brother officers.

Follows a description of Voltaire, which is very characteristic.

Anecdotes of Voltaire .- " During our resi dence at Geneva, I became intimately acquainted with M. Hubert, a man of singular but eccentric genius. He was at once a man of fashion and fortune, a decided humorist, and an amateur artist of considerable celebrity. His paintings were universally admired as efforts of genius; but his favourite amusement was to cut out scenes and figures in vellum, so as to give it the effect of a landscape, or any other style of painting. I brought many of his performances with me to England, where they did not fail to elicit the most flattering marks of admiration. M. Hubert was a great personal friend of Voltaire, and he did me the favour to introduce me at Ferney, and to carry me frequently with him to dine at that celebrated spot. Voltaire had a noble estate, with a profusion of game, which I fear were much more attractive in my eyes than all the philosophy which was to be acquired from my distinguished host. His invitations, however, if frankly given, were as frankly accepted; and I often made his permission available to shoot over his preserves, and to dine with him on my return. It was the fashion of the period to treat Voltaire as a sort of demi-god, and to regard every thing he before by the French as an hospital; and it order. I had the misfortune to be exempt from matter while our blood was yet heated. The

this universal feeling of adoration, perhaps from national dislike; or rather, perhaps, from personal inability to place due value on the great man's merits. If the world at large were sufficiently ready to bow the knee to this divinity of their own creation, Voltaire was not less willing to-

Assume the god, Affect to nod, And seem to shake the spheres.'

This was equally observable in small matters as in great. In cutting up a partridge which was placed before him at table, I observed that he first thrust his fork into it, and then put the fork into his mouth, apparently to ascertain if the fumette was as he would have it. He then proceeded to cut it up, and sent a part of it to me. I sent it away without eating of it; and, on his asking the reason, I told him the true one, without any circumlocution, that in carving the partridge, he had used a fork which had just been in his own mouth. On this he observed that the English were a strange people, and had singular customs; adding a peculiar laugh of the sardonic kind, which was his custom when any thing displeased him. This little scene, however, did not prevent me from occasionally dining with him, or from shooting over his estate. The eccentricity of Hubert was genuine and characteristic; that of Voltaire was affected and spurious. He had, in fact, been spoiled by the too flattering attentions of almost every crowned head in Europe; and after his vanity had thus been fostered to the highest pitch of extravagance, it was not to be supposed that he could be cured of his preposterous pretensions by that sort of military discipline which was administered by the orders of his quondam friend the King of Prussia, who sent a colonel of hussars to him at Frankfort, to give him cent coups de bâton, as a reward for the freedom he had taken in divulging the literary obligations under which the great Frederick lay to him, in regard to the revision of his royal lucubrations. It is said that the colonel performed his task with great good will, and exacted a formal receipt from the philosopher, to satisfy his master that the duty had been faithfully performed."

In our hero's early days the practice of duelling was wonderfully common; and he speaks of these encounters with great sang froid. We select the mention of one as extremely cool, and curiously told.

"Sometime after the affair of the masquerade, a ball was given by the gentlemen of the garrison, at which it became my duty to act as master of the ceremonies. On this occasion an event occurred on which it is impossible for me to reflect without a great deal of concern. A gentleman of the party, and I regret to say a military man, had indulged too freely at the dinner-table, and had engaged in a dispute with some other people, as to the place where he should stand in a particular dance. I was called on to interfere; and, as was to be expected from the state of excitement to which his feelings had been raised, I found that he was very much in the wrong. The trifling point of etiquette I decided against him, and when he murmured at my resolution, I expostulated with him on the impropriety of his conduct. He then made use of a harsh expression, which it was impossible for me to overlook; and, when I suggested the propriety of adjusting the difference on the following day, he called on me to defend myself on the instant. It is painful to dwell on such a subject. We adjourned into the next room, and decided the

ⁱssue proved unfortunate for my antagonist, and not, as may be supposed, very happy for me. I was induced to retire for a short period to the Continent, and the result materially influenced the subsequent events of my life."

The subjoined story of an Irish court of law is whimsical enough.

"At Galway, the first time Judge Hill went the Connaught Circuit, he had the advantage of reporting a maiden assize. He was fresh from England, and, although doubtless an excellent lawyer, was not yet acquainted with the character of the people among whom he was now to administer the law, which he understood so well in the abstract. When he had taken his seat on the bench, he delivered a very eloquent address to the grand jury on the state of the calendar. A guard of honour had attended him, as the king's representative, on his arrival in the town, and, as was the custom at the period, did duty about his person so long as he remained. In those parts of the country it had also been customary to surround the ses-sion-house with a guard during the sitting of the assizes, and none of the usual honours were withheld from the new English judge on his first appearance among us. He had scarcely concluded his address, however, when he turned round to me, and asked, in a tone of becoming authority, 'What mean those soldiers?' I was unwilling to say to him, in the open court, that they were in some measure intended for his own protection; so I answered, that they had been ordered out to do him honour, and to protect the administration of the law. He then desired me to send them away, observing with true English feeling, that he would have no soldiers near a court of justice, and that the law must protect itself. The guard was under the immediate command of Captain Butler, an excellent officer, and a pleasant young man, of the Kilkenny family, who received the order I gave him with a look and a leer, which told more plainly than words how well he appreciated the consequences. Immediately on the removal of the guard, a bustle was observed outside the session-house, but it was ascribed to the crowd moving off with the soldiers. When the noise had subsided, the judge desired that the prisoners might be called in. On this there was some demur, and the gaoler having made his appearance, was interrogated as to the cause of the delay, The man replied, that he had brought the prisoners from the gaol to the door of the session-house, where he had left them in charge of the officers of the court. The first on the list was then summoned to appear, but an answer of non est inventus was immediately returned. At this the judge was very wroth with his officers, and saying that he would have it inquired into, he desired the next prisoner to be called; but the same answer having been returned in succession for Teddy O'Marsh, and Fisty O'Flyn, and the whole list of culprits, the learned judge was forced to admit that, in the wilds of Connaught, the supremacy of the law stood in need of some subordi-

nate aid for its protection." With Sir James's palliation of his improvidence, gambling, &c. &c. we shall not concern ourselves or trouble our readers: suffice it to say that, all his errors and wanderings over, he was enabled to return to London in 1825, and his affairs being restored to better order, finally retired to spend the evening of his long and eventful life in Edinburgh, where, we believe, he now resides, with his fourth lady.

In conclusion we must extract a striking

stay at the waters, the princess was in deep mourning for the recent death of Bonaparte, and her seclusion was, in consequence, so great as to prevent her from seeing company. highness had had three children, two princesses and a prince; but the latter, who stood in the direct line of succession, was murdered in infancy in a mysterious and shocking manner. A pin had been driven into the child's head, and his nurse disappearing at the same time was never more heard of.'

Amid the turmoil of politics and the dread of cholera, we recommend our friends to seek the relaxation of Sir James Campbell's autobiography.

The Catechism of Health, &c. By Bernard Ch. Faust. Translated from the German. Pp. 118. London, 1832. Richardson.

This Catechism made its appearance somewhere about the year 1792; and it has been translated into most European languages. It is written with much brevity and quaintness of style, and with all the terseness of an adept. A kind of mysticism pervades its pages, which is further assisted by a lithographed representation of the gloomy and ancient cathedral of Bucksburg. We are aware that many of the answers will not be readily admitted as correct among persons who like to be reasoned into deception, and where so much scepticism exists even as to the propriety of children wearing nightcaps; but we have read through the little work with much care and attention, and can recommend it highly, as incorporating a sound body of moral doctrine, and most judicious rules for the preservation of health, or the alleviation of slight complaints.

COL. TOD'S RAJAST'HAN. [Conclusion.]

However beautiful in point of embellishment and important in point of matter this work is, we find, on perusal, that the extracts which alone could illustrate it, are far too unwieldy for our page. We must therefore leave it to our readers, with the high general encomium to which it is entitled, as an admirable view of central India and the Rajpoot races and

In his personal narrative, the author mentions a native who was asserted to have attained the immense age of about 160 years; and at the conclusion he feelingly deplores the premature death of Major Waugh, his own valued companion, and the draughtsman of the splendid productions which adorn these volumes.

Fashionable Satires: Rhodoshake's Visit from the Moon; a Poem in Two Cantos. By Arthur Craigengelt, Gent. 8vo. pp. 63. New York. Peabody and Co.

WE thank our distant Transatlantic publishers for their present; but we confess that these Satires are not particularly pungent or intelligible here, whatever they may be at New York. The allusions are thrown away upon us; and if there be much humour in the composition, we are sorry to say it escapes our detection.

The Pauline, No. 11.

Upon this second fasciculus of our young friends near the Trunkmaker's in the Corner, we have only to notice that, both in prose and verse, it is not unworthy of its predecessor; and a pleasant example of an early taste for statement relative to the Beauharnais family. literature, very properly encouraged. We were Baden, 1821. "During the season of our wrong, we perceive, about the date of the An-

niversary, which, instead of last Saturday, was appointed for vesterday.

Rheinbayern: eine vergleichende Zeitschrift für Verfassung, Gesetzgebung, Justitzpflege, &c. Rhenish Bavaria: a comparative Journal of Political Constitution, Legislation, Jurisprudence, &c. Edited by Dr. Siebenpfeisser. 4th vol. 3d Part. Deux Ponts, 1831.

This is a political journal, containing two articles, the first, entitled "Germany and France," being a comparative estimate of the past and present state of those two countries, and their prospects hereafter. The author takes a view of the two French revolutions, and the causes which respectively operated in the production of them, compares them in their progress and their results, and then proceeds to consider their probable influence on the future destinies of the various European states, and on that of Germany in particular. The style is elevated, and sometimes even eloquent. In respect of opinions, the writer appears to be extremely democratic, and to hold in little estimation all aristocracies, spiritual and temporal. He says, -

"Who has converted the good constitution of Würtemberg into a mere juggle? Who cripples the intentions of the philanthropic Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt? Who consumes the domains of Nassau? Who still combats with the blindness of lunacy parliamentary reform in England? Who overturned the throne of the Bourbons in France? Who else, here and every where, but the priests and the nobles?"

And again, -

"Yes, ye German, ye European nations! it is the nobles and the priests, (not the poor country curates, who struggle for bare existence), but the fat prebendaries, bishops, and prelates, who nourish and cherish the unhappy absolutism and despotism of princes, and who precipitate into the abyss of ruin both princes and people. It is the voracious priests who beset the consciences of princes: those aristocrats who poison the resolutions of princes."

The second article is a petition to the chamber of deputies of Bavaria for a revisal of their constitution. We recommend the perusal of this journal at the present crisis of affairs to such of our readers as may be possessed of a knowledge of the German language, as flaming forth the doctrines of the ultra Reform spirit which exists in many of the continental states.

Royal Blue-Book, corrected to April 1st, 1832. T. Gardiner and Son; E. Lloyd and Co. A NEW edition of a book of most useful reference for the addresses, &c. of the many thousands of individuals who may be sought in our vast metropolis. The arrangement is excellent, and the information to the latest period.

The Diamond Gasetteer of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c. London, 1832, Simpkin and Marshall, Bell and Co.; Glasgow, Blackie and Son.

THIS is truly an example of the multum in parvo; an excellent, though concise, Gasetteer, about the size of a snuff-box, with the population of 1831, travelling routes, and useful commercial and statistical tables. We have hardly seen so neat and complete a work of this diamond kind: for tourists and travellers it is the very thing.



ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

MR. BELL on the recent important discoveries of Ehrenberg, relating to the structure, organisation, and habits of the animalculæ classed under the term Infusoria. These are microscopic animals, discovered in water, vinegar, &c. They appear to subsist by the decomposition of water, and are conjectured ultimately to assume the winged state, although invisible; but they are considered in various points of view by different naturalists. Ehrenberg, by feeding them with very pure coloured substances, as indigo, carmine, and such like, could trace the existence of mouths, stomachs, intestines, &c.; drawings and enlarged representations of which were referred to by Mr. Bell in the course of his remarks. These animals are bi-sexual, and propagate by subdivision, by offsets or buds, and by eggs! They have been arranged in two principal divisions or classes, namely, Polygastrea, having many stomachs, and Rotatoria, which have but one stomach, and include the wheel animalculæ. Mr. Bell expressed his opinion, that the respiration of the Infusoria, in one class at least, was carried on by means of the ciliary rotatory organs, which so eminently characterise them.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

APRIL 11 .- Mr. Murchison, President, in the chair. A letter from George Gordon, Esq. of Elgin, was first read, noticing the existence of lias on the southern side of the Murray Firth; and afterwards two papers, one on the neighbourhood of Lisbon and Oporto, by Daniel Sharpe, Esq. F.G.S.; another on the lava of La Scala, by the Cavalière Monticelli, a foreign member.

NEW AND IMPORTANT INVENTION IN THE ART OF PRINTING.

A NEW process in the art of printing has just been carried into effect at Brussels, for making fac-similes of French books and journals. This process consists in transferring, by means of an operation which takes scarcely half an hour, the whole of a printed sheet to a lithographic stone, so that the printed letters are removed from the sheet, which is left blank, and are fixed uninjured upon the stone. By means of a chemical composition, the application of which requires an hour at the most, the letters so transferred are raised so as to resemble types. The stone thus prepared may be then used as if it were a real form of metallic types, and from 1500 to 2000 copies may be printed from it, which will be perfect fac-similes of the original sheet. Those who are at all acquainted with the usual operations of printing, will at once perceive what an immense saving of time and labour may be made by this inventiona trial of which has just been made in reprinting the Gazette des Tribunaux of Paris, to appear at Brussels, under the title of Causes célèbres, et Anecdotes judiciaires : Répertoire de la Jurisprudence des Codes Français. reprint will be very cheap; and the process, it is anticipated, will soon be applied to the reprinting of all the interesting Paris and London periodicals.

LITERARY AND LEARNED. ROYAL SOCIETY.

H. R. H. the DUKE OF SUSSEX in the chair. The conclusion of Dr. Davy's paper on the tor-

Something of this kind was projected a few years since in London.—Ed. L. G.

noticed, was read; also a communication by Sir John Byerley, on the mode of converting bone into gelatine. The following eminent persons were proposed as foreign members: Baron Damoiseau, Professors Cauchy, Tied-mann, De Blainville, and Carlini. The meetings were then adjourned until the 3d of May.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

HUDSON GURNEY, Esq. in the chair. On the table was displayed a most magnificent collection of Roman sepulchral remains, exhibited by Mr. Gage, by permission of Viscount Maynard. They were found on opening three barrows on his lordship's estate at Bartlow Hills, in the parish of Ashton in Essex, and consisted of glass bottles of various shapes and sizes, two containing burnt human bones; one of which, capable of holding about two gallons, was half-filled with a lightish brown liquor, and on the top of the bones in the latter bottle were a small gold ring and a coin of the Emperor Hadrian; two iron lamps; several pieces of red ware; a wooden cup formed of staves, which had been hooped together, but the bronze hoops and handle had decayed and fallen to pieces, while the wood remained perfect; locks; and various other miscellaneous articles. In one of the barrows had been deposited a large wooden chest, which had decayed, but the spike-nails and iron bands were preserved. In another barrow some of the most perfect of the glass bottles, &c. were in a brick tomb or bustum. These were ac-companied by a very learned and interesting paper from Mr. Gage, describing the articles, and giving an account of their discovery, with a report from Mr. Faraday on analysing the contents of the bottles, and referring to various past discoveries in different parts of England. There are three large barrows as yet unexplored in the immediate neighbourhood of those opened, which it is hoped Lord Maynard will also have examined.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SIR G. STAUNTON in the chair. The following donations were received :-- from the Royal Society, a set of the Philosophical Transactions from 1823, inclusive; - from Colonel Colebrooke, an original portrait in oil of Radama, the late King of Madagascar: this portrait was painted in 1826, at Tananarivoo, the capital of the island, by M. Coppalle, a French artist, who went from the Mauritius on purpose, and presented it to Col. Colebrooke; __from Thomas H. Baber, Esq., an admirably modelled figure of a dirsee, or tailor, at work, size of life, made in Calcutta; -from Col. Tod, a Hindu almanac, an original grant of land (of which a facsimile is published in Vol. I. of the Annals of Rajast'han), and a cast in glass, by Tassie, of a gem, bearing the effigy of Hercules, described by Colonel Tod in the Society's Transactions. Vol. III.

The papers read were-1. an account of the Koleesura silk-worm of the Deccan, by Colonel Sykes; 2. an account of the present state of Rijapur, by Lieut.-Col. John Warren. The last paper is divided into four parts, containing descriptions of the main wall, the citadel, the great public edifices in the city and the environs of Bijapur, including the rains of Naruspore. The portion read at this meeting related to the state of the fortifications in November 1813, the date at which they were examined by terest; others, like the realities of life, recom-

pedo, the substance of which we have already the inscriptions upon it. The length of the gun is 14 ft. 4 in., diameter of the muzzle, 4 ft. 8 in. An iron ball to fit the bore would weigh 2,644 lbs., and would require a charge of nearly 660 lbs. of powder. If the gun was placed on a proper vehicle it would require 797 men to draw it. When the reading was concluded, the Society adjourned to the 5th of

> Captain Dillon was present at this meeting, and introduced a native of New Zealand, named Thasow, or "Bread." He has been in England since June last, but does not yet speak much English. He was much delighted with the specimens of the weapons used in his native country, which were presented to the mu-seum of the Society by Capt. Dillon, some time ago. The figure of the dirzee also attracted his particular attention.

KING'S COLLEGE.

At the annual meeting of the governors and proprietors of the King's College, on Wednesday, a very satisfactory report was made of the progress and prosperity of the Institution. Seven hundred and sixty-four students had already been entered on the books; and the prospect of an increase in all the classes was such as to inspire the most sanguine hopes that this new school in the metropolis would be as successful as permanent.

FINE ARTS.

SUFFOLK STREET GALLERY.

[Fourth Notice.]

No. 9. Landscape, with Gipsies; No. 304. Scene in Richmond Park. J. Stark .- The observer of nature, and the lover of the picturesque, will find in these two clever productions every quality that can recommend them to attention.

No. 242. The Social Bowl. J. Oliver .-- We should certainly have quarrelled with the artist if he had called this animating object and its accessories still life: indeed, we know of nothing to which the term can be properly applied but oysters and some other kinds of shell-fish. We should like to be seated with two or three good fellows round the convivial beverage which Mr. Oliver has so admirably depicted.

No. 57. Portrait of Mrs. Davenport, in the character of the Nurse, in Romeo and Juliet. J. Holmes.—The admirers of this long-celebrated actress-in other words, all who have ever seen her perform—will be gratified with the resemblance thus perpetuated by the hand of a skilful artist.

No. 103. Coast Scene; Noon-day. J. Wilson. It is in effects like these, in which no strong contrasts of light, colour, or form, are resorted to, that the skill of the artist is best seen. The magic of Mr. Wilson's pencil in the atmosphere of this fine performance is exhibited to great advantage.

No. 135. Windsor, from Clewer Meadows. T. C. Hofland.—Clear, transparent, and brilliant in its effect, this beautiful little picture is calculated to please the general eye, as well as to fix the attention of the amateur.

No. 145. Scotch Drink. J. P. Knight Though slight, full of character. We recommend Scotch drink-as a work of art.

There are many clever portraits in the Gallery; some, either from character or accompaniments, invested with a sort of historical in-Malk i meidam, with drawings and copies of Lady, by Mrs. James Robertson, in which may

be recognised the grace and grandeur of Van-| and deep research: it is evidently founded on dyke. No. 53, Portrait of Mr. Edward Lonsdale, by J. Lonsdale, is, in more senses than one, full of fine reflection. We consider No. 104, Mrs. Lytton Bulwer, by F. Y. Hurlstone, one of Mr. Huristone's most felicitous productions; it is replete with taste and sentiment: nor is the truth of No. 498, Son of Gen. Champane, by the same artist, less admirable. Of No. 164. Portrait of Mrs. Brandling, the Head painled by the late Sir Thomas Lowrence, the Picture finished by Mrs. W. Carpenter, we may justly say, that if a picture by the late highly gifted president must be interfered with, no one is fair artist, whose talents have been so frequently displayed—dare we add, in the present instance somewhat at the expense of the head. Mr. B. R. Faulkner has distinguished himself in the present exhibition by his portraits no found to increase in each succeeding number, less than by his imaginative subjects: is not, and that the growing interest of the subjects however, No. 152, Portrait of a Lady, beautiful as it is in its half-tone, rendered rather monotonous by the sameness of colour in the back-ground? Let any one compare No. 97, Tyrone Power, Esq., by J. Simpson, with that gentleman's portrait of Mr. Roberts, which we mentioned in a former notice, and we think he will agree with us in recognising thought in the first, action in the last, and in both evidence of the artist's skill: we believe that Mr. P. Simpson is a junior of the same family; but if we may judge from No. 390, Portrait of a Lady, he can hardly be said to be inferior in talent. With a little more warmth in the colouring of the flesh, No. 239, Portrait of Mrs. William Lambert, J. G. Middleton, would be as great a triumph of the pencil, as the expression in the countenance appears to be the triumph of temper. Although it is not the first time that Mr. H. Room's works have been before the public, it is the first time that his talents have appeared to such advantage as they do in No. 43, Portrait of P. H. Hollins, Esq.; No. 55, Portrait of C. Rolls, Esq.; and No. 203, Portrait of S. Nelson, Esq. No. 1, Portrait of Cardinal Weld, J. Ramsay; No. 361, Portrait of John Kearney, Esq., A. Huffam; No. 480, Portrait of a Gentleman, J. P. Knight; and many others, well deserve to be mentioned with credit.

[To be continued.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Views in the Pyrenees. With Descriptions by the Author of the Sketches. No. I. Leggatt and Co.

This is the first work of any importance on the Pyrenees that we have met with; indeed, with the exception of a small Itinerary, published by Mr. Ackermann, we believe it is the only work on the subject in the English language: a surprising circumstance, when it is considered how many travellers this country has sent forth since the conclusion of the war; and how full of attraction, in every point of view, are the romantic districts in the neighbourhood of that magnificent mountain line which divides France from Spain. What is still more remarkable is, that the work is the production of a young lady, ... Miss Young, daughter of the late highly-gifted, and highly respected, the Rev. Dr. Young, minister of the Scotch Church, London Wall. There is nothing. however, in the composition of the present number of this interesting publication which would induce any one, ignorant of the fact, to suspect either the youth or the sex of the fair Snyders was employed on the still-life and will believe that in the due interpretation of and accomplished writer. The "General Surinferior parts; and never could compare, in the words of the license the chief difficulty

close personal examination, aided by a careful reference to the various foreign scientific works which treat of the geological structure of those immense masses. This is followed by an animated and pleasing description of "Bagneres de Bigorre," (the Cheltenham of the Pyrenees,) and "the Valley of Campan." The illustrations consist of five exceedingly picturesque views, engraved in Mr. Edward Finden's best manner, from drawings by Messrs. Gastineau and Cox, after sketches made on the spot by Miss Young. It is stated that "the author has deemed it advisable to publish the views in better entitled to have a hand in it than this a regular succession, commencing at the foot of the Central Pyrenees, and thence proceeding across the most elevated portion of the chain: it may therefore be confidently expected that the beauty and grandeur of the scenery will be will insure the approbation of the public." have not the slightest doubt of it.

> Mrs. Jordan as Rosalind. Painted by Hoppner; engraved by Henry Cook. Moon, Boys, and

> THE highly intellectual and interesting countenance of the truest representative of Shakespeare's Rosalind is finely perpetuated in this portrait, so full of grace and beauty. The picture is an excellent specimen of Hoppner's style, and Mr. Cook has preserved it in every point and character by the skill of his burin. Breadth, freedom, and effect, unite to render the subject altogether a very delightful composition in regard to art, and a very sweet remembrance of one endowed with nature's richest gifts.

> The Destruction of the Cities of the Plain: Genesis, chap. xix. ver. 24 - 26. Designed and engraved by J. G. S. Lucas. London, H. Lacey.

> A COMPANION print to Sampson carrying off the Gates of Gaza, and one of the most vivid pictures of destruction and desolation which can be conceived. The strong contrasts of supernatural fires and terrestrial darkness are very poetical; and, in spite of a touch of harshness occasionally in the execution, this is a very striking performance in that powerful and imaginative style in which Martin has risen to so high an eminence.

> South - west View of St. Nicholas Church, Lower Tooting, Surrey. Drawn by T. W. Atkinson; engraved by C. Rosenberg. Wade, Leadenhall Street.

> A SIMPLE but pleasing ecclesiastical edifice, which does much credit to the taste of Mr. At-kinson, the architect. The plate is beautifully engraved by Mr. Rosenberg: we never saw an aquatinta ground of greater tenderness and

Portraits of Painters, &c. By H. C. Selous. On stone. Part III. London, W. F. Elliot. This part of a very interesting work contains the portraits of Raffaelle, Van Dyck, Snyders, and Reynolds, — and is well worthy of the patronage justly merited by its precursors. Mr. Selous, or whoever writes the brief notices of the masters, will perhaps be disposed to question our dictum, when we assert, that the animals in life and action in Rubens's finest pieces were painted by Rubens himself, and not, as is universally received, by Snyders. vey of the Pyrenees" evinces great knowledge the fierce, living, and animated creatures, with lies. A theatre having the permission to ex-

Rubens either in estimation or price. fact, with more of curious illustration respecting these artists, we could establish on documents and correspondence of their time, in which the whole negotiations for works by them, and the portions done by each, are minutely detailed.

Gevartius. Painted by Vandyke; drawn on stone by F. W. Wilkin.

On the merits of the original picture, one of the most brilliant ornaments of the National Gallery, and universally acknowledged to be as perfect a specimen of the art of portrait-painting as any in existence, it would be superfluous in us to say a single word. The drawing is of the size of life, but comprehends only the head and shoulders. It is executed by Mr. Wilkin with his usual skill, and the fine, placid, contemplative expression of the countenance is admirably preserved.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.



THE GARRICK CLUB PAPERS, NO. 1%.

Drury Lane Theatrical Fund.

THE fifteenth anniversary of the Drury Lane Fund, on Friday week, at which the Earl of Mulgrave presided, in the absence of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, was very numerously attended, and went off with great éclat, both in regard to the entertainments which the stewards had provided for the evening, and to the charity itself, the cause of which was so eloquently advocated by the chairman. About 1100% was subscribed; and Mr. Harley, the treasurer, gave an animating account of the state of the institution to the present time, and took a favourable view of its future prospects. After the usual loyal, patriotic, and ceremonial toasts, the health of Lord Mulgrave was drank with enthusiastic applause, for which the noble earl returned thanks, and bumpered "Success to the Fund"-which, indeed, his presence on the occasion tended so materially to promote. Songs, glees, and other musical treats, varied the enjoyments of the company; and the festive scene was supported with great effect till the period, about eleven o'clock, when the chair was vacated. Among other toasts, a new one, of "Prosperity to the Garrick Club," was drank, and loudly cheered.

The Question of the Patent Theatres against the Minors; contained in a Letter to His Grace the Lord Chamberlain.

My Lord Duke,...As the question between the patent theatres and the minors is becoming a reat national question in our theatrical world, presume to address your Grace, with the view of elucidating some of the points in dispute, which at present are veiled in darkness. I will believe that in the due interpretation of

hibit " music, dancing, burlettas, spectacles, duct and keeping it is more than defective; pantomimes, and horsemanship," has its prithis, however, is the fault of the translator, vileges, for the most part, sufficiently defined who, like a moderate painter, has copied the by the terms themselves; but in the word burletta is the great stumbling-block. In the year 1818 the proprietors of Drury Lane and Covent Garden, either by themselves, or by a committee appointed to act for them, memorialised the Lord Chamberlain, praying him to protect them against the encroachments that were being made on their patent rights by the minor theatres, the Olympic and Sans Pareil. After detailing the injuries they were suffering, they go on to define burletta, and say that "burletta is distinguished from tragedy, comedy, opera, farce, &c. by its being a piece in verse, accompanied by music." In my opinion a definition so erroneous, that if it were granted on their parts, there could be but little chance of their maintaining their ground against their adversaries. In a very elaborate answer to this memorial, addressed to the then Lord Chamberlain, Mr. Elliston, proprietor of the Olympic theatre, combated the interpretation of the memorialists by denying that either "rhyme or music were necessary ingredients in the composition of a burletta." I say rhyme, instead of verse, because he so avers that they must have meant rhyme, and not verse, for they would otherwise admit his right to blank verse. That they did not mean rhyme is quite clear, for with the fear of Tom Thumb before their eyes, they could never have advanced so extravagant a proposition. In like manner does Mr. Elliston infer, that "accompanied by music" means "recitative." Thus, giving his own interpretation to the words of the memorialists, he deduces the consequences that best suit his purposes; as if, forsooth, either the premises were true, or the inferences legitimate. Tom Thumb would certainly most palpably gainsay the memorialists as to rhyme, and Midas as to recitative; for if that ingredient be necessary for a burletta, Midas has certainly, as it is now acted, no claim to the distinction. It appears to me, my Lord Duke, that the memorialists were wrong in their definition, and that the proprietor of the minor theatre was wrong in his interpretation of it; and when he comes in his turn to the definition, he is still more wrong. He says that " burletta, fairly translated, means a light, fanciful, farcical description of dramatic entertainment." Does he, or rather did he, mean, my Lord Duke, that a burietta must have all those rhyme, or note of music, in the respective ingredients, or only some one of them? Victo- pieces. Hamlet-Travestie would be a burla, and ingredients, or only some one of them? Victorine, as it has been lately enacted at the Adelphi theatre, has both of fanciful and farcical in it; but will any one tell me that it is a burletta, or any thing else than comedy, presenting to the spectator a great moral lesson, in a very fanciful and agreeable guise? If comedy be a narrative of our actions, an oracle of our thoughts, and a living picture of ourselves, and so indeed may it be defined, then is Victorine as true an example of it as our stage has ever produced. I do not mean to cite this piece as a perfect comedy, for I think that in its con-

* The memorial was signed thus: on the part of Drury Lane committee

Essex. Yarmouth. P. Douglas.
P. Moore (Trustee).
R. Walpole.
Richard Wilson.
Edward Ellics.

Robert Alb. Cox. Robert Alb. Cox.
Pascoe Grenfell.
Thomas H. Farquhar
Edward Codrington.
Douglas Kinnaird.
Thomas Turton. W. Linley. David Ricardo.

On the part of Covent Garden—T. Harris. Copy of note attached to the memorial: "The Duke of Devonshire will with pleasure sign the memorial on his return to town," dec duc.

figures without giving the tone of the original. I have cited this piece, my Lord Duke, because it proves how careful we should be in giving a definition of "burletta." If Mr. Elliston's flat were taken, Victorine would have come under the denomination; and yet how far from any thing approaching to jest is it either in intention or result?

It is not, my Lord Duke, my purpose to question the propriety of the licenses to the minor theatres being worded as they are. Being so specified, it is necessary to canvass the exact meaning of the specification. And here again I am at issue with Mr. Elliston. The derivation of the word burletta is from the Italian word burla. Mr. Elliston says, that " in the dictionary Della Crusca the word does not appear at all. In the dictionary of Baretti, and in other dictionaries, it does not appear; but in that of Alberti the word burletta does appear, and is defined thus: - "Burletta, s.f. voce dell' uso) commedia, rotta e imperfettafarsa-commedia-opera buffa." Which, I believe, I translate correctly and literally into English as follows: - "Burletta, s. f. (word of common usage)—comedy broken and imperfect
—farce—comedy—comic opera." So that Mr.
Elliston, not finding the word in the best Italian dictionaries, searches for it in those of less note, and immediately adopts the signification that is given by the first who grapples with the difficulty. For my part, my Lord Duke, I have come to a very different result;—for, not finding the word in the Della Crusca dictionary, I inferred that it was not acknowledged as a legitimate word, and more especially as the diminutive of the Italian is of a conventional force, (if I may be allowed the term,) it being impossible to affix to it any specific definition. What is little, pretty and little, bad and little, and so forth, is so relatively only; for such terminations are only degrees of comparison, and the nice distinction of the fractional parts constitutes a charm that no other language possesses in an equal degree. If burla means a jest, or a scoff at something, its termination of etta would imply that it is a jest at either some-thing that is greater than itself, has gone before it, or is above it. Tom Thumb is a jeer at tragedy, Midas at opera, &c.; and either would be equally "burletta," were there no word of not burletta, - for in matter it is equal to its prototype. As the word is not known to the best Italian commentators, so do I infer, that though Italian in itself, it is not of Italian growth. What by common consent would be acknowledged as the chief ingredient in burletta, is what we have termed burlesque; and hence we have had coined for us a word, of which none of us have yet known the due import. But, my Lord Duke, there never was so senseless a definition as that taken by Mr. Elliston from an Italian dictionary; for he maintains that it means "comedy, comic opera, and farce." A word, forsooth, of vast import, that being a diminutive, can combine in itself three several branches of theatrical business, as distinct from each other as men's foibles are from their moral actions!

But, my Lord Duke, I will maintain that if I have not proved what burletta is, I may at least have given such examples of what it is not, that those who are transgressing the law the subjects are plenty enow, and by these may be made amenable to it. No one for an scenic representations the legitimate drama instant could doubt that the Olympic Revels, would be no more injured, than the high at-

as we have lately seen the piece exhibited, is in the truest sense of the term a burletta; or. that, should such a subject as the rape of Proserpine be treated in the same manner, it would be, in its application, most strictly a burletta. But still each of these subjects might have been treated so as not to have come under the definition, even though they had been all in rhyme, and to music into the bargain. It is, therefore, the manner of treating the subject that will give the denomination to it; and this must have been meant when your Grace's predecessor first sanctioned the license; for it could never be anticipated that so bold an assertor of the prerogative of the "minors" would have been found, as to have maintained that "comedy, comic-opera, and farce," were of one and the same character; or that the power of reasoning should have been so perverted as to induce him to conclude, that because there might be a portion of all these qualities in a piece, that therefore each of these, being as they are perfect of themselves, could pass muster under so spurious and bastard a title as that of " burletta.

From Italy, my Lord Duke, we have derived our scenic representations, and in gratitude for all that she has given to us, I will believe that we have attempted to palm off upon her an ill-begotten child of our own climate, so unhealthy at its birth, and so untoward in its disposition, that it has been the cause of little comfort to ourselves. It is not my present purpose to recount all that we have derived from that favoured country. Whether it be the opera, the opera-buffa, the tragi-commedia, the intermezzi, or musical interludes, or, in fine, the drammi, as we now represent them, they have all been so specifically defined, that no question of their contraction or elasticity has ever been before us. The last-named "drammi" might certainly have given rise to memorials and pamphlets, to letters to the Lord Chamberlain, and to wailings of persecution from the great to the less than great, had not the definition come to us from the country of their birth, " that they were a kind of theatrical representation between comedy and tragedy," and, moreover, a "divertimento fatto pei suori sensibili." The French have certainly claimed to themselves the origin of a species of entertainment, designated by them as the comique larmoyant; but as well might they arrogate to themselves the invention of the burlesque of the olden time, that of which Menippus was the founder (and the mock deification of Claudius by Seneca, was an example), merely because they have what they term the satire Menippée.

I will hope, my Lord Duke, that I have estab-lished, as I think I have, to your satisfaction, that if the burletta had been of Italian origin it would have been defined by Italian writers, and inserted in all their dictionaries of authority; that it could by no possible means comprise, as Mr. Elliston averred, three distinct branches of the drama; and that its most simple and obvious interpretation was from burlesque, which our ancestors have Italianised, to render it more palatable, or perhaps more incomprehensible; that, having here arrived at burletta, nothing can be comprehended under that term, but what is in burlesque of some known subject; and that, if it were defined by exemplification, Midas would be a burletta of an opera, and Tom Thumb of a tragedy, &c. The field is wide enough, and tributes of man are affected by the imitation | I am not the person to question; the license, | details; and if the blush has been once raised of him in gesture by the monkey, or in voice by the parrot.

I wonder exceedingly that it did not occur to the gentleman who drew up that part of Mr. Elliston's letter for him, that in defining "burletta" he was treading upon very dangerous ground; that if burletta were the comedy, or the farce of the entertainment, the actors in it were the "burlatori," or if they gave unequivocal signs of enunciation, "ciarlatori," and, I need scarcely add, consequently charlatans. A dictionary, even the best, will give but a very poor insight into a language, without some previous acquaintance with it; and the adoption of terms, without knowing their synonyms, will often lead, as in the present instance, ingenious men into very awk-

ward liabilities - to very disagreeable qualities. If, then, burlesque be a necessary ingredient to burletta, and ista reciprocantur, let us try some of the productions of by-gone days by that test. I have already often spoken of Midas. "O'Hara was the author of this pleasant burletta," and, as I find in the remarks to Dolby's edition of Midas, " he may be almost considered as the inventor of the style. His Golden Pippin, now never acted, and his rifacciamento of Tom Thumb, are in the same taste; its principle is the exhibition of grave and glorious characters, such as King Arthur and his knights, the gods of the heathen mythology, &c. in burlesque situations; it is in the dramatic world, what Whistlecraft, and other such humorists, are in the poetical." So, then, here we have an Irishman supposed to be the inventor of the style, without reference to Italian dictionaries, and the peculiarity of burlesque situations insisted upon as a necessary concomitant. I ask no more from my antagonists than this admission, and we will try, condemn, and execute, with most summary despatch. The commentator on Midas never imagined that burletta, because it had an Italian termination, came consequently from Italy; and was too shrewd an observer not to suspect that, although the word might have appeared in a dictionary of an older date than that of our burletta pieces, still that, as it does not appear at all in the recognised authorities, the word had been altogether interpolated where it was found. In the present times there is nothing that can appear that would not come within the limits of a manager's license; and, if burletta may comprise "comedy, opera, and farce, the same power of elasticity may surely be given to "spectacle," that it may comprehend "tragedy," "serious opera," and "melodrama;" and in some dictionary we may find "oratorios" and "pantomimes" cheek-by-jowl together—your Grace's licenses will be wholly vitiated, and your "occupation gone." The art of evasion, my Lord Duke, possesses a very mercurial property; and when it is for the purpose of invading the rights of others, is of very evil and treacherous tendency. A minor theatre of the present day would not scruple an instant at calling the Sleep-Walker, which is a farce, and Hide and Seek, which is an ope-retta, (a word, too, coined here), the Lions of Mysore, which is a spectacle (I mean the real one), and Victorine, which, as far as it is an imitation of nature (Goldoni's definition), is a comedy, and, as far as it is a "divertimento pei cuori sensibili," is a drama, by that most compendious of all terms in known languages, - not an instant, I say, would the "minor" pause, but straightway write down each and all of them as " burlettas."

The propriety of the law, as it now stands,

in plain English, abuse continued till it has the force of law. I am, as a tenant for life, as much held in duty to go the bounds of my literary property as I am that of my more substantial acres: and he who removes the landmarks of one, is as much guilty of fraud, and that of the worst nature, as he who encroaches upon the other. The time may come when it may be deemed expedient to do away with all monopolies; but that is not in the least to our present purpose. If that time arrives, I shall still continue the optimist I am at this moment, and believe that whatever is the existing law, if not the best, is at least intended to be for the best. But, my Lord Duke, while we are on this topic, allow me to cite an opinion which I am assured will ever have weight with your Grace, from the great talents, and more especially in theatrical matters, of him who gave it, I mean Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The words are a part of a petition addressed to the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, and I read as follows :-

" That your petitioner by no means purposes to contend, that it might not be better for the general interest of the drama, and the purposes for which it has so long been considered as a fit object of legislative protection, that the existing monopoly should be wholly destroyed; your petitioner's conviction, that the immediate destruction of the respect and utility of the stage would be the consequence, he entirely passes by; but he humbly insists, that there is no instance since the reign of Charles II. wherein patent rights, however doubtful in the purpose and character of their grant and origin, have been reclaimed from their inheritors or purchasers, without due compensation made to those who have relied on the security, or embarked their means upon the faith of such monopoly." Here, then, is the opinion of a man, the best calculated to form a correct judgment of any in modern times; and it will be for your Grace, and those who are to legislate for us in these matters, to consider what weight that opinion is to have in the scale.

Such discursive matter cannot draw me off from the ground where I take my stand. The law has been contravened, and until the law is repealed, such contravention must be punished. The situation of the patent theatres when the law is repealed cannot be worse than it is at present; there is a nightly loss so great, that it is a matter of debate whether they shall continue their representations or not; and the probability of a vast body of intelligent, ingenious, and well-deserving persons being thrown out of employ, because, for sooth, encouragement is to be given to those who have been so exorbitant in their demands that the patent theatres could not engage them; and hence they have started speculations on their own accounts, the chief attractions of which are, that they sing very lascivious songs in very tight dresses. The corruption of one portion of the stage naturally involves that of the other, at least in the opinion of the well-disposed. So it was in the corrupt times of Charles II.; and so it will be now-the modest wife and the maiden child, who would have looked unsuspiciously and unhesitatingly on any performances that the managers of the patent theatres might have pro-

when first granted, was meant to be definite, on their cheeks by the "minors," they natuas it was explicit. It is always necessary to rally grow suspicious of the others. This, my repel encroachments, that time may not give Lord Duke, is a matter more particularly for them the right of prescription; which means, your consideration. What Mr. Sheridan emphatically called the "respect and utility of the stage," is entirely under your control; and for that purpose has the power of licensing been conferred upon the office you hold. I would ask of your Grace to make a tour of the "minors," and let your own unbiassed judgment tell you of what "utility or respect" all or any of them are. I will grant that the curtailment of space gives a greater facility for hearing what should not be heard, and seeing what should not be seen, than at the patent theatres-and here the advantage ends; but if the salutary recreation of receiving a great moral lesson in a very agreeable way, is to be denied to us, the world shall at least know for what worthies, men or women, our wives and our sisters are to make the sacrifice, so that their measure of disgust may be filled up to the very brim. Let "stars," that are every day looking more dim, still attempt to shine, and scare from before them all who have seen them once; the number will soon be told off; and though the price paid by the abandonment of the great theatres will come as ruin to many, still the survivors will not outlive them long; and our town will soon become, as far as the theatrical world is concerned, a desert; or, if vestiges do remain, a "minor" may be pointed out to have been such, by some acknowledged token, even as antiquaries dispute about the purposes of a tenement at Pompeii, by the ensign that is seen at its portal even to this day. Such I firmly believe the consequences will be.

Something, my Lord Duke, has been said about the prosperity of the French theatres, where " minors" are of indigenous growth. They certainly have considerable influence upon the minors here; for when it is high-water in ribaldry and lasciviousness in that capital, it is so likewise here. But I believe that in Paris they are made to contribute a portion of their gains to the parent theatre-for so I would call the national theatre. Some such plan as this might be adopted here; but I throw out this only in anticipation of what may be to be done. As I have many observations to address to your Grace upon that head, I shall now forbear to encroach upon it, reserving it as the subjectmatter of a future letter. Herein I have limited myself to the "rights and wrongs" of the "minors,"—the rights to which they are entitled by their licenses, and the wrongs that they do by their existence. If I have demonstrated to your satisfaction these, I shall, in the other branches of the subject of which I have to treat, draw your Grace's attention to the progress of the stage, and to the influence it must ever possess (if well regulated) on the public mind. I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke, your Grace's very humble servant,

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

THE chief merits of the fourth of these concerts, on Monday last, consisted in a judicious selection from Mozart, Cimarosa, Beethoven, Haydn, &c. and in two admirable solo performances, Mozart's "Dove sono," by Madame Stockhausen, and Baermann's not equally beautiful fantasia for the clarinet, by Willman. nagers of the patent theatres might have pro- That aria has, perhaps, never been sung more vided for them before the present days, have chastely, or with a finer expression, and sweetbeen taught the necessity of inquiring into the ness of tone, than on this occasion. Mr. Moscheles' first symphony gained much applause, llying on the stage, at which when the tittering and, notwithstanding some difference of opinion as to its melodies, must be owned to be a highly elaborate work, replete with excellent materials. Madame Puzzi's "Deh per questo" of Mozart was, unfortunately for herself and others, a failure. Braham and Lindley did ample justice to Neukomm's cantata, "David's Lament;" and Mr. Eliason will, no doubt, do the same, after longer study, to Beethoven's violin concerto. Haydn's sinfonia, letter R, as well as the overtures to Egmont and the Zauberflöte, went off beautifully; and, upon the whole, it proved a very good concert.

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday was produced a new opera by Vaccai __ Giulietta e Romeo __ by far the best of the novelties of this season, and one which is likely to become a lasting favourite, even in comparison with Zingarelli's beautiful composition of the same name. The music is throughout good, and some of a high class; the choruses are very spirited, and were in general well executed, with the exception of one towards the end of the first act. Of the débutante, as we do not wish to be harsh towards the fair, we must in candour say she was incapable of sustaining the part allotted to her, the music of which requires powers of no ordinary quality, both as an actor (or actress, if a woman must play the part) and a vocalist to give it effect. Grandolfi is deficient in all; she is tame, even to insipidity, and wants power to enforce the claims of her great beauty. Turn we to the fair Meric, who rises more and more in public esteem in every character in which she appears. Her acting and singing as Giulietta, an extremely arduous part, was all that could be wished. The other characters were also well sustained; and the

concerted pieces were well given throughout.

The two new dancers, Signor Samengo and Mdlle. Brugnoli, also made their débuts in the new ballet (called a tale of enchantment—we really think the term ought to be applied to Brugnoli's petticoats). They introduced in a pas de deux some new and most beautiful attitudes; it is impossible to describe the lightness and grace with which Brugnoli, when poised in the air by Samengo, descends—she seems to float, like a gossamer, betwixt sky and earth, undecided whether to remain or again touch our terrestrial regions; and when she does descend, it is on the very point of her toe, where she remains fixed as a statue, standing as firm on a nail as other mortals on a foot. Samengo is a firm and graceful dancer, and a great acquisition to the corps. In the dance itself there is great novelty; and a more attractive exhibition of limbs and attitudes, discoursing eloquent music, we never witnessed on the stage. It is altogether as beautiful as it is extraordinary.

FRENCH PLAYS.

On Thursday we enjoyed a night of very pleasant amusement here, with Arnal in two pieces, and Laporte also in two. The novelty of the evening was La Fêts de ma Femme (the Bonassus episode in Victorine), which was extremely well performed, Arnal sustaining the part played by Reeve. Garnard was also entertaining in the Portier. Les Cuisinières afforded us a good laugh to finish the whole.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS. Drury Lane, April 9.—In the third act of the Compact there was an enormous salmon a very careful drawing, from measurements and

of the audience was waning, it was redoubled by Mr. Younge's information, that "This is the hundredth wolf I have slain with my own band!"

Surrey Theatre, April 9.-Romeo and Juliet was being acted as a last piece, and, without exaggeration, one line out of every half-dozen was erroneously given. Numerous, however, as were these blunders, there were none sufficiently droll to recount. In the last act Romeo exclaimed, pretending to see Balthasar, "News from Verona!"—but there came neither news nor Balthasar for about two minutes and a half—and why? Why, his entrance explained the mystery. He had, only two minutes and a half before, been at Verona doing duty as a chanting friar at Juliet's funeral—I knew him by his boots!

VARIETIES.

King's Theatre. Concert Room. Lecture on Astronomy.—We were much pleased to observe, on Wednesday evening last, the increased numbers which attended Mr. Adams's very excellent lecture on this most interesting science, and the high gratification which the able lecturer evidently communicated to his numerous auditory. We recommend it to our young friends in particular not to lose the opportunity of hearing this luminous discourse, and seeing the magnificent astronomical apparatus attached to it.

Progress of Civilisation. - Small matters often indicate that great changes have taken place in countries: thus, who can be told of an English stage-coach, (with improvements adapted to a warm clime,) horses, harness, and driver, being embarked for Cairo, to run between that city and Alexandria, without a "special wonder" at the progress of Egypt.

Earthquakes in Jamaica. - From the latest accounts it appears that the shocks of earthquakes have been very frequent in Jamaica.

Progress of the Cultivation of the Vine in the Crimea. - A traveller who has long resided in the Crimea, and has visited the greater part of Europe, especially the wine countries, gives it as his opinion, that the trade in wine from the Crimea with Hamburg (where he now is) and with England, may in time become very considerable: the strong wines of the south of the Crimes may be substituted for port and for several Spanish wines. The kokour, a good table wine, peculiar to the Crimea, may like-wise meet with an extensive sale. As a proof of the rapid progress of this branch of agriculture, it is added, that in 1831 the Crimea produced 600,000 vidros (9,600,000 bottles) of wine, and that the whole quantity has been sold. It is expected that this year the produce will be a million of vidros. Even the Tartars begin to cultivate the vine; the price of land has risen extremely, new roads are opened, the population increases, and every thing in the country prospers. To give an idea of the improvements in the Crimea, it will suffice to say, that in those parts where traders and others could pass only with oxen or on horseback, a kind of diligences are about to be introduced. and will begin running in the month of June.

Waltham Cross. — It is proposed to repair and reinstate this beautiful specimen of architecture, and by careful protection to guard it against future defacement and demolition. Mr. W. B. Clarke, the learned author of the work on Pompeli, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, has made

examination of its various parts, and has ascertained many details which were not previously understood. An undoubted example of the architectural design of Edward the First's reign, and raised by him to the memory of his queen Eleanor, it is interesting to every antiquary and artist, and has singular claims on their attention. A committee of gentlemen is now formed to superintend and direct its renovation. Nearly 2001. have been subscribed,—but to make a complete and satisfactory restoration, it is estimated that three-fifths more will be required.

Vesuvius.—A letter from Naples, dated the 9th of March, says: "Our Vesuvius is superb. The enormous cavity in the centre of which is the crater, being filled with boiling lava, it overflowed in three rivers of fire, two on the side of Naples, and two on the other side. Yesterday, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, we felt a slight earthquake. There were two or three shocks, but they did no mischief."

The Niger. - In a late No. of the Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin Review newspaper, there is an interesting letter on the subject of the Niger, from a medical officer on board H. M. S. Dryad, to a gentleman in Arbroath; which, as tending to throw farther light on the discoveries of the Landers, we have much pleasure in copying : _ " The river Num, you will perceive on examining the map, is situated among a cluster of other rivers, a little to the eastward of Cape Formosa, which forms the eastern boundary of the Bight of Benin. From some circumstances which occurred, I was induced to make a few inquiries concerning the termination of these rivers, and have ascertained, by the most unquestionable evidence, what I doubt whether the Landers are aware of, that all the streams which fall into the sea from Cape Formosa to the old Calabar river inclusive, are united together by cross branches and intermediate streams at no great distance from the sea, and that, consequently, they may all be said to be mouths of the Niger. Such a fact is interesting, and the following are some of my proofs: — The extreme flatness of the country, and the numerous streams which may be seen to intersect it in all directions, even by ships landing close to the shore; the frequent and well-known arrival at the river Bonny of canoes from Duke Ephraim (a chief of the old Calabar river) by some inland branch, without even seeing the ocean; the frequent arrival also of canoes from the Num at the Bonny by a similar means; and the statements of some of the most intelligent natives, who assure me that there is a great inland trade in slaves, ivory, palm-oil, and British manufactures, carried on through the medium of these streams uniting the principal rivers.'

Prussia.—Count Edward Raczynski has presented to the city of Posen his library of 20,000 volumes, collected at great expense, and which is particularly rich in Polish and French literature. He has also given his new and magnificent palace, the façade of which is adorned with twenty-four Corinthian pillars and four pilasters of cast iron, in which the library was deposited, and which is said to have cost 80,000 dollars. To this he has added 22,000 dollars in money; and as in the palace and its dependencies there are many parts that may be let to advantage, the preservation and increase of the library are sufficiently provided for.

O, K.—! thou'st a versatile genius, in truth!

Now character drawing, now drawing a tooth;

Sure thy pincers and verses claim equal applause,

For, when put in one's mouth, they both shatter the

jawa. Epigram: to K-, Dentist and Dramatist.

Bon-mot. - M. Talleyrand was enjoying his rubber, when the conversation turned on the recent union of an elderly lady of respectable rank. " How ever could Madame de S. make such a match? A person of her birth to marry a valet-de-chambre!" "Ah!" replied Talleyrand, "it was late in the game; at nine we don't reckon honours."

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertigement, No. XV. April 14th, 1838.]

A periodical to be called the Thief is announced; and the editors pleasantly say, that " whoever takes the Thief will be rewarded."

Thief will be rewarded."

Mr. Chambers of Edinburgh is beating all the English pen'orths of knowledge out of the field by a three-halfpenny journal, which we understand has obtained very extensive circulation in Scotland, and of which we have perused eight Nos. with much satisfaction and entertainment. Besides judicious selections, it contains very pleasant original matter.

Reflections, &c. of the Principal of a Seminary on Retring from the Duties of his Station, by John Fawcett. We understand that the Chevalier Dillon, who discovered the fate of the Count De la Perouse's expedition, has prepared for the press an account of his twenty years' travels and intercourse with the inhabitants of the South Seas, which is to be entitled Dillon's Continuation of Captain Cook's Yoyages. Captain Dillon, we believe, began his career in the Pacific when a youth, and has had more intercourse with its inhabitants than any other man in Europe: he speaks the language of most of the islands fluently, and is regarded as a chief of note among them. In his work, it is stated to us, he intends to give a correct account of the many bloody and barbarous scenes he has attracted. He meave account from whitereds and the In his work, it is stated to us, he intends to give a correct account of the many bloody and barbarous scenes he has witnessed, his narrow escapes from shipwarck and the fatal overs of the cannibals. It appears from this gentleman's account, that the inhabitants of the Feeji Islands, respecting which nothing has yet been published, are the most interesting and civilised in the South Seas, cannibalism excepted: they are the only people in the Pacific who have a pottery, and who boll, make soup, or stew their food. Their houses are the largest and most cleanly in the South Seas; they are the best navigators in these parts, having canoes that measure from 96 to 190 feet long by 6 feet deep, and 22 wide, and which are capable of carrying 350 warriors each. Their marriage and funeral ceremonies are singular: here, as well as in India, the widows are put to death, and disposed of with their deceased husbands. Their females are the most virtuous of the tribes inhabiting the islands in the Pacific: they are ceased husbands. Their females are the most virtuous of the tribes inhabiting the islands in the Pacific: they are betrothed by their parents when a few day? old. Their laws of hospitality are worthy of imitation by the inhabitants of more civilised countries; and as to their cannibal feasts, dissecting of the fallen enemy, cloth manufactories, &c. &c. described from ocular inspection, they exceed any thing we have read of as yet in our accounts of these sons of nature.

Segmons by the Park Park 1997.

Sermons, by the Rev. R. W. Hamilton, Leeds.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary, 8vo. 21. 10s. bds.—Ingleby on Uterine Harmorthage, 8vo. 12s. bds.—Poland, Homer, and other Poems, fcp. 4s. 6d. bds.—Austin's Province of Jurisprudence, 8vo. 12s. bds.—D'Aguliar's Officer's Manual, 18mo. 5s. cloth.—Jowett's Sermons, 12mo. 7s. bds.—Robinson's Christian's Privilege, 12mo. 3s. 6d. bds.—Thurgar's Genders of the French Nouns, 12mo. 2s. 6d. bds.—Gordon on Locomotion, Plates, 8vo. 12s. bds.—Gordon on Locomotion, Plates, 8vo. 12s. bds.—Gordon on Locomotion, Plates, 8vo. 18s. bds.—Guine's Six Months in America, 2 vols. 8vo. 11s. cloth.—The Jesuit, 3 vols. post 8vo. 11s. 11s. 6d. bds.—Ballingall's Improvement of the Mercantile Navy, 8vo. 12s. bds.—Bowring's Cheskian Anthology, fcp. 4vo. 7s. cloth.—Scott on Lavements, royal 12mo. 7s. bds.—The Druid, a Tragedy, by Thomas Cromwell, 8vo. 5s. cloth. well, 8vo. 5e. cloth.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832

April.	1 7%	Thermometer.			Barometer.		
Thursday 5	From	33.	to	67.	30-41 Stationary		
Friday · · · · 6					30.33 to 30.30		
Saturday · 7		30.		51.	30-19 30-10		
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Tuesday · · 10	1	34.		57.	30.18 30.12		
Wednesday 11	٠	31.		54.	30-12 Stationary		

Prevailing wind, N.E. Except the early part of the mornings, generally clear. Edmonton. CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Latitude 51° 37′ 32″ N. Longitude ... 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

40 In calling attention to the question between the Major and Minor Theatres, as discussed by Mr. Mills in his Letter to the Lord Chamberlain, we beg it to be understood that we do not pledge our own opinions to either side. We consider the point at issue to be of much dramatic interest, and are therefore willing to devote as much space as we can to it. much space as we can to it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL. The Gallery for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of British Artists, isopen daily, from Ton in the Morn-ing till Five in the Evening. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s.

on, 1e. Catalogue, 1e. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

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EDWARD PRENTIS, Secretary.

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No. 796.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The History of the Peninsular War. By R. Southey, Esq. LL.D. Vol. III. 4to. pp. 936. London, 1832. Murray.

THIS great historical work is now happily concluded, and we have the published termination of the author's labours before us. The Peninsular war, most glorious for England, is a theme which may well delight and animate her sons: and its events are here related in that style of perspicacity and simplicity which is most consonant to effect as well as to truth. The narrative beguiles us onward through the account of operations, of sieges, of battles, of popular resistance, of cruelties, and of horrors; till, at the close of even so voluminous a production, we feel as if we had read only a brief tale, and long again to begin another of similar variety and interest. But as we have had occasion to deliver our opinion on the preceding parts, we shall now do our best duty by allowing the present volume to speak for itself. It commences in May 1810, and ends with the conclusion of the war, the return of Ferdinand to Madrid, and of the victorious Wellington to his native land. It was in 1810 that the guerilla warfare, first commenced by Don Juan Martin Diez, the famous Empecinado, was orfood for extract as specimens of his perform-

"These parties began to be formed immediately after Buonaparte swept the land before means of subsistence were cut off, happy if they him to Madrid, and from that time they continued to increase in numbers and activity, as the regular armies declined in reputation and in strength. The enemy made a great effort to put them down after the battle of Ocaña, and boasted of having completely succeeded, because the guerillas disappeared before them, dispersing whenever they were in danger of being attacked by a superior force. There was nothing in their dress to distinguish them from the peasantry; every one was ready to give them intelligence or shelter; they knew the country perfectly; each man shifted for himself in time of need; and when they re-assembled at the appointed rallving place, so far were they from being dispirited by the dispersion, that the ease with which they had eluded the enemy became a new source of confidence. They became more numerous and more enterprising after it had been seen how little loss they sustained, when, for a time, the intrusive government made it its chief object to extirpate them; their escapes, as well as their exploits, were detailed both in the official and provincial gazettes; and the leaders became known in all parts, not of Spain only, but of Europe, by their own names, or the popular appellations which had been given them indicative of their former profession or personal appearance. El wished for the reformation of the abuses which Manco, the man with a maimed arm, com-manded one band; the Old Man of Sereña glad to see this disposition manifest itself in a

el Pastor, the Shepherd; el Abuelo, the Grand-father. One chief was called el Chaleco, from the fashion of his waistcoat; he won for himself a better reputation than might have been expected from such an appellation: another obtained the name of Chambergo, from his slouched hat. Names of worse import appear among them; there was the Malalma, the Bad Soul, de Aibar, and the Ladron, the Robber, de Lumbier. A large portion of the men who engaged under these leaders were soldiers who had escaped in some of the miserable defeats to which the rashness of the government and the incapacity of their generals had exposed them; or who had deserted from the regular army to this more inviting service. Smugglers also, a numerous and formidable class of men, now that their old occupation was destroyed, took to the guerilla life, and brought to it the requisites of local knowledge, hardiness, and audacity, and the quick sense of sight and hearing which they had acquired in carrying on their dangerous trade by night. But the greater number were men who, if circumstances had permitted, would have passed their life usefully and contentedly in the humble stations to which they were born; labourers, whom there were now none to employ, - retainers, who partook ganised and became a national system; and the ruin of the great families to which they Dr. Southey's details of these afford us ample and their ancestors had been attached;—owners or occupiers of land, whose fields had been laid waste, and whose olive-yards destroyed; and the whole class of provincial tradesmen, whose had only their own ruin and their country's quarrel to revenge, and not those deeper injuries of which dreadful cases were continually occurring wherever the enemy were masters. Monks, also, and friars, frocked and unfrocked, were among them: wherever the convents were suppressed, and their members forbidden to wear the habit on pain of death, which was done in all the provinces that the French overran, the young took arms, the old employed themselves in keeping up the spirit of the people; and the intrusive government paid dearly for the church property, when those who had been previously supported by it exchanged a life of idleness for one of active exertion in the national cause, some to preach a crusade against the invaders, others to serve in it. These, whom oppression had driven out from the cloister, were not the only religioners who took arms. Not a few in the parts of the country which were still free took the opportunity, precious to them, of escaping from the servitude to which they were bound, disgusted with the follies of their profession, sick of its impostures, or impatient of its restraints. Public opinion encouraged them in this course; the multitude ascribing their conduct to a religious zeal for their country, while those who

Cantarero, the Potter; el Cocinero, the Cook; | ciscans applied to Mendizabal to deliver up a friar who had enlisted in his army; but the application was so little in accord with the spirit of the times, that Mendizabal's answer was read with universal approbation by the Spaniards. 'The head of the Franciscans,' said that commander, 'must have forgotten what Cardinal Ximenes de Cisneros did when he commanded the army which took Oran. If that prelate in those days thought of nothing but destroying the Koran, and substituting the Gospel in its stead, what would he do now, when the religion of our fathers and our mother country is in danger? I have taken a lesson from his eminency. Let the present head of the order send me a list of all the brethren capable of bearing arms, not forgetting himself, if he is fit for service, and we will march together and free our religion and our country. Inspire then your friars, that they may be agents in this noble work, putting away all kind of sloth; and let no other cry be heard than that of 'War against the tyrant, freedom for our religion, our country, and our beloved Ferdinand!" While this course was taken by the monks and friars, it is related of the nuns in the subjected parts of the country, that they passed the nights in praying for the success and deliverance of their countrymen, and the days in preparing medicines and bandages for the sick and wounded French."

Among other instances of heroic virtue it is recorded_

" Lorenzo Teyxeyro, an inhabitant of Granada, who had performed the dangerous service of communicating intelligence to the nearest Spanish general, was discovered, and might have saved his life if he would have named the persons through whom the communication was carried on; but he was true to them, as he had been to his country, and suffered death contentedly. The other instance was attended with more tragic circumstances. Captain Vicente Moreno, who was serving with the mountaineers of Ronda, was made prisoner, carried to Granada, and there had the alternative proposed to him of suffering by the hangman, or entering into the intruder's service. Sebastiani shewed much solicitude to prevail upon this officer, having, it may be believed, some feeling of humanity, if not some fore-feeling of the opprobrium which such acts of wickedness draw after them in this world, and of the account which is to be rendered for them in the next. Moreno's wife and four children were, therefore, by the general's orders, brought to him when he was upon the scaffold, to see if their entreaties would shake his resolution; but Moreno, with the courage of a martyr, bade her withdraw, and teach her sons to remember the example which he was about to give them, and to serve their country, as he had done, honourably and dutifully to the last. This murder provoked a public retaliation which the Spaniards seldom exercised, but, when they did, upon a tremendous scale. Gonzalez, who was another. There was el Frayle, the Friar; el class of men whom they justly regarded as one member in the Cortes for Jaen, had served with Cura, the Priest; el Medico, the Doctor; el of the pests of Spain. The general of the Fran- Moreno, and loved him as such a man deserved member in the Cortes for Jaen, had served with

to be loved; and by his orders seventy French fell into their hands. . . Of the wretches prisoners were put to death at Marbella. So wicked a system as that which Buonaparte's generals unrelentingly pursued could nowhere have been exercised with so little prospect of success, and such sure effect of calling forth a dreadful vengeance, as among the Spaniards. Against such enemies they considered all means lawful; this was the feeling not here alone, but throughout the body of the nation; the treacherous commencement of the war on the part of the French, and the systematic cruelty with which it had been carried on, discharged them. they thought, from all observances of good faith or humanity towards them; and upon this principle they acted to its full extent. The labourer at his work in the fields or gardens had a musket concealed at hand, with which to mark the Frenchman whom ill fortune might bring within his reach. Boys, too young to be suspected of any treachery, would lead a party of the invaders into some fatal ambus women were stationed to give the signal for beginning the slaughter, and that signal was sometimes the hymn to the Virgin! Not fewer than 8000 French are said to have been cut off in the mountains of Ronda. There, however, it was more properly a national than a guerrilla warfare; the work of destruction being carried on less by roving parties than by the settled inhabitants, who watched for every opportunity of vengeance."

In La Mancha - "One adventurer raised himself to respectability and rank by his services, though known by the unpromising ap-pellation of *El Chaleco*. Francisco Abad Mo-reno was his name. He began his career as a common soldier, and escaping from some rout, joined company with two fugitives of his own regiment, and began war upon his own account. Their first exploit was to kill an enemy's conrier and his escort; and shortly afterwards. having added two recruits to his number, he presented to the Marquess of Villafranca, at Murcia, five carts laden with tobacco, quicksilver, and plate, which he had taken from the French, and the ears of thirteen Frenchmen who had fallen by their hands! His party increased as his name became known; and he cut off great numbers of the enemy, sometimes in Murcia, sometimes in La Mancha, intercepting their convoys and detachments. Shewing as little mercy as he looked for, and expecting as little as he shewed, he faced with desperate or ferocious courage the danger from which there was no escape by flight, swimming rivers when swollen by rain, or employing any means that might give him the victory. On one occasion he broke a troop of the French by discharging a blunderbuss loaded with five-andthirty bullets; it brought down nine of the enemy, according to his own account, and he received so severe a contusion on the shoulder from the recoil, that it entirely disabled him for a time; but the party was kept together under his second in command, Juan de Bacas, and its reputation enhanced by greater exploits."

But there were some melancholy contrasts to these devoted efforts.

"As in times of pestilence or earthquake, wretches are found obdurate enough in wickedness to make the visitation a cover for their guilt, and enrich themselves by plunder, so now, in the anarchy of Spain, they whose evil disposition had been restrained, if not by efficient laws, yet in some degree by the influence of settled society, abandoned themselves, when that control was withdrawn, to the impulses of

whom this dissolution of government let loose upon mankind, the banditti were the boldest, but not the worst. A more extraordinary and flagitious course was chosen by José Pedra-zuela, who had been an actor at Madrid. He assumed the character of a commissioner under the legislative government; and being acknowledged as such in the little town of Ladrada in Extremadura, condemned and executed, under a charge of treason, any persons whom for any motive he chose to destroy: the victims were carried at night to a wood, where their graves had been made ready, and there their throats were cut, or they were shot, or beaten to death. The people supposing him to be actually invested with the authority which he assumed, submitted to him in terror, as the French had done to Collot d'Herbois and the other monsters whom this Pedrazuela was imitating. wife, Maria Josefa Garcia della Valle. privy to the imposture, and, if possible, exceeded him in cruelty. Before they could withdraw, as they probably designed to do when they had sufficiently enriched themselves, Castaños heard of their proceedings, and instantly took measures for arresting them in their career of blood. They were brought to trial at Valencia de Alcantara: thirteen of these midnight murders were proved against them; it was said that in the course of three months they had committed more than threescore. The man was hanged and quartered. the woman strangled by the garrote. The Spaniards had not brought upon themselves the guilt of revolution-but they were visited by all its horrors !"

Of these enough: our next selection describes an act of another and a superstitious kind, and of which we do not remember to have, previously heard: the date is August 1812. after the deliverance of Seville.

"The barefooted Carmelites in Cadiz presented a memorial, stating that Philip III. and the Cortes of 1617, had chosen St. Teresa for patroness and advocate of Spain, under the Apostle Santiago, that the nation in all its emergencies might invoke her, and avail itself of her intercession. At that time the saint had only been beatified; but her canonisation shortly afterwards took place, and then the Cortes of 1626 published the decree, which was confirmed by Pope Urban VIII., without prejudice to the rights of Santiago, St. Michael the Archangel, and the most Holy Virgin. Jealous, nevertheless, of the imprescriptible rights of their own saint, the chapter of Compostella exerted their influence at Rome with such success, that the decree was suspended against the wishes both of the king and Cortes. That wish, however, continued in the royal family; and Charles II., in a codicil to his will, declaring that he had always desired to establish the co-patronship of St. Teresa for the benefit of his kingdom, charged his successors to effect it. The Carmelites now urged that at no time could it more properly be effected than at the present, when her potent patronage was needed against invaders, who sowed the seeds of impiety wherever they carried their arms. This memorial was referred to a special ecclesiastical commission; and in confomity to the opinion of that commission the Cortes elected St. Teresa patroness and protectress, under Santiago, of those kingdoms—decreed that her patronship should forthwith take effect-enjoined all archbishops, bishops, and prelates, to see that the correspondent alterations should their own evil hearts. These banditti plun-dered and murdered indiscriminately all who required the regency to give orders for print- and the popular feeling in both cases outran

ing, publishing, and circulating this decree. The community of the barefooted Carmelites then returned thanks for this appointment of their mother the saint. 'It was a decree,' they said, ' which would fill all the natives of those kingdoms with consolation and hope; and they flattered themselves that from that moment Spain would experience the powerful intercession of its new protectress.' 'My great mother, S. Teresa de Jesus, co-patroness of the Spains!' exclaimed the prior, in an address, which was printed among the proceedings of the Cortes, 'the very idea makes me eternally bless the law that sanctions it. This has been a business of much time, an affair of some ages, a work of many and mighty hands: but the glory of completing it has been reserved for the fathers of the country, for the congress of lights, for your majesty the Cortes, which has been the glorious instrument of this work of the Eternal. And it was fitting that the country of heroes should have the heroine of nations at its head, who, like another mother of the Maccabees, should encourage its sons to triumph and to glory. This Deborah is not less sage than she who judged Israel—not less valiant; and the Baraks who will come forward under her protection will not be intimidated by danger. She is not a Moubitess to pervert the armies of Israel. She is a Jack who will destroy the forces of Sennacherib-Semiramis, who will overthrow the hosts of the sanguinary Cyrus. At the sight of this fortunate Esther, Spain would lift her head and conceive higher hopes. The unanimous consent of the whole nation, the vows of the Spaniards of both hemispheres, would rise to heaven, and uniting themselves at this moment with the intercessions of their great co-patroness, form that imperious voice which commands the winds and the tempests, rules the seas, makes itself felt in the dark regions of the abyss, and ascending the eternal mountain of the Lord, puts aside the decree of extermina. tion that threatens us, substitutes for it that of our aggrandisement and elevation, and brings a blessing upon those judicious, prudent, and sage Mordecais, whose wise resolution has been the cause of this portent.' In this language did the descendants of the prophets who dwelt on Mount Carmel, the children of the great Teresa, offer upon the altar of gratitude the incense of their respect and veneration to the Cortes !"

We now turn to the author's remarks on the restoration of the king, and select an example of their quality and spirit.

May 1814. — " If Ferdinand had now performed the promises which were distinctly made in his declaration, he might have averted much, if not all, of the subsequent danger which he incurred, and the just reproaches which will be attached to his name in history. It ought not to be said that in making those promises he had no intention of fulfilling them; for though he scrupled at no dissimulation when under duresse, they were voluntary in this case, and the temper of the nation, then unequivocally declared, was such, that no purpose was to be gained by it. Ferdinand was a person of narrow mind, and his heart seems to have been incapable of generous feeling; but he was not a wicked man; nor would he have been a bad king, if he had met with wise ministers, and had ruled over an enlightened people. the two important subjects of civil and religious freedom he and the great body of the nation were in perfect sympathy, - both, upon both subjects, imbued with error to the core;

his. The word Liberty (Libertad) appeared in | have been followed by no curses ;-his laurels | those precious papyri. Some others are said large bronze letters over the entrance of the Hall of the Cortes in Madrid. The people, of their own impulse, hurried thither to remove it; they set up ladders, forced out letter by letter from the stone, and as each was thrown into the street, the spectators renewed their shouts of exultation. They collected as many of the journals of the Cortes, and of the papers and pamphlets of the Liberales, as could be got together; formed a procession in which the religious fraternities, and the clergy regular and secular, took the lead; piled up these papers in one of the public squares, and sacrificed them there as a political auto-da-fe, after which high mass was performed and To Doum sung, as a thanksgiving for their triumph. The Stone of the Constitution, as it was called, was every where removed, and replaced as it had been at Valencia. The people at Seville deposed all the existing authorities, elected others in their stead to all the offices which had existed under the old system, and then required those authorities to re-establish the Inquisition. In re-establishing that accursed tribunal by a formal act of government, in suppressing the freedom of the press, which had been abused to its own destruction, and in continuing to govern not merely as an absolute monarch, but as a despotic one, Ferdinand undoubtedly complied with the wishes of the Spanish nation. He did these things conformably to his own misguided conscience and weak judgment, as well as to his inclinations; and for so doing he was, by the voice of the people, a patriotic and popular king. In all this he cannot justly be charged with any thing worse than error of judgment; fearfully injurious indeed in its consequences. but in the individual to be pitied as well as pardoned. But, in his treatment of the more conspicuous persons among the Liberales, whom he condemned to strict and long imprisonment. many of them for life, he brought upon himself an indelible repreach, and incurred the guilt of individual sin. Quintana, who, more than any other person, contributed by his eloquent writings to excite and sustain the national spirit, and awaken the sympathy of other nations, was one of the victims thus sentenced and his life is said to have been not the only one which was shortened by severe confine ment."

The return to England of the triumphan conqueror, raised to a dukedom, enriched by rewards, and covered with honours, finely closes the scene; and we have great gratifica-tion in copying, though only a short passage or two, the glowing language in which it is told.

"In Gascony, as well as in Portugal and Spain, the Duke of Wellington's name was blessed by the people. Seldom, indeed, has it fallen to any conqueror to look back upon his career with such feelings! The marshal's staff, the dukedom, the honours and rewards which his prince and his country so munificently and properly bestowed, were neither the only nor the most valuable recompense of his labours. There was something more precious than these, more to be desired than the high and enduring fame which he had secured by his military achievements,—the satisfaction of thinking to what end those achievements had been directed; that they were for the deliverance of two most injured and grievously oppressed nations; ... for the safety, honour, and welfare, of his own country ;-and for the general interests of Europe and of the civilised

are entwined with the amaranths of righteousness, and upon his death-bed he might remember his victories among his good works. This is the great and inappreciable glory of England in this portion of its history, that its war in the Peninsula was in as strict conformity with the highest principles of justice as with sound state policy. No views of ag-grandisement were entertained either at its commencement or during its course, or at its termination; conquests were not looked for, commercial privileges were not required. It was a defensive, a necessary, a retributive war; engaged in as the best means of obtaining security for ourselves, but having also for its immediate object ' to loose the bands of wickedness,' and to break the yoke of oppression, and to let the oppressed go free.' And this great deliverance was brought about by England with God's blessing on a righteous cause. If France has not since that happy event continued to rest under a mild and constitutional monarchy, - if Spain has relapsed into the abuses of an absolute one, -if the Portuguese have not supported that character which they recovered during the contest,-it has been be cause in all these instances there were national errors which retained their old possession, and national sins which were not repented of. But the fruits of this war will not be lost upon posterity: for in its course it has been seen that the most formidable military power which ever existed in the civilised world was overthrown by resolute perseverance in a just cause; it has been seen also that national independence depends upon national spirit-but that even that spirit in its highest and heroic degree may fail if wisdom to direct it be wanting. . . These lessons have never been more memorably exemplified than in the Peninsular War; and for her own peculiar lesson, England, it may be hoped, has learned to have ever from thenceforth a just reliance, under Providence, upon her resources and her strength ;-under Providence, I say, for if that support be dis-regarded, all other will be found to fail. My task is ended here; and if in the course of this long and faithful history it should seem that I have any where ceased to bear the ways of Providence in mind, or to have admitted a feeling, or given utterance to a thought inconsistent with glory to God in the highest, and good-will towards men, let the benevolent reader impute it to that inadvertence or inaccuracy of expression from which no diligence, however watchful, can always be secure; and as such let him forgive what, if I were conscious of it, I should not easily forgive in myself. Laus Deo." Amen!

Pompeiana; or, Observations of the Topography, Rdifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii. By Sir William Gell, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. New Series. Part XII. Jennings and Chaplin.

THE present Part concludes this fine and in teresting work. It is chiefly occupied with explanations of the vignettes, thirty in number, with which the various Parts have been adorned; but there is an appendix, containing among other things a description of the Hercu lanean manuscripts, so curious and valuable, that we cannot refrain from communicating is to our readers.

"The Herculanean manuscripts were found in a suburban villa in the year 1753, in a room world. His campaigns were sanctified by the cause;—they were sullied by no cruelties, no had once a vaulted roof, to the strength of roughly penetrated the whole mass of a volume, crimes; the chariot-wheels of his triumphs which has been ettributed the preservation of a fresh difficulty arises in the unrelling; as

also to have been found in a corridor or portico of the same habitation, which opened into the garden; but whether this had a vaulted roof or not cannot now be known, and that circumstance seems at least very doubtful in the instance of the library. Winckelman relates that 800 manuscripts were found; but from the statement of the accurate Canonico Iorio, who thoroughly examined the subject, and published the result in the year 1825, it appears that 1756 were rescued from the ruins, without reckoning a considerable number which were destroyed by the workmen, who imagined that the volumes were of no more value than fragments of charcoal, and actually called the place in which they were found the Bottega del Carbonaro. The papyri were found, according to Iorio, ranged in presses or shelves round the sides of the room to about the height of a man, while in the centre of the floor stood a species of insulated rectangular column of books, fronting every way, not much unlike those which are frequently found, of a circular form, in the drawing-rooms of ladies in England. papyri found in the country house near Hercu-laneum, according to the Canonico Iorio, from whose essay the whole of this information is obtained, were found in a small chamber payed with mosaic, and had been arranged in presses round the walls, or in a pier in the centre. The wood all crumbled when exposed to the air; and the workmen only began to suspect the papyri were not common charcoal when they observed the regularity of their disposition, and that one which broke into two parts had letters upon it. It must be remembered, that the excavation was carried on in a deep underground passage, without the advantage of daylight. It appears that some had stood in an erect, and others in a horizontal, position; and they were accordingly crushed in both directions. None were found with two umbilici. and many were without any, as they are presented in several ancient paintings. Instead of binding, a long slip of unwritten paper on the outside served to protect the book within. Many were found which were illegible, from having originally been written with pale ink. Some appeared to have been below the others, and to have been formed by the humidity into a hard and almost petrified substance. were considered as quite hopeless, having become a well-united mass, scarcely to be penetrated by a needle. Others had a degree of durability equal to plumbago, and might have been used as chalks. The papyri are only written on one side, except in a single instance, where the roll was not sufficiently long. Some were absolutely powder; and when the dust was blown away, the writing disappeared; so that the Canonico Iorio calls them the ghosts of papyri. It appears that the Latin MSS. are more difficult to unroll than the Greek; so that of 2,366 columns and fragments already opened, only 40 are Latin. The length of the Greek papyri varies from eight to twelve inches. A Latin roll, besides being much thicker, often extends to sixteen. In both languages the columns or pages of writing formed compart-ments placed at a right angle with the length of the roll. The papyrl of the ancients were formed by pasting a variety of shreds together at right angles to each other, so that what may be called the grain of one would be opposed in its disposition to tear longitudinally by the cross fibres of the other. It is easy to conceive, that

what was originally a coating, only used to add substance to the paper, may now peel off for the operator instead of the inscribed face. Sir Humphry Davy, who employed himself a short time in observing the effects of a new process for unrolling the papyri, seemed to think they were not carbonised, and that the colour and substance produced by time resulted solely from humidity. That gentleman did not efface the characters by his process, as has been asserted on the spot; but, on the contrary, in the presence of the author, who was employed to copy the fragments, frequently added much to the brilliancy of letters scarcely discernible. Some of the manuscripts have been opened with so much difficulty, that it was found absolutely necessary to destroy the visible column, after having most carefully copied it, in order to arrive at the next; and the care, the patience, and the peculiar talent necessary in the process, are such, that those only who see it, and are aware of what has been done, can judge of the merit of those who are employed, and who are often accused of negligence and apathy by the passing traveller. Of the papyri, 371 were entire; 61 were nearly perfect; 161 wanted about one third of each roll. Of fragments, 1324 were found; and of those which had only the exterior perfect, 474 were discovered; but these had been cut half through, longitudinally, in order to discover their contents, their re spective centres having been carefully preserved for a future opportunity. 332 volumes have been already tried, and of 542 taken from the shelves for the purpose of unrolling, 210 are well and neatly done; 127 are in a great measure finished, and 205 remain in the presses at the Museum, which are considered as hopeless. Of some MSS, the title only is as yet known, which was written in a larger character. A person named Papira, in the year 1786, endea-voured to open three of the MSS. Sir Humphry Davy is said to have had twenty placed at his disposal. Twenty were sent to England, among which were several of those petrified and useless: Mr. Sickler destroyed some of these in the attempt to open them. Mr. Hayter, who was sent by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the year 1800, to Naples, is said to have tried 195 fragments of the papyri, and to have been five years employed in unrolling them. Whether these or any of them have appeared in the collection of Herculanean MSS, published at Oxford in the year 1824, the absence of preface to the work leaves us in ignorance. The Treatise of Philodemus de Vitiis, one of an anonymous author De Ira, another of Philodemus de Vitiis atque Oppositis Virtutibus, and Demetrius de Poematis, are there given in lithographic fac-simile. These are all found in the Neapolitan list as if existing at present at Naples. The English work is to be continued, and the second volume has already appeared. Seven papyri have been sent to France. Among the works now known to exist in this singular collection are the following, both in Greek and Latin, the names of which are copied from the interesting account of the Canonico Iorio, the author of this work not holding himself responsible for the orthography, which seems often erroneous.

Demetrius—de geometria—de posmatis. In Polyeni difficultates. Epicuri—de natura, lib. il. xx. Colotis in Lysidem Platonis.

dicendi libertate. De poematis. De rhetorica, lib. i. De rhetorica, lib. iv. pars 2. De rhetorica. De rhetorica. De rhetorica commentaria—De rhetorica -De Phænomenis atque signis. De philosophis - De

tatia. Carnisci—amicabilia. Now interpreting. Crisippi de providentia, lib. ii. Now interpreting. Epicuri de natura. Now interpreting. Anonymi de ira. Now interpreting.

This catalogue will suffice to give an idea of the library of the Epicurean philosopher of Herculaneum, for such he appears to have been. Among others now under examination, a papyrus on the subject of mythology calls Agamemnon a personification of Æther, Achilles of the Sun, Helen of the Earth, and Hector of Luna. The lucubrations of the author may be curious, but not such as will afford much knowledge or instruction. It is not impossible that some of these papyri may be original works, as no two are written in precisely the same character. Certain ciphers have been observed, which may have been the marks of the amanuensis at the conclusion of some MSS."

Several of the plates in this Part, especially the "Jupiter," the "Peleus and Thetis," and the "Restoration of the Temple of Fortune," are eminently beautiful; and it is further ornamented with a "View of the Site of Pompeii," from a drawing by Mr. Havell, and a characteristic portrait of Sir William Gell, from a drawing by Mr. Uwins.

A Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical, and Historical, of Commerce and Commercial Navigation: illustrated with Maps. By J. R. M'Culloch, Esq. 8vo. pp. 1143. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

THE industry and ability bestowed on this volume are altogether extraordinary: and it is in consequence a very extraordinary work. Unlike preceding publications of the same class, though it embraces all their information, it is extremely original, and displays the mind of a writer deeply imbued with a thorough knowledge of the most important subjects of which he treats-subjects, at this epoch, of great public interest. The Bank of England and the banking system; the East India Company, its charter and commerce; trade of every kind, with the questions of restriction, monopoly, currency, smuggling, &c.; in short, whatever either nationally or individually can be sought for as intelligence, in connexion with these inquiries, are explained, developed, and reasoned upon by Mr. M'Culloch, from their first principles to their present states. The mass of useful and practical instruction to be gathered from his pages is, indeed, prodigious—from the simple description of commodities and manufactures, to the discussion of those abstract arguments which are so apt to puzzle the clearest heads. It is known that we do not always and entirely agree with the author: but even where we differ from him farthest, we are bound to acknowledge that he places matters before us in so enlightened a manner, shews so much sound sense, and, even in his (as it appears to us rather fanciful) theories, gives us so many striking points to ponder upon, and curious opinions to consider, that there are certainly few men of his day more deserving of public attention. With regard to the present comprehensive design, we may intimate what it is from the commencement of the preface.

"It has been the wish of the author and

spective businesses. It is hoped, however, that this object has been attained without omitting the consideration of any topic, incident to the subject, that seemed calculated to make the book generally serviceable, and to recommend it to the attention of all classes. Had our object been merely to consider commerce as a science, or to investigate its principles, we should not have adopted the form of a dictionary. But commerce is not a science only, but also an art of the utmost practical importance, and in the prosecution of which a very large proportion of the population of every civilised country is actively engaged. Hence, to be generally useful, a work on commerce should combine practice, theory, and history. Different readers may resort to it for different purposes; and every one should be able to find in it clear and accurate information, whether his object be to make himself familiar with details. to acquire a knowledge of principles, or to learn the revolutions that have taken place in the various departments of trade. The following short outline of what the work contains may enable the reader to estimate the probability of its fulfilling the objects for which it has been intended . It contains accounts of the various articles which form the subject-matter of commercial transactions. To their English names are, for the most part, subjoined their synonymous appellations in French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish, &c.; and sometimes, also, in Arabic, Hindoo, Chinese, and other eastern languages. We have endeavoured, by consulting the best authorities, to make the descriptions of commodities as accurate as possible; and have pointed out the tests or marks by which their goodness may be ascertained. The places where they are produced are also specified; the quantities exported from such places; and the different regulations, duties, &c. affecting their importation and exportation, have been carefully stated, and their influence examined. The prices of most articles have been given, sometimes for a lengthened period. Historical notices are inserted illustrative of the rise and progress of the trade in the most important articles; and it is hoped, that the information embodied in these notices will be found to be as authentic as it is interesting."

From the body of a work so vast and various indeed from any dictionary-it is very difficult to select extracts which can sustain the part of fair and sufficient witnessing to its merits. We will, however, copy a few passages relative to the book-trade, which will shew how excellently facts and opinions are mingled by the writer.

"Taxes on Literature .- These taxes have been carried to such an extent in England as to be in the highest degree injurious. They are at once impolitic, oppressive, and unjustimpolitic, because they tend to obstruct the growth and diffusion of knowledge; oppressive, because they very frequently swallow up the entire reward of the labours of the most deserving persons; and unjust, because they are not proportioned to the value of the article on which they are laid, and are, indeed, much oftener paid out of capital than out of profit."

"On a late investigation into the affairs of an extensive publishing concern, it was found, that of 130 works published by it in a given time, fifty had not paid their expenses. Of the Colotis in Lysidem Platonis.

Polystratide temerario contemptu. Now interpreting.

Philodemi—de religione—de moribus—de Epicuro—de morte, lib. lv. De vitils, lib. i. De vitils atque oppositis virtuibus corumque subjectis et objectis, lib. viii. De vitils—de musica—de conversatione—de Omeri—de irs—de divitiis—de poematis—de ec quod agendum est—de causa atque allis rebus tractatus memorabiles. De moribus ac vitils, opus ex libro Zenonis contractum, seu de la conducting the details of their responses. Of the author and their expenses. Of the publishers of this work that it should be as ex—eighty that did pay, thirteen only had arrived tensively useful as possible. If they be not deceived in their expectations, it may be advantageously employed, as a sort of vade meoum, general it may be estimated, that of the books deceived in their expenses; and ship-published, a fourth do not pay their expenses; bus so vitils, opus ex libro Zenonis contractum, seu de

printed with advantage. As respects pamph- respect, far preferable to ours. In America, lets, we know we are within the mark when Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria, only one copy we affirm that not one in fifty pays the expenses of its publication! Now, when such is the fact, can any thing be more glaringly unjust than to impose the same duty on all works before they are published? In a very few cases, such duty may fall principally on the buyers, and be only a reasonable deduction from the profits of the author and publisher; but in a vast number more it swallows them up entirely; and in very many cases there are no profits for the duty to absorb, so that it falls wholly on the capital of the unfortunate author or publisher. Were the judges of the courts of law to decide cases by a throw of the dice, there would be quite as much of reason and justice in their decisions, as there has been in the proceedings of our finance ministers as to taxes on literature. If books must be taxed, let publishers be put under the surveillance of the excise; let them be obliged to keep an account of the books they sell, and let them be taxed accordingly; but do not let the loss arising from an unsuccessful literary speculation—and more than half such speculations are unsuccessfulbe aggravated to a ruinous degree by the pressure of a system of taxation, than which there is nothing, even in Algiers, more unequal or oppressive. The reduction of the advertisement duty will do something to lessen this injustice. But the relief is most inadequate. It acknowledges without correcting the evil. Instead of being reduced, the advertisement duty ought to have been entirely repealed. It only amounts to about 170,000% a year; and there cannot be a doubt that the loss of revenue occasioned by its repeal, and by the repeal of half the paper duty, would, at no distant period, be made up by the greater productiveness of the remaining duty on paper, resulting from its greater consumption. The advertisement duty presses very severely on all sorts of works, but particularly on pamphlets; it may, indeed, be said to have utterly destroyed the latter class of publications, in so far at least as they are a source of profit.

"The delivery of eleven copies to public libraries is exceedingly burdensome upon the more expensive class of works, of which small impressions only can be printed; eleven copies of such works would in many instances be a very fair profit for the author; and the obligation to make such a sacrifice has frequently, indeed, caused their publication to be abandoned. A tax of this sort would not be tolerable even were it imposed for a public purpose; but such is not the object of its imposition. Though called public, the libraries which receive the eleven copies are, with the exception of the British Museum, private establishments, be-longing to particular corporations or institu-tions, and accessible only to their members. Why, when an author produces a book, should he be compelled to bestow copies of it on the lawyers of Edinburgh and Dublin, and on the universities? On what principle can these bodies pretend to demand from him a portion of his property? Perhaps it might be expedient, in order to insure the preservation of every work, that copies of it should be deposited, one in London, one in Edinburgh, and one in Dublin. Even this would be calling upon authors to make a considerable sacrifice for the public advantage. But to call upon them to sacrifice ten copies, exclusive of that given to the British Museum, for the benefit of so many private institutions, is a proceeding

of any work is required from the author; in France and Austria, two copies are required; and in the Netherlands, three. The governments of the most despotical states treat authors better than they have hitherto been treated by the legislature of England.

" From inquiries we have made, we believe it may be laid down that about 1500 volumes of new publications (exclusive of reprints, pamphlets, and periodical publications not in volumes) are annually produced in Great Britain: and, estimating the average impression of each volume at 750 copies, we have a grand total of 1,125,000 volumes; the value of which, if sold at an average publication price of 9s. a volume, would be 506,2501. The number of reprinted volumes, particularly of school-books, is very great; and if to these we add the reviews, magazines, pamphlets, and all other publications, exclusive of newspapers, the total publication value of the new works of all sorts, and new copies of old works, that are annually produced, may be estimated at about 750,000l. The old-book trade carried on in Great Britain is very extensive, and employs many dealers. The price of old books depends very much on their condition; but, independently of this circumstance, it is very fluctuating and capricious; equally good copies of the same works being frequently to be had in some shops for half or a third of what they can be bought for in others.

" Book-Trade of France. - The activity of the French press has been very greatly increased The Count since the downfal of Napoleon. Daru, in a very instructive work, Notions Statistiques sur la Librairie, published in 1827, estimated the number of printed sheets, exclusive of newspapers, produced by the French press in 1816, at 66,852,883; and in 1825, at 128.011.483! and we believe that the increase from 1825 down to the present period has been little if any thing inferior. The quality of many of the works that have recently issued from the French press is also very superior; and it may be doubted whether such works as the Biographie Universelle, the new and enlarged edition of the Art de vérifier les Dates, in 38 vols. octavo, and the two octavo editions of Bayle's Dictionary, could have been published in any other country. The greater number of new French works of merit, or which it is supposed will command a considerable sale, are immediately reprinted in the Netherlands, or Switzerland, but principally in the former. To such an extent has this piratical practice been carried, that it is stated in the Requite presented by the French booksellers to government in 1828, that a single bookseller in Brussels had, in 1825 and 1826, and the first six months of 1827, reprinted 318,615 volumes of French works! Having nothing to pay for copyright, these counterfeit editions can be afforded at a lower price than those that are genuine. This is a very serious injury to French authors and publishers, not only by preventing the sale of their works in foreign countries, but from the ease with which spurious copies may be introduced into France."

Our remaining selections refer to the interesting questions of the Bank and East India Company; and we have only to add, that they are but particles in the great account of the general information.

" Banks afford safe and convenient places of deposit for the money that would otherwise utterly at variance with every principle of jus-have to be kept, at a considerable risk, in of this power of overdrawing is often a great tice. The law of other countries is, in this private houses. They also prevent, in a great convenience to merchants, while it is rarely

measure, the necessity of carrying money from place to place on purpose of making payments, and enable them to be made in the most convenient and least expensive manner. A merchant or tradesman in London, for example, who employs a banker, keeps but very little money in his own hands, making all his considerable payments by drafts or checks on his banker; and he also sends the various checks, bills, or drafts, payable to himself in London, to his bankers before they become due. By this means he saves the trouble and inconvenience of counting sums of money, and avoids the losses he would otherwise be liable to, and would no doubt occasionally incur, from receiving coins or notes not genuine. Perhaps, however, the great advantage derived by the merchant or tradesman from the employment of a banker, consists in its relieving him from all trouble with respect to the presentation for payment of due hills and drafts. The moment these are transferred to the banker, they are at his risk; and if he either neglect to present them when due, or to have them properly noted, in the event of their not being paid, he has to answer for the consequences. This circumstance alone must cause an immense saving of expense to a mercantile house in the course of a year. Let us suppose that a merchant has only two bills due each day: these bills may be payable in distant parts of the town, so that it may take a clerk half a day to present them; and in large mercantile establishments it would take up the whole time of one or two clerks to present the due bills and the drafts. The salary of these clerks is therefore saved by keeping an account at a banker's: besides the saving of expense, it is also reasonable to suppose that losses upon bills would sometimes occur, from mistakes or oversightsfrom miscalculation as to the time the bill would become due-from errors in marking it up_from forgetfulness to present it_or from presenting it at the wrong place. In these cases the indorsers and drawees are exonerated; and if the acceptor do not pay the bill, the amount is lost. In a banking-house such mis-takes occur sometimes, though more rarely; but when they do occur, the loss falls upon the banker, and not upon his customer.' (Gilbart's Practical Observations on Banking.)—It is on other grounds particularly desirable for a merchant or tradesman to have an account with a banking-house. He can refer to his bankers as vouchers for his respectability; and in the event of his wishing to acquire any information with respect to the circumstances or credit of any one with whom he is not acquainted, his bankers will render him all the assistance in their power. In this respect they have great facilities, it being the common practice amongst bankers in London, and most other trading towns, to communicate information to each other as to the credit and solvency of their customers.

" The directors of the Bank of England do not allow any individual to overdraw his account. They answer drafts to the full extent of the funds deposited in their hands; but they will not pay a draft if it exceed their amount. Private bankers, at least in the country, are not generally so scrupulous; most of them allow respectable individuals, in whom they have confidence, to overdraw their accounts. Those who are entitled to do this have what is called an overdrawing account. paying interest at the rate of 5 per cent on whatever sums they overdraw. The possession

which is overdrawn is usually replaced within a short period; -- sometimes, indeed, in the course of a day or two. It is not very easy to see why the directors of the Bank of England should so strictly enforce the rule against overdrawing. There can be little doubt that it prevents them from getting a considerable accession of valuable business.

"The system of taking securities having been found to answer so well in the case of the Bank of England, is a powerful argument in favour of its extension. Were securities taken from the country banks, their ultimate failure, in the capacity of banks of issue, would be rendered impossible; and a degree of solidity would be given to our money system, which it is idle to expect it can ever attain, so long as it continues on its present footing.

" According to the existing law, all descriptions of notes are payable at the pleasure of the holder, in coin; but the policy of such a regulation is exceedingly questionable. It may, we think, be easily shewn, that it would be a very great improvement were it enacted, that country bank notes should be payable only in those of the Bank of England.

" Previously to 1759, the Bank of England issued no notes for less than 201. She began to issue ten pound notes in 1759, five pound notes in 1793, and one and two pound notes in March 1797. The issue of the latter ceased in 1821."

In conclusion, we have but to repeat that we are not acquainted with a more valuable work, for what it purposes to do, than this very important volume.

Mr. Jesse's Gleanings in Natural History. [Third notice: Conclusion-from p. 165.]

No remarks of ours can so well illustrate this volume as it illustrates itself. Witness the five following quotations-with which we con-· clude our too-long-postponed review:-

Long Vitality of Seeds.—" This was shewn in trenching for a plantation a part of Bushy Park, which had probably been undisturbed by the spade or plough since, and perhaps long before, the reign of Charles I. The ground was turned up in the winter, and in the following summer it was covered with a profusion of the tree mignionette, pansies, and the wild raspherry, plants which are no where found in a wild state in the neighbourhood; and in a plantation recently made in Richmond Park, a great quantity of the foxglove came up after some deep trenching. I observed a few years ago the same occurrence in a plantation in Devonshire, the surface of which was covered with the dark blue columbine, a flower produced in our gardens by cultivation, and, I believe, not known in this country in its wild state. field also, which had previously little or no Dutch clover upon it, was covered with it after it had been much trampled upon, and fed down by horses; and it is stated from good authority, that if a pine-forest in America were to be cut down, and the ground cultivated, and afterwards allowed to return to a state of nature, it would produce plants quite different from those by which it had been previously occupied. So completely indeed is the ground impregnated with seeds, that if earth is brought to the surface, from the lowest depth at which it is found, some vegetable matter will spring from it. I have always considered this fact as one of the many surprising instances of the power

productive of loss to the banker. The money | storing up a deposit of useful seeds in its depths, | where they must have lain through a succession of ages, only requiring the energies of man to bring them into action. In boring for water lately at a spot near Kingston-on-Thames, some earth was brought up from a depth of three hundred and sixty feet; this earth was carefully covered over with a hand-glass, to prevent the possibility of any other seeds being deposited upon it; yet in a short time, plants vegetated from it. If quick lime be put upon land which from time immemorial has produced nothing but heather, the heather will be killed, and white clover spring up in its place. A curious fact was communicated to me, respecting some land which surrounds an old castle, formerly belonging to the Regent Murray, near Moffatt. On removing the peat, which is about six or eight inches in thickness, a stratum of soil appears, which is supposed to have been a cultivated garden in the time of the Regent, and from which a variety of flowers and plants spring, some of them little known even at this time in Scotland."

Remarkable Coincidence in the Royal Hunt .-"It is sometimes very difficult to take stags for hunting. One fine stag was so powerful, and offered so much resistance, that two of his legs were broken in endeavouring to secure him, and he was obliged to be killed. who had shewn good sport in the royal hunt, was named 'Sir Edmund,' by his late Majesty, in consequence of Sir Edmund Nagle having been in at the 'take' after a long chase. This stag lived some years afterwards in the park; and it is a curious fact that he died the very same day on which Sir Edmund Nagle died."

Hares will try and find each other by the scent, as we see dogs hunt. I have disturbed a hare from her seat in the spring, during the breeding season, and when I have retired to a little distance, I have seen her followed, when she was no longer in sight, by a male. He has evidently traced her by the scent; and when he has been at fault, I have observed him make a cast, and hunt his ground as a dog would do, till he has again hit off the right way, and followed with the greatest eagerness.

Bats..... 'It is probable that we had formerly a larger breed of bats in this country than we find at present. One of the workmen employed in the repairs of Cardinal Wolsey's Hall, in Hampton Court Palace, brought me the skeleton of a bat, which he found at the end of one of the rafters of the ceiling. animal, when alive, must have been as large as a pigeon. The hooks were very strong. The natural history of the bat is very curious, and we have some particulars respecting it in M. St. Hilaire's work, to which I have already referred in speaking of the mole. The claws of the hind feet of the bat are all of an equal length, and thus better adapted for enabling the animal to suspend itself, which it does with the head downwards, that being its natural posture of repose. By adopting this attitude, the bat, on being disturbed, can readily dis-engage itself, and dropping into the air, can take flight immediately. If, on the contrary, the animal rested upon a surface, it is well known that it could not easily raise itself. Even if it perched with its head upwards, it could not disengage itself so readily, or be aware of the approach of danger, so soon as it does while resting with its head downwards. The wings of the bat serve them as a sort of mantle or cloak when at rest, and in which and bounty of Almighty God, who has thus they sometimes also cover up their young, you have sent over the water to him, and does literally filled the earth with his goodness, by though they will at other times fly about with not intend to come."

two of them hanging to the breast in the act of sucking. The wings, by their delicate structure and extent, serve as feelers to the animal in guiding its flight in the dark."

Cows. -- "It is a well-ascertained fact, that

if a cow produces twins, one of which is a male and the other a female, the latter is never known to breed. She is called a ' free-martin.' The farmers about me say that they fatten kindly."

We might proceed to extract specimens of curiosity and interest to a much greater length, but we are almost ashamed of the pillage we have already, though most complimentarily, committed on a single volume; and shall only mention that there is a remarkable account of the depredations of mice in the Dean Forest; and an antiquarian inquiry, sustained by ancient arms, &c. found on the spot, and in possession of Mr. Jesse, respecting the passage of the Thames by Casar and his legions. Mr. J. inclines to fix this event at Kingston, and not at the Cowey Stakes, or lower down the river. We learn, with much regret, that he is prevented from opening a barrow on the Middle-sex side, which might throw great light upon the question. There is also an excellent paper entitled "Our Village," and marking the decline of rural manners and happiness. Our few remaining quotations may be accompanied

by brief comments.

The Lapwing.—" When the lapwing wants to procure food, it seeks for a worm's cast, and stamps the ground by the side of it with its feet, somewhat in the same manner I have often done when a boy, in order to procure worms for fishing. After doing this for a short time, the bird waits for the issue of the worm from its hole, who, alarmed at the shaking of the ground, endeavours to make its escape, when he is immediately seized, and becomes the prey of this ingenious bird.

We have often supposed that this sort of pattering brought the worm up, by its resemblance to the sound of rain.

Fish.... "That fish have the power of hearing, there can, I think, be no doubt, as I have seen them suddenly move at the report of a gun, though it was impossible for them to see the flash. They also appear to have the sense of smelling, as they will prefer paste and worms that have been prepared by particular per-fumes. They have also some curiosity, which I have witnessed by putting some new object into the water, which they have assembled around, and appeared to reconnoitre; carp, especially, would come up to a new fish which

was put among them."
With regard to the sense of hearing, it is not clear that the motion of the fish may not be produced in consequence of the vibration of the water. We observe a few trifling inaccuracies in style, but they require hypercriticism to point them out; therefore we conclude with a few samples of the lively maxims on fishing, with which the volume also terminates.

"Do not imagine that, because a fish does not instantly dart off on first seeing you, he is the less aware of your presence; he almost always on such occasions ceases to feed, and pays you the compliment of devoting his whole attention to you, whilst he is preparing for a start whenever the apprehended danger becomes sufficiently imminent.'

"If you pass your fly neatly and well three times over a trout, and he refuses it, do not wait any longer for him; you may be sure that he has seen the line of invitation which artificial fly, it must have time, when you have drawn it out of the water, to make the whole circuit, and to be at one time straight behind you, before it can be driven out straight before you. If you give it the forward impulse too soon, you will hear a crack: take this as a hint that your fly is gone to grass."

"It appears to me that, in whipping with an artificial fly, there are only two cases in which a fish taking the fly will infallibly hook himself without your assistance, viz.: I. When your fly first touches the water at the end of a straight line. 2. When you are drawing out your fly for a new throw. In all other cases it is necessary that, in order to hook him when he has taken the fly, you should do something with your wrist which is not easy to describe."

"If your line should fall loose and wavy into the water, it will either frighten away the fish, or he will take the fly into his mouth without fastening himself; and when he finds that it does not answer his purpose, he will spit it out again before it has answered yours."

" Never mind what they of the old school say about 'playing him till he is tired.' Much valuable time and many a good fish may be lost by this antiquated proceeding. Put him into your basket as soon as you can. Every thing depends on the manner in which you commence your acquaintance with him. If you can at first prevail upon him to walk a little way down the stream with you, you will have no difficulty afterwards in persuading him to let you have the pleasure of seeing him at dinner."

" Do not leave off fishing early in the evening because your friends are tired. After a bright day, the largest fish are to be caught by whipping between sunset and dark. Even, however, in these precious moments you will not have good sport, if you continue throwing after you have whipped your fly off. Pay attention to this; and if you have any doubt after dusk, you may easily ascertain the point, by drawing the end of the line quickly through your hand, particularly if you do not wear

gloves."
"When you have got hold of a good fish gentle reader, think of your wife, who, like the fish, is united to you by very tender ties, which can only end with her death, or her going into weeds. If you are single, the loss of the fish, when you thought the prize your own, may remind you of some more serious disappointment."

Captain Basil Hall's Second Series of Fragments of Voyages and Travels.

[Second notice: conclusion-from p. 181.] ANXIOUS for the fate of our friends the alligators, we anticipated, in our preceding notice of this work, the ordinary progress of review; and we must therefore beg our readers to return with us from Bombay, and set out on their voyage to India. The following remarks, on sailing from the shores of Old England for the East, are quite in Captain Hall's manner.

" It is always more teasing to be delayed at the outset of a voyage than at any other stage of its course, just as it is mortifying and hurtful to be checked in the commencement of a profession. In both cases, the influence of early disappointment is apt enough to sour the early disappointment is antended to see the rest of the career; while, in the opposite or successful case, we often see the cheering effects of a few days fair wind continue for months or years afterwards. Upon this occasion, we had a fine rattling easterly breeze for scribed.

"Remember that, in whipping with the eight-and-forty hours after starting, which tificial fly, it must have time, when you have swept us all, dull sailors and good ones, merrily out of the British channel. This fair start is always a grand affair, whatever succeeds; for if the prevalent westerly wind catches a ship before the channel is left well behind, she may be driven back to Plymouth or Falmouth. and all the agony of bills, news, leave-taking, and letters, has to be endured over again. Whereas, if she once gets the Lizard Light some fifty leagues astern of her, all these ferreting distractions may be considered at an end. A totally new world—the 'world of waters'-is now entered upon, far beyond the reach even of those long-armed persons, the gentlemen of the press,' or the startling sound of the postman's knock, that call which so often sets off the steadiest-going pulse at a gallop! No one, indeed, who has not tried the experiment, can have an idea of the extraordinary and delightful change which a few hours can bring about in this respect, or of the peculiar calm, which, when the ship is once fairly at sea, succeeds to the furious storms, or rather squalls, of the parting scene in port.

Oh the joy! the relief unspeakable! of feeling one's self fairly under weigh, and of seeing the white cliffs of Old England sink fast in the north-eastern horizon right to windward! Let the concocters of romances and other imaginary tales say what they please of the joys of returning home; give me the happiness of a good departure, and a boundless world of untried enjoyments ahead. If a man be out of debt and out of love, or only moderately involved in either of these delicate predicaments; if he have youth and health and tolerable prospects, a good ship under his foot, a good officer above him, and good messmates to serve with, why need he wear and tear his feelings about those he leaves behind? Or rather, why need he grieve to part from those who are better pleased to see him vigorously doing his duty than idling in other people's way at home? Or wherefore should he sigh to leave those enjoyments in which he cannot honourably participate ros. 'How do you do, sir? Very glad see till he has earned his title to them by you. D—n your eyes! Johanna man like English very much. God d—n! That very there so insensible as not to feel the deepest apprehension-very often, as I know by sad experience, almost devoid of a single drop of pleasure-on returning from a long and distant he will now find the friends from whom he parted so long ago, and of whom he may, perhaps, not have heard a word for many a long season of anxiety? Is it not too probable that his busy fancy will conjure up many more images of death and sickness, of losses and sorrows, than it can paint pictures of health, good fortune, and happiness? And will it ever happen, if the interval of absence have been long, that some of these gloomy forebodings will not be realised? May it not prove but too often the case, that those who, from being the dearest to us, we had ingeniously and fondly exempted from the fatal doom, are its first victims? Indeed, I have on these occasions been grieved and irritated at myself for canvassing beforehand, in my own mind, and in spite of every effort to change the current of my thoughts, which of all the friends in whom I was interested I could consent to lose with the least regret! And when the pile of accumulated letters is first placed in our hands after a voyage, with what sickening eagerness do we not turn from the superscription to discover the colour of the seal!

A sea-change of linen is whimsically de-

" I merely wish (says the Captain) to give a hint to those who never tried the experiment, that there is a prodigious difference between a shirt scrubbed in salt water, and one which has been washed in fresh. We all know the misery of putting on wet clothes, or sleeping in damp sheets. Now, a shirt washed in salt water is really a great deal worse than either; because, in the cases alluded to, one may apply to the fire or the sun, and remedy the evil at the cost of a little time and trouble; but in the wretched predicament of putting on salt-waterwashed linen, no such process avails any thing. You first dry your unhappy shirt, by exposing it to the sun or the fire till it seems as free from moisture as any bone; you then put it on, in hopes of enjoying the benefit of clean linen.
Alas, not a whit of enjoyment follows! For if the air be in a humid state, or you are exposed to exercise, the treacherous salt, which, when crystallised, has hidden itself in the fibres of the cloth, speedily deliquesces or melts, and you have all the tortures of being once more wrapped in moist drapery. In your agony, you pull it off, run to the galley-range, and toast it over again; or you hang it up in the fiery heat of the southern sun; and when not a particle of wet seems to remain, you draw it on a second time, fancying your job at last complete. But, miserable man, you are as ill off as ever; for the insidious enemy has merely retired out of sight, but still lurks so close, that no art we yet know of will expel him, save and except that of a good sound rinsing in fresh water."

A bit of the Island of Johanna must be our next selection, though we have to skip the

amusing chapter on sailors' pets.
"Most of the natives of Johanna, even the negro slaves, talk a little English; but the best examples of persons possessed of such acquirements were found, where they ought to be, amongst the grandees of the island. The following is a fair specimen of the conversation of English very much. God d_n! That very good? Eh? Devilish hot, sir! What news? Hope your ship stay too long while, very. D—n my eye! Very fine day.' After which, in a sort of whisper, accompanied by a most voyage? How can he tell in what condition insinuating smile, his lordship, or his grace, as he will now find the friends from whom he the rank of the party might be, would add:— 'You want orange? You want goat? Cheap! I got good, very. You send me your clothes; I wash with my own hand—clean! fine! very! got every thing, plenty, great, much! n!' And then, as if to clench the favourable opinion which these eloquent appeals had made, the speaker was sure to produce a handful of certificates from mates of Indiamen, masters of Yankee brigs, and middles of men-ofwar; some written in solemn earnest, some quizzically, but all declaring his lordship, the bearer, to be a pretty good washerman, but the sort of person not to be trusted far out of sight, as he would certainly walk off with your clothes-bag if he could safely do so. We had exhausted most of the topics, and all the English words of our friends of the fashionable world of Johanna, excepting the oaths, which their profligate visitors appear to have been particularly successful in sowing amongst them, when the king was graciously pleased to rise from his bamboo couch and summon us to his presence. The audiencechamber might have measured twelve feet long, and eight wide, with a window at one end made to slope like the stern-post of a ship. Under the light sat the king, with his crown on his

head-an appendage which, I must say, seems | lieutenant's reserve in his commander-in-chief's | quite proper; and if it were always observed elsewhere, it would save many a bitter disappointment to children and nurses, as I can answer from actual experience in my own family, at the Tuileries, and elsewhere. But, in place of a sceptre in one hand, and a globe in the other, which he ought by rights also to have wielded, his majesty leaned both his hands on the hilt of a monstrous rusty sabre, or ship's cutlass, stuck perpendicularly between his legs, while his elbows rested on the sides of a clumsy, wooden arm-chair, exchanged probably with some master of a merchant ship for a bullock or two. The crown was amazingly grand, being stuck all round with stones, precious enough, I dare swear; and over all was thrown, not inelegantly, an Indian shawl, which dropped on either side nearly to the elastic bamboo floor, covered with rattan mats. Under the shawl we could observe a cumbersome black velvet robe, strangely ill cut, streaked across with gold lace, and garnished with a whole regiment of huge buttons. The folds of the robe concealed from our view the cut and quality of his majesty's small-clothes; but certes he wore no covering below the knee, nor any thing on his feet, except a pair of sandals, consisting of a slip of deal, half an inch thick, tied to the great toe, and laced over the instep by small bands, made of the long grass of the island. This load of finery well nigh concealed a round, fat, good-humoured, elderly personage, whose countenance gave no great promise of intellect beyond what we had found amongst his subjects below stairs."

At Bombay the author was, as we have stated, under the command of Sir Samuel Hood, of whom and his pursuits his account is altogether very interesting: we conclude by selecting a portion of it which describes the earlier scenes of their intercourse, before they arrived at the intimacy of alligator-ing together.

"A telegraphic signal had been made from the flag-staff at the admiral's house to the ship, in these words: 'Send Mr. Hall on shore, with a crow-bar, two pick-axes, and two spades.'
All the way to the landing-place I puzzled
myself with thinking what on earth could be the object of these tools-little dreaming, good easy lieutenant! that I was so soon to dig the grave of my own hopes. The admiral received me at the door, with his coat off; and holding out his remaining hand (his right arm was shot away in action), he squeezed mine with even more than his wonted kindness. 'I have been waiting for you with some impatience,' he said. to be present at the hunt after a white ant's nest—a sort of thing I know you like. These rogues, the Termites bellicosi, as I find the naturalists call them, have made their way into the house; and having carried their galleries up the walls and along the roof, have come down in great force upon a trunk of clothes. which they would have destroyed entirely before night had I not caught sight of them. Now let us to work; for I propose to rip up the floor of the verandah, in order to follow their passages and galleries till I reach their nest, if it be a mile off: won't this be a glorious piece of service?' exclaimed the admiral, as he warmed himself by anticipating the chase. He could hardly have been more delighted, I am persuaded, had he been giving orders for a fleet under his command to bear down upon the enemy's line. Of course I failed not to feign

presence. We may cherish and obey him, as much or more, than any wife ever did, or promised to do, her spouse; but I never yet saw a sure that there are many too arrogant to learn, naval man, in uniform or in plain clothes, on who might be both benefited and instructed by shore or affoat, sober or merry, that could, even in appearance, bring himself to take a liberty with one who, in times past—no matter how long-had once been his commanding officer. This truth is doubly, trebly true at moments of actual service; and though Sir Samuel was all smiles and favour, standing without his coat in the verandah with a crow-bar in his grasp, his bare breast and single arm exposed naked to the sea-breeze, then just beginning to puff at intervals over the low, red-hot isthmus or neck of land between the inner harbour and the eastern beach, I could not venture to do more than bow, and say I was much obliged to him for having so considerately thought of me at such a moment."

Having regularly routed out the ants, "at last (says the narrative) we reached the great queen ant, the mother of millions of her race, a most enormous personage to be sure, nearly four inches long, and as thick as a man's finger, with a head not bigger than that of a bee, but a body such as I have described, filled with eggs, which continually rolled out like a fluid from a reservoir. Never shall I forget the shout of rapture which the gallant admiral sent over half the harbour, as he succeeded in gaining the object of his labour. There are some men who go about every thing they undertake with all their hearts and souls, and this great officer was one of those. He did nothing by halves and quarters, like so many other men. The greatest deeds of arms, or the most trivial objects of passing amusement, engrossed his whole concentrated attention for the time. He was equally in earnest when holding out examples of private generosity, or lending the heartiest and kindest encouragement even to the least distinguished of his followers, as when performing acts of the highest public spirit, or making the greatest sacrifices to what he considered his duty. Every thing, in short, that he did, or thought, or uttered, bore the stamp of the same peculiar impress of genuine zeal. So eminently exciting, and even fascinating, was this truly officer-like conduct, that even those who had served under him the longest often wondered at the extent of their own exertions when roused by his example, and were led almost to believe that his very look had something stimulating in it which actually gave fresh vigour to their arms as well as to their thoughts. all this, he was the gentlest of the gentle, and accomplished all he undertook without apparent effort, or the least consciousness that what he was doing was remarkable."

Enfin; there is much solid matter in this work, though Capt. Hall cunningly steals upon us under the guise of a writer for the young. The naval service may be much improved by his unassuming suggestions; and we are sure that while he teaches the old idea how to shoot, there is enough of anecdote and interest in his narrations to recommend them to general favour. Another series of three volumes is, we learn, to conclude a design which might run to a much greater extent, and still be most welcome.

Popular Lectures on Vertebrated Animals of the British Islands. Part I. Of the British

the author writes of their reception. rusal of his notes has afforded us much pleasure, though all reminiscences; but we are

Samouelle's Entomological Cabinet. Small 8vo. No. I. London, 1831. Andrews.

Few sciences have made so rapid a progress within the space of a few years as that of entomology. In imitation of the attention and devotion that was given to the subject on the continent, Dr. Leach perfected this minute and difficult branch of natural history; and Mr. Samouelle's compendium may be justly said to have been the parent of many sub-sequent similar works. While the elements of the science have been exposed in the most alluring, and, at the same time, most lasting manner - a philosophy which originated in considerations on the affinities of insects has been so lofty as to affect other more important branches of natural history; and it now only remains for the industrious entomologist to continue the impulse given, by extending the boundaries of discovery in every possible direction, and increasing its conquests by disseminating information. We are glad that Mr. Samouelle has taken what we consider to be an excellent method of effecting this, in commencing a series of illustrations of British entomology: we will not make any comparisons; but we are sure that such a work is wanted, and that very generally. Apart from the more dry parts of science, and referring to its ordinary enjoyments, a naturalist, it has been observed. cannot sit idle in his chair, or confine himself to his apartment; he must range the fields and meadows in search of objects, with which to amuse and instruct, and need never fear that the charm of novelty will be wanting to sti-mulate him in his researches into the beauteous wonders formed by the plastic hand of a benevolent Creator, who has made nothing in vain. But the "glorious show" which nature presents to the observer of her exquisite works, will but too often be viewed with silent admiration, and with little curiosity, without some help or guide which may accompany the stu-dent in his rambles over the fair face of our delightful country. Such a guide is now presented to the public by our indefatigable guide, who has been for many years the keeper of the insects in the British Museum. The illustrations are what they should be, at once correct and carefully executed; and in the first Number, the beautiful green Cicindela, " the tiger of insects;" the chaste and elegant Hinparchia galathea; and the singularly-formed Ranatra, are well opposed to the betterknown earwig and the Blatta germanica, the smaller species of cockroach: in all six plates, with about twelve pages of letter-press.

Among the illustrations of the second Number (which we have just received), as beautiful and as correct as those of the first, we particularly observe representations of that rare insect the Cimber annulata. The Ornithomyia avicularia, a parasite of swallows, but still more so of swifts, was found by the editor on a lark. We have met with it on the bodies of different species of the grallatores or waders. Illustrations of the pupæ or eggs of insects add to the value of this Cabinet of British entomology.

or feel the enthusiasm of my commander-included and the state of both, perhaps; for the utmost possible, or even conceivable, familiarity of an admiral, will scarcely ever crack the ice of a regrieved to see the desponding tone in which point of view.

Additions, by H. M'Murtrie, M.D. &c. 4 vols. 8vo. Plates. New York, G. and C. and H. Carvill.

Among the not unpleasant incidents of our present literature may be reckoned the transmission of these four volumes from the New York press to a London Literary Journal, for such candid and impartial notice as can be given to them. We lately spoke our sentiments with regard to American talent (for we know no difference of men or of countries in the Literary Gazette), and what we then said of the poet, we are, where desert exists, to say of the naturalist and philosopher. This edition is on inferior paper, and the plates far inferior to those of Whittaker's translation; but it is a very cheap edition-a great recommendation in these economical times. The translator has endeavoured, with considerable success, to surmount the difficulties of nomenclature; it will remain a puzzle, we fear, till there is a common language.

The Philological Museum, Nos. I. and II. Cambridge, Deightons; London, Rivingtons; Oxford, Parker.

OF this quarterly journal only two Numbers have yet appeared, in November and February; and if the sincere tribute of our approbation can be of service to it, we most cordially offer that tribute to its excellent plan and distin-guished classical learning. We have often re-gretted that no periodical of this class has ever succeeded to the extent it ought, either from the insufficient number of readers for whose understanding such discussions and inquiries are calculated, or from some other unexplained cause. Yet the subjects connected with ancient history and philology are noble investigations for the human mind; and even when dry and apparently unimportant in themselves, the reminiscences they awaken, and the incidental information they supply, if even tolerably well treated, are enough to recommend them to every man of education and refinement. We trust this Museum will, by its wide diffusion, become an exception by by-gone rules.

The Bee and the Wasp: a Fable in Verse. With Designs and Etchings by G. Cruikshank. Pp. 16. Tilt.

A LUDICROUS trifle, but not calculated to point a moral or teach the young idea aught but error in natural history. The whimsical designs, though the insects are limbed as never insects were, are its recommendation: the Wasp and Bee getting drunk is worth the price of the book.

Hume and Smollett's History of England. With Portraits of Hume and Smollett, and a short Memoir of Hume, written by himself. Large 8vo. double columns, pp. 1352; and Index, pp. 59. London, 1832, J. O. Robinson; New York, Leavitt; Boston, Crocker and Brewster.

WE cannot call this volume multum in parvo, but it certainly is multissimum in magno; and a work of extraordinary compass, in a concentrated form, and at a very low price. be able to get for five and twenty shillings what was wont to cost almost as many pounds, is a great thing in these economical and hard times. Besides, the reading of a good old English history is just now to be much recom-

The Animal Kingdom. By Cuvier, &c. &c. called upon to look forward to so wide a and diminished irritability; the second vice Translated from the French, with Notes and prospect, it is wise and useful to turn also and versa. Whenever the remiration is high an Additional Property of the Property of the Second Vices and Versa. cast a look back.

> Tales and Novels. By Maria Edgeworth. In 18 vols. Vol. I. Containing Castle Rack-rent, an Essay on Irish Bulls, and an Essay on the noble Science of Self-justification. London, Baldwin and Cradock.

> No writer of our day is more deserving of being given to the public in the prevailing fashion of neatness and cheapness than Miss Edgeworth; and we are happy to renew our acquaintance with her delightful works in a series so likely to be popular as this is. These Tales and Novels opened the way to the study of Irish character, since so ably followed up by other authors; and having undergone a careful revision from Miss Edgeworth, they are still farther recommended to public regard as admirable and original sketches of national feelings and manners. The embellishments, a frontispiece and vignette for each volume, are painted by W. Harvey, and engraved by artists of the first class.

> Scripture Natural History, &c. With Forty-three Engravings. By W. Carpenter. 2d Edition. 12mo. pp. 549. For the Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge.

> MR. CARPENTER was lately expiating his politico-religious offences in gaol; and when we see so pleasing and useful and well-meant and meritorious a volume as the present, we cannot but express our regret that any overzealous and misguided principles should have seduced him from his better pursuits. We do not find one objectionable passage in it: on the contrary, it is most fit to be put into the hands of youth, as explaining and illustrating every thing belonging to natural history which is mentioned in the Bible.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

DR. M. HALL on the relation which subsists between the quantity of respiration and the degree of the irritability in the various species and forms of the animal kingdom. Dr. Hall is the author of an elaborate paper on this subject, which was read before the Royal Society two or three weeks ago, and noticed in these columns at the time. We shall now take up some of the points which were then passed over. Respiration is always inversely as the irritability; being high in the bird tribe and the mammalia, and lower in the reptiles and the batrachian order. The irritability was exemplified by the contractions of the heart of the eel, which continued vigorous after the beating was terminated. Birds and the mammalia consume much oxygen; but their heart speedily ceases to beat on the interruption of respiration. Tortoises, snakes, and the batrachia, have a low respiration, but their heart continues its contractions for hours, even after being removed from the body! The immature and very young animal resembles, in these respects, the reptile; the adult has comparatively a high respiration and a low irritability. The changes in form, or in the anatomy of the various tribes of animals, is always from lower to higher; changes in function, or in the physiology, on the contrary, are always inverse, i. e. from high to low. As examples of the first of these changes were adduced, the egg, the tadpole, the larva; of the second, the state of diurnation and hibernation, of

mented stimulus is better borne than its abstraction; the reverse is true in cases in which there is high irritability: cold destroys in the former case, heat in the latter. In the former the privation of air and of food are speedily fatal; in the latter they are borne with comparative impunity.

In the library were some exceedingly beautiful models of steam-engines, by Mr. Adcock and Mr. Lealand; and under the microscopes of Mr. Varley and others were exhibited highly interesting instances of circulation. The evening meetings were adjourned for the Easter holydays.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

G. B. Greenough, Esq. V. P., in the chair. Read a memoir on the "Progress of Discovery in the Interior of Australia," compiled under the authority of Lord Goderich, by A. Cunningham, Esq., from original documents in the Colonial Office; and forwarded, with a map and letter, from R. W. Hay, Esq., placing it at the Society's disposal.

Mr. Cunningham begins by remarking on the comparatively little interest which has been always taken in researches in Australia, compared to what has been excited by geographical investigation in other parts of the world; and in consequence of this, he considers that less, perhaps, has been really effected, and more remains still to be done here, than might be presumed, considering the length of time that the principal coasts have been occupied by British settlers. Twenty-five years passed away before the Blue Mountains, immediately behind the colony of New South Wales, were traversed; and even the impulse of severe distress from prolonged drought, seemed necessary to accomplish the object. A variety of expeditions have been since then fitted out, in some of which Mr. Cunningham himself took a part; and the success has been various, and on the whole satisfactory. Still, however, the progress made is relatively inconsiderable, and a vast extent of interior yet remains to excite the curiosity and stimulate the enterprise of future adventurers.

It was in 1813 that the successful enterprise which marks the commencement of inland discovery in Australia took place. The individuals engaged in it were Messrs. Blaxland, Wentworth, and Lawson; their great object being, if possible, to discover new pastures for the cattle of the colony, the supplies for which were entirely burnt up in the known plains. They ascended the mountains near the Grose River (a tributary of the Hawkesbury), and, by steadily following its windings, and availing themselves of every facility furnished by the ravines traversed by it, they at last accomplished their purpose, penetrating to a point twentyfive miles west of the Nepean River, when the Bathurst Downs were seen to spread out along the base of the mountains. Want of provisions obliged them now to return; but their course was followed up by Mr. Evans, the government surveyor; and in the following year a practicable road was even cut to these plains by convict labour; great additional resources being thus obtained for the colony, and the rivers Lachlan and Macquarrie being progressively discovered.

The next considerable expedition took place in 1817, under the late Mr. Oxley, then surveyor-general, joined, among others, by Mr. mended, since important changes are being torpor from cold, and of the effects of want Cunningham himself, just arrived in the colony made in the constitution; and when we are of food: the first have augmented respiration as king's botanist. The first object was to

trace the course of the Lachlan, which, it was hoped, might be found to join the Macquarrie at some distance, and form with it a considerable stream. But this expectation was not verified; this river, on the contrary, being found to lose itself in about long. 144° 30' E., and without receiving a single tributary along its whole course, in a vast swampy plain, not raised above 250 feet above the level of the sea, and bearing evident marks of being frequently overflowed. From this point, then, Mr. Oxley commenced his return, little thinking that twenty miles more to the south-west he would have found another river, the Morrumbudgee, since ascertained to drain the Lachlan marshes in its progress to the sea at Spencer's Gulf; and directed his steps to the eastward, with a view to re-cross the Lachlan, and gain the Macquarrie, to ascertain the direction of its course. After six days' severe exertion, he accomplished the former purpose; the second was also successfully obtained soon after; and, though now obliged to return, the great width and depth of the Macquarrie where thus cut, and its steady progress to the north-west, gave great hopes that, on some future occasion, it would be found to realise the expectation, then at its height, of discovering a navigable river communication, across the whole continent, with the Indian ocean. The following year, however, extinguished this also. The Macquarrie was then found equally to lose itself in an extensive marsh; and the chief result of these two expeditions was thus, the discovery of the great extent of the Bathurst, Liverpool, and other plains, which skirt the western base of the Blue Mountains in a northerly direction.

From 1819 to 1823 the chief researches were made to the southward; and the line of mountains being then also passed, the Morrum-budges, and the fine plains called the Brisbane Downs, which it waters, were successively exsmined. In 1824 Mesers. Hovell and Hume, two enterprising agriculturists, determined also, at their own expense, to endeavour to penetrate from Argyle, in New South Wales, south-west to the shores of Bass's Straits; and after sustaining and overcoming great hardships and difficulties, they effected their purpose, and came out at Port Philip. Their return was along a more westerly and, consequently, lower line, and was not, therefore, so fatiguing as their outward course. It still farther, however, added to the knowledge previously gained of this south-east nook of Australia.

Mr. Cunningham next proceeds in his memoir to give the particulars of a journey to the north-west, prosecuted under his own direction in 1825, and of which we may probably also furnish an analysis in a future No. of the Lit. Gas. The thanks of the Society were voted to the Right Hon. the President, to Mr. Hay. and to Mr. Cunningham, for this very valuable and interesting communication. beauty of the map accompanying which, also compiled from the best authorities in the Colonial Office, was much admired.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

MR. LAMBERT in the chair. A communication, entitled "On the imperfect developement of the reproductive organs in certain species of Euphorbis and Saxifraga," by Mr. Don, was read. The author remarks, that examples of imperfect developement of the stamens and pistils are much more frequent than is generally believed, and he particularly notices those

simple, is now regarded as a species of umbel, composed of an indefinite number of monandrous flowers, with a solitary pistilliferous flower occupying the axis of the umbel. There were also read some remarks on the llama, alpaca, vicûna, and guanaco, by Mr. W. Bollaert, formerly chemical assistant at the Royal Insti-tution. These animals, referred by Linneus to the same genus with the camel and dromedary, were separated from it by Illiger under the name of suchenia. Two of them, the llama and alpaca, are only to be met with in a domestic state; the other two are wild. Buffon and most naturalists consider the guanaco as the wild llama, and the vicuna as the wild alpaca; but Mr. Bollaert is disposed to regard them as constituting four distinct species. The guanaco constituting four distinct species. ranges from near the equator to the Straits of Magellan, and its skin affords the principal clothing of the Patagonians.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

APRIL 12th. - Mr. Hallam in the chair. A communication was read from the venerable father of the Society, and late treasurer, Mr. Bray, who, in an accompanying letter begged their acceptance of it as a last token of his respect and regard, at the advanced age of ninety-six. The subject was an ancient gravestone in the churchyard of Great Bookham, Surrey, which has escaped the notice of previous topographical writers: it is without date or inscription, and has a cross floree carved in relief, the length of the stone; and Mr. Bray considers it to have been placed over the remains of Rutherwic, abbot of Chertsey, in 1342. paper was also communicated by Mr. Ellis on Cedmon's Scriptural Paraphrase, one of the Anglo-Saxon works proposed to be published by the Society. Mr. Woodward communicated, through Mr. Hudson Gurney, an account of some judicial proceedings at Norwich against the royalists, in the year 1675.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

APRIL 4th. -W. R. Hamilton, Esq. in the chair. A paper was read containing an explanation of five classical Greek vanes, lately found at Vulci, in the ruins of some ancient Greek city, formerly existing on the shores of Etruria. near the modern city of Viterbo, in the papal territory. This paper was by the Chev. P. C. Bronsted, and was nearly the same as the articles 21, 22, 27, 30, and 32, of a work since printed by the author, "on Thirty-two an-cient Greek Vases," &c. Four of the splendid earthen vessels, to which the explanations relate, were exhibited to the meeting.

Numerous presents of books were laid upon the table.

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS IN AUSTRIA. AUSTRIA, which has never recognised a real freedom of the press since the time of Joseph II., exercises not only a more rigorous consorship over the press than any other state of the German confederation, but also a less tolerant police with respect to reading. The censor is to take into consideration not only the illegal or immoral contents of the work, but its object and tendency, and even the goodness, the scientific or intellectual value of the MS. If he finds it contrary to the law, he pronounces a Non admittitur over it; if he merely conwhich occur in Euphorbia and Saxifraga. It siders it as unworthy of being printed, he would seem that certain families of plants are sentences it by a Typus son meretur. An admoss prome to abortions of this kind. The mittieur is pronounced when he has ne object manner.

flower of Euphorbia, considered by Linnaus as | tion whatever to make to it: it is only in this case that it can appear with the name of the place in the Austrian dominions in which it is printed. Many an admittitur, however, allows indeed the printing of the MS.—but either without naming any place of publication, or a fictitious name of some place abroad. Toleratur allows the MS. to be printed and announced in the catalogue of books, but not to be advertised in the newspapers. Compilations and the like, though their contents may be quite unobjectionable, are to be treated with the greatest strictness; above all, political writings. Duplicates must be delivered of every MS.; one copy is kept back, that it may be compared with the printed copy.

The censorship with regard to permission

to read has four degrees. Admittitur allows a work to be publicly sold and advertised in the newspapers. Transeat allows it to be publicly sold, but not advertised. Erga schedam allows it to be sold only to literati and people in business, who sign an acknowledgment in writing; but the list of the purchasers is to be laid before the emperor himself every three months. Damnatur puts an extinguisher on it at once.

PINE ARTS.

SUPPOLE STREET GALLERY. [Fifth and concluding Notice.] SCULPTURE ROOM.

MANY of the works in this department of art display considerable talent. Some of them have already come under our notice: of those which have not, our limits will only allow us briefly to point out. No. 894. Zophyrus and Aurora, a group in marble. C. Rossi, R.A. Beautiful in form and sentiment; and to which the term " breathing marble" may be well applied .--No. 898. The Murder of the Innocents. Smith. Better calculated to abow the skill of the artist, than as a subject, either for sculpture or for painting. — No. 900. The Orphun Girl. T. Kirk. The expression, although good, a little artificial. A tear does not belong to sculpture. - No. 844. A Horse's Hoad. M. C. Wyatt. A most animated resemblance of this noble animal; worthy of the antique: with perhaps too much of the pedantry of the antique in the wrinkles about the nostrils.

Of the busts, which are numerous; and, generally speaking, full of character, a few of the principal are, - No. 838. Baron Bolland. R. W. Sievier; No. 841. Posthumous Bust of the late H. Liverseege. J. Stephens; No. 842. Marble Bust of a little Girl. C. Moore; No. 854. Bust of his Father. W. Wooles; No. 885. Colonel Jones. J. Haskoll; No. 888. William Mulready, Esq. R.A. C. Moore; No. 893. James Stewart, Esq., Historical Engraver. H. Weigall.

Most of the engravings in this room we have elsewhere mentioned. But we do not recollect to have before seen.—No. 928. Departure of the Children of Israel from Egypt, from a pic-ture by D. Roberts. J. P. Quilley. Distin-guished for grandeur and effect.—No. 918. Madeline, from a Painting by W. Boxall. J. Bromley. A charming example of skill, both in the painter and in the engraver .-No. 914. Portrait of J. Liston, Esq., from a Painting by G. Clint, Esq. A.R.A. H. S. Sadd. Strange that this mirth-inspiring mortal should have so sad a countenance; but still stranger that he should have had a Sadd engraver of his portrait; who, however, despite of his name, has performed his task in a highly satisfactory

FATER-COLOUR ROOM.

In variety and interest as attractive as the rest of the exhibition. Some of its most prominent features are, - No. 596. Sketch of James Northcote, Esq. R.A., made in his bed-room a short time before his death. D. M'Clise. Admirable in resemblance, execution, and effect. No. 736. Composition. S. Gompertz. A spirited and beautiful drawing; well calculated to serve for the foundation of a tale of romance.. No. 618. The Mower. No. 798. The Oysterman. R. Brandard. No. 769. Study from Nature. W. Derby. All clever examples of subjects in familiar life. — No. 759. Greenwich Hospital. J. M. Ince. Mr. Ince has several admirable productions; we select this as one of the best: it is distinguished by its clearness and brilliance. — No. 579. Palace of Philip le Bel, Peris. J. Holland. A new feature in the practice of this artist; equal in skill to his former productions.—No. 776. Frame containing four drawings. D. Roberts. All worthy the name and the fame of this highly-gifted artist. No. 819. The Roodloft at St. Alban's, with Monks watching the Shrine of the Saint. S. A. Hart. A clever composition well calculated for a large picture. - No. 820. The Disconsolate. C. Hancock. Every one must sympathise with the faithful and sorrowing animal. - No. 797. Sketch of a young Lady. S. J. Rochard. A drawing of more fascinating expression, or more skilfully treated, we do not recollect to have ever seen .- No. 792. Dieppe Castle. C. Marshall. A very clever specimen of picturesque architecture: broad in execution, and clear in effect. - No. 782. Water-mill at Gangville. J. W. Allen. We select this from a number of Mr. Allen's fine drawings, as especially remarkable for its picturesque character, for the chaste simplicity of its colour, and for the skilful manner in which it is handled.-For similar reasons, we refer the visitor to No. 559. Study from nature; No. 808. A Sketch from nature; and No. 814. Hampetead Heath, a Sketch. T. C. Hofland.—No. 586. Pola, a composition. W. P. Bayley. Beautifully imaginative. There are also many clever studies by Stark, Burgess, Herriot, &c.

Among the miniatures, the works of Mrs. James Robertson continue to hold the foremost rank; although these are several whose performances are scarcely less distinguished for their excellence; among whom we may name J. Holmes, W. Barclay, J. W. Wright, Miss T. Corbaux, &c.

The fruit, flowers, and still-life, are the remaining claims upon our notice. No. 523. A composition of Flowers and Fruit, from nature. Mrs. Withers. This beautiful assemblage is invested by the hand of the fair artist with some of the highest qualities of art; as is also No. 831. A Group of Flowers. Miss J. F. Min. ton. In No. 606, Group of Hollyhocks, by W. Spry, we recognise one of the finest examples of the kind that we have ever met with. No. 793, Composition of Flowers, and No. 799, A Greenfinch's Nest, by G. Sintzenich, are equally admirable for truth of representation, and delicate and highly-finished execution. No. 730, A Teal, and No. 732, Yarmouth Herrings, G. S. Shepherd, are also fine specimens of the class of art to which they belong.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

THE gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water-colours, in Old Bond Street, opened on and that of the most fascinating kind, if this Monday last. We are happy to say that it be not one? It sparkles like an emerald of presents a very pleasing exhibition of varied the purest water.—No. 141, Fisherman Mend-

to it, with whom, but for the opportunity thus afforded, the public might, for some time at least, have remained unacquainted; but whose works would in no way have discredited the rooms of the old, and long-established Society of Painters in the same branch of art. As might be expected, the leading feature in this exhibition is landscape, in which department the members of the Society are well supported by the artists of well-known skill. There are also some clever subjects from familiar life, as well as from still-life, fruit, and flowers. These, with the addition of a few very beautiful miniatures, make a goodly show; highly creditable as a commencement, and which may fairly be said to deserve, if not to command success.

As a novelty in landscape painting, and as possessing great merit, the productions of Mr. Bentley are very striking; appearing to us in their spirit and character not a little to resemble those of the lamented Bonington. The finest of them seem to us to be-No. 61, View in the Highlands; No. 77, View near Dunkirk; and No. 171, Near Litchfield. No. 165, Evening, composed from the surrounding Scenery where the Poem (Gray's Elegy) was written, by J. Powell, is solemn and grand; in excellent accordance with the subject. No. 43, St. Alban's, from Holywell Hill, Herts; and No. 138, Figures on the Beach at Folkestone, are also among the best specimens of Mr. Powell's talents. No. 48. The Old Mill and Bridge, at Mantes, on the Seine. C. R. Stanley. Commend us to any old mill, or old bridge, or old edifice of whatever kind, and Mr. Stanley as the painter of it. Under other Nos. with his name may be found other works, equally characterised by their picturesque beauty, and skilful execution. No. 66. Retirement, Worsbro' Dale, Yorkshire. W. Cowen. This young artist has studied in Italy, and with effect, as may be seen in No. 25, Lago Maggiore; but he has here found a scene at home in which his talents appear to at least as much advantage. A little less vividness of green would, we think, be beneficial to some of his performances.—No. 30. Street Scene at Kiel, in the Duchy of Holstein. J. M. Ince. Sparklingly brilliant, and beautifully clear. Mr. Ince has several other drawings of great merit. - No. 42. A singular Cavern in the Vale of Clwyd, North Wales. T. Wood. A more romantic scene, or one executed with more skill, we have seldom met with: it is worthy of the pencil of Salvator. - No. 49, Interior of Tottenhall Church, Staffordshire, S. R. Lines, jun. The church at least is no junior; and for its picturesque character, it is difficult to conceive any thing to surpass it.— No. 137, View of Millbank—Morning; No. 251, Tower Stairs_Twilight; No. 262, View from Greenwich-Sunset; G. F. Phillips. These, among others by the same artist, may rank in point of effect and execution with the best of their class: they exhibit talents hitherto very little known, but which we have no doubt will soon be justly appreciated.—No. 36, A Cottage near Cromer; J. Stark. Though new in his water-colour practice, Mr. Stark, as in his oil pictures, still "holds the mirror up to nature:" there is "truth and daylight" in all his views. -No. 73, Study from Nature; E. Duncan. Chaste, faithful, and elegant. In taking notice of some of the subjects from

familiar life, we shall commence with No. 120, A Study, E. T. Parris. Where shall we find, or what shall we call, a finished performance,

talent. There are several of the contributors | ing his Net; R. Brandard. One of the most spirited sketches we have seen, even from Mr. Brandard's hand. Similar praise may be bestowed on No. 81, Four Skeiches from Nature, R. W. Buss .- Among the more finished productions of this class are, No. 166, Juliet, J. Holmes, and No. 173, Lavinia, W. Patten. In the last-mentioned work, the older female is admirably depicted.

[To be continued.]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

RIVA DI SAN MARCO.

RIVA DI SAN MARCO.

It must be borne in mind that the legend which we are about to produce is recorded by more than one authentic chronicler, and that it was sufficiently believed to give birth to a public religious ceremony. In the year 1341, an inundation of many days' continuance had raised the water three cubits higher than it had ever before been seen in Venice; and during a stormy night, while the flood appeared to be still increasing, a poor old fisherman sought what refuge he could find by mooring his bark close to the Riva di San Marco. The storm was yet raging, when three persons approached, and offered him a good fare if he would convey them to the two castles of Sido. Scarcely had they gained the strait, when they saw a galley, rather flying than sailing up the Adriatic, manned (if we may so say) with devils, who seemed hurrying with flerce and threatening gestures to sink Venice in the deep. "The strangers conjured the flends to depart: at the word, the demoniacal galley vanished, and the three holy passengers were quietly landed. "Go to the doge," said one, "and the procuratori, and assure them that, but for us three, Venice would have been drowned. I am St. Mark, my two comrades are St. George and St. Nicholas." On the morrow, the fisherman did as he was told, and he not only received his fare, but an annual pension to boot. Moreover, a solenn procession and thanksgiving were appointed, in gratitude to the three holy corpses which had rescued from such calamity the land affording them burial.—Abrigged from Sketches of Venezian History.

Now glory to St. Nicholas, St. George, and

Now glory to St. Nicholas, St. George, and good St. Mark,

And to the ancient fisherman who steered the blessed bark;

When lowered the mighty firmament - one

black foredooming page!

And, wild and high, the waves howled by, foamy and white with rage!

The thunders clamoured to the blast, the lightnings flashed about,

Like flaming brands by demons forged amidst that hellish rout;

The proudest halls of Venice rocked unto their very base,

And mothers gazed in agony upon their children's face!

Still eastward swept the sainted bark, and smote the billows back,

Calm as the eagle floats along its cloud-beleaguered track;

The whirlwhind owned the spirit-grasp of some

superior sway,
And, ahrieking, vanished like a fiend defeated of its prey!

Then gazed the aged fisherman upon the glorious three,

And moved the helm with trembling hand, and marvelled silently ;

For rays of light upon his sight in angel-beauty

gleamed From brows more eminently fair than poet's fancy dreamed!

Now blacker vapours choked the breath, and sadder sights appeared,

As through the Adriatic strait the venturous vessel steered!

A galley thronged with demons foul was scudding o'er the wave, Which deeper grew, and faster flew, at every

sign they gave!

And horrid conjurations there, and curses long and wild,

Doomed to the last and worst despair, mother, and sire, and child!

Devoted towers, and palaces, and temples, to shop to the pump; though laws have been made that tide

Whose dreadful billows leaped around in their tempestuous pride!

But lo! the sacred bark wore on, the galley shook with dread.

The demons imped their wings of flame, and, howling, turned and fled!

The horrors of that spectral sea at once were

put to flight,

As the morning stole, like a parting soul, from the grave of the buried night!

Joy! joy for Venice!-fast and far the song of gladness flows;

The grateful mother clasps her child, and half forgets her woes:

The sea hath mouned itself to sleep within the

its ray !

Now bid the voice of prayer arise, and wreathe the holy shrine,

For shielded hath our city been by influence divine!

Thanksgiving to the Virgin pour beside this hallowed bark :

And glory to St. Nicholas, St. George, and good St. Mark!

C. SWAIN.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

WALKS ABOUT TOWN BY THE DEVIL INCOG! Picked up near the Crater of Mount Stromboli.

NO. I.

Memoranda on Men and Things. ONE half of the world is ignorant of what the other is doing. Ay, three parts of mankind have but little knowledge of the proceedings of the other quarter. With all the organ of inquisitiveness so largely developed in the human race, and with all the societies for the diffusion of useful knowledge which have been established from London to Loo-Choo, society is in a lamentable state of ignorance with regard to the real state of things going on around them. People imagine that they are wise, that they know the secrets of their neighbours, that they have fathomed the mystery which has produced certain effects; but, generally speaking, they know nothing, or, at the most, so little as not to be worth mentioning. I am fully aware, that plausible deductions may be drawn from close observation; but things are not as they seem, and general observers look at the truth through a perverted medium. Most people endeavour to appear amiable; in fact, from a superficial acquaintance with the world, one would really imagine it was peopled by a race of philanthropists. There is so much of the greatest-happiness principle; so much of the equal distribution of property; so many Useful Knowledge, Temperance, Prevention of Cruelty, Suppression of Vice, Philanthropic, and Humane Societies; so much charity, so much friendship, so much religion; -- subscriptions are entered into, donations given, and legacies left, for the most benevolent purposes. Should an ancient church become unsafe and ruinous, a meeting is called, speeches are made, and in due course of time the building is restored to all its former beauty; should some distant part of the world be visited by any unforeseen calamity, a vast number of people dine together, and consider the best means of affording effectual relief to the sufferers. Humanity is universal. Yet, in spite of knowledge, Lord — does not know schedule A from schedule B; though a Temperance so-

for the prevention of cruelty to animals, cockfighting, bull-baiting, and hare-hunting, are as much in fashion as ever; though several gentlemen have joined together for the suppression of vice, vice prospers among the high and among the low; though so much philanthropy exists, burking has been very generally practised and although Humane societies have for some time been established, people will patronise Waterloo Bridge as the most comfortable place whence to drown themselves. In spite of the greatest-happiness principle, the cholera prevents us from receiving any enjoyment; and in contradiction to an equal distribution of property, honest men are incarcerated for appropriating other people's goods and chattels.

Philosophers talk of the march of intellect, tranquil bay,

And sunny is the welcome sky, and beautiful claim that the schoolmaster is abroad, yet I think it would have been better for them if they had kept him more to themselves. Political economists publish their theories, yet the population, for whose good they are so anxious, starve, and take little notice of their labours. Orators speak very furiously against slavery in the co. lonies, yet go home and submit to domestic slavery without a murmur. In all cases it is the same. Savings and doings are as far apart as alpha and omega; and the universal notions of things are as opposite from their true charac-ter as the poles. People have two faces, one for at home, and the other for abroad; and two sets of opinions, one for themselves, and the other for their friends. Mankind judge of each other by what they see; but they never see the truth. Men may be phrenologists and physiognomists—they may peruse the features and become familiar with the cranium; but they never read the heart. It is very well to talk of metaphysics, but more people have become ignorant through a little knowledge of its mysteries, than have been enlightened by the most intense study of its abstruse theories. For my part, I have always paid particular attention to investigations of the intellectual faculties. During my stay at the German universities I studied with Kant, and was initiated into the profound truths of his philosophy. At one time or other I have taken my degrees in every college in Europe. Learning is of as much value to a demon, as it can possibly be to any body else— an accomplished devil always makes his way in the world, and is respected by his superiors-I have found it so. I should never have been so successful in Germany had I not been learned in the sciences; and I should have done nothing with Faust, had he not honoured me for my superior knowledge. It is an important truth that knowledge is power; but it is a twoedged weapon that requires a skilful hand to wield it with effect. Mankind use it as a weapon of offence, but more frequently harm themselves than their opponents. It is a pity that they do not know how to manage it better. I regret the mischief it occasions, the heartburnings, jealousies, disputes, hatred, and uncharitableness. Man will quarrel about the pronunciation of a Hebrew name, and fight about the explanation of an Egyptian hieroglyphic. But I will leave off moralising, and explain what brought me here.

For the last thousand years I have been laboriously occupied, from one extremity of the world to the other; - now encouraging the slave-trade on the coast of Africa, now patronising a tyrant on that of Portugal; educat-Thames; sometimes aiding a despot in Russia,

I stirred up a revolution in France, and twice led on the barbarians to the slaughter of Poland. Business increased, and I found the labour more than any devil could do. My long and valuable services, I thought, deserved some relaxation; so, after the capture of Warsaw, I asked leave of absence, and had a furlough granted me with very flattering marks of approbation. I flew with the wings of the wind, keeping up my spirits, during my long journey, with anticipations of the happiness I should enjoy in again beholding my wife and family, whom I had not seen since the flood. I need not describe our meeting: an affectionate hus-band can only feel as I felt after so long a separation. I clasped my last boy in my arms, (he was three thousand years old last birthday), and imprinted on his lips one burning I am naturally a devil of warm feelings; and I could not help—perhaps it was a weak-ness—shedding scalding tears of joy at our reunion. Men of fashion may sneer at conjugal felicity; but I felt that perfect domestic happiness which none but devils enjoy.

I was left to the bliss of my undisturbed tranquillity for several months, amusing my leisure by instructing my little one in polite accomplishments, and writing articles on our foreign and domestic policy for the Infernal Review, a periodical of great merit, yet somewhat given to puffing a practice, to be sure, in our warm climate, not so much to be condemned. I succeeded in establishing a Geological Society, and delivered a lecture on the properties of sulphur and bitumen, which made a prodigious sensation; and the Royal Satanic University were so pleased with it, that they immediately created me an LL.D., which means learning-loving devil. But from my academic honours I was hastily summoned by a letter from the prime minister, requesting my imme-diate presence at court. With all the ardour of a loyal subject, I hastened to obey the command. My gracious sovereign, with that urbanity which none know so well how to assume, welcomed me to his presence, and shortly afterwards withdrew with me into the council-chamber. There I met the officers of state, the hereditary legislators, and the judges, engaged in some serious and important debate. When his majesty entered, all was attention and respect. Introducing me in a most flattering manner to the assembled conclave, he addressed them thus:

"My Imps and Devils,—Having seen the most convincing proofs of the attachment of our friend and cousin Mephistophiles to our person, and having received from him great and important services, we have thought it necessary to reward his fidelity to our crown by creating him a prince of the empire and privy counsellor of state; and as we have lately obtained such testimony of the excellent understanding existing between our allies in England and ourselves, we, in addition to the honours already granted, appoint him our ambassador extraordinary to the court of London."

Overpowered by the excess of my gratitude for this munificent act of the royal bounty, I knelt down at his majesty's feet, and kissed the king's hand. He raised me gently, and I was immediately installed into my new dig. nities.

I saw nothing during my journey worthy of notice, except the comet; but as that has already been sufficiently described, I need not mention it here. London's a fine place: it is ing pirates in the Egean, or smugglers in the much altered since I was here last with my old friend St. Dunstan. The devil is evidently ciety has been established, people prefer the gin- at others enjoying a rebellion in Ireland; once patronised by the people; for I beheld the walls

covered with announcements of forthcoming plays, under the titles of "Dominique, or It is the Devil," "Fra Diavolo," "Robert the Devil," "The Fiend Father," and several others. I was well aware that mankind had long been in the habit of playing the devil, but was not previously aware that they played the devil with the drama. I entered a bookseller's, to see some new publications, and was shewn "The Devil's Walk," "The Devil's Visit," "The Devil in Search of a Wife," "Satan, a Poem," and many others bearing similar titles. The literature I considered at a devilish low ebb : but I could not help laughing at the illustrations. Had the bookseller imagined that the very respectable gentleman to whom he was shewing the books was the original of those designs, I question much whether he would have exhibited, for any length of time, either his goods or himself.

I am now, for the present, "a young man about town," frequenting the best company, and enjoying all the pleasures of the fashion-able world. As I can transform myself into what shape I please, and become invisible when it suits my purpose, I have the best opportunity of judging of men and things: all is open to me, from the king's chamber to the beggar's cell. The fruit of my observations on the proceedings around will be developed in some future papers, of which this is but the introduction. MEDUISTOPHILES.

MUSIC.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Remembrance, or Songs of the Year, for 1832. Songs and music dedicated to the Duchess of Kent. Edited by T. Latour. London, Chappell, Andrews, Cramer and Co., Collard.

THIS publication is beautifully got up (as the phrase is, and as is so much the aspiration of musical publishers now a' days); and the music is at least simple and pretty enough to render it one of the most pleasant of this species of Annuals. "Float down the Tide, fair Rose," a duet, by Wade, has especially charmed our fancy: the change in the air from soft and melancholy to lively is quite delightful. An Italian arietta, "Vien di quest'elci all' ombra," composed by Costa, is delightful; and an impromptu, by the editor himself, is sufficient to confirm the reputation he has long enjoyed. There are a number of prints __ among others the four seasons; a sort of hint that the music may last throughout the whole year.

The Musical Forget Me Not. Edited by T. Mackinlay. London, R. Ackermann. ANOTHER musical Annual, and quite as good as any we have seen. We will only particularise two sweet songs, "Oh! sing me to rest," by Horn, and "The Sailor's Grave," by Mrs. H. Shelton, the composer of the popular ballad "The Land which no Mortal may know." Several other pretty airs make the Forget Me Not an extremely acceptable

The Nosegay. Edited by F.W. N. Bayley and J. F. Dannelly. London, Dannelly. Or this volume, we need only say, that it is a very sweet nosegay, though without any exotics, if we may not rank a selection from the Spanish and another from the German as such. The first song is stated to be original, by Lord Byron: it ruus thus_

"They say that Hope is happiness,
But genuine love must prize the past;
And memory wakes the thoughts that bless
They rose the first—they set the last!

And all that Memory loves the most Was once our only hope to be! And all that Hope adored and lost Hath melted into Memory.

Alas! it is delusion all,
The future cheats us from afar,
Nor can we be what we recall,
Nor dare we think on what we are."

Too sure I never can forget. This does great credit to the popular composer of the "Deep, deep Sea." The Galopade bears a close resemblance to the "Market Chorus" in Masaniello, also sung in The Widon.

Ladye Jane. By G. Linley, Esq. London, E. Dale.

BEAUTIFUL music; but we could say with Yates, in Damon and Pythias, " the name of Jane always puts us in mind of a mop and a pail."

The bright Summer Time: the Sea Maiden's

Two very sweet ballads by G. F. Harris, which will, we are sure, be heard with pleasure in every drawing-room.

Under the Rose. Written and composed by S. Lover, and arranged by Horn. London,

NICE lively ballad, delightfully sung by Madame Vestris in The Widow.

DRAMA.

On Saturday last Miss F. Kemble performed Lady Macbeth at Covent Garden, and in a manner, severe as is the test, not to detract from her high reputation.

The Adelphi closed its very meritorious and successful season, as did also the Olympic; and at both suitable addresses were delivered.

Mr. Yates, Mr. Rayner, and some others, (we believe,) began the week with entertainments which were supposed not to be contrary to usual observances of the period; but the lord chamberlain interfered on Wednesday, and all the houses were closed.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Covent Garden, April 5 .- I forgot in my last to mention a circumstance, which struck me as a capital joke, on the first night of the Hunchback. It was remarked by those around me, and has been since, pretty generally, that Modus is a somewhat close transcript of Gradus, in Who's the Dupe? Mr. Knowles himself is so fully aware of this, that in one scene, instead of "Here comes your cousin Modus," he inadvertently said, "Here comes your cousin Gradus."

King's Theatre, April 12 .- Madame Grandolfi, as Romeo, poisons herself, not with a phial, but with a lozenge — a most absurd effect!

Strand Theatre, April 13. - Ramo Samé has grown quite a wag. When about to swallow a stone, some person expressed his doubt as to the stone being a stone..." Him be tone!" exclaimed the Indian; "him cum from Regin Pak (Regent's Park); and (putting it in his mouth) me 'sure you him not so soff as mosh potatto !"

VARIETIES.

Sir W. Scott. - Naples, end of March. Sir Walter Scott, it is said, has not suspended his that engage his attention here. He is said to his health is not such as to permit its indulgence as special be about a new novel, or tale, the subject of culated upon at Naples.—Ed. L. G.

which is taken from the history of the Knights of Malta, and was probably suggested to him by his visit to that island.

Stamped Journals .- A few worthies who had made themselves obnoxious to the laws by the publication of cheap periodicals, some of them exceedingly blasphemous, others only personal and libellous, fancied the other day that it would be a good joke to get the Literary Gasette to fight their battle for them against the revenue. They therefore, in their honourable course, took up the trade of common informers; and, by way of meeting their own trouble, tried to involve in difficulties a publication which has nothing in common with them. The old proverb says, it is a consolation to have friends in misfortune; but on this occasion it would not do. The Literary Gazette, of which one edition (with a very brief notice of the news of the week) is stamped to render it a newspaper transmissible by post, and another is published Song. Published at the Royal Harmonic for delivery in town as a pamphlet without a Institution. crown officers, and on an arrangement perfectly understood by the stamp office; and having paid, in double duties to the revenue, the amount of some 30,000% in a few years, its proprietors could scarcely be placed in the same situation with those who infest the public with political squibs and attacks on church and state, and who never contributed five pounds in taxation since they first undertook to illuminate mankind. We are bound to say that several of our best-humoured contemporaries refused to countenance this notable scheme.

Ivory Surface Globes. - An admirable globe of this description has just been produced, for facilitating the teaching of astronomy and geography by delineation with the pencil. A handsome sphere, set in a neat frame, which is so contrived as to allow the poles to be elevated and depressed at pleasure, and with the great lines, &c. marked upon its polished surface, is presented to youthful students for the exercise of their skill and ingenuity in tracing upon it either celestial or terrestrial figures. We can hardly imagine a more pleasing occupation, or one so likely to make a lasting impression on the memory; and we warmly recommend this invention to parents and schoolmasters.

Banks of the Rhine, March. - The ancient fable of the mountain spirit of Rodenstein is again revived. A German journal contains the following letter : - " From the Odenwald, March 1832. The belief that there will be war in the German empire in the course of this year, has become a certainty in the mouths of the lower classes of the inhabitants of the Odenwald; and this certainly is not founded on the complicated state of political affairs, but on a circumstance which, in the opinion of these people, admits of no dispute. It seems that in the course of this month the mountain spirit went from the well-known ruined castle of Rodenstein to the mountain called Schnellertsburg, which is about a league and a half distant. Many inhabitants of the little village of Eberbach, at the end of which stand the ruins of the castle of Rodenstein, in a wild romantic spot, and on a moderate eminence, surrounded by woods, heard, in the first days of this month, in the afternoon, a great noise in the air, as of the rumbling of waggons, cracking of whips, barking of dogs, the sound of horns, the clash of arms, &c., which seemed to approach them. In vain did they strain their



eyes to discover something which might account for what they heard. The noise, which was at first so near and loud, passed over and gradually grew fainter, till it died away in the distance. It may be easily supposed what a sensation this noise, heard by so many persons, must have made in this country, when we recollect how many stories about the mountainspirit of Rodenstein are current among the people. It is accordingly universally believed now, that as the spirit of the mountain has gone forth, a bloody war will certainly ensue.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. XVI. April 21, 1832.]

The Rev. J. Fletcher, D.D., is preparing a Life, &c. of he late Rev. W. Roby, of Manchester, for the Select ibrary. The next volume is to be Lives of Celebrated Missionaries, by Mr. Carne, the author of Letters from

situationaries, by Mr. Carne, the author of Letters from the East. Elements of Greek Grammar, by the Rev. S. Connor. Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of Religion; with Notes by the Editor of Captain Rock's Memoirs. The Anniversary Calendar, Natal Book, and Universal

Mirror The Democrat, a tale, is just ready for publication.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

April.	Thermometer.				Barometer.				
Thursday 12	From				29-95				
Friday · · · · 13		36.	••	58.	29.82		29-93		
Saturday · 14	 	32.		59.	29-98	••	30-09		
Sunday 15		39.	• •	61.	30-05				
Monday . 16	1	30.		61.	29-98				
Tuesday · · 17					30.00				
Wednesday 18	l 				29-79				
					5 ,0				

Prevailing wind, N.E. Except the 13th, 14th, and 16th, generally cloudy; rain times on the 13th, 15th, 17th, and 18th. Rain fallen, 225 of an inch.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Latitude 51° 37′ 39″ N. Longitude ... 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**.* We are glad to take advantage of a holyday week to clear ourselves of arrears in all our departments; after which we shall start afresh. The whole of the poem to Eliza Hill is too long up hill for us; but we indulge our correspondent with a sample:

No miller ever loved his mill, No tradesman ever loved his till, As I love thee, Eliza Hill.

Yet, no one dreads a lawyer's bill, Or hates, when sick, to make his will, As thou dost me, Eliza Hill.

As thou dost me, EIRR HIIL

We have no information on the subject of Major Rennell's posthumous work on Currents.

Mr. Bischoff sent us his volume too late for notice this week: and we saw it elsewhere before, which ought not to happen where authors desire an early review in the Ltt. Gaz. We have again to repeat, that with our impression, which occupies so much time in printing, we cannot pay attention to communications sent at the last hour.

The letter in favour of the Minor Theatres is of neces

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the same hour. Fee II.

the same hour. Fee 26.
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Council Room, April 16th, 1888.

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THOMAS COATES. Council Room, 16th April, 1838.

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No. 797.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Tales of the Alhambra. By Geoffrey Crayon. Third Series of the Sketch-Book. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley. WHAT Columbus was to the American continent, Washington Irving has been to American literature,-the first who discovered its shores of beauty and fertility, the first to enter thereon and take possession. Others have followed in his steps, and have discovered their gold and silver mines; but still, it was Washington Irving who broke the egg and who found the land. England owes him a deep debt of gratitude, and so does America; something, too, beyond the ordinary claim of authorship. He was the first to awaken that kindly feeling, which surely seems the only natural one to subsist between people speaking one common language, and sprung from one common stock. It is now some twelve or fourteen years since his writings were first brought before the British public, and in this very paper. The Literary Gazette was the earliest to see and to do justice to the sketches of Geoffrey Crayon, some halfdozen of which were made known to England in our columns. Their after-popularity well justified our choice. It is the individual who makes the many; and to do justice, we must remember what he found Transatlantic literature, and compare that with its present posi-tion. Ten years ago, we should have asked, "Can any good thing come out of Galilee?" Now we look to American literature, and feel that it only wants time to take its stand by our own. One circumstance, too, we cannot but especially mention,-the liberal and enlightened tone Washington Irving has always taken in speaking of the two countries. Never have his pages been defaced by misrepresentations, cultivating a miserable jealousy, and still more miserable vanity; but he has ever written in that honourable spirit of appreciation and equality, which is the only one befitting two great nations. What have we to do with the quarrels of our grandmothers or grandfathers? The young eagle grew too great for the parent nest; but is that any reason why they should keep quarrelling on in the air to all eternity?
No; it is the part of both to cultivate a good understanding, to do each other justice, and own the great claims they have on each other's forbearance and admiration. Look at the enterprise, the talent, the industry, England has shewn in literature, in philosophy, and in commerce-no one can deny the glory of her past. Look at the enterprise, the talent, and the industry, now displaying in America—no one can deny the glory of her present. A mutual and generous appreciation is the golden bridge over which the opinions of the two nations ought to pass; and it is this spirit that Washington Irving has ever and most powerfully cultivated. There never was a writer whose popularity was more matter of feeling, or more intimate than the one whose pages are no other guardianship.' So saying, he ordered now before us; perhaps because he appealed at that a tower of the Alhambra should be prenow before us; perhaps because he appealed at that a tower of the Alhambra should be pre-once to our simplest and kindliest emotions. pared for their reception, and departed at the

home;" the pictures he delighted to draw were those of natural loveliness, linked with human sympathies; and—a too unusual thing with the writers of our time—he looked upon God's works, and "saw that they were good." The pathos of his serious is as irresistible as the comic of his lighter ones. If the definition be true, that the distinction between wit and humour is, that humour is closely allied to pathos, humour is the characteristic of our author; and if to this we add, that wit smacks of bitterness, which humour does not, we shall still more clearly describe the style of the author of the Sketch-Book. With him, the wine of life is not always on the lees. An exquisite vein of poetry runs through every page, -and of poetry, his epithets who does not remember -" the shark, glancing like a spectre through the blue seas?" But our task is not one of retrospective criticism, and we must turn to the pages before us.

Mr. Irving has fairly trusted himself " to the golden shores of old romance," and yielded to all their influences. He has carried us into a world of marble fountains, moonlight, arabesques, and perfumes. We do not know whether reform and retrenchment have left any imagination in the world; but this we know, that if there be any fantasies "yet alumbering deep within the soul," the Tales of the Alhambra must awaken them. Without further preamble, we place before our readers the follow-ing playfully told legend. In spite, however, of the judicious recommendation of the giant, Bebir, mon ami, commence au commencement," we must begin in the middle; only premising, that the three beautiful princesses have been brought up in most salutary seclusion, and with a most discreet duenna, who, nevertheless, begins to think that fifteen is an age which has

its perils.
"Mohamed the Left-handed was seated one morning on a divan in one of the cool halls of the Alhambra, when a slave arrived from the fortress of Salobrina, with a message from the sage Cadiga, congratulating him on the anniversary of his daughters' birth-day. The slave at the same time presented a delicate little bas-ket decorated with flowers, within which, on a couch of vine and fig-leaves, lay a peach, an apricot, and a nectarine, with their bloom and down and dewy sweetness upon them, and all in the early stage of tempting ripeness. The monarch was versed in the Oriental language of fruits and flowers, and readily divined the meaning of this emblematical offering. 'So, said he, ' the critical period pointed out by the astrologers is arrived: my daughters are at a marriageable age. What is to be done? They are shut up from the eyes of men; they are under the eyes of the discreet Cadiga-all very good,-but still they are not under my own eye, as was prescribed by the astrologers: I must gather them under my wing, and trust to

His affections were those of "hearth and | head of his guards for the fortress of Salobrina, to conduct them home in person. About three years had elapsed since Mohamed had beheld his daughters; and he could scarcely credit his eyes at the wonderful change which that small space of time had made in their appearance. During the interval they had passed that won-drous boundary line in female life which separates the crude, uninformed, and thoughtless girl from the blooming, blushing, meditative woman. It is like passing from the flat, bleak, uninteresting plains of La Mancha to the voluptuous valleys and swelling hills of Andalusia. Zayda was tall and finely-formed, with a lofty demeanour and a penetrating eye. She entered with a stately and decided step, and made a profound reverence to Mohamed, treating him more as her sovereign than her father. Zorayda was of the middle height, with an alluring look and swimming gait, and a sparkling beauty, heightened by the assistance of the toilette. She approached her father with a smile, kissed his hand, and saluted him with several stanzas from a popular Arabian poet, with which the monarch was delighted. Zorahayda was shy and timid, smaller than her sisters, and with a beauty of that tender beseeching kind, which looks for fondness and protection. She was little fitted to command. like her elder sister, or to dazzle like the second: but was rather formed to creep to the bosom of manly affection, to nestle within it, and be content. She drew near her father with a timid and almost faltering step, and would have taken his hand to kiss, but on looking up into his face, and seeing it beaming with a paternal smile, the tenderness of her nature broke forth, and she threw herself upon his neck. Mohamed the Left-handed surveyed his blooming daughters with mingled pride and perplexity; for while he exulted in their charms, he bethought himself of the prediction of the astrologers. 'Three daughters! three daughters!' muttered he repeatedly to him-self, 'and all of a marriageable age! Here's tempting Hesperian fruit, that requires a dra-gon watch! He prepared for his return to Granada, by sending heralds before him, commanding every one to keep out of the road by which he was to pass, and that all doors and windows should be closed at the approach of the princesses. This done, he set forth, escorted by a troop of black horsemen, of hideous aspect, and clad in shining armour. The princesses rode beside the king, closely veiled, on beautiful white palfreys, with velvet caparisons, embroidered with gold, and sweeping the ground: the bits and stirrups were of gold, and the silken bridles adorned with pearls and precious stones. The palfreys were covered with little silver bells, that made the most musical tinkling as they ambled gently along. Woe to the unlucky wight, however, who lingered in the way when he heard the tinkling of these bells-the guards were ordered to cut him down without mercy. The cavalcade

It was too late for the soldiers to get out of the way, so they threw themselves on their faces on the earth, ordering their captives to do the like. Among the prisoners were the three identical cavaliers whom the princesses had seen from the pavilion. They either did not understand, or were too haughty to obey the order, and remained standing and gazing upon the cavalcade as it approached. The ire of the monarch was kindled at this flagrant defiance of his orders. Drawing his cimeter, and pressing forward, he was about to deal a left-handed blow, that would have been fatal to, at least, one of the gazers, when the princesses crowded round him, and implored mercy for the prisoners; even the timid Zorahayda forgot her shyness, and became eloquent in their behalf. Mohamed paused, with uplifted cimeter, when the captain of the guard threw himself at his feet. 'Let not your majesty,' said he, 'do a deed that may cause great scandal throughout the kingdom. These are three brave and noble Spanish knights, who have been taken in battle, fighting like lions; they are of high birth, and may bring great ransoms.' 'Enough!' said the king, 'I will spare their lives, but punish their audacity-let them be taken to the princesses continued pale and languid in the Vermilion Towers and put to hard labour. Mohamed was making one of his usual lefthanded blunders. In the tumult and agitation of this blustering scene, the veils of the three princesses had been thrown back, and the radiance of their beauty revealed; and in prolonging the parley, the king had given that beauty time to have its full effect. In those days people fell in love much more suddenly than at present, as all ancient stories make manifest : it is not a matter of wonder, therefore, that the bearts of the three cavaliers were completely captured; especially as gratitude was added to their admiration; it is a little singular, however, though no less certain, that each of them was enraptured with a several beauty. As to the princesses, they were more than ever struck with the noble demeanour of the captives, and cherished in their breasts all that they had beard of their valour and noble lineage. The cavalcade resumed its march; the three princesses rode pensively along on their tinkling palfreys, now and then stealing a glance behind in search of the Christian captives, and the latter were conducted to their allotted prison in the Vermilion Towers. The residence provided for the princesses was one of the most dainty that fancy could devise. It was in a tower somewhat apart from the main palace of the Albambra, though connected with it by the main wall that encircled the whole summit of the hill. On one side it looked into the interior of the fortress, and had, at its foot, a small garden filled with the rarest flowers. On the other side it overlooked a deep embowered ravine that separated the grounds of the Alhambra from those of the Generalife. The interior of the tower was divided into small fairy apartments, beautifully ornamented in the light Arabian style, surrounding a lofty hall, the vaulted roof of which rose almost to the summit of the tower. The walls and ceiling of the hall were adorned with arabesque and fret-work, sparkling with gold and with brilliant pencilling. In the centre of the marble pavement was an alabaster fountain, set round with aromatic shrubs and flowers, and throwing up a jet of water that cooled the whole edifice. and had a lulling sound. Round the hall were suspended cages of gold and silver wire, conjourney. But, bless me, children! what is the the guard nodding drowsily at his post, they taining singing birds of the finest plumage or matter that you blush so, and are in such a seated themselves among the herbage at the foot sweetest note. The princesses had been repre-

enraptured with the Alhambra. To his surprise, however, they began to pine, and grow their night's rest, and they were out of all patience with the alabaster fountain with its eternal droop-drop and splash-splash, from morning till night, and from night till morning. The king, who was somewhat of a testy, tyrannical disposition, took this at first in high dudgeon; but he reflected that his daughters had arrived at an age when the female mind expands and its desires augment; 'they are no longer children,' said he to himself, ' they are women grown, and require suitable objects to interest them.' He put in requisition, therefore, all the dress-makers, and the jewellers, and the artificers in gold and silver throughout the zacatin of Granada, and the princesses were overwhelmed with robes of silk, and of tissue, and of brocade, and cachemere shawls, and necklaces of pearls and diamonds, and rings, and bracelets, and anklets, and all manner of precious things. All, however, was of no avail; the midst of their finery, and looked like three blighted rose-buds drooping from one stalk. The king was at his wit's end. He had in general a laudable confidence in his own judgment, and never took advice. The whims and caprices of three marriageable damsels, however, are sufficient, said he, to puzzle the shrewdest head. So, for once in his life, he called in the aid of counsel. The person to whom he applied was the experienced duenna. 'Cadiga,' said the king, 'I know you to be one of the most discreet women in the whole world, as well as one of the most trustworthy; for these reasons I have always continued you about the persons of my daughters. Fathers cannot be too wary in whom they repose such confidence; I now wish you to find out the secret malady that is praying upon the princesses, and to devise some means of restoring them to health and cheerfulness.' promised implicit obedience. In fact she knew more of the malady of the princesses than they did themselves. Shutting herself up with them, however, she endeavoured to insinuate herself into their confidence. 'My dear children, what is the reason you are so dismal and downcast, in so beautiful a place, where you have every thing that heart can wish?' The princesses looked vacantly round the apartment and sighed. What more, then, would you have? Shall I get you the wonderful parrot that talks all languages and is the delight of Granada? 'Odious!' exclaimed the Princess Zayda. 'A horrid, screaming bird, that chatters words without ideas: one must be without brains to tolerate such a pest.' 'Shall I send for a monkey from the rock of Gibraltar, to divert you with his antics?' 'A monkey! faugh! cried Zorayda; 'the detestable mimic of man. I hate the nauseous animal.' 'What say you to the famous black singer Casem, from the royal harem, in Morocco. They say he has a voice as fine as a woman's.' 'I am terrified at the sight of these black slaves,' said the delicate Zorahayda; 'beside, I have lost all relish for music.' 'Ah! my child, you would not say so," replied the old woman, elyly, 'had you heard the music I heard last evening, from the three Spanish cavaliers whom we met on our

of Moorish soldiers with a convoy of prisoners. | sented as always cheerful when in the castle of | pray proceed.' 'Well; as I was passing by the Salobrina; the king had expected to see them Vermilion Towers last evening, I saw the three cavaliers resting after their day's labour. One was playing on the guitar, so gracefully, and melancholy, and dissatisfied with every thing the others sung by turns; and they did it in around them. The flowers yielded them no such style, that the very guards seemed like fragrance, the song of the nightingale disturbed statues, or men enchanted. Allah, forgive me! I could not help being moved at hearing the songs of my native country. And then to see three such noble and handsome youths in chains and slavery!' Here the kind-hearted old woman could not restrain her tears. 'Perhaps, mother, you could manage to procure us a sight of these cavaliers,' said Zayda. 'I think,' said Zorayda, 'a little music would be quite re-viving.' The timid Zorahayda said nothing, but threw her arms round the neck of Cadiga. 'Mercy on me!' exclaimed the discreet old woman; 'what are you talking of, my children? Your father would be the death of us all if he heard of such a thing. To be sure, these cavaliers are evidently well-bred, and high-minded youths; but what of that? they are the enemies of our faith, and you must not even think of them but with abhorrence.' There is an admirable intrepidity in the female will. particularly when about the marriageable age, which is not to be deterred by dangers and prohibitions. The princesses hung round their old duenna, and coaxed, and entreated, and declared that a refusal would break their hearts. What could she do? She was certainly the most discreet old woman in the whole world, and one of the most faithful servants to the king; but was she to see three beautiful princesses break their hearts for the mere tinkling of a guitar? Beside, though she had been so long among the Moors, and changed her faith, in imitation of her mistress, like a trusty follower, yet she was a Spaniard born, and had the lingerings of Christianity in her heart. So she set about to contrive how the wish of the princesses might be gratified. The Christian captives, confined in the Vermilion Towers, were under the charge of a big-whiskered, broad-shouldered renegado, called Hussein Baba, who was reputed to have a most itching palm. She went to him privately, and slipping a broad piece of gold into his hand, 'Hussein Baba,' said she; 'my mistresses, the three princesses, who are shut up in the tower, and in sad want of amusement, have heard of the musical talents of the three Spanish cavaliers, and are desirous of having a specimen of their skill. I am sure you are too kind hearted to refuse them so innocent a gratification.' 'What! and to have my head set grinning over the gate of my own tower! for that would be the reward, if the king should discover it.' 'No danger of any thing of the kind; the affair may be managed so that the whim of the princesses may be gratified, and their father be never the wiser. You know the deep ravine outside of the walls that passes immediately below the tower. Put the three Christians to work there, and at the intervals of their labour let them play and sing, as if for their own recreation. In this way the princesses will be able to hear them from the windows of the tower, and you may be sure of their paying well for your compliance.' As the good old woman concluded her harangue, she kindly pressed the rough hand of the renegado, and left within it another piece of gold. Her eloquence was irresistible. The very next day the three cavaliers were put to work in the ravine. During the noontide heat, when their fellow-labourers were sleeping in the shade, and

the accompaniment of the guitar. The glen was deep, the tower was high, but their voices rose distinctly in the stillness of the summer noon. The princesses listened from their balconythey had been taught the Spanish language by their duenna and were moved by the tenderness of the song. The discreet Cadiga, on the contrary, was terribly shocked. 'Allah, preserve us!' cried she, 'they are singing a love-ditty, addressed to yourselves. Did ever mortal hear of such audacity? I will run to the slave-master, and have them soundly bastinadoed.' 'What! bastinado such gallant cavaliers, and for singing so charmingly!' The three beautiful princesses were filled with horror at the idea.
With all her virtuous indignation, the good old woman was of a placable nature, and easily appeased. Beside, the music seemed to have a beneficial effect upon her young mistresses. A rosy bloom had aiready come to their cheeks. and their eyes began to sparkle. She made no further objection, therefore, to the amorous ditty of the cavaliers. When it was finished, the princesses remained silent for a time; at length Zorayda took up a lute, and with a sweet, though faint and trembling voice, war-bled a little Arabian air, the burden of which was, 'The rose is concealed among her leaves, but she listens with delight to the song of the nightingale.' From this time forward the cavaliers worked almost daily in the ravine. The considerate Hussein Baba became more and more indulgent, and daily more prone to sleep at his post. For some time a vague intercourse was kept up by popular songs and romances, which, in some measure, responded to each other, and breathed the feelings of the parties. By degrees, the princesses shewed themselves at the balcony, when they could do so without being perceived by the guards. They con-versed with the cavaliers also by means of flowers, with the symbolical language of which they were mutually acquainted. The difficulties of their intercourse added to its charms. and strengthened the passion they had so singularly conceived; for love delights to struggle with difficulties, and thrives the most hardily on the scantiest soil. The change effected in the looks and spirits of the princesses by this secret intercourse surprised and gratified the left-handed king; but no one was more elated than the discreet Cadiga, who considered it all owing to her able management. At length there was an interruption in this telegraphic correspondence—for several days the cavaliers ceased to make their appearance in the glen. The three beautiful princesses looked out from the tower in vain. In vain they stretched their swan-like necks from the balcony; in vain they sang like captive nightingales in their cage: nothing was to be seen of their Christian lovers-not a note responded from the groves. The discreet Cadiga sallied forth in quest of intelligence, and soon returned with a face full of trouble. 'Ah, my children!' cried she, 'I saw what all this would come to; but you would have your way; you may now hang up your lutes on the willows. The Spanish cavaliers are now ransomed by their families; they are down in Granada, and preparing to return to their native country.' The three beautiful princesses were in despair at the tidings. The fair Zayda was indignant at the slight put upon them, in thus being deserted without a parting word. Zorayda wrung her hands and cried, and looked in the glass, and wiped away her tears, and cried afresh. The gentle Zorahayda leaned over the balcony and wept in means, my good Cadiga; cannot you fly with silence; and her tears fell drop by drop among us? 'Very true, my child; and, to tell the their discreet counsellor. That excellent old the flowers of the bank where the faithless truth, when I talked the matter over with of her nine lives in the stream. A fisherman,

cavaliers had so often been seated. The dis- Hussein Baba, he promised to take care of me, creet Cadiga did all in her power to soothe if I would accompany you in your flight. . . their sorrow. 'Take comfort, my children, said she; 'this is nothing when you are used to it. This is the way of the world. Ah! when you are as old as I am, you will know how to value these men. I'll warrant, these cavaliers have their loves among the Spanish beauties of Cordova and Seville, and will soon be serenading under their balconies, and thinking no more of the Moorish beauties in the Alhambra. Take comfort, therefore, my children, and drive them from your hearts.' comforting words of the discreet Cadiga only redoubled the distress of the three princesses, and for two days they continued inconsolable. On the morning of the third, the good old woman entered their apartment all ruffling with indignation. 'Who would have believed such insolence in mortal man!' exclaimed she, as soon as she could find words to express herself; but I am rightly served for having connived at this deception of your worthy father. Never talk more to me of your Spanish cavaliers.' 'Why, what has happened, good Cadiga?' exclaimed the princesses in breathless anxiety.
'What has happened? Treason has happened; or what is almost as bad, treason has been proposed, and to me, the faithfulest of subjects. the trustiest of duennas! Yes, my children, the Spanish cavaliers have dared to tamper with me, that I should persuade you to fly with them to Cordova, and become their wives!' Here the excellent old woman covered her face with her hands, and gave way to a violent burst of grief and indignation. The three beautiful princesses turned pale and red, pale and red, and trembled, and looked down, and cast shy looks at each other, but said nothing. Meantime the old woman sat rocking backward and forward in violent agitation, and now and then breaking out into exclamations—'That ever I should live to be so insulted !—I, the faithfulest of servants!' At length the oldest princess, who had most spirit, and always took the lead, approached her, and laying her hand upon her shoulder, 'Well, mother,' said she, supposing we were willing to fly with these Christian cavaliers, is such a thing possible?'
The good old woman paused suddenly in her grief, and looking up, 'Possible!' echoed she; 'to be sure it is possible. Have not the cavaliers already bribed Hussein Baba, the renegado captain of the guard, and arranged the whole plan? But, then, to think of deceiving your father-your father, who has placed such confidence in me!' Here the worthy woman gave way to a fresh burst of grief, and began again to rock backward and forward, and to wring her hands. 'But our father has never placed any confidence in us,' said the eldest princess; but has trusted to bolts and bars, and treated us as captives.' 'Why, that is true enough, replied the old woman, again pausing in her grief; 'he has indeed treated you most unreasonably; keeping you shut up here, to waste your bloom in a moping old tower, like roses left to wither in a flower-jar. But, then, to fly from your native land! 'And is not the land we fly to the native land of our mother, where we shall live in freedom? And shall we not each have a youthful husband in exchange for a severe old father?' 'Why, that again is all very true; and your father, I must confess, is rather tyrannical. But what, then, relapsing into her grief, 'would you leave me behind to bear the brunt of his vengeance?' 'By no

"The appointed night arrived. The tower of the princesses had been locked up as usual, and the Alhambra was buried in deep sleep. Towards midnight, the discreet Cadiga listened from a balcony of a window that looked into the garden: Hussein Baba, the renegado, was already below, and gave the appointed signal. The duenna fastened the end of a ladder of ropes to the balcony, lowered it into the garden, and descended. The two eldest princesses followed her with beating hearts; but when it came to the turn of the youngest princess. Zorahayda, she hesitated and trembled. Several times she ventured a delicate little foot upon the ladder, and as often drew it back, while her poor little heart fluttered more and more the longer she delayed. She cast a wistful look back into the silken chamber-she had lived in it, to be sure, like a bird in a cage; but within it she was secure. Who could tell what dangers might beset her, should she flutter forth into the wide world? Now she bethought her of her gallant Christian lover, and her little foot was instantly upon the ladder; and anon she thought of her father, and shrank back. But fruitless is the attempt to describe the conflict in the bosom of one so young and tender, and loving, but so timid, and so ignorant of the world. In vain her sisters implored, the duenna scolded, and the renegado blasphemed beneath the balcony; the gentle little Moorish maid stood doubting and wavering on the verge of elopement—tempted by the sweetness of its sin, but terrified at its perils. Every moment increased the danger of discovery. A distant tramp was heard. 'The patrols are walking the rounds,' cried the renegado; 'if we linger, we perish. Princess, descend instantly, or we leave you.' Zorahayda was for a moment in fearful agitation; then loosening the ladder of ropes, with desperate resolution, she flung it from the balcony. 'It is decided!' cried she: flight is now out of my power! Allah guide and bless ye, my dear sisters!' The two eldest princesses were shocked at the thoughts of leaving her behind, and would fain have lingered, but the patrol was advancing, the renegado was furious, and they were hurried away to the subterraneous passage."

The flight is finely described; but we can

only give its conclusion.

"In our hurry to make good the escape of the princesses across the river, and up the mountains, we forgot to mention the fate of the discreet Cadiga. She had clung like a cat to Hussein Baba in the scamper across the Vega, screaming at every bound, and drawing many an oath from the whiskered renegado; but when he prepared to plunge his steed into the river, her terror knew no bounds. 'Grasp me not so tightly,' cried Hussein Baba; ' hold on by my belt, and fear nothing.' She held firmly with both hands by the leathern belt that girded the broad-backed renegado; but when he halted with the cavaliers to take breath on the mountain summit, the duenna was no longer to be seen. 'What has become of Cadiga?' cried the princesses in alarm. 'Allah alone knows!' replied the renegado; 'my belt came loose when in the midst of the river, and Cadiga was swept with it down the stream. The will of Allah be done! but it was an embroidered belt, and of great price. There was no time to waste in idle regrets; yet bitterly did the princesses bewail the loss of their discreet counsellor. That excellent old

the stream, brought her to land, and was not a little astonished at his miraculous draught. What further became of the discreet Cadiga, the legend does not mention; certain it is that she evinced her discretion in never venturing within the reach of Mohamed the Left-handed. Almost as little is known of the conduct of that sagacious monarch when he discovered the escape of his daughters, and the deceit practised upon him by the most faithful of servants. was the only instance in which he had called in the aid of counsel, and he was never afterwards known to be guilty of a similar weakness. took good care, however, to guard his remaining daughter, who had no disposition to elope; it is thought, indeed, that she secretly repented having remained behind. Now and then she was seen leaning on the battlements of the tower, and looking mournfully towards the mountains in the direction of Cordova; and sometimes the notes of her lute were heard accompanying plaintive ditties, in which she was said to lament the loss of her sisters and her lover, and to bewail her solitary life. She died young, and, according to popular rumour, was buried in a vault beneath the tower; and her untimely fate has given rise to more than one traditionary fable."

We have no space this week to enter into the beautiful descriptions of the scenery and the peasantry which in these pages bring Spain so very vividly before us; but we must find room for one or two detached remarks, which

have pleased us infinitely. "I have remarked, that the stories of treasure buried by the Moors are most current among the poorest people. It is thus kind Nature consoles with shadows for the lack of substantials. The thirsty man dreams of fountains and running streams, the hungry man of ideal banquets, and the poor man of heaps of hidden gold-nothing is certainly more magnificent than the imagination of a beggar."

"The more proudly a mansion has been tenanted in the day of its prosperity, the humbler are its inhabitants in the day of its decline; and the palace of the king ends in being the nestling-place of the beggar.

An Andalusian Sabre .- " He carries it always about with him, as a child does its doll, calls it his Santa Theresa, and says, that when he draws it, 'Tembla la tierra'—the earth trembles."

Before our next, this delightful publication will be in a thousand hands, and may then be better appreciated than it can be by our extracts, and the very favourable opinion we must express of its merits, ere it has yet seen the common light.

The Maid of Elvar: a Poem, in Twelve Parts. By Allan Cunningham. Pp. 214. London, 1832. Edward Moxon.

THOUGH reminding us strongly of the old poetical Romaunt, in construction, in story, and in imagery, this production, by Allan Cunningham, is at least a novelty for the present day. The general term of rustic epic, might, perhaps, be the most applicable, for its chief force lies in the description of rural affairs and scenery; and in many places, Tusser's Hundred Points of Good Husbandry are not more accurate than our author's descriptions. The tale itself is simple enough. The Maid of Elvar, to escape from Sir Ralph Latoun,—a rough and bold English baron, who is foiled in an attempt to conquer Nithsdale, by Eustace Græme,—assumes the guise of a lowly maiden, and seeks

who was drawing his nets some distance down | refuge in the home of old Miles Græme, the father of Eustace, and in the circumstances of a substantial farmer. Here she makes conquest of the heart of the young peasant, minstrel, and here, as she had previously done, in her own character of heiress of Elvar, at a competition in song, where Eustace won the chaplet. During her abode with Miles, she witnesses the humble country life painted by the poet; but being discovered on the eve of her nuptials, is forcibly carried off by Latoun, pursued by her lover and his friends. They cross the Solway, and Sybil (so is she named) is rescued from her captivity by Eustace, who slays his rival. The long-lost father of the maid appears, and forbids her marriage with a churl; but Miles Græme turns out to be his ancient companion in arms, Lord Herries, -forfeited and proscribed in one of the feuds of the age, and the whole ends happily.

Such is an outline of the twelve books of a legend laid in the age of Mary Queen of Scots, when, as the hard says-

"Chief drew his sword on chief;
Religion, with her relique and her brand,
Made strife between our bosom-bones, and grief
And lawless joy abounded in the land;
Our glass of glory sank nigh its last annd.
Rank with its treason, prienthood, with its craft,
Turned Sociland's war-lance to a willow wand;
Knee-deep in Tweed stood England with her shaft,
of whiles she mensed war, and whiles in sorm niles she menaced war, and whiles in scorn she laught."

In the midst, however, of these miserable scenes, Beauty not only sat on the Scottish throne, but, according to Cunningham, as well as to the historians who have given us the lovely portraits of Mary's attendants, adorned the land throughout. He thus presents his heroine.

"Fair Sybil comes: the flowers which scent her feet Bloom for her sake alone: the polished shells Raise as she touches them a sound as sweet And musical as the breeze breathed on bells: Her hand waves love, and her dark eyes rain spells; Her mouth, men might mistake it for the rose, Whose opening lips afar the wild bee smells; Her hair down gushing in an armful flows, And floods her ivory neck, and glitters as she goes."

The state of the country and the people is described in a strain not unworthy of this personal sketch.

Much mirth was theirs—war was no wonder then; Dread fied with danger, and the cottage cocks, The shepherd's war-pipe, called the sons of men When morning's wheel threw bright dew from its

when mornings wheel threw bight dew spokes,
To pastures green to lead again their flocks;
The horn of harvest followed with its call;
Fast moved the sickle, and swift rose the shocks
Behind the respers like a golden wall.
Gravely the farmer smiled, by turns approving all.

The ripe corn waved in lone Dalgonar glen, That, with its bosom basking in the sun, Lies like a bird; the hum of working men Joins with the sound of streams that southward run. Joins with the sound of streams that southward ru With fragrant holms atween, then mix in one Beside a church, and round two ancient towers Form a deep fosse. Here sire is heired by son, And war comes never; ancie-deep in flowers In summer walk its dames among the sunny bowers."

We must quote another portion or two in which the author indulges in his love of pastoral images. " The sun

"The sun
Behind the mountain's summit slowly sank:
Crows came in clouds down from the moorlands dun,
And darkened all the pine-trees, rank on rank;
The homeward mich-cows at the fountains drank;
Swains dropt the sickle, hinds unloosed the car,
The twlo hares sported on the clover-bank,
And with the shepherd o'er the upland far,
Came out the round pale moon, and star succeeding star. Star followed star, though yet day's golden light Upon the hills and headlands faintly streamed; To their own pine the twin-doves took their flight, From crag and cliff the clamorous seamews scream in glade and glen the cottens windows cleaned.

rrom crag and cliff the clamorous sea-mews screamed, in glade and glen the cottage windows gleamed, Larks left the cloud, for flight the gray owl sat, The founts and lakes up silver radiance steamed, Winging his twilight journey hummed the gnat, The drowy beetle deoned, and skinmed the wavering bat."

Again :-

" Morn came, and with the morn Of harvest horns no more was heard the sound; Of harvest horns no more was neard the sound;
No more the resp-hook 'neath the ripened corn
Moved, while the merry song rung round and round;
The harquebus' shot, the hallooing to the hound,
The shepherd's whistle and the thrasher's flall,
All these, and other gentler sounds abound;
The ice fringed brook scarce singing down the dale—
The gentle maldens sigh at some and shepherd's tale.

The golden hours of the glad year are gone.
The forest's fragrant plumes are plucked; how short,
And stormy too, the journey of the sun!
The vessel gladly makes her destined port,
The hares unto the green kale-yards resort,
The plough lies idle in the half-drawn furrow,
The barnman's chaff comes down like snow, his sport
The hunter takes, the rabbit keeps his burrow,
and old men shake their locks and sigh, 'Tis winter
thorough! thorough!

That year stern Winter trod on Autumn's heel, Snow wrapt the mountains, and the Frost came next, And laid his cold hand on the miller's wheel, And nearly stayed it.

There is great truth and merit in these passages, which we have selected as fine specimens of one of the author's best qualities; but we must shew that he is not confined to this limit. Listen to his opinions of the race to which himself belongs :

" Bards' scorn cuts sharper than a two-edged sword, "Bards' scorn cuts sharper than a two-edged sword,
Their wit's more dangerous than a flying arrow,
Their taunt taints blood as doth the hangman's cord.
O, how the pinched penurious soul they harrow,
And pour their liquid hell-fire through his marrow!
But for heroic souls the immortals will
A blessing twice, as they have blessed the Yarrow.
More bright than all earth's rivers runs the rill,
And conscious winds its way in fame by holm and hill."

True gentle love is like the summer dew,
Which falls around when all is still and hush,
And falls unseen until its bright drops strew
With odours, herb and flower, and bank and bush.
O, love! when womanhood is in the flush,
And man's a young and an unspotted thing:
His first breathed word, and her half-conscious blush, Are fair as light in heaven, or flowers in spring—
The first hour of true love is worth our worshipping."

Honest Allan seems to have a consummate dread of any fiercer flame, and thus speaks of such a visitation, and of those on whom it may chance to lighten :-

" Fools of the flock. On whom love like the tiger gives one bound, And then the heart is rent—a thunder-stroke That makes men dust before they hear the sound, A shaft that leaves dark venom in the wound, A frost that all the buds of manhood nips, A sea of passion in which true love's drowned, A demon attending virtua in his manner. A demon strangling virtue in his grips, A day when reason's sun is quenched in dread eclipse." This "grips" does not please us so much as

another bold metaphor, where the heroine is offended, and " Her glowing neck seemed ivory wet with wine!" But we leave these delicate topics for an ex-

tract which describes a curious antique dance: it follows-

"And she hath called to mind an interlude, "And she hath called to mind an interlude,
Or rustic play, where Waste makes war on Thrift.
Forth to the floor there steps a peasant shrewd,
Who of each national drollery knows the drift;
With lighted torch he sings and dances swift.
Soon by his side a maiden o'er the floor
Moves grave, and scarce her foot at first can lift;
She bears a distaff in her hand, and sure
Draws out the thrifty thread, and sings a song demure.
Thyld dances as should not such that the strain.

Draws out the thritty thread, and ange a song demure. Thrift dances as she sings, and all her strain Is of domestic gladness, fire-side bliss, And household rule; not thought loose, light, or vain, Stains her pure vision of meek happiness; Religion's comforts, wedlock's holy kils, The white web bleached by maiden's whiter hand, The lisping children in their homespun dress, The wealth which gathers' neath Thrift's magic wand, The fame of a chaste life amid a virtuous land.

I'ne fame of a chaste life amid a virtuous land.

Waste danced, and sang a free strain and a light,
Of young Joy's foot, which gaily out can measure
Life's weary way; of Love, whose fingers white
Strew all youth's way with fresh flowers plucked from
pleasure;
And Laughter loud, who never yet found leisure
To pause and think; and Merriment, who coins
The tears of sadness into current treasure;
And Wantonness, his hot lips moist with wines,
And Pleasure ever gay, with loose ungirded loins.
They danced with many an antique truch and turn.

They denced with many an antique touch and turn, And like wild levin fisshed and flew about—

Waste with his torch strove aye the roke to burn,
While Thrift, as nimble as the starting trout,
When slacks the sharp shower and the sun shines out,
Turned, wheeled, and flew; and there rose such a clamour.

clamour—
' O, well done, Thrift!' the hoary-headed shout;
While young men's tongues rung sharp as a steel ham-

mer—
' Waste, well done, Waste! now nought will save the roke but glamour.'"

We would recommend this subject to one of our artists-it would make an excellent picture. The other best descriptions in the volume are of a kirn or harvest-home, and of Hallow-The superstitions of the latter we can hardly relish after Burns: from the former, which is too long for selection, we copy the verses relative to the supper-meal after the dance

"The barn has mirth, so has the farmer's hall—
The song and jest are held in full esteem;
For there a motley and a mirthsome throng
Good liquor better far than dancing deem,
And social talk than either; o'er the steam
Of fragrant bowls they scatter sayings sage,
And from the milk of humour skim the cream;
Age claps his hands to youth, and youth to age,
And drouth grows dryer still the more they it assuage.

And drouth grows dryer still the more they it assuage.

Than drink, more solid dainties load the board—
The damasked haggis large and fragrant reeking.
Black luscious puddings, unctuous collops scored,
Potatoes mashed in milk and butter smeeking,
A singed sheep's head that puts a man past speaking,
With feet, as with a garland garnished round,
And ale that by the hearth-fire long lay beeking,
Which made the corks up to the rafters bound;
With bracksha, best of food on moor or mountain found.

Ith orackens, nest of food on moor or mountain found.
The savour of the supper seemed to find
Its way among the dancers—lighter smote
Their feet upon the floor, and in the wind
The fiddler felt the fragrance coming hot,
His good bow-hand drew out a feeble note;
A voice cried loud, 'Cease mirth, now carle and kim-

mer.—
Music, I say, keeps naething in her pot,
No living soul has ever seen it simmer:
Come, supper loads the board, ale foams aboon the timmer.'"

We cannot predicate how Southron readers may relish this theme; perhaps, no better than some of the dishes it mentions; but we will say that it is very characteristic, notwithstanding any objection which may be made to it. It fairly exhibits, indeed, the experimentum crucis by which the work will probably be tried; especially out of Scotland, where it is certain, from the quaintness and provinciality of much of the phraseology, it must be difficult even to understand the writer's meaning, and still more so to appreciate the force lurking under a peculiar word or epithet. This may be particularly observed where the poet attempts the familiar and ludicrous. Ex. gr. the concluding stanza of the following: -

or the following:

"Eastward she looked, then from her foot took she Her shoe and launched it on the shuddering wave; Like to a beaten beby moaned the sea—
The heaven above in darkness matched the grave; First rose a mist, the mist a whirlwind clave, Then from the middle darkness started out A goodly shallop, manned and masted brave; On board stept the enchantress fell and stout, On man, on beast and bird, she dealt her spells about.

On man, on beast and bird, she dealt her spells about. The first spell fell on fish: in streams and lakes The trout and salmon lay, and gasped for life. The second fell on beasts; cows at the stake, And sheep on moorlands, where the goroock's rife, Moaned like things lying 'neath the butcher's knife. The third spell fell on man; a bridegroom blithe Fled forth the chamber from his bedded wife: A matran with a visage like a scythe, Cried, 'Sirs! I mind him weel, his name was Hugh Forswithe. sythe.

sytne.

His mother's name was Girzie Kingan, kin
To unwhile Kingans of the Kittle-naket;
And his wife also was a buirn of sin,
A giggling hemple, glib of tongue and glaiket;
Before she was a wedded dame she traiket
With young Barcloye. See! darker far than pitch,
Yon black cloud pours, like pouring from a bucket—
Her grandame too—ye mind her weel—a witch,
As sure as ever rode through Sanquhar on a switch."

Without a glossary, umwhile, kittle-naket. hempie, glaiket, traiket, &c. &c. will, we fancy, perplex the Cockney and general English readers as much as a rebus or conundrum in a proofs.

lady's magazine. But we rather think that in some cases Mr. Cunningham would find it difficult to reconcile his own countrymen to the use and meaning of some of his expressions for instance, and we mark them in italics :

"Maidens and youths in many a lusty throng." p. 24.
"But one by one into hell's scorching brine." p. 50.
"And threw the frying brine in furrows from each aide."

p. 56.
"Proud waxed her heart, she carried grew, and vain." p. 75.
She listened—all within the house was dushed." p. 177.

The public would not attach the least credit to our Reviews unless we shewed that we could be critical as well as laudatory; and now, having exhibited the beauties, and only five questionable lines of our worthy and estimable poet, we shall take the liberty of improving him for future editions by a few words and examples of another kind.

We consider it a blemish in his performance that he not only introduces a spectre to foretell to Latoun, but fairies to predict to Eustace, and a dream to warn Sybil, what the catastrophe is to be. We also think we have too long a harvest; for the good folks are always shearing, alias reaping, and that bees are brought in too frequently: a hum now and then does very well, but there may be too much humming; and the phrases fain, lovesome, gladsome, heartsome, strook, sennel, with many others of the same genus, occur too often for a composition of the nineteenth century, though referring to the sixteenth. To be further spiteful, the mixture of Scots and English is a facility, but a blemish: for example, home and hame, &c. employed indiscriminately as the rhyme may require, though convenient to a writer, can scarcely be reconciled to correctness by a reader. We shall add to these strictures some brief instances of the imperfect, or grotesque.

"Gray Miles for gladness was nigh fit to flee [fly]." p. 15.

"He (Latoun) snatched in haste his helmet and his spear, Leaped in his selle, and loudly did he hollo— 'Those who would fain the minstrels' harpings hear, Mount, and my banner o'er the Border follow; I'll tame these ballad-bards, by Chaucer and Apollo!" I'll tame these ballad-bards, by Chaucer and Apollo!" "
Loud laughed the rider: 'Thou the minstrel's skill
Lovest much, I hear; now by my hope of spurs,
I'd leifer hear the fox howl on the hill,
The croak of toads, the cry of beaten curs,
Eat thistle-heads, dine on unbuttered burs.'
He said, he bowed, he gave his horse the rein,
And pricking freely o'er the grassy furs,
He looked on no one, nor of speech seemed fain—
He stopt where minstrels stood, and tents filled all the
plain.

plain.

And leaping from his wearied courser, said,

'A stranger I to mark your minatrel sleight
Am come, and in this masquing trim arrayed
I wish to bide; perchance, ere fall of night,
My hand may give some measure of its might.
A warrior I less skilled in harps than swords,
Yet led here by the poet's blessed light,
I fain would bide.' A minstrel all his chords
Touched, saying, 'Sir, abide;' nor waiting other words."

"Sing one by one—come carp, my minstrels, carp:
Though come from Caithness, Bellenden, or Belvar,
Whoso sings sweetest to the lute or harp,
Be he knight, squire, or shepherd, ditcher, delver,
His is this golden gift from our Fair Maid of Elvar."

"Fair Sybil shone
Like to a new-found star, all lovely and alone.
He knelt, and as he knelt she turued away,
And like a sunbeam down the vale she flew."

The rain comes plunging, rooks in clamorous march Sail with the storm."

'O, here,' he grouned, 'from eighty to eighteen l've flahed."

Which last we declare to be a bull, and utterly reversing the order of nature, which ordains a man, it may be, to fish from eighteen to eighty, but never contrariwise!

Now to conclude and make an end: all we have blamed in our worthy friend are but atoms when put into the balance against his poetical fancy and good feelings; of which the close of his volume is one of the most interesting

"My song is ended: may my country see
Order and beauty in my rude design:—
My song is ended; I have poured it free:
May they who read it deem its roughest line
Tastes of fresh nature, like well-flavoured wine.
My song is ended: it was long to me
As light to morn—as morn to Solway brine—
As showers to corn—as blossom to the bee;
And dearer, since, dear wife, 'twas pleasant unto thee." From which last line we perceive there is a considerable difference between the poets, Lord Byron and Allan Cunningham.

Prometheus Bound: a Tragedy. Translated from the Greek of Æschylus, into English Verse, by T. Medwin, Esq. author of "the Conversations of Lord Byron." 8vo. pp. 74. London, 1832. Pickering.

ÆSCHYLUS is the Shakespeare of antiquity. the founder of immortal tragedy, and the unrivalled monarch of the sublime and terrific in poetical enchantment. From him, it has been sprung completely armed, like Pallas from the head of Jupiter. The cothurnus of Æschylus has, as it were, an iron weight: gigantic figures stalk alone before our eyes." To this we may venture to add, that the individual mind of the poet lives, moves, and breathes, with noble energy, through all his works. He was a patriotic lover of Athenian liberty; and in the godlike arrogance of Prometheus we can trace his own high nature. He was a warrior who had fought magnanimously in the battles of Marathon and Salamis; and who does not perceive shadows of his martial character reflected vividly in the scenic grandeur of the "Seven before Thebes?"

The presumption of modern literature is prone to speak lightly of "the infancy of the dramatic art:" but such an infancy as Æschylus enjoyed was that of "a Hercules who strangled serpents in his cradle." In order, however, fully to appreciate his terrible genius, we must disrobe the mind of its sympathy with existing time, and summon before us the mythological shapes, phantoms, and deities, which crowded the theology of ancient Greece; for among this gorgeous and mystic assembly did the spirit of tragedy delight to dwell. Yet, after all our exertion to waft the soul back to the associations of antiquity, how dim and devoid of sympathy is our view of the Grecian drama, compared to what was presented to the Greeks themselves! A theatre of colossal extent, with the blue heaven gleaming over the vast multitude of spectators; an audience both physically and intellectually capable of the most exquisite excitement; a language of omnipotent grace, sweetness, fulness, and pathos; a recitation faultlessly beautiful in tone and rhythm; together with a race of actors who stalked the stage in form and feature like animated statues :surely the tragedies of the ancient world must have surpassed in glorious effect any thing which a modern representation can accomplish. But we must unwillingly detach ourselves from this subject, and approach the vivid translation with which Capt. Medwin has enriched our literature.

Those who enjoy the privilege of reading Æschylus require not to be told, that of all the classical tragedians, he is, for many reasons, the most obscure; and consequently the translator of his works must triumph nobly who overcomes the difficulties which throng his pages. Most sincerely can we say, that in no translation which we have yet perused have the text and meaning of Æschylus been so correctly exhibited, and eloquently rendered, as they are by Capt. Medwin. He has brought to his task the prime qualifications of a poetical translator, viz. an admirable acquaintance with the language, style, and sentiments of his author, a noble mastery over his own tongue, a thrilling sense of the beautiful and sublime, together with a thorough sympathy with the freshness and glory of the classical drama. The limits of our review debar us from a full analysis of Capt. Medwin's work; but we must in fairness give a specimen of his text, and a few quotations from his best passages.

> I dide althe, sal raximates rocal, ASTALLAS EL ANYAI, ASTALAS EL XULLATAS ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα, κ. τ. λ.

In his version of the above passage, the admired phrase, ἀνήριθμον γίλασμα, is thus rendered by a fine periphrasis:

"Best and divinest air! ye swift-winged winds! Ye river-springs! and ocean-billows! ye That counties in your multitudes lauch out With long loud peals, exulting to be free!"

In modern Greek, γίλασμα is excessive laughter; and Capt. Medwin, with much reason, thinks that, by his translation, the billowy freedom of the sea is in good contrast with the fettered doom of Prometheus. Perhaps the ἀνήριθμον might be paralleled by the Shake-spearian word "multitudinous."

" The multitudinous sea incarnadine."

φίς σως άχαρις, ώ φίλος, si-Sí, Sou Tis adrá;

Instead of mingling these lines with the preceding antistrophe, which Blomfield, in accordance with Burney's arrangement, has done, Medwin has made them the commencement of an epode, and thereby avoided the unnatural division of the i from the mi in i'mi.

Αξεις δ ύξριστην ποταμόν, ου ψευδώνυμον-

Pages have been dedicated to a discussion of the vegative, and, after all, done nothing more than render the "darkness visible" more perplexing and profound. Blomfield says, " eligat sibi lector, pensatis que pro suo quisque flu-mine scripsit." Nothing can be more urbane! Schutz, the Falstaff of critics, wisely remarks, after considerable proxing, " quemnam fluvium eo nomine designaverit poëta, conjecturá vix exputari potest, nedum certo definiri." Medwin has, we think almost incontestably, proved, by a remarkable passage from the "Periplus" of Hanno (vide Cory's "Ancient Fragments"+), that the river alluded to by Prometheus is the Lixus, derived from Liyyw or Ligo.

We promised to gratify the reader with a specimen of the translation: we shall select a lyrical and a blank verse specimen, and leave them to their own certain triumph over his heart.

" Chorus.

"Chorus.

"Chorus.

"To wet hee and for thy fate;
And from my pity-streaming eyes,
To wet my cheek with an exhaustless river,
Do fountain-springs of tears arise,
And flow, and still flow on for ever.
The sovereign will decreed for thee
An evil lot, in evil hour,
A most funereal destiny;
And in the greatness of his power
Made gods, whom he supplanted, feel
The keen edge of his tyrant steel.
I mourn for thee, and for thy fate,
Thou victim of immortal hate! Thou victim of immortal hate!

* By the way, it is highly interesting to find how the genius of poetry thinks and feels alike in all ages. In many passages of Æschylus, for instance, (to the utter confusion of detectors of plagfarism,) there are the same thoughts, and, exteris paribus, the exact nodes of expression to convey them, which are to be found in Shakespeare. Milton was evidently deeply imbued with the poetry of Æschylus: some of his finest lines in the Samson Agomistes, the Comus, and the Paradise Lost, are reflected from similar ones in the Prometheus and Agamemono.

† Reviewed, with the paregyric so justly merited, in the L. G. No. 795.

And with its echoes, all the region round In harrowing accents tells thy tale, Joins in a sadly lengthened wall, Sets up a doleful sound. With one accord they weep for thee And the gone glories of thy state: Of thee and thine, proud, old, and great, They mourn the destiny; Thee, all the mortal race, who dwell In Asia's venerable seat. In Asia's venerable seat. Lament, and thou dost merit well
The voice of wail they all repeat.
They mourn for thee, and for thy fate,
Thou victim of immortal hate!

Antistrophe,
Thee mourn the dwellers of the Colchian land,
The fearless virgins who delight
To mingle in the din of fight,
And thee, the Scythian band;
Thee, too, Arabia's flower and pride,
A bold and hard; mountain race,
Who in their fortress at the base who in their fortires at the base Of Caucasus abide, And poise the spear, the javelin shake, Through all the tract of mountains near The shores of the Merotic lake, Lament—their voice of wall I hear: They mourn for thee, and for thy fate, Thou victim of immortal hate!

Epide.
Save one, the Titan Atlas, whom with thes Save one, the Titan Atlas, whom with the Shall I compare in misery,
Or match in fate?
He, racked with never-ending pains,
And bound in adamantine chains,
Earth and the vault of heaven sustains.
An unimaginable weight.
The surge's of the ocean,
In undulating motion,
To thy perpetual wall accordance keep;
Responsive waits the lowest deep,
And in a lower deep unfathomable,
Beneath the seas, beneath earth's seats. Reneath the seas, beneath earth's seats, Through all its black abysses, Hell, With many a voice, thy moan repeats: Rivers, and all the fountains as they flow, In murmurs tell their woe:
They mourn for thee, and for thy fate,
Thou victim of immortal hate!"

Our second quotation is the concluding apostrophe of the sublime and unappalled Prometheus, amid the turmoil of the elements.

Chorus.

"It comes! the earth
Trembles, and shakes, and totters, as convulsed
With throes of agony! the sullen roar
Of thunder after thunder howls around
In echoes deep, and deepening, flash on flash,
Each fiercer than the last, glares the forked lightning: Each nercer una the sate, gaines the toract lighted.
The hurricane's wings upbear the volumed dust,
In eddying columns whirled; together rush
From every quarter of the heavens, and meet
In ruinous assault the rebel winds,
Making wild anarchy; sky and sea are mingling!
This chaos of all nature has been sent This chaok of all nature has been sen!
To shake my soul. Rage on, ye elements!
Mother of all my adoration, Earth!
Ether! who pourest the effluence of light
Round all things, thou who penetratest all things,
Look on my injuries—see what I suffer!"

We have nothing to add but our fervent admiration of Capt. Medwin's noble effort, and to express a hope that it will meet with a generous welcome, so as to encourage him to proceed in his high course, from all who can feel the magnificent poetry of Æschylus, or who understand how "the tragedy of the ancients leads us, even in the course of the representation, to the most elevated reflections on our existence, and those mysteries which can never wholly be explained."

Mrs. Trollope's Domestic Manners of the Americans.

[Second notice: conclusion.]

HAVING been interrupted in the midst of our extracts, we recommence as we left off, with examples of the author's style in sketching national manners.

A Day in a Boarding-house. - " She must rise exactly in time to reach the boarding-table at the hour appointed for breakfast, or she will get a stiff bow from the lady president, cold coffee, and no egg. I have been sometimes

* Schlegel.

greatly amused upon these occasions by watching a little scene in which the by-play had much more meaning than the words uttered. The fasting, but tardy lady, looks round the table, and having ascertained that there was no egg left, says distinctly, 'I will take an egg if you please.' But as this is addressed to no one in particular, no one in particular answers it, unless it happen that her husband is at table before her, and then he says, 'There are no eggs, my dear.' Whereupon the lady president evidently cannot hear, and the greedy culprit who has swallowed two eggs (for there are always as many eggs as noses) looks pretty con-siderably afraid of being found out. The breakfast proceeds in sombre silence, save that sometimes a parrot, and sometimes a canary-bird, ventures to utter a timid note. When it is finished, the gentlemen hurry to their occu-pations, and the quiet ladies mount the stairs, some to the first, some to the second, and some to the third stories, in an inverse proportion to the number of dollars paid, and ensconce themselves in their respective chambers. As to what they do there it is not very easy to say; but I believe they clear-starch a little, and iron a little, and sit in a rocking-chair, and sew a great deal. I always observed that the ladies who hourded wore more elaborately worked collars and petticoats than any one else. The plough is hardly a more blessed instrument in America than the needle. How could they live without it? But time and the needle wear through the longest morning, and happily the American morning is not very long, even though they breakfast at eight. It is generally about two o'clock that the boarding gentlemen meet the boarding ladies at dinner. Little is spoken, except a whisper between the married pairs. Sometimes a sulky bottle of wine flanks the plate of one or two individuals; but it adds nothing to the mirth of the meeting, and seldom more than one glass to the good cheer of the owners. It is not then, and it is not there, that the gentlemen of the Union drink. Soon, very soon, the silent meal is done; and then, if you mount the stairs after them, you will find from the doors of the more affectionate and indulgent wives, a smell of cigars steam forth, which plainly indicates the felicity of the couple within. If the gentleman be a very polite husband, he will, as soon as he has done smoking and drinking his toddy, offer his arm to his wife, as far as the corner of the street, where his store or his office is situated, and there he will leave her to turn which way she likes. As this is the hour for being full dressed, of course she turns the way she can be most seen. Perhaps she pays a few visits; perhaps she goes to chapel; or, perhaps, she enters some store where her husband deals, and ventures to order a few notions; and then she goes home againno, not home - I will not give that name to a boarding-house, but she re-enters the cold, heartless atmosphere in which she dwells, where hospitality can never enter, and where interest takes the management instead of affection. At tea they all meet again, and a little trickery is perceptible to a nice observer in the manner of partaking the pound-cake, &c. After this, those who are happy enough to have engagements, hasten to keep them; those who have not, either mount again to the solitude of their chamber, or, what appeared to me much worse, remain in the common sitting-room, in a society cemented by no tie, endeared by no connexion, which choice did not bring together, and which the slightest motive would break asunder. I remarked that the gentlemen were generally obliged to go out every evening on business,



and, I confess, the arrangement did not sur-|fore could feel no doubt of their being consiprise me."

American Cookery ._. "The ordinary mode of living is abundant, but not delicate. Thev consume an extraordinary quantity of bacon. Ham and beef-steaks appear morning, noon, and night. In eating, they mix things toge-ther with the strangest incongruity imaginable. I have seen eggs and oysters eaten together, the sempiternal ham with apple-sauce, beefsteak with stewed peaches, and salt fish with onions. The bread is every where excellent, but they rarely enjoy it themselves, as they insist upon eating horrible half-baked hot rolls both morning and evening. The butter is tolerable; but they have seldom such cream as every little dairy produces in England; in fact, the cows are very roughly kept, compared with ours. Common vegetables are abundant and very fine. I never saw sea-cale or cauliflowers: and either from the want of summer rain, or the want of care, the harvest of green vege-tables is much sooner over than with us. They eat the Indian corn in a great variety of forms sometimes it is dressed green, and eaten like peas; sometimes it is broken to pieces when dry, boiled plain, and brought to table like rice—this dish is called hominy. The flour of it is made into at least a dozen different sorts of cakes; but in my opinion all bad. This flour, mixed in the proportion of one-third with fine wheat, makes by far the best bread I ever tasted. I never saw turbot, salmon, or fresh cod; but the rock and shad are excellent. There is a great want of skill in the composition of sauces, not only with fish, but with every thing. They use very few made-dishes, and I never saw any that would be approved by our savans. They have an excellent wild duck, called the canvass back, which, if delicately served, would surpass the black cock; but the game is very inferior to ours—they have no hares, and I never saw a pheasant. They seldom indulge in second courses, with all their ingenious temptations to the eating a second dinner; but almost every table has its dessert (invariably pronounced desart), which is placed on the table before the cloth is removed. and consists of pastry, preserved fruits, and creams. They are 'extravagantly fond,' to use their own phrase, of puddings, pies, and all kinds of 'sweets,' particularly the ladies; but are by no means such connoisseurs in soups and ragoûts as the gastronomes of Europe. Almost every one drinks water at table; and, by a strange contradiction, in the country where hard drinking is more prevalent than in any other, there is less wine taken at dinner: ladies rarely exceed one glass, and the great majority of females never take any. In fact, the hard drinking, so universally acknowledged, does not take place at jovial dinners, but, to speak plain English, in solitary dram-drinking. Coffee is not served immediately after dinner, but makes part of the serious matter of tea-drinking, which comes some hours later."

Distinction of Rank .- " I was really astonished at the coup d'eil on entering, for I saw a large room filled with extremely well-dressed company, among whom were many very beautiful girls. The gentlemen also were exceed-ingly smart; but I had not yet been long enough in Western America not to feel startled at recognising in almost every full-dressed beau that passed me, the master or shopman that I had been used to see behind the counter, or lolling at the door of every shop in the city. The fairest and finest belies smiled and smirked on them with as much zeal and satisfaction as I ever saw bestowed on an eldest son, and I there-

dered as of the highest rank. Yet it must not be supposed that there is no distinction of classes: at this same ball I was looking among the many very beautiful girls I saw there for one more beautiful still, with whose lovely face I had been particularly struck at the school examination I have mentioned. I could not find her, and asked a gentleman why the beautiful Miss C. was not there. 'You do not yet understand our aristocracy,' he replied; 'the family of Miss C. are mechanics.' 'But the family of Miss C. are mechanics.' 'But the young lady has been educated at the same school as these whom I see here, and I know her brother has a shop in the town, quite as large, and apparently as prosperous, as those belonging to any of these young men. What is the difference?' 'He is a mechanic; he assists in difference?' making the articles he sells; the others call themselves merchants.' The dancing was not quite like, yet not very unlike, what we see at an assize or race-ball in a country town. They call their dances cotillons instead of quadrilles, and the figures are called from the orchestra in English, which has a very ludicrous effect on European ears. The arrangements for the supper were very singular, but eminently characteristic of the country. The gentlemen had a splendid entertainment spread for them in another large room of the hotel, while the poor ladies had each a plate put into their hands, as they pensively promenaded the ball-room during their absence; and shortly afterwards servants appeared, bearing trays of sweet-meats, cakes, and creams. The fair creatures then sat down on a row of chairs placed round the walls, and each making a table of her knees, began eating her sweet, but sad and sulky repast. The effect was extremely comic; their gala dresses and the decorated room forming a contrast the most unaccountable with their uncomfortable and forlorn condition. This arrangement was owing neither to economy nor want of a room large enough to accommodate the whole party, but purely because the gentlemen liked it better. This was the answer given me, when my curio-sity tempted me to ask why the ladies and gentlemen did not sup together: and this was the answer repeated to me afterwards by a variety of people to whom I put the same question."
We will not enter into the details of religious

fanaticism described by Mrs. Trollope; but quote the following instance for the sake of drawing the attention of the American press to the statement, either for its corroboration or denial, as we can scarcely credit so monstrous an example of sectarian tyranny.

" I had the following anecdote from a gentleman perfectly well acquainted with the circumstances. A tailor sold a suit of clothes to a sailor a few moments before he sailed, which was on a Sunday morning. The corporation of New York prosecuted the tailor, and he was convicted, and sentenced to a fine greatly beyond his means to pay. Mr. F., a lawyer of New York, defended him with much eloquence, but in vain. His powerful speech, however, was not without effect, for it raised him such a host of Presbyterian enemies as sufficed to destroy his practice. Nor was this all: his nephew was at the time preparing for the bar. and soon after the above circumstance occurred his certificates were presented, and refused, with this declaration, 'that no man of the name and family of F. should be admitted.' I have met this young man in society; he is a person of very considerable talent, and being thus cruelly robbed of his profession, has become

the editor of a newspaper.

there is a great deal more of amusing gossip, and, like all gossip, containing much that is false, and more that is exaggerated. It is, however, a curious circumstance to find our liberals, men or women, who cross the Atlantic to indulge in the blessed spectacle of a perfectly free and happy people, thus returning to publish nothing but complaints and censure. Fearon, Capt. Hall, and now Mrs. Trollope, the friend and companion of the renowned Miss Frances Wright—all, all tell the same story. The imaginations of the spirit-dealer, the tar, and the philosophical lady, are horribly disappointed: America is tried by a standard which does not apply to human nature and human infirmity; and, what between senseless boasting on one hand, and the reaction of ridiculous expectations on the other, it is difficult to obtain a fair glimpse of brother Jonathan and his ways.

Let us conclude: Mrs. Trollope deserves that it should be with a compliment to her talents.

Klosterheim, or the Masque. By the English Opium-Eater. 12mo. pp. 305. Edinburgh, 1832, Blackwood; London, Cadell.

WE regret that we cannot compliment the English Opium-Eater upon this product of his brain, which is redolent of his propensity, and has had a similar effect upon our sensorium. It is a tale of the Thirty Years' War. improbable, dry, and uninteresting. We care for nobody introduced, their escapes or their misfortunes. A few slight historical traits are the only redeeming qualities of the volume.

The Little Girl's own Book. By Mrs. Child. 3d edition. London, 1832. Tegg. WE are well pleased to see this nicely ornamented and nice child's book in a new edition.

The Flowers of Fable, &c. &c. Embellished with 150 Engravings on wood. pp. 352. London, 1832. Vizetelly, Brauston, and Co. ONE of the prettiest and most amusing and instructive publications of this enterprising house, which has done so much to allure the young mind, through the attractions of clever design and admirable engraving, to the pursuit of useful knowledge. As a book to give to children of all ages, we could not point out a more welcome present; and as a production of art, while it has that which must amuse them, it has a great deal to beget the admiration of elder amateurs. The fables—from ancient and modern, foreign and native authors-are judiciously selected; - indeed, the Flowers of Fable is a perfect parterre of beauty and fine odour in every way.

Ricordanza, or Friendship's Memento. 24mo. pp. 133. Birmingham, Wrightson and Webb; London, Hamilton and Adams.

A SELECTION of poetry, neatly got up, to which Mrs. Hemans and L. E. L. contribute a large proportion; —we dare say, without leave or license from either. This is really, we beg the ladies' pardon, to plough for profit with other folks' heifers.

Waverley Novels, Vol. XXXVI. Redgauntlet, Vol. II. Edinburgh, Cadell; London, Whittaker.

A WELL-CONCEIVED frontispiece, with costume and accessories, cleverly delineated by D. O. Hill, and well engraved by A. Fox; together with a capital and characteristic vignette of Peter Peebles by W. Kidd, the engraver We have no room for further extract; but J. Horsburgh, particularly recommend this

volume to the regard of the subscribers to the surdity — for the sea is not to be scared, and series of which it forms part.

Van Worrell's Tableau of the Dutch and Flemish Painters of the Old School. pp. 104. London, 1832. Hatchard and Son.

An excellent and most convenient abridgment of what might make a large dictionary. divided into columns, with, 1, the names of the artists in alphabetic order; 2, their bye-names or sobriquets, where they were known by such; 3, places of birth-4, dates; 5, places of death-6, dates; 7, their peculiar styles and studies; and, 8, remarks on their characters and works. This extremely useful and portable volume contains names and information unknown to our most elaborate treatises.

The Fair of May Fair. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

WE have glanced over this novel, but have no room for criticism this week. It belongs to the fashionable class, and is, we have heard, the work of Mrs. Gore.

Histoire de l'Empereur Napoléon, &c. Par L. A. J. Mordacque. 12mo. pp. 401. Londres, de Porquet et Cooper.

EMBELLISHED with a portrait and map, this volume has been compiled for the use of the young and of schools; but the history of Napoleon is far too near our own times, and its motives, events, and results, far too doubtful to admit of its being faithfully applied to the moral instruction of youth. As a brief account of his rise, victories, power, disasters, and fall, the narrative is well enough, and sufficiently favourable to its hero.

New French and English Pronouncing Dictionary, on the basis of Nugent's, &c. By F. C. Meadows, M.A. Glasgow, Griffin and Co.; London, Tegg.

A Dictionary of the French and English Languages. By L. F. Porquet. London, Porquet and Cooper.

THESE are both pocket dictionaries. Of Mr. Meadows' performance, we must say that it does him infinite credit, and is an honour to Glasgow and its university. Ample and able in every respect, the student of the French language and pronunciation can hardly consult a better oracle. M. Porquet's work is also most praiseworthy, especially for its improvement in explaining a multitude of new words which new circumstances have introduced into the French

A Guide to Southampton, Netley Abbey, the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Gosport, Winchester, and Basingstoke. By Charles Andrews. CLEAR, concise, and satisfactory.

The Grecian History familiarly put into Verse, for the use of Children. pp. 35. Harvey and

WE are very guarded in expressing our opinion of books for children, for we never saw six in our lives which did not contain something objectionable. The idea of this tiny production is good, and it will serve to fix events and dates in Grecian history on the memories of young and old; but, for the very young, there are other ideas which must puzzle them in their search after truth: ex. gr.

So great these then Darius' host, As might have scared the sea they crost.

Where, for the sake of the familiar rhyme to help the recollection, we have not only an ab- unite the facts pointed out in the sciences of lers which has reached England :-

children do not understand the figure of speech -but also bad grammar, as witness our italics. Still, however, this is a nice little book.

Rodolph, a Dramatic Fragment; and other Poems. By a Minor. Pp. 48. London, Griffiths; Wittenoom and Cremer.

OUR minor poet, having composed this book before he had completed his nineteenth year, affords us a fair specimen of his talent in a single verse, upon "the kiss," in which he tells us he "professedly imitates the style of Mr. Little."

"What's sweeter on earth than a kiss From a maiden's rosy lip? Or what joy more like to bliss Than one long delicious sip?!!"

Tour of a German Prince, &c. Vol. IV. E. Wilson.

WE had intended to conclude our review of this amusing work this week; but a folio will but contain a folio, a sheet will only hold a sheetful; so we must be content with a coninuation in two short paragraphs.

" August 8th. - Canning is dead. A man in the plenitude of his intellectual power, who had but a few weeks ago arrived at the goal of his active life, who had risen to be the ruler of England, and, in that quality, unquestionably the most influential man in Europe; endowed with a spirit of fire that would have guided the reins he held with a mighty hand, and a soul capable of embracing the good of his species from a station more elevated than any to which human ambition could raise him. One shock has overthrown this proud structure of many years. And this high-spirited man was doomed to end his days by a sudden and tragic death, amid fearful sufferings, the victim of a relentless destiny, who steps on with iron foot, treading down all that comes in her way, heedless whether it be the young seedling, the swelling blossom, the lordly tree, or the withering plant, that she crushes. What will be the consequences of his death? Years must elapse before that will be seen: perhaps it will hasten on a conclusion which seems to threaten us on many sides, and to which only a large-minded, liberal, and enlightened statesman, like Canning, were capable of giving unity and a favourable direc-

The Romance of History. England: from the Norman Conquest to the

Reformation. By Henry Neele. France: from the Time of Charlemagne to the Reign of Louis XIV. By Leitch Ritchie.

Italy: from the Lombard Epoch to the Seven-teenth Century. By Charles Macfarlane. Spain: from the Time of Roderick to the Seven-

teenth Century. By M. Trueba. Each 3 vols. Bull.

PRINTED uniformly with the Waverley Novels. and other works which have adopted that neat and convenient size, this edition of the four series of Romances of History, published with so much success at a higher price, will, we think, recommend these productions to a still more extensive circulation. We have expressed our very favourable opinion of them all as they have appeared; and need now only say, that the twelve volumes make a little library of very pleasant reading.

The Golden Farmer, &c. By E. J. London, 1832. J. Ridgway. By E. J. Lance.

A VERY useful pamphlet, being an attempt to

geology, chemistry, and botany, with the practical operations of husbandmen. We cannot say that the author was quite equal to such a task; but if his work turns the attention of any farmer to the "golden" advantages to be obtained from the union of science and art, or of practice and theory, it will answer a very valuable purpose. "Gentlemen farmers" are in bad repute among husbandmen, because they trust too much to theory, and by constant experiments become ultimate losers: but the same knowledge as is usually possessed by welleducated men, put into application by practical observers, would not only be advantageous to the agricultural class, but would benefit the country at large, and that upon a scale commensurate only with the magnitude of the obiect.

A Series of Experiments performed for the purpose of shewing that Arteries may be obliterated without Ligature, Compression, or the Knife. By Benjamin Philips. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

WE have perused these experiments with some interest, and object to them as inconclusive. The accidents which appear to have accompanied the introduction of the needles, would in the human body be of the most serious character; nor do the experiments at all satisfy us with regard to the extent of the inflammation which may be anticipated from the proceeding recommended by the author. If, as he states, galvanism is capable, when conducted along the needle, of inducing the formation of a coagulum, such an experiment would certainly be well worth repeating; and, in the present state of the subject, we cannot do better than advise Mr. Philips to continue the prosecution of his researches.

Sermons, originally composed for a Country Congregation. By the Rev. Cornelius Ives. 12mo. pp. 293. Oxford, 1832, Parker: London, Rivingtons.

PLAIN practical sermons, well adapted either for a country congregation or for family reading; the principles sound, and the language good, though unassuming. We could safely recommend them, were not the sanction of the venerable and highly respected Bishop of Durham, under whose auspices they appear, a sufficient guarantee of their value.

Johnson's Dictionary; with Walker's Pronunciation of all the difficult or doubtful Words, &c. A pocket edition, in diamond type. Pp. 234. London, Orr; Tilt; Cowie.

An extremely neat and practically useful volume; so abridged by the application of dots as to afford all the most necessary intelligence in the smallest possible compass.

The Use and Abuse of Grand Juries. Pamphlet. By Peter Laurie, Esq. B.C.L. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A most important inquiry and exposition, into which we shall enter more fully; but in the meantime must recommend to the notice it so generally merits.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

Oun readers will recollect our account of the expedition to explore the interior of Africa, projected by Mr. Coulthurst and his friend Mr. Tyrwhitt. The following letter, from the Gambia, is the first intelligence of the travel-



Feb. 16, 1839.

My dear Sir, - The St. George being ready to sail for Fernando Po to-morrow, before I had an opportunity of ascending this river, I thought I should best fulfil the object in view by availing myself of the opportunity presented me. I am, however, happy to add, that the merchants here are about to despatch a gentleman named Grant from hence, to ascend the Gambia as high as it is navigable for canoes; there to establish a regular communication by Coffila with the nearest point on Joliba. Should we be favoured in our passage down, I shall yet have time to reach Funda before the rains come on in earnest; and this time of the year I shall have the benefit of a south-westerly wind up the rivers in the gulf. I have the honour to be, my dear sir, very truly yours,
C. H. COULTHURST.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR MAY.

Transit of Mercury over the Sun's Disc. - 4d and 5d _ the very interesting phenomenon will occur of the planet Mercury continuing visible on the solar disc, as a circular black spot, for nearly seven hours - a celestial spectacle not witnessed in this country since the year 1802, and not again occurring visible at Greenwich till the year 1845. The following are the circumstances of the transit, calculated for the meridian of Greenwich.

	Apparent Time.			Mean Solar Time.					me.	
				8.				H.	M.	8.
External ingress · · · ·	4	21	2	26	• • • •	٠.	4	20	58	56
Central ingress		21	3	51		٠.		21	Ō	21
Internal ingress		21	5	16		٠.		21	1	46
Middle · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5	0	27	53		٠.	5	0	24	23
Internal egress · · · · ·		3	5 0	30		٠.		3	47	0
Central egress		3	51	55		٠.		3	48	25
External egress		3	53	20				3	49	50

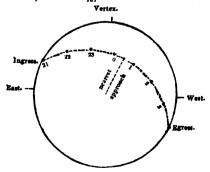
Nearest distance of Mercury to the Sun's centre 8' 4".2; Sun's semidiameter 15' 52".4; Mercury's semidiameter 5".7.

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Tr	ue Ti	me.		Mea	n Ti	me.	ı
н.	M.	8.		н.	M.	8.	ı
21	12	17		21	8	48	í
21	15	38		21	12	9	
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					57	7	ı
4	3	58		4	Ö	28	
	Тт н. 21 21 0	True Ti H. M. 21 12 21 15 0 38 4 0	True Time. H. M. S. 21 12 17 21 15 38 0 38 8 4 0 37	True Time. H. M. 8. 121 12 17 21 15 38 0 38 8 4 0 37	True Time. Mes H. M. S. H. 21 12 17 21 21 15 38 21 0 38 8 0 4 0 37 3	True Time. Mean Ti H. M. S. H. M. 21 12 17 21 8 21 15 38 21 12 0 38 8 0 34	0 38 8 ····· 0 34 38 4 0 37 ···· 3 57 7

At Berlin, the central ingress will take place at

21h 58m 20°, and the central egress at 4h 47m 8°.

The following diagram will point out the situation of the planet at ingress and egress; also the intermediate places at the times annexed, 21h, 22h, 28h, corresponding with 9h, 10h, 11h, of the morning of the 5th day (next Saturday). The black spot representing the planet, to be in proportion to the large circle, the sun, should be 187 of the latter.



part of Asia, the whole of South America, and the principal parts of North America.

A very pleasing method of observing the transit, by which several persons may see it at the same time, may be adopted, by trausmitting the sun's image through a telescope into a darkened room: the image of the sun can be received on paper, and the progress of the planet traced without distressing the sight.

The transit of an inferior planet over the disc of the sun is exactly the same, mathematically considered, as a solar eclipse :- transits are, in fact, true annular eclipses of the sun, and the same formulæ may be applied to calculate the one and the other. The recurrence of the transits of Mercury depends on four of his revolutions being nearly equal to one revolution of the earth, or according to the following ratio: -

7 revolutions of the Earth = 29 revolutions of Mercury. = 137 = 191, &c.

Consequently transits of Mercury will happen at intervals of 7, 13, 33, 46, &c. years; the two bodies coming into the same position relatively to each other at the expiration of these periods. A transit occurs when Mercury is in his nodes, (those points where the orbit intersects the ecliptic,) and the Earth is in the same longitude. The node, from which Mercury ascends northward above the ecliptic, is in longitude 46° 14' 29"2, and, of course, the descending node is in the opposite point of the heavens. The Earth is in these points about the 6th of November and the 4th of May; and when Mercury comes to either of his nodes at his inferior conjunction about these times. he passes immediately between the Earth and Sun, and appears to traverse the solar disc. disrobed of his brilliancy and clad in gloom. At other inferior conjunctions he either passes above or below the Sun, and is consequently invisible, being lost in the Sun's rays. Owing to the very slow motion of his nodes (42". annually), the transits of Mercury, for many ages to come, will occur in the months eff May and November.

A transit of Mercury happened at the descending node in May 1799; the succeeding transit at the same node is the one occurring in the present month; the next will follow in May 1845, 1878, and 1891, of which that in the latter year will be invisible in this count ry. The last transits that have occurred in this century at the ascending node, were in 18102, 1815, and 1822; the next, at the same node, will be in November 1835, 1848, 1861, 1868, 1881, and 1894; of which those in 1848, 1861, and 1868, will be visible to the British isle so. five only, before the commencement of the year 1900.

The first astronomer who predicted the transits of the inferior planets was Kepler. He foretold that of Mercury in 1631, but; died shortly before its occurrence. This trans at was seen by Gassendi; the first that was ever | snown to have been witnessed by any human be sing.

The last transit of Mercury, visible in Eu. rope, was in November 1802, and is remarkable for the delight which it afforded to the closing days of the celebrated astronomer La. lande, then in his seventieth year.* It enabled

* "The passage of Mercury over the Sun's disc," he says, "was this morning observed for the nineteenth time. The weather was exceedingly favourable, and astronomers enjoyed, in the completest manner, the sight will be vertical to the northern shores of the Red Sea; at the middle, to the river Gambia; wisely confined himself to his astronomical studies during and at the end, to the West Indies. It will be the heat of the revolution; and when he had consequently visible to the whole of Europe, Africa, a great thank my stars for it."

him to verify the elements of this planet; from which he concluded that his tables, the result of forty years' labour, had reached the utmost perfection-though, doubtless, every transit will tend to promote a greater degree of precision than could have been anticipated thirty years

The transits of Mercury, which occur much oftener than those of Venus, are applicable to the solution of the same problem as that deduced from the transits of the latter planet in 1761 and 1769, the determining the distance of the Earth from the Sun, which before was supposed to be thirteen millions of miles less than it is now believed to be: but the observations of Mercury are subject to greater errors than those of Venus, owing to his greater distance, which occasions the difference of the parallaxes to be so little as always to be less than the solar parallax sought. The parallax of Venus is nearly four times as great as that of the Sun, consequently transits of this planet are of more practical importance.

The first transit of Venus since the Creation, that is known to have been seen, was observed in 1639; the next took place in 1761 and 1769. These latter were very generally observed from different parts of the world. To that of 1769 we ove the first of the celebrated voyages of Capta in Cook, who was sent to Tahiti to observe it. The next of Venus occurs in 1874, invisible here; the two following, in 1882 and 2004, will be visible in this country. Between the years 2000 and 3000 there will be seventeen transits of Venus; the last of which will happen 14th Jun.e. 2984.

An atmosphere was suspected about the planet Venus, which was supposed to have of casioned some singular phenomena, observed both at the ingress and egress. The planet Mercury was examined during the transit of 1802, to endeavour to detect such a medium, but no indications of an atmosphere were perceived.

Relative to the present transit, it is ardently hoped that the weather may prove favourable, that not only the scientific, but also the curious observer may be gratified with so unusual a spectacle.

20d 14h 54m_the Sun enters Gemini.

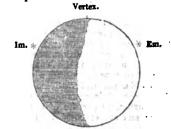
Lunar Phases and Conjunctions.

	D.	н.,	N.	
First Quarter in Leo	6	90	8	
O Full Moon in Libra	14	5	24	
C Last Quarter in Aquarius	99	9	90	
New Moon in Taurus	29	11	56	

The Moon will be in conjunction with

Saturn in Leo	D. H. M. 8 occultation				
Uranus in Capricornus	21	7	0		
Mars in Pisces · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	24	ì	82		
Jupiter in Pisces		4	30		
Mercury in Aries		18	45		
Venus in Aries		7	51		

_8d__this will occur Occultation of Saturn. under peculiarly favourable circumstances of phase and position of the Moon, and time of occultation. Immersion 9h 10m 45s, emersion 10h 10m 45s. The following diagram will illustrate the phenomenon.





At the time of occultation, the major axis of the ring of Saturn will be 42"7, the minor axis 4"45; or nearly as 16 to 1.

4^d 23^h 45^m Mercury at his inferior conjunction. 16^d in aphelion. 17^d stationary near 38 Arietis. 29^d in conjunction with Venus.

7⁴—Venus in conjunction with • Piscium: difference of latitude 4′. 21⁴—with • Arietis: difference of latitude 1′.

25d 22h—Mars in conjunction with Jupiter: difference in declination 51'.

The Asteroids.—4^d—Vesta 2° N.E. of y Cancri; Juno 1° 8′ S. of Regulus, and 50′ N. of 31 Leonis. Pallas and Ceres are too near the Sun to be satisfactorily seen.

None of the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter will be visible this month.

10^d — Saturn stationary near 1 Leonis. 29^d 14^h 30^m—in quadrature.

8d 14h 30m — Uranus in quadrature. 22d — stationary.

Deptford.

J. T. BARIKER.

PINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

[Second Notice: Conclusion.]

IN No. 302, Belinda at her Toilet, by Idiss F. Corbeaux, the fair artist has very hap pily represented the triumph of female beauty and female decoration.—No. 285. The Soun iferous Volume. J. M. Moore. Whatever may be the power of the volume to close the eyes, that of the performance is well calculated to keep them open. Were it a little less purplish in its hue, we should say that we never saw a finer gen; of art .- No. 209, Guinea Fowl, and 227, Hare. G. S. Shepherd. In this our day of skilful ex. ecution, it is no ordinary talent that can give interest to subjects of this class: we consider Mr. Shepherd eminently successful in both these productions. Nor are we less inclined to admire the versitility of his talents in the landscape department of art; of which No. 200, Carting of Wheat, with Gleaners, and No. 233, Haymaking, showery weather, are striking proofs. - No. 88, Nobody comes to marry me. T. Uwins. The burden of the old ballad is well expressed; and a strong interest excited for the pretty rustic, who is lamenting her state of "single blessedness."—On the composition and expression of No. 53, A Bit of Courtship, J. P. Knight, we have already expressed our opinion in our notice of the British Gallery. Of this, the original sketch for the picture, we may justly say, that in handling and texture it is a brilliant example of Mr. Knight's skill in the management of water-colours. - No. 112, The Gamester's Last Hit, T. Clater. A repetition in water of the picture in oil now exhibiting at the Suffolk Street Gallery. Full of character and expression, with a Rembrandt-like effect of chiaroscuro. - No. 132, Four subjects: Bird-Catchers, Toilet, He sitation, and the Holyday refused. R. Farrier. Very clever; but why does an artist of Mr. Farrier's ability repeat himself so frequently? - No. 293, Mr. Kecley, T. Wageman. A very able specimen of Mr. Wageman's talents in theatrical portraiture .-No. 16, Part of the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick, J. Holland. The artist has added much to the solemn interest of the scene, by the introduction of a female in the act of prayer. It seems to tell some tale connected with the family history. — No. 65, Old Buildings, Sandwich, Kent, J. Fuge. This, and other productions by the same artist, all partake of the highly picturesque; and are executed with great truth and simplicity.—Of a similar character are Mr.

T. Maiser's drawings: No. 182, Remains of the Old Mill, Aberdilis, Vale of Neath, South Wales, is an admirable example of them.

The department of Flowers and Fruit in this exhibition is well filled, and contains some exceedingly beautiful specimens, among which are, No. 93, Gloxinea Spectosa, Mrs. Withers; No. 134, Convolvulus Major, Mrs. Denis Dighton; and No. 275, Grapes, Miss Bowley.

The miniatures also, generally speaking, are in style and execution highly attractive. Among those which principally drew our notice were No. 287, Portrait of a Lady, Mrs. Green; No. 289, A Zephyr, and No. 300, Jeune Dame de Qualité, S. J. Rochard; No. 282, A young Gentleman; No. 300, T. Moisey, Eq. and No. 305, Joseph Powell, Esq., W. Patten, &c. &c. &c.

Although our limits, and the pressure of various matter, will not allow us to particularise many other clever works in this new exhibition, we trust we have said enough to shew that it is well worthy of patronage; and we have no deubt, that next year the Society will put forth still stronger claims to public attention and favour.

MEW PUBLICATIONS.

Vinetally, Braneton, and Co.'s Gold Frame Tablets.

WE recently noticed the next and ingenious invention of tinted frame tablets by Visctelly and Co., on which drawings might be so readily and prettily meunted. On this plan the present handsome improvement seems to have been formed. It consists of the same material, but round the edge of the drawing there is a splendid imitation of a carved gold frame; so that with a little gum we can in five minutes have our picture deposited in a highly ornamented nichs, resembling an old master of the age of Leuis XIV. This clever design needs only to be known to be in great demand.

The Hon. Mrs. Howard.

THE eighty-ninth of the engravings of ladies of high rank for La Bells Assemblée. It is by Gochran, from a painting by Davis; and for style, beauty, and grace in art, equal to the finest of the whole number.

Fignette to Cumningham's Maid of Elvar.

A) SHEPHERD piping, with his dog at his foot

— a charming design by Wilkie, and slightly
but beautifully etched by J. Burnet.

Der H. Johannes der Tæufer von Joh. Hemling, &c. &c.

The responsibility of the admirable engravings of the works supplied by the lithographic press of Munich. Their resemblance to the old painters is perfect: without colour, they are fac-similes of the originals, and enable us to fer me a complete idea not only of the particular pictures, but of the manner, style, and attributies, of the artist. A collection of these would be most valuable to students, professors, and virtuosi.

ORIGINAL POETRY. DEATH AND THE YOUTH.

"Nor yet—the flowers are in my path,
The sun is in my sky;

Not yet-my heart is full of hope-I cannot bear to die.

Not yet—I never knew till now How precious life could be: My heart is full of love_oh, Death, I cannot come with thee!"

But Love and Hope, enchanted twain, Passed in their falsehood by; Death came again, and then he said— "I'm ready now to die!"

THE DYING CHILD.
Puraphrased from the German.

"On mother, what brings music here?
Now listen to the song—
So soft, so sweet, so beautiful—

The night-winds bear along!"
" My child, I only hear the wind,
As with a mournful sound

As with a mournful sound
It wanders mid the old oak trees,
And strews their leaves around."

And dimmer grew his heavy eyes,
His face more deadly fair,
And down dropped from his infant hand
His book of infant prayer.

"I know it now, my mether dear,
That song for me is given;
It is the angels' cheral hymn
That welcomes me to heaven."

THE LITTLE SHROUD.

SHE put him on a snow-white shroud,
A chaplet on his head;
And gathered early primroses
To scatter o'er the dead.

She laid him in his little grave—
'Twas hard to lay him there,
When spring was putting forth its flowers,
And every thing was fair.

She had lost many children—now
The last of them was gene;
And day and night she sat and wept
Beside the funeral stone.

One midnight, while her constant tears
Were falling with the dew,
She heard a voice, and lo! her child
Stood by her weeping too!

His shroud was damp, his face was white: He said—"I cannot sleep, Your tears have made my shroud so wet; Oh, mother, do not weep!"

Oh, love is strong!—the mother's heart
Was filled with tender fears;
Oh, love is strong!—and for her child
Her grief restrained its tears.

One eve a light shone round her bed, And there she saw him stand— Her infant, in his little shroud, A taper in his hand.

"I.o! mother, see my shroud is dry, And I can sleep once more!" And beautiful the parting smile The little infant wore.

And down within the silent grave
He laid his weary head;
And soon the early violets
Grew o'er his grassy bed.

The mother went her household ways— Again she knelt in prayer, And only asked of Heaven its aid Her heavy lot to bear.

L. E. L.

The hints for these poems have been taken from the German. Two were mentioned to me in conversation; but that of "the Little Shroud" was translated, in prost, a week or so ago, in that most entertaining little paper in the Original, which also did me the honour of recommending it to me.



SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.



THE GARRICK CLUB PAPERS, NO. X. Majors and Minors.

MR. EDITOR,—I submit a few observations upon an article in your No. 795, upon the dramatic monopoly, trusting to your impartiality for its equal publicity in your columns. The writer of the article in question is an

enthusiastic advocate for the monopoly of the great theatres; and in his enthusiasm he does not acruple to exaggerate facts for the purpose of supporting his argument. Now, the ques-tion which has occupied so much of your correspondent's time as to enable him to fill six columns of your journal with his lucubration, resolves itself simply into this :- either the public are to purchase their amusement wherever they think proper, or they are not. The idea of a patent granted some years since, when London was but the tithe of what it now is, being able to cuff down all the little theatres, is about as ridiculous as would be the enforcement of any of the obsolete laws of the feudal times, which are still unrepealed upon our statute-book. The meaning to be attached to the word "burletta," upon which your correspondent lays so much stress, is of very trivial importance: it may serve to evade a prosecution-but I imagine that the minor theatres take their stand upon ground more tenable than the mere quibble of a word. To decide fairly, let us speak truly, and not attempt to darken one side of the argument in false shadows, for the purpose of advancing the brightness of the other. Let us avoid all personalities, and refrain from considering the interests of Madame Vestris as the interests of all the other minor theatre proprietors. It is evident that your correspondent has some pique against the fascinating madame-for his allusions are too pointed to be mistaken : they are rather coarse, too, and cannot be admitted in argument.

The most strange passage in the article to which these observations refer, is that which describes the minor theatres as disgusting to every modest woman. Is it possible that any gentleman can make such an ungrounded assertion? Can any man with the knowledge of the disgraceful state of the upper-boxes and saloons of the great theatres, venture to talk of the excitement of disgust? Your correspondent, sir, has boldly declared wives and sisters to be "disgusted" at the minors: now, sir, let us see what proportion of shame hangs upon the boasted majors, which are so strenuously thadowed forth. Any one who has been in the habit of frequenting the second tier of boxes at either of the patent theatres, will, I imagine, go with me in saying no disgust has ever been so complete as that excited by the scenes which therein nightly transpire.

I have to apologise, sir, for trespassing upon to an any father take his children into those boxes?—any husband allow his wife to mingle

sensible, insolent and adactous? Let your his communication, I imagine to be an intercorrespondent look to this, and then let him ested party), I trust you will have no obsay if it is to be wendered at that fathers, jection to publish the reply of a common
brothers, and husbands, shun the doors of the observer, wholly anconnected with theatres, national establishments, where such scenes and such people are to be found. How frequently may be seen young and lovely women hanging down their heads as they pass from the theatre through groups of wantons,-or, it may be, that have mistaken the direction, and become bewildered in that hotbed of infamy, the saloon. What must the feelings of a virtuous women be at such a moment? Of course she will not again subject herself to such feelings, and her father or her husband takes her to other scenes, where amusement can be obtained without the contact of degradation and infamy.

Your correspondent adduces the opinion of Sheridan in support of his argument; but we cannot receive the opinions of an interested man.

The hubbub that has been made respecting the majors and minors, is indeed very ridiculous: the subject should have been allowed to slumber, and the majors the last of all to have disturbed it-for the ultimate loss will certainly be theirs. It is not possible to prevent the minors from playing dramatic pieces, for the people will not travel eight or nine miles to see a play—they will have players nearer home; they have a right to it, an unquestionable right, and it is monstrous to enforce a monopoly. The great theatres should have been -for the little ones will assuredly triumph, and then play the "legitimate drama" in despite, though I imagine they will not gain much reputation by so doing : the minors cannot play Shakspeare—they have not the men; they may burlesque him, but how many would go to such performances? A week or two ago I read a criticism in one of the Sunday papers, from which it appeared that at one of the chief of the minors Julius Casar was played most ludicrously; - and I understand that that criticism was perfectly just. If the crusade was against such performances, -if the majors endeavoured merely to restrain their little rivals from playing the mere
"legitimate" drama,—I would most assuredly be upon their side; but they strike a deeper blow, and would restrict them to dancing and singing! But a stroke so monstrous will assuredly fail. There is a power greater than that of these beasted patents, the public will; and the public will declares that the minors shall remain in the enjoyment of all their privileges that custom has rendered lawful. It is notorious that the minors produce the most attractive novelties: the majors lumber on, and give us "nothing but soup," as the author of the memoir of Mr. Rayner, in one of the magazines, says. "They tell the people. ' If you do not choose to have soup for breakfast, soup for dinner, and soup for supper, you must go without food altogether-for nobody else shall supply you with roast beef. We have patents for feeding you, and therefore drink our soup you must; if any body offers you beef, you must not receive it; for if you do, we will send the purveyors off to the treadmill, as rogues and vagabonds.' "

And is it to be supposed that the shallow arguments of your correspondent will uphold this monopoly? - does he suppose that the lord chamberlain, to whom he has the confidence to

with the meretricious women that there as- anonymous individual (who, from the tone of who has been induced thereto by the manifest unjustness of the preceding article, and the threat of its being continued.—I am, sir, &c.

> WALKS ABOUT TOWN BY THE DEVIL INCOG! Picked up near the Crater of Mount Stromboli.

WO. II.

All Max in St. Giles's, and Almack's in St. James's.

THE organisation of society has given rise to many hypotheses; yet although many of its delineators have produced pictures, neither their colouring nor their drawing is much to be depended on. People see things at one view, yet there are two sides to every tablet. Society is a kind of kaleidoscope; every one beholds the beauty and harmony of its appearance, but few are aware of the worthlessness of the material by which such pleasing effects are produced. I am a deep observer, and even among my own particular friends am accounted a shrewd devil. I can discern the links which join the different ranks of mankind into one grand and harmo-nious whole, from the packthread or whipcord at the beginning to the gold lace at the extremity. I am not easily cheated: there are people who boast of being able to take in Old Nick himself, but this is an empty boast. I can judge of the kernel by the shell, and know the flavour of the fruit by its appearance. A handsome exterior does not hinder me from ascertaining the barrenness within, and the liberal opinions of the speaker never mislead me in my judgment of the man. Professions, I am well aware, are different from practice, and precepts are as contrary to example. true study of mankind is never learnt from books. From ourselves, ourselves only can we know. To know the world is not merely gaining a familiarity with the customs and ordinances of fashionable society; we must become acquainted with the habits of thinking, the pursuits, and the pleasures of all sorts and con-ditions of men. Therefore I have made it my business to mingle as much with the lower classes as to associate with the higher, to contrast the pompous histories of the rich with "the short and simple annals of the poor."

The other day I bent my steps towards St. Giles's. As I passed Monmouth Street, the depôts for second-hand apparel gave me the comfortable assurance, that people when they cast off their had habits invariably leave the worst behind. This district is chiefly colonised by the Irish-a people who are partial to potatoes and patriotism, and so hospitable that they are ready to treat you with all they can afford, and to break your head into the bargain. They are very active and industrious, fighting and drinking all day, and drinking and fighting all night. They are sociable in their dispositions, one room being generally inhabited by at least twelve tenants, each of whom has the privi-lege of taking in lodgers,—and are so partial to the animal world, that they usually indulge the pigs and the cows with a share of their own beds. They make very agreeable companions, falling out whenever they can find an opportunity; and are so devoted to friendship

that they quarrel with each other every hour in the day, merely for the pleasure of making it up again. When a relation dies, they think the most striking proof they can shew of their respect for the deceased, is by their disrespect for the living — they drink peace to his manes, and then commence a general row over his remains. They are great sticklers for ceremony, and their wand of office is either a poker or a shilelah - but they are not particular. They are stanch republicans, -at least if we may judge by their continued attacks upon crowns; and their philosophy consists in considering a broken head better than no head at all.

After some time spent in observing the knots of unemployed labourers, who were grouped in the different corners of the different thoroughfares, discussing with furious gesticulation the conduct of a certain Daniel O'Connell, I turned into some of the by-streets. The first I entered was narrow, and from its appearance I should have guessed that brooms and mops had never been heard of there. Women, whose faces were guiltless of being washed, were haranguing each other from opposite windows, in a dialect not exactly Tuscan; and children of all ages were engaged in the elegant pastime of bespattering each other with handsful of the nice, soft, fragrant soil, which nature seemed so liberally to provide for their use. Their dresses were picturesque in the extreme. Nothing could have better displayed the beauty of those forms they were intended to adorn. As for shoes, it was evident to me that the understanding of so civilised a people would have been insulted if required to wear things so useless and unnecessary. A bagpipe, afflicted with a melancholy hoarseness, was being operated upon by a musician of some note in those parts, but what note he patronised l have never been able to ascertain. Two breechless urchins were employed in tying an old tinkettle to a cur's tail, and an old woman, with a military appearance, was telling her fortune to a girl who seemed as if she considered that the future was much to be preferred to the present. Seeing a house, or something like a house, on which good entertainment for man and beast was about as well written as spelt, I entered in the disguise of an Irish labourer. The place was a noted rendezvous of choice spirits, liquid and corporeal. Around me were various casks of ample dimensions, some of which bore the titles of "max," "Old Tom," "the cream of the valley," and others too numerous to mention. A portly dame was supplying her numerous customers at the bar, who had evidently been used to places bearing a similar name, and several men were executing orders, who appeared as if their own persons had been ordered for execution. Conversation was going forward with great earnestness, and as every one determined to talk, it consequently followed that no one was left to listen. A short time after I had entered, the fortunetelling woman followed me. She had doubtless come to renew her acquaintance with spirits, as it was generally supposed that her knowledge was supplied from other sources than the schoolmaster's. I watched her. She complained of the dryness of the weather, and called for whisky. Glass after glass she swallowed in quick succession. Her eyes brightened, her shrivelled features put on a smoother aspect, and her whole person exhibited an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. Seeing that her thirst seemed to increase with what it fed on, I put on an austere expression of countenance and accosted her.

manding tone of voice, "why don't you go home to your family, instead of spending your time and money in swallowing these poisonous liquors?" "Blood and tunder!" she exclaimed, with the voice and look of a fury, "bad luck to the likes of ye, ye dirty blackguard! What bizness is it of ye's, ye ill-looking spalpeen. Arnt I an honest coman, an gets my bread in a respectable manner? And arnt I a right to cheer my ould heart vid a drop o' the crater ven it place God to give me the manes? And do you mane to come axing your imperent questions of a dacent body like me? By the blessed St. Pathrick, if I haven't a great mind to make a hole in your ugly nose, you thase o' the world!" She flourished her leg-of-mutton fist in my face, with the intention of putting her threat into instant execution, when I interrupted her.

"Good woman!" I repeated, in the same manner and tone as I had previously addressed her, " will you take a glass of gin?" Her arm dropt in an instant, she put on a smile which might have beguiled a serpent, and exclaimed, in a half-coaxing, half-reproachful manner, -- "O you insinniwating willain!

Thence I bent my steps towards King Street, St. James's. The street and neighbouring thoroughfares were thronged with splendid equipages, each anxious for pre-eminence. The horses were lashed, and the panels were smashed, that the young ladies should not be kept waiting. Coachmen swore, constables shouted, and there was a din louder than Pandemonium ever witnessed; but the inmates of the different carriages seemed insensible to the uproar: they were talking of the last ballet, and left to John the responsibility of breaking their necks, or his own. By dint of some exertion I got into the ball-room. Sounds of the most delicious music greeted me as entered, and a thousand odours were mingled with the music as it came floating on the air: throngs of beautiful females, brilliant with jewels, and adorned with all the graces that fashion can bestow upon its votaries, were twirling round in all the luxurious evolutions of the mazurka and galopade. I watched them unseen. Notwithstanding the splendour with which they were arrayed, there seemed little happiness and less humanity among them. The lovely looked upon all as lovely as themselves with a jealous eye: and their common pursuit was, not men of sense, but men of fashion. A commoner was in little estimation, - a peer found his path illumined with sunshine. Rank, riches, and éclat, were the presiding deities of the temple; and love, and beauty, and worth, were sacrificed at their shrines. I could discern that even the young and inexperienced, new to the world, and pure from its contami-nations, were as much influenced by the general feeling as those who had been more used to its depraving influence. Their fresh hearts thrilled with the same ambition, their hopes were animated with the same impulses, they put in practice the same arts, for the same purposes, of admiration, influence, and conquest. gazed upon a fair and sinless-looking creature, to whom all seemed thronging to do homage, and saw beneath the veil of gentleness and simplicity imprinted on her features, a vortex of ungovernable passions raging in her breast. listened to the conversation of two angelic sisters, of high distinction; they were in general esteem as the two most amiable women in the room. They were conversing about the new débutante.

"I wonder how Lord George can be so much "Good woman!" I exclaimed, in a repri- attracted by that pale-faced piece of sensibi-

lity?" said the younger sister. "And there's his grace," replied the other, "paying her as much homage as if she were one of those pieces of ancient sculpture of which he talks with so much enthusiasm." "I am sure she possesses no beauty to boast of," exclaimed the more juvenile of the two, with an indignant toss of her own beautiful head. "Very little. Her features are attractive, and her figure pleasing _" " But look at her -(using a vulgar word, worse than thick) ancles!"
interrupted the other with a contemptuous sneer, as she glanced at her own pretty little foot. I turned away from this specimen of haut ton in language and character, and proceeded to a more retired part of the room, where I perceived a very lovely woman, a wife and a mother, a ruler of the beau monde, and considered by that world a most exemplary character, engaged in earnest conversation with a young officer of the Guards. As I approached them, I overheard the subject of their discourse.
"Do not urge me," she whispered, with a

tremulous voice, while her whole frame shook with agitation,—"do not urge me, I implore you." "Dear Lady Julia," exclaimed her handsome companion, with all a lover's fervour, "is this the reward of my long and ardent devotion; am I to remain the victim of a hopeless passion, which is destroying my life and youth: and are you to be left to the neglect of a man who values not the jewel he possesses, but renders to another's charms that homage which he ought to bestow on one so worthy of man's adoration; will you allow yourself to be wronged, to be disgraced, insulted, trifled with, for such a woman?" "If I thought that ____" "Tis familiar to all: there is not a doubt on the subject." "But it is not generous in you to take advantage of that knowledge; consider the consequences." "If you suffer such indignities to pass unretaliated, the world will no longer consider you as a woman of spirit, or worthy the example of the thousands on whom you bestow fashion and influence, by honouring them with your acquaintance." "If I were sure," exclaimed her ladyship, hesitating. "Adored Julia! I have loved you too long and well to wish to deceive you. My heart and soul are unalterably yours,—I live but in the sunshine of those bewitching eyes. May I, dare I hope ——" "Hush, hush!" she whispered, trembling violently, "some one observes us. Let me see you to-morrow morning in my boudoir; my lord is going out of town, Adieu! we must not be seen together again to-night." She snatched her hand, which he would have been mad enough to raise to his lips, and disappeared among the dancers. "Capitally done, by Jove!" exclaimed the coxcomb, while adjusting his cravat; "'pon my honour, never managed any thing of the kind half so cleverly."

The musicians still continued their seductive music, and the greater part of the company threaded the mazes of the different fashionable dances with as much earnestness as if they had been paid for it. I could not help considering. that it was the most agreeable way of spinning out existence which human ingenuity had ever invented. Independent of the consequences which may arise through an introduction so agreeably commenced, it produces a good effect, inasmuch as it makes each endeavour to appear amiable to a new partner. The social virtues have also opportunities of encouragement, as I have already shewn; and the chains of con-nexion which bind society together are rendered more firm by the sacred character with which the votaries of pleasure are invested.

MEPHISTOPHILES.



DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

In Tuesday, Rossini's Elisabetta was the noelty of the evening -if the revival of an opera an be called so, for the purpose of introducing Tosi to an English audience. This lady has gained a considerable share of fame on the continent; and it would be unfair to judge too harshly of an attempt evidently made without a knowledge of the size of the house, or the pitch of voice required to fill it, which, by being over-strained, had the effect of rendering some of the higher passages little better than screams. On Thursday the opera was repeated, and Tosi much improved. Though not a firstrate songstress, her voice wanting richness, which sometimes gives it a wiry sound, still she has much taste, as also great musical acquirements. We shall therefore be glad to see her in an opera more suited to her, and in which she may have occasion to display those powers which we are sure she possesses. Winter and Curioni were very pleasing in Leicester and Norfolk. Of the rest, there being an apology made, we need not say any thing.

After the first act of the opera, a trifle, called Daphnis et Cephise was produced, for the purpose of bringing forward Heberle as a danseuse. She is said to have been the model on which Taglioni formed her school; and it is delightful to behold both the mistress and the pupil so near perfection. Heberle is of a slight and pleasing figure, with an animated countenance, and dressed (query, half?) in the most tasteful and graceful style. Her dancing—but why describe that which to understand every body must see, and that which every one is sure to admire? Albert gets quite young again; Brugnoli delights us more and more with the elegance of her attitudes, and the fascinations of her toe-nails. The house was very full on Tuesday, and deservedly so; for the manager is certainly doing much to merit public favour.

DRURY LANE.

On Easter Monday, an Oriental spectacle, called the Magic Car, was brought out, and has since stood more than "three days' trial." It is a fairy tale, in which individuals travel from the earth to an enchanted region, by means of a car, and return thence most miserably discontented. Into the why or wherefore, we do not think it necessary to inquire; suffice it to say, that Miss Faucit is a fine-looking fairy queen, Miss Kenneth a princess in distress, Cooper a gay Persian noble, and Harley a humourserving man, with means to make folks suddenly ugly, and as suddenly restore them to beauty. A poor little child, Miss Adelaide Byrn, is made to caricature Italian dancing, which one must be sorry to see: it is painful to think on these sacrifices of infants, and the sorrows they must endure before they can be taught to disgust every good feeling in an audience.

On Thursday, a new play in five acts-another proof, if one were wanting, that there are yet some remains of life in our dramatic literature _was acted for the first time; and although, perhaps, it cannot boast of the prettiness and polish of a portion of Miss Kemble's poem, or of the force of character and strong interest of the Hunchback, is nevertheless a most respectable production, and will entitle the author to a very decent niche in the temple of the drama. The play, which is called the Merchant of London, is of a domestic kind, and relates to the adventures of a man who married in early life to the good and well-merited success. To enter into sister of a nobleman; is denounced by his new the plot of such a piece is hardly necessary.

convent. The action of the scenes makes known to us that some years have elapsed since this unfortunate occurrence; that the "denounced" has returned to England a merchant and a man of wealth; that by repeated loans he has gained virtual possession of his brother-in-law's estates; that the son of the noble, and a youth who has been educated with him, are suitors to the merchant's niece; that, notwithstanding his former determination to avenge his wrongs, he relents, and after discovering himself to, and reproaching his wronger, is about to restore him his property, when he learns that the son of his enemy has carried off his niece by force; that this aggression calls back all his former injuries, and that he is about to wreak his vengeance on the whole offending family, when the youthful page is discovered to be his own son; and this event, with the rescue of the lady, who is afterwards married to the youth, reconciles all parties, and terminates in a happy dénouement. Macready, upon whose shoulders the chief weight of the drama rests, sustained his burden with the power of an Atlas. In the early scenes, his description of his courtship and his wrongs was most touchingly delivered; and in the parts of violence and passion, those in which he reproaches his persecutor, and deplores the loss of his beloved "Mariana," we have never seen him display more sensibility, more true pathos, or produce a more powerful effect upon his audience. The author, indeed, though he may claim considerable merit, is greatly indebted for his success to this gentleman's exertions; and if the drama should receive encouragement, Macready's Merchant will henceforth rank with his Roman father and his patriot of the mountains. The other characters are not very prominent; but Cooper's, which is the best of them, was well embodied. Miss Phillips was also good. Harley's, however, is a bad part, and might be omitted altogether without impeding the action, or doing the slightest injury to the piece. The scene of the "Alsatians" also requires great curtailment: it very nearly placed the whole play in jeopardy. The performance was received with great favour; and Macready, who announced the play for repetition, was welcomed with leaves little to be desired. thunders of applause.

COVENT GARDEN.

A CIRCUMSTANCE, most likely unprecedented in stage-history, occurred on Monday evening, viz. the performance at each of the patent theatres of a drama from the pen of the same author, and in one of which the same gifted individual acted the principal character. sides this unusual occurrence, it gives us pleasure to record two others almost as rare upon an Easter night-a very good house, and a very attentive audience; and we are now thoroughly satisfied, that if managers, instead of lion-hunting and tiger-taming, would take to seeking out good writers—cherishing them when found, instead of disgusting them, as they too often do -paying them liberally—and supporting them against the inordinate claims and unwarrantable caprices of the inmates of the green-room, they would have little reason to find fault with the public, or to complain of the decline of the drama. After the Hunchback, in which Miss Kemble was, if possible, better than ever, a new tale of entertainment called, The Tartar Witch and the Pedlar Boy, was acted for the first time, and, we are happy to announce, with

relation for a heretic; flies his country, and We expect on these holyday occasions some leaves his wife to perish heart-broken in a good scenery, some clever dancing, an animating procession or two, some ingenious mechanism, and a little fun; and when we say that the Grieves satisfied us on one of these points, that Keeley, little Miss Poole, D'Albert, Mrs. Vedy, and Mrs. Vining, were equally good on others, and that the machinist and the pantomime people were quite at home in their several departments, we think we may pronounce the Tartar Witch to be a clever and a gorgeous production. The first scene, the march over the bridges, the sudden appearance of the witch, the attack upon the prince's escort, and the subsequent battle is highly spirited; and in the second act, the scene in which Keeley gets up the chimney, and afterwards issues from it in "deep mourning, though bordering closely upon pantomime, truly laughable. Mrs. Vining, need we add? makes a very dapper prince, and dances well at the royal wedding; and Miss Poole does a great deal with a character which is not so prominent as those usually entrusted to her. The whole afforded much gratification to the holyday

STRAND THEATRE.

This neat house resumed its season with great spirit and success on Monday; when three entirely new pieces were produced. The first a nautical drama, by Mr. Bernard, called the Long Finn, with O. Smith as the hero, and Rayner and Miss Somerville in other leading parts, is very clever and effective, and is likely to have great popularity. The other novelties are also good of their kind, and well enacted; so that there is no wonder the theatre is filled with applauding audiences every night.

THE QUEEN'S THEATRE

HAS enlisted Dowton; and, with a fair company to support him, is nightly participating in the gale of public favour which attends these minor speculations.

FRENCH PLAYS.

WE are glad to see this place of amusement going on so prosperously; all the novelties have met with deserved success, and the company

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Covent Garden, April 23.—First night of the Tartar Witch. The first contretemps was the measuring her length on the floor by Miss Taylor, after the most approved Inversity fashion! An inanimate being is raised to life by a spell, but first rises through a trap, whereon, for a time, he lies dormant; the spell is spoken, the gentleman rises - as much as he can, for he is literally trapped; he is firmly fixed by his inexpressibles to the earth! Peals of laughter welcomed his semi-resuscitation, which it will be conceived were not diminished when he nobly, to fulfil the spell, sacrificed his garments, and with the general cachinnations and sibilations mingled the sound of their ruthless rending! A platform covered with people, which should have sunk through the earth near the conclusion of the piece, only kept curtsying, as it were, to the audience, till at last, one side of it giving way, one of the gentry who stood upon an extreme end of it was so completely jolted off his balance that he fell upon his neighbour, and he again upon his next, so that the whole regiment were laid sprawling upon each other like a pack of cards, amid the almost deafening peals of the spectators.

King's Theatre, April 24. _ I went to see

Mademoiselle Heberle's début; and one act ef Elieabetta having preceded the pastoral divertisement in which she appeared, the coulissess were thronged with youths of Arcady, Eliza bethian maids of honour, sylphs, and beefesters!

Drury Lane, April 24 .- I was in time to pay my respects to the Magic Car, and observed that one set of messieurs were the slaves of a fairy queen, the attendants of an earthly one, (rival, too, to the former,) and the pilgrims of a caravan! There was not the slightest variation of their costume in any of these strongly coatrasted callings! Miss Faucit should have been suddenly changed by the transforming waters into a being the reverse of heautiful, so she ran off the stage' and the being ran on with an ugly face and black petticeat, which fly-ing open in its gesticulations, discovered that not only her appearance but her sex were changed ! - or else that she had donned a modern pair of black trousers!

VARIETIES.

Stamp-duties. - Le Globe, the St. Simonian paper, although distributed gratuitously, has been repeatedly fined for violations of the French stamp laws. On the last occasion it was required to pay the sum of 44,000 francs (above 1.8804) in the course of four-and-twenty hours!

Large Otter. - The otter is becoming a rare animal in England; but one measuring 521 inches in length, and 24 in circumference at the shoulders, was lately caught in the river Coquet, Northumberland. It had mine white apots upon its skin.

Saint Simonians. - The schisms in this new religion have at last got to such a pitch, that, with a heavy fine of taxes by the government, several of the Paris journals proclaim the breaking up of the school. Their public places are given up, and the leaders announce their retraite. A general meeting is, however, summoned for the 1st of June, when the pere suprême, the apôtres, &c. are expected to reappear upon the scene.

M. Delmotte, librarian of the city of Mons. has found in the loft under the roof of the church of Saint Wandru, the collection of the charters, &c. belonging to the former chapter of that church, which was supposed to have been long since destroyed. The most ancient diplomas are of the reign of Baldwin V. There are many of Baldwin VI. surnamed Baldwin of Constantinople. There is also the original of the farmons charter of the year 1200, which regulated the legislation of fiefs in Hainauk, and a list of the hereditary officers of the court of Hainault, &c.

Rome, March 20 .- Our celebrated architect. Luigi Rossini, is about to publish two new works:-- l. The Triumphal Arches of the ancient Romans; 2. Five of the principal Views of St. Peter's, in the Vatican. It was a custom with the Romans to erect triumphal arches upon the occurrence of great events. Rome, and the whole Roman empire, were full of these monuments of valour. However, the triumphal arches were not all built in honour of victories, since some were erected in commemoration of distinguished benefits, and of citizens who had sacrificed their private interest to the public good. The origin of these menuments is extremely curious. The author hav-

umphal Arches, never hitherto entirely edited. Pietro Santi Bartoli published the figurative part of those in Rome, illustrated by Bellori. The author intends to give not only those of Rome, but all the others in the Papal domimions and in Italy; and at the same time to indicate the various epochs, as well of the architecture as of the ornamental parts, which was not correctly done in the Arch of Coust the has-reliefs being all ascribed to the time of Trajan, though the decline of the age of Constantine may be observed in them. Each of the more magnificent arches is to form one No. of ten plates, and the less important ones of four or five plates. A perspective view of their present state is announced, and any other suitable view; also the restoration, the ground-plan, and the details,—all on a large scale, with the most minute measures stated. A sheet of text is to accompany each of the Nos. of which the work is to be composed-probably under twenty.

very fine, I took a stroll into the Zoological him. Gardens, in the Regent's Park, with my friend, and going up to the cage that contains two ravens, my friend threw in two pieces of bun, when one of the dark-feathered inhabitants immediately jumped from his perch, and before his comrade could reach either of them, he had both secure in his beak, and regained his former position on the perch, holding them until be saw his comrade at the farther end of the cage. He then flew down, buried one of the pieces, and covered it with gravel, and jumping up to his perch with the other piece, devoured it. He then jumped down for the second morsel, and segmining his perch a second time, consumed that, much to the annoyance of his companion. This very artful and cunning device served to amuse a circle that had by that time collected round the cage, and proved, I should say, something more than we understand by common animal instinct. (Frem a Correspondent.)

the mouth of February, Ibrahim Pasha, the governor of Dgidda, addressed the following tirmen to the Mollah, the Sheikh, and the other magistrates of Jerusalem :- " Jerusalem contains temples and menuments which Christians and Jews come from the most distant countries to visit. But these numerous pilgrims have to complain of the enormous duties levied upon them on the road. Being desirous of putting an end to so crying an abuse, we order all the Museulmans of the pashaliks of the Saide, and of the districts of Jerusalem, Tripoli, &c., to suppress all duties or imposts of that mate on all the roads, and at all the stations, without exception. We also order, that the priests out exception. who live in the buildings belonging to the churches in which the Gospel is read, and who officiate according to the ceremonies of their religion, he no longer compelled to pay the arbitrary contributions which have been hitherto imposed upon them.'

Russia_Odesea. _ The works now carrying on for the improvement of Odessa have afforde an additional evidence that, as had been pre-sumed from the measures of distances given by Arrian, and the anonymous author of a voyage in the Euxine, a settlement formerly existed there, under the name of Irequire Aspain, or harbour of the city of Istros. Previous discoveries made in enlarging the harbour, when

that part of the harbour, has lately presented to the museum of antiquities at Odessa an amphora in excellent preservation, and a fragment of another vase of the same kind, of a coarse earth. These vaces, it is well known, were used for domestic purposes, and the ancients kest wine and oil in them. The name of the manufacturer, which it was customary to energye within the neck of the amphora, is too much effaced to be legible.

Cross-readings. - Cross-readings used, some years ago, to be a source of amusement in the journals, and still we occasionally find entertainment in what may be called straight-readings. For example, in the Oratorio bill of Friday week, where we discover, "O Lord, grant the king a long life," followed by "Great queen, be calm"! Then comes "Mr. Phillips, the last man," and "Miss Pearson, in infancy;" and Mr. Templeton with "the eyes of my love are as blue as the sky, composed expressly Anecdate of Animal Sagacity. The day being for him," which we consider to be lucky for

LITERARY MOVELTIES.

I Library Gazelle Weekly Advertisement, No. XVII. April 98, 1981.

Cavendish and his Critics, or Whis versus Tory.

A new fashloustie Monthly Magazine is amounced by
Mr. Harral, under the title of La Cour des Dames; or,
Genetie of Fashlon, Liberature, and the Fine Arts: with
a series of Pertraits, dec.

LIST OF YEW BOOKS.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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Friday 30				29-69		
Saturday . 21	•			39-01		
Sunday 98				30-110		
Monday - 23	!			29-61		
Tuesday - 24				20-08		
Walnut 26				29-80		

Provedling spinds, N.W. and S.W. Except the 21st, 23d, and 23d, generally cloudy, with t wein

aquent rain. Rain fallen, •175 of an inch.

CHARLES H. ADAMS Latitude 51° 37′ 22″ N. Longitude 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Of W. H. the thoughts are natural and touching; the composition inferior.

We like the Original very much: its valuable matter is well relieved by its pleasantry.

We have received the engraved portrait intended for the flevivalist, a monthly twopensy periodical, designed to promote evangelical religion: it is pleasing and ap-propriate, with all its inscriptions relative to Sunday schools, &c.

five large plates, and his other, on the Roman Monuments from the 18th continy, has since been engaged on the two works above mentioned. The first will consist of the Tri
gineer, who has the obarge of the works is the continue.

Fracta: We do not like to interfere in matters of a personal nature, and have only (in allusion to the lesse of Antiquative) to represe our regret that any difference of views or opinion in a literary, we may say national literary conserve, should have bed two gentlement of views or opinion in a literary, we may say national literary conserve, should have bed two gentlement of views or opinion in a literary, we may say national literary conserve, should have bed two gentlement of views or opinion in a literary Fraces.-We do not like to interfere in matters of a



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ITERARY FUND...The Forty-Third Amiversary Festival of this Society will be celebrated tons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 9th of May, when he Duke of Somerset, the President of the Institution

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JOSEPH SNOW.

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Electricity, Magnetium, and Electro-Magnetism.—Dr. Ritchie will commence a popular Evening Course of Sixteen Lectures on the same Subjects, on Tuesday, the 8th of May, at 8ven of Clock, to be continued every Tuesday and Friday, at the same hour. Pee, 3t.

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Council Room, April 10th, 1888.

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SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Calabria, during a Military Residence of Three Years: in a Series of Letters. By a General Officer of the French Army. 8vo. pp. 360. London, 1832. Wilson.

This pleasant volume contains many interesting notices of Calabria, which the writer traversed in every direction, and is besides enlivened, if we may use the word when speaking of moving accident by flood and field, with the most eventful history of the military operations and adventures of the French, in their occupation of the country during the three years from December 1807 to about the same period in 1810. Being ably translated from an original manuscript, it is as new as it is entertaining; and the reader must, we think, be very fastidious and difficult, who can hastily lay it down after beginning this narrative.

The contents are very various: encounters with brigands, perilous marches, sketches of the state of society, slight but valuable notes on ancient remains, and picturesque descriptions of productions and scenery, all combine to attract the attention, and satisfy, without fatiguing the mind. Our quotations shall be framed to shew this. We begin with a sample

of the brigands and their system.

" In the month of September last a company of voltigeurs, of the 29th regiment of the line, while crossing the high mountains of the Syla to proceed from Catanzaro to Cosenza, was cut off on its march by Francatripa's band. This company lost its way, and just before it arrived at a village called Gli-Parenti, which is the common haunt of brigands, who share their plunder with the inhabitants, Francatripa, fear-ing to engage in open combat, thought it more advisable to have recourse to an odious stratagem, which succeeded far beyond his expectations. Meeting the company before it entered the village, he represented himself as the com-mander of the National Guards, and said he came on the part of the commune to offer refreshments to the troops. The officers of this detachment being unacquainted with the country, accepted the invitation without any distrust, and suffered themselves to be conducted by him to a large mansion, where, confiding in the feigned cordiality of their perfidious hosts, they were improvident enough to cause the arms of the troops to be piled on the ground in front of the door. To inspire the soldiers with a still greater sense of security, Francatripa and his villanous associates pressed them to take with them refreshments for the march; and just at the moment when they were preparing to resign themselves to repose, a pistol-shot fired from a window was the signal for a general massacre. The three officers, seated together in the parlour, were instantly despatched. A shower of balls from the adjacent houses, and from every approach to the spot, left no point of retreat open to those unfortu-nate soldiers, of whom not more than seven succeeded in making their escape. So soon as

orders to burn Gli-Parenti, and put all the inhabitants to the sword; but the brigands had already retired, together with their accomplices, and the village, thus abandoned, became an immediate prey to the flames. This horrible treason, intelligence of which was now promulgated through the whole of Calabria, excited in the French a powerful desire of vengeance against the vile assassins."

Again :- " A brigand chief, whose cruelties have earned for him the name of 'Il Boia' (the executioner), more enraged than any of his sanguinary associates against such unhappy Frenchmen as had the misfortune to fall into his hands, used to inflict upon them the most horrible tortures. Being wounded in one of his attacks, he was at last secured and doomed to the scaffold, to the great joy of all those who were the objects of his vengeance. The enormities he had committed, the dreadful injuries he had done to a rich landowner, whose swineherd he had been formerly, made many of the inhabitants of Cosenza solicit as a favour that this wretch might be subjected to the same refinement of barbarity which he himself used daily to practise. It was urged that his nose should be first cut off, then his ears, then his lips; in short, they wished to employ a thousand different modes of torture upon him; contending that he should be made to drag on a life of agony until the hot weather, when his body, daubed over with honey to attract insects, should hang naked under the rays of a burning sun, so that he might thus expiate his criminal existence amidst the most excruciating torments. A great number of young men residing in the town did not blush to volunteer their services to carry these horrors into execution. The proposition, however, was rejected with indignation, and Il Boia was hung with many of his associates, who died, like himself, with an indifference which was not to be ascribed to courage, but to an inconceivable brutishness. Judge, then, of the disgust attending the duties we have to perform on the military commission! We are obliged to sit to a very late hour, shocked in the mean time with a repetition of the same atrocities: the greater part of the judges knowing very little of Italian, the heads of the several charges must be explained to them. The hideous appearance of the accused very often decides the sentence; and perhaps it often happens that some of these gallows-looking wretches are condemned on light grounds. It must not, however, be supposed that our hearts are so hardened, and our minds so prejudiced, as to act upon slight evidence in a matter of such serious moment. We often succeed in vindicating the triumph of innocence, and were, on a late occasion, fortunate enough to develope a horrible plot. A detachment of our troops, quartered in a village at some distance from Cosenza, was supplied with provisions by the commune. The commander of the civic guard took into custody the baker who furnished the bread, and denounced

a very strong detachment was sent off, with | guilty of mixing arsenic with the dough. Three witnesses signed their names to the charge, and some pounds of dough were produced to confirm it. These having undergone a chemical process, left no doubt whatever of the presence of arsenic. Such proofs seemed quite convincing: but a variety of circumstances served to excite doubts in our minds, and at last it was clearly established that the accuser, a most determined villain, had no other grounds for the charge he had so wickedly concocted, than the feeling of deadly vengeance he indulged against the baker, whose daughter he wished to seduce. Cited before the tribunal, he was found to have absconded, together with his false witnesses; and this satisfied us as to the affair. Would it not really seem to you that this Calabria, the soil of which is so often shaken, reposes upon the very fire of hell; and that every shock of an earthquake which it feels vomits forth on its surface a legion of devils?"

From these atrocious transactions, we turn to the author's general picture of Calabria:

"If the eye reposes with pleasure on the beauty and variety of the situations which the mountains present, it cannot contemplate without dismay those deep and dark ravines, the inhabitants of which never find their silence disturbed, except by the roar of waters which, in the rainy season, form frightful torrents. There is not in Calabria any navigable river. The Laino, the Chratis, the Nieto, the Amato, and the Angitola, are only emanations from that multitude of torrents which furrow up and ravage the cultivated lands, inasmuch as their beds are never at rest. Such is the general aspect of the interior of the country; that of the plains washed by the sea is less animated, less varied, presenting alternately a soil arid and parched by a burning sun, and rendered fresh and fertile by genial rains. The plains, in-habited during the hot months, contain only a few indigent families. Worn down by intermitting fevers, they never enjoy any relaxation from them, except during the winter months; and thus their lives, passed between severe alternations, are generally cut short. Residence in this quarter, however, is dangerous only to those who are obliged to pass their nights on the spot. In the autumn season, the harvest people come down from the mountains and spread themselves over the flat country in great numbers; but as they return to their habitations before sun-set, they escape the noxious effects of the vapours which issue from the dry beds of the torrents, and from waters corrupted by passing over a foul course. The demands of the service frequently oblige our troops to bivouse in these pestilential places, where persons are oppressed with a heaviness and an inclination to sleep, which can scarcely be resisted. Our men, however, have generally escaped by a total denial of sleep, and by lighting large fires. But what severe losses had we not sustained before we became acquainted with the climate,—losses a thousand times more murderous than those occasioned by the brigands! this melancholy event was known at Cosenza, him before the military commission as being As soon as the snow falling on the mountains

purifies the atmosphere, the plains are rendered habitable, and become a delightful retreat. The first rains of autumn refresh the arid soil, and bring forth a new crop, which covers the whole country with herbs and flowers. Then the people breathe a mild air, charged with perfumes from countless shrubs and plants, such as are kept in our conservatories for variety and ornament. The landed proprietors then quit the mountains to enjoy the charms of a new spring, and devote themselves to the pleasures of the chase. At this season the mountains are covered with thick fogs: the swelling mists dissolve themselves in snow over the more elevated parts, and deluge all the lower grounds with torrents of rain. The inhabitants of the villages, separated by these raging torrents, are excluded from all communication with each other at this dismal period. The rains continue for about two months with extreme violence, and prevail at occasional intervals until April. The climate of Calabria varies according to the character of the soil, and is consequently favourable to all sorts of produce. In the plains, sheltered against the north wind, there are found sugar-canes, aloes, and date-trees; while the pine and the birch cover the tops of the mountains. For four months, an excessive heat prevails all over the whole of the elevated parts, and particularly during the sirocco. A burning wind then diffuses itself around, like inflamed vapour proceeding from the mouth of a furnace; it lights upon the shores of the kingdom of Naples, where it exercises the most malign influence, after having traversed the maning inmusers, are having a traverse the scorching deserts of Africa. All nature seems to languish while it prevails: it withers the herbs and plants, which, however, revive, together with man, the moment the wind changes to the north. Iced water and seabathing are the only means that can be effectually employed to give tone to the nerves, and relieve that lessitude which oppresses both the mind and body. The great variety and richness of the productions of Calabria furnish an abundance of all the necessaries of life. It has grain of every description; wines which might be rendered as good as those of Spain and Languedoo, if the inhabitants had more intelligence and industry; and olive-oil in such profusion, that it is kept in vast cisterns. Great quantities of silk-worms are bred here, which, together with the growth of cotton, form a considerable article of produce. The licorios-root grows without any cultivation in the neglected lands; and in the forests is found a sort of manna, which is in great request. Immense droves of horned cattle pass alternately from the rich grazing grounds of the Syla to the aromatic pasture of the plains, where they remain during the winter. use of beer is not known to the Calabrians. They cook their food with hog's-lard, and use their milk in making cheese, which is justly prized for its delicacy. Their vast herds and flocks form not the sole wealth of the great landed proprietors; it consists principally of their race-horses, bred from superb stallions, of which they take the most scrupulous care. These horses are of the middle-size, extremely swift, and full of fire and vigour. But the animal which is of most use in a country where communications are so difficult as in this...that animal, without which the inhabitants could neither collect their crops nor transport their produce—is the mule; the beauty and strength of which are no less admirable, than its sagaof y and steadiness in making its way through violent shocks which were repeated at several armed with muskets, pistols, poniards, and a the most dangerous passes. In the marshy intervals from the 5th of February to the 28th sort of belt in the shape of a cartouch-box, plains, buffaloes are met with in considerable of May destroyed the greater part of the build- which contains a great quantity of ammunities.

numbers. The appearance of these animals is formidable, and their attack dangerous. When tamed, they are employed in labouring work. It is only by their aid, when they are harnessed to very high carts, that the inhabitants are enabled to effect a passage over the rivers. In all parts of Calabria there is a great quantity of game of every description. The sea-coasts abound with fish: the sword-fish supplies food to a part of the inhabitants during several months of the year, and the tunny forms a lucrative branch of commerce. These provinces, so highly favoured by their climate and productions, are deprived of the advantage of a good harbour. Still, however, before the war, they carried on a very considerable trade in corn, wine, silk, cotton, licorice, manna, oranges, lemons, chestnuts, and dried fruits; but their staple commodity was oil. This latter article constitutes at present the principal part of their commercial wealth, and supplies the soap manufactories of Marseilles and Trieste. These exportations ought to produce opulence and comfort. Nature has done every thing for the country, but the vices of the government have marred its prosperity for many ages. The condition of the peasants is most wretched: property is extremely disproportioned, there being in Calabria very few persons of moderate incomes. Small proprietors are very rarely to be met with, and in no country is there a more sudden transition from dire indigence to superabundant wealth. The consequence is, that total want of emulation which is every where to be observed. The climate and the soil do more than half the work, and the hand of man defeats the execution of the remainder. Thus it happens that productions of every kind are at this day in Calabria only the spontaneous gifts of nature, without any aid from art. With the exception of a few cities, and some towns that are regularly built, all the other frequented places present the most miserable and disgusting appearance. The whole interior of their houses is a mass of revolting filth. The pigs live familiarly with the inmates, and it often happens that children in the cradle are devoured by them. These animals are of a particular species, and quite black: they are so numerous, that they obstruct all the streets and the approach to every house. When we consider that ancient Greece has been, of all countries in the universe, the best peopled, the most civilised, and the best cultivated, it is impossible, in the present day, not to deplore the lot of so fine a country as this, condemned for ages to see itself perishing through each succeeding year, and becoming the abode of misery and pestilence. The rivers desolate the lands on which they border, and leaving in their course a noxious deposition of mud, infect a great part of the country, so that the inhabitants are obliged to abandon their ancient possessions. Earthquakes have also caused many melancholy changes; every thing bears testimony to the cruel ravages occasioned by that of 1783. This frightful catastrophe, which has altered the aspect of these countries in an inconceivable manner, was first announced with the most appalling indications. Close, compact, and immovable mists seemed to hang heavily over the earth: in some places the atmosphere appeared red-hot, so that it was every moment expected it would burst out in flames: the water of the rivers assumed an ashy and turbid colour, while a suffocating

ings of farther Calabria. The number of inhabitants who were crushed under the ruins of their houses, or who perished on the strands of Scylla, was estimated at about 50,000. The rivers, arrested in their course by the fall of mountains, became so many infected lakes, corrupting the air in all directions. Houses, trees, and large fields, were hurried down together to the bottom of deep glens without in short. all being separated by the shock;the extraordinary calamities and changes which can be effected by earthquakes were beheld at this deplorable period, under the various forms which characterised them. After such convulsions of nature, it will not appear extraordinary that Calabria retains but few monuments which attest its grandeur and opulence as a colony founded by the ancient Greeks."

Of the people, the author says :-

" The finesse and subtlety of the Calabrians are truly astonishing. These qualities may in some respects be referred to their climate, and perhaps they have been inherited from the Greeks. Their language, which is a corrupt Italian, more unintelligible than that of the other provinces, is full of originality and force. The uninformed classes express themselves in it with a facility, a spirit, and an animation of sentiment, which would seem to indicate genius. According to the general practice of the Italians, their conversations are accompanied with a most significant pantomime. A sign, a gesture, a word, an exclamation, are all sufficient to make them perfectly understand each other. The whole frame is in motion when they have an interest in persuading those whom they address. Their manners are supple and insinuating; their minds very acute; and persons not acquainted with the perfidious arts which they are capable of practising, might easily become their dupes. Endowed with a rare talent of forming an accurate estimate of the character of each individual with whom they have any transactions, vile cheats, and gross flatterers, they know how to bring into play all possible expedients in order to accomplish their ends; and if the ordinary means fail, a musket-shot, or a stab of a poniard, avenges them for their miscalculation. There are few persons among the Calabrians, of any class, from the highest to the lowest, who are not stained with many murders; a foul reproach, which is principally to be attributed to the neglect of the tribunals. The thirst of vengeance, which is perpetuated in families, and a strong propensity to litigation and chicanery, make a real hell of this fine country. These people have no true principle of religion or morals. Like all ignorant individuals, they are superstitious to excess: the most atrocious brigand carries in his bosom relics and images of saints, which he invokes at the very moment he is committing the greatest enormities. The Calabrians are of the middle size, well-proportioned, and very mus-cular. Their complexion is swarthy, their features strongly marked, their eyes full of fire and expression. In common with the Spa-niards, to whom they bear a strong resem-blance, they are dressed at all seasons in large black mantles, which give them a sombre and lugubrious appearance. The crown of their hats is extremely high, terminating in a point, and has something fantastical and disagreeable to the eye about it. In consequence of the inveterate animosities by which families are stench of sulphur diffused itself around. The divided, they never go out without being violent shocks which were repeated at several armed with muskets, pistols, poniards, and a intervals from the 5th of February to the 28th sort of belt in the shape of a cartouch-box,

Always prepared for attack or defence, they haps, has quickened its appearance, with the pass fiercely before their enemies;—that is, following dedication: pass fiercely before their enemies;—that is, before those who they know are watching for the very first opportunity to take away their lives. Barricaded in their houses at nightfall, nothing but the most urgent business can make them stir out. The Calabrian who has become a brigand, and he who cultivates the soil, have so many relations in common, that they cannot well be distinguished from each other. Their manners, dress, and mode of arming, are the The only difference is, that the brigand employs the fruits of his plunder in the purchase of a cotton-velvet waistcoat, garnished with silver buttons, and in providing plumes and ribands to ornament his hat."

We have now only to conclude with two brief extracts.

Cape Vaticano, where Sextus Pompey gained wistow over the fleet of Augustus, " is now a victory over the fleet of Augustus, (says the author) covered with myrtles, laurels, and the finest aloes I have ever seen. It projects for some distance into the sea, and affords shelter to a great number of fishing-boats. which find here secure anchorage against the which and here seems and wage against the winds. We dined very pleasantly under the cool shade upon fish of every kind, and an abundance of quails. This is the season at which these birds of passage arrive from Africa. They are so fatigued by their long aerial voyage, that there is no difficulty in catching them with the hand. The fishermen catch them in thousands, by extending their nets along the rocks; and this they call 'quailfishing.

"One of the greatest sources of trade in the duchy of Corigliano, consists in the making of licorice-juice. In the month of November they pluck up this plant by the roots, and dry it in stoves. Then it is put into a mill, which reduces it to shreds resembling tow; after this it is placed in a cauldron of boiling water, whence it passes into another that brings it to the consistence necessary for its being made up in the form of sticks, as it is sent to foreign countries. Nature would seem to have studiously furnished this region with all sorts of productions, even such as are not met with in the most favoured climates. The mountains adjacent to Corigliano supply the best manna in all Calabria; the tree that produces it is the ash, which buds forth in small leaves, and is known by the name of ornus. It grows without any cultivation in the midst of forests, and its substance is collected by means of a horizontal incision made in the trunk of the tree.'

Once more we recommend this entertaining volume to our readers: it will make a wet day (such as this on which we write our Review pass off without ennui; and should the weather be fine, teach how to appreciate the wildnesses, the clime, the manners, and the character, of Calabria, too little known to the majority of readers.

A Queer Book. By the Ettrick Shepherd. 12mo. pp. 379. Edinburgh, 1832, Black-wood; London, Cadell.

This is a queer book -queer in title, queer in plan, queer in execution, queer in beginning, in middle, and in end: must we add, it is more queer than amusing, although some of the auld warld stories are curious, and there are many poetical thoughts and beauties scattered by the Shepherd over his pages? We fancy this to be the volume to which he alludes in his late publication, as one of which Mr. Blackwood had long been in possession, but which it was likely be would never produce; and that hint, per-

Made up of all the fowls' feathers that fly in the air,
From the rook to the wild awan.
And from the kitty wren to the peacock,
As the Shepherd's rade-mocum,
As the varied strains in which his soul delighteth, He dedicates most respectfully to Christopher North and Timothy Tickler, Esquires.

There are twenty-six poems in the Queer Book, the great majority tales of witches and glamour; and a few of a very miscellaneous character, including a love-affair or two, and one or two allegorical pieces on the Reform Bill, in which Mr. Hogg does not see all the perfections proclaimed by its friends and advocates. His opinions, too, on the Catholic question are, it may be gathered, rather adverse to concession; but they are so poetically couched, that we will venture to copy part of the Shep-herd's dialogue in which the subject is discussed.

"The Yarrow, like a baldrick bright,
Upon the vale lay bathed in light;
And all her burns and branching rills,
Like silver serpents of the hills;
While far around the eastern heaven
The dark blue mantle of the even
Was softly heaving up the sky,
So silent and so solemnly,
As if day's fading beauties bland
Were shaded by an angel's hand.

One portion more of mortal prime, A splendid shred of living time,
Down in the shades of Death was fading,
And o'er its bier the pall was spreading.

And o'er its bier the pall was spreading.

A.A., Will! here we can look abroad
On all the goodness of our God.
We see the heavens benignant smile
On this belowed and favoured isle;
Our Maker prompt the land to bless,
And our hearts glow with thankfulness.
But what avail these blessings sent,
If by our rulers all misspent?
It grieves me more than I can tell,
To see the king we loved so well,
And hero firm, whose course sublime
Has been the marvel of our time,
Betray the trust in them reposed,
Abandon faith, and, undisclosed,
To have their perjured measures driven
On, in the teeth of earth and heaven.
Confound them all! for I seever
They're all mansworn, and d—d for ever!

—Take time, take time, dear neighbour Sar

They're all mansworn, and d—d for ever!

—Take time, take time, dear neighbour Sandy,
Ere with rebelikon's birn I brand thee.
There's such a thing, can you not see,
As flerce and fell necessity:
And here I solemnly protest,
I think that all's done for the best.
If 't will not work as hoped—what then?
The senate must annul' t again.
But glad am I, as one approver,
That that most sickening plea is over;
For sye since I could climb a hill
We have been bothered with that Bill.
Ruin awaited the denia!—
Tis fair and just to make the trial.

Poor will, def. will! think on the time.

Tis fair and just to make the trial.

—Poor Will! daft Will! think on the time When, o'er these beights and rocks sublime, Our fathers, for the sacred cause Of truth, our liberties and laws, From wrath of Popula tyrant's slaves, No shelter found but in their graves; Hunted like bandits to the last, Their forms lay bleeching in the blast, Till found by shepherds on the waste, With Bibles in each bloody breast; And these were all were left to tell Their names, or in what cause they fell. Who thinks of that must think with pain Of setting up that race again— Who thinks of that must think with pa Of setting up that race again— Who, like the devil, let them get But one small finger in the stare, And soon they'll wrench a hole therein, Will let both Pope and Popery in; And the reformed religion must, Once more degraded, bite the dust.

The Lord forbid! as I should pray it, I dare not think it, far less say it— But wiser men than you or me But waser men than you or me
In this expediency agree.
As counterbalance to your clamours,
I take the Reverend Doctor Chalmers,
Whose heavenly and whose bold appeal
On my conviction placed the seal; Thomson and Inglis, men of note, Frank Jeffrey and Sir Walter Scott; The world more to their judgment looks Than kings or queens, or lords or dukes— When ruling heads like these combine, What's to be thought of yours or mine?

Sandy.—Of Chalmers I shall say but little;
He meddled with a point right kittle,
And said what ill became that day
A Protestant divine to say.
The best of men deceived may be— A Protestant divine to say.

The best of men descrived may be—
They have been so, and so was he;
But he'll yet live to change his boast,
And see his error to his cost.
I grieve for Thomson's dereliction;
But he's so giv'n to contradiction,
That, feud and ferment to prolong,
He'll take a side he knows is wrong.
Jeffrey's religious belie?
Is something like himself—a brief;
And though Sir Walter may be steady,
He's more than half a pope already,
Which I can prove a strict reality,
From something said in Old Mortality.
But though an angel stood on high,
Even in you bright and beauteous sky,
And swore with right hand to the heaven,
That popery's rights should back be given,
I would distrust the dire award,
And dread a demon's voice I heard. And dread a demon's voice I heard.

And dread a demon's voice I heard.

'See yon, and hold your peace for ever!'
Cried startied Will, with quake and quiver,
And pointed to a dreadful guest
That reared his pale form in the west.
Standing upon a friese of gold,
He filled the west with human mould;
His eye scowled with the gleam of death,
As if in sorrow and in wrath;
His right hand, like a polar ray,
Was heaved above the milky way;
The evening star kithed like a gess.
In buckler of his diadera;
And altogether such a lightness,
Such angel features, and such brightness,
Never appeared on Scottish sky,
To startled shepherd's fearful eye.
Will saw in it the guardian sprite

Will saw in it the guardian sprite
Of Erin, smiling with delight;
But Sandy knew the visitant
For Angel of the Covenant,
Rising in wrath with lifted hand,
Indignant o'er a guilty land;
To swear in language motioned stros
The church's time should be no longe

With beating hearts and bristling hair, Our shepherds left their mountain lair; For the last moorcock of the fell Had mounted from the heather bell, Had mounted from the heather bell, With rigid wing and crow elate, And silent sank beside his mate. Hushed was the pipe of gray curiew, And lonely plover's plaintive whew. The bleating kid had sought its dam, The ewe cowered down beside the lamb, And bogies of the darksome cleugh, Put on their robes of deadly hus, The hardened sinner to belsy, And turn his stems another way. The hardened sinner to belay,
And turn his steps another way—
An eirier scene man never saw,
From the dark cone of Benger-Law.
The eastern emerald glimmered high,
The polar bear had ope'd his eye,
While, worst and dreadfullest by far,
The giant of the western star
Frowned in his majesty sublime,
O'er shadows of the western clime—
Sooth it was time, one's spirit feels,
For our two herds to take their heels.

There seems to us to be poetry enough in this quotation to excuse any thing; and those most adverse to the Shepherd's doctrines, as well as the critics, who will be apt to comment on his heterogeneity, must perforce confess the lavish beauty of his imagery and descriptive powers. Examples of these we shall now proceed to select, without caring from what places they are taken; and afford one continuous specimen of a tale, in order to enable our readers to form their own judgment of the whole.

The following pretty idea is from the "Wife of Ezdel-more.'

"And the merlin hang in the middle air,
With his little wings outspread,
As if let down from the heavens there,
By a viewicas silken thread."

The opening of "Elen of Reigh" also claims our tribute.

"Have you never heard of Elen of Reigh, The fairest flower of the North Countrie? The maid that left all maidens behind, In all that was lovely, super, and kind;

As sweet as the breeze o'er beds of balm.
As happy and gay as the gamesome lamb,
As light as the feather that dances on high,
As blithe as the lark in the breast of the sky,
As modest as young rose that blossoms too so
As mild as the breeze on a morning of June;
Her voice was the music's softest key,
And her form the comeliest symmetry.

But let bard describe her smile who can, For that is beyond the power of man; There never was pen that hand could frame, Nor tongue that faltered at maiden's name, Could once a distant tint convey Nor tongue that faitered at maiden's name, Could once a distant int convey Of its lovely and benignant ray. You have seen the morning's folding vest Hang dense and pale upon the east, As if an angel's hand had strewn The dawning's couch with the elider-down, And shrouded with a curtain gray The cradle of the infant day; And 'mid this orient dense and pale, Through one small window of the veil. You have seen the sun's first radiant hue Lightening the dells and vales of dew, With smile that seemed through glory's rim From dwellings of the cherubim; And you have thought, with holy awe, A lovelier sight you never saw, Scorning the heart who dared to doubt it; Alas! you little knew about it! At beauty's shrine you ne'er have knelt, Nor felt the flame that I have felt; Nor chanced the virgin smile to see Of beauty's model, Elen of Reigh!" the death and funeral of this Elen's c

The death and funeral of this Elen's companion, who grew with her like a twin cherry on the same stalk, has also some touching natural

inos.

"The grave is open; the mourners gaze
On bones and akulis of former days;
The pall's withdrawn—in letters sheen,
Maria Gray, aged eighteen;
Is read by all with heaving sighs,
And ready hands to moistened eyes.
Solemn and slow the bier is laid
Into its deep and narrow bed,
And the mould rattles o'er the dead!

And the modild ratties o'er the dead!
What sound like that can be conceived!
That thunder to a soul bereaved!
When crumbling sones grate on the bier
Of all the bosom's core held dear:
"Tis like a growl of hideous wrath—
The last derisive laugh of Death
Over his victim that lies under;
The heart's last bands then rent asunder,
and no communion more to be And no communion more to be Till time melt in eternity!"

From the "Grousome Carle" we transcribe a picture of another sort.

"As he came up by the Craigieburn,
With stalwart step and free,
He lookit up to the Saddle-Yoke,
As he would take wings to flee;

And ave he cuist his burley head
To fling the hair from his ee;
And he hemmed and he snockered so awsome loud,
That the leaves shook on the tree:

And the little wee birds held up their necks, And made their crops full sma', And till that Carle was out of sight,

A breath they durst not draw And the woodman grippit to his long bill, Thinking his life was gone, And ran behind the hazel bush, Till the stalwart Carle passed on.

And the deers took to their heels and ran, With their noses from the wind, And, till they wan to Carryfron Gans, They never looked them behind.

And the very dogs of the shepherd lads Were seized with burning dread, For they took their tails between their houghs, And made to the bracs with speed:

And they shot out their crookit tongues, In length more than a span, And laid their lugs back to their necks, And whinkit as they ran.

And the owsen cockit their stupid heads, And switch their tails full long, And aye they capered round and round, And wist not what was wrong.

And aye when the Carle gave a yowte, Or snockered with belch and bray, Then all the rocks played clatter again, And nichered for miles away.

And the wedders started on the steep,
Or scoured alongst the lea,
And the little wee kids rose from their lairs,
And blette most eldrichlye.

But if this Carle was flesh and blood,
Or a monster come from hell,
Or risen out of the deeps of the sea,
No man in the land could tell.

We will contrast the foregoing with four verses painting a lovely lady, riding forth to hawk.

"A golden comb with diamonds bright, Her seemly virgin crown, Shone like the new moon's lady light O'er cloud of amber brown.

The lightning that shot from her eyne, Flickered like elfin brand;
It was sharper nor the sharpest spear In all Northumberland.

The hawk that on her bridle-arm Outspread his pinions blue, To keep him steady on the perch As his loved mistress flew,

Although his een shone like the gleam, Upon ane sable sea, Yet to the twain that ower them beamed, Compared they could not be."

The disappearance of this fair dame in an enchanted vessel is also truly poetical.

" But ave the ship, the bonny ship, Outowre the green wave flew Swift as the solan on the wing, Or terrified sea-mew.

No billow breasted on her prow, Nor levelled on the lee: She seemed to sail upon the air, And never touch the sea."

We conclude with the only piece which it is possible to give entire, as a fair example of the author's general qualities. It is called "Ringan and Mav."

" I heard a laverock singing with glee, And, oh! but the bird sang cheerilye; Then I askit at my true-love Ringan, If he kend what the bonny bird was singing?

Now, my love Ringan is bilthe and young, But he has a fair and flattering tongue; And, oh! I'm feard I like ower weel His tales of love, though kind and leal! So I said to him, in scornful ways, 'You ken no word that wee bird says!

'You ken no word that wee bird says!'
Then my love he turn'd about to me,
And there was a smile in his pawky ee;
And he says, 'My May, my dawtied dow,
I ken that strain far better nor you;
For that little fairy that lilts so loud,
And hangs on the fringe of the sunny cloud,
Is telling the tale, in chants and chimes,
I have told to thee a thousand times.
I will let thee hear how our strains accord,
And the laverock's sweet sang, word for word:—
Interventation of the Lork's Says.

And the laverock's aweet sang, word for word:

*Interpretation of the Lark's Song.

*Oh, my love is bonny and mild to see,
As awecily she sits on her dewy lea,
And turns up her cheek and clear gray eye,
To list what's saying within the sky!
For she thinks my morning hymn so sweet,
Wi'the streamers of Heaven aneath my feet,
Where the proud goshawk could never won,
Between the gray cloud and the sun,
And she thinks her love a thing of the skies,
Sent down from the holy Paradise,
To sing to the world, at morn and even,
The sweet love-songs in the bowers of Heaven.
O, my love is bonny, and young, and chaste,

The sweet love-songs in the bowers of Heaven.

O, my love is bonny, and young, and chaste,
As sweetly she sits in her mossy nest!
And she deems the birds on bush and tree
As nothing but dust and drout to me.
Though the robin warble his wassome chirl,
And the merie gar all the greenwood dirt,
And the storm-cock touts on his towering pine,
She trows their songs a mock to mine;
The linty's cheip a ditty tame,
And the shillfa's everlasting rhame;
The plover's whew a solo drear,
And the whilly-whaup's ane shame to hear;
And whenever a lover comes in view,
She cowers beneath her screwn of dew.
O, my love is bonny! her virgin breast

O, my love is bonny! her virgin breast
Is sweeter to me nor the dawning east;
And well do I like, at the gloaming still,
To dreep from the lift or the lowering hill,
And press her nest as white as milk,
And her breast as soft as the downy slik.

Now when my love Ringan had warbled away To this base part of the laverock's lay, My heart was like to burst in twain, And the tears flowed from mine eyne like rain; At length he said, with a sigh full lang, 'What ails my love at the laverock's sang?'

'What alls my love at the laverock's sang?'
Says I, 'He's ane base and wicked bird
As ever rose from the dewy yird;
It's a shame to mount on his morning wing,
At the yetts of heaven sic sangs to sing;
And all to win, with his amorous din,
A sweet little virgin bird to sin,
And wreck, with flattery and song combined,
His dear little maiden's peace of mind!
Oh, were I her, I would let him see
His songs should all be lost on me!

Then my love took me in his arms, And 'gan to laud my leifou charms; But I would not so much as let him spes Nor stroke my chin, nor kiss my cheek: For I fear'd my heart was going wrang, It was so moved at the laverock's sang.

Yet still I lay with an upcast ee,
And still he was singing sae bonnilye,
That, though with my mind I had great strife,
I could not forbear it for my life;
But, as he hung on the heaven's brow,
I said, I ken not why nor how,
What's that little deevil saying now?

What's that little deevil asying now!"

Then my love Ringan he was so glad,
He leugh till his folly pat me mad;
And he said, 'My love, I will tell you true—
He seems to sing that strain to you;
For it says, 'I will range the yird and air
To feed my love with the finest fare;
And when she looks from her bed to me,
With the yearning love of a mother's ee,
Oh! then I will come, and draw her nearer,
And watch her closer, and love her dearer,
And we never shall part till our dying day,
But love and love on for ever and aye!"

But love and love on for ever and aye!'

Then my heart it bled with a thrilling pleasure When it learn'd the laverock's closing measure, And it rose, and rose, and would not rest, And would hardly bide within my breast. Then up I rose, and away I sprung, And said to my love, with acorn'ul tongue, That it was ane big and burning shame—
That he and the lark were both to blame—
For there were some lays so soft and bland, That breast of maiden could not stand; And if he lay in the wood his lane, Quhill I came back to list the strain Of an amorous bird amang the broom, Then he might lie quhill the day of doom I But for all the cturt and strife I made.

But for all the sturt and strife I made, For all I did, and all I said, Alas! I fear it will be lang Or I forget that wee burd's sang! And langer still or I can fice The lad that told that sang to me!"

From these extracts it will be seen that there is much to admire in Mr. Hogg's new produc-tion, the very quaintness and wildness of which are great recommendations. There are also some incongruities to censure, and such rhymes, occasionally, as never were seen before. A more grave objection may occur to some in the too frequent introduction of sacred names and allusions to holy things, which ill assort with the ludicrous ideas in juxts-position. It is evident, however, that nothing profane is intended: on the contrary, the whole spirit of the work is an intense love of nature, and, through nature, where nature, and not warlockry, is the theme, a fervent aspiration to God.

Courtes Explications sur les 12,000 francs offerts par Madame la Duchesse de Berri aux indigens attaqués de contagion.

SUCH is the title of the last pamphlet of M. de Chateaubriand, which the noble viscount has made the vehicle of some severe animadversions on the government of Louis Philip and the ministry of the 13th of March. The matter, however, with which he commences his brochure is more immediately connected with its title. He begins by reprinting his correspondence with M. de Bondy, the prefect of the Seine, which ended in the refusal of the Duchess de Berri's donation. He then tells us that 1000 francs had been sent to each of the twelve arrondissements into which Paris is divided. His secretary found only five of the mayors at home, of whom one refused the donation on the instant, and four accepted it; but he adds in a postscript, that one of the four had afterwards returned the money by order of the prefect

We seldom meddle with continental pamphleteering, having quite enough ado to keep up the record of our own progress in literature, science, and art; but the following will, we think, gratify our readers, as a specime of the writings of a remarkable individual—the Viscount de Chateaubriand, whose residence in England led to the personal esteem of many thousands, independently of his high-character as a literary man.



tary had not seen, he received answers explanatory of their motives for declining to accept; and as to the other five, he says, that not having received any answer, he is still in doubt as to what course they mean to pursue.

"Here I am, then," he proceeds, "with my 8000 francs; but I am far from being at a loss to dispose of them. Had the authorities thought fit to accept the money, the affair would have ended with my first note, and the receipt of the prefect. But they have preferred giving me a part to play. They have opened for me a wide field of political controversy. I shall not go over the whole of it yet, as it does not relate to me alone; there are some points which call for a reply. It shall not be said it was in vain that an august princess did me the honour to extend to me her confidence. I enter, then, the lists into which I am called.

"No one has the right to interdict the beneficence of a race to whom France owes her laws and liberties, her arts, her monuments, and her civilisation, her schools, her colleges, and hospitals. Until the tree is cut down, who shall hinder it from bearing its fruit? France, which could formerly admire the virtue even of an enemy, become so savage and so spiteful as to repel an act of humanity? What will Europe think of the firmness of a government which trembles at a woman's alms, and transforms an act of charity into a plot against

" And what has been done to this woman who thus thinks of our misfortunes? She has only been banished, proscribed, and despoiled, although innocent of the ordonnances; her son has been robbed of his crown, and at ten years of age, has been condemned to wander over the earth, a houseless orphan. This ungrateful widow, so well treated by the poniard of Louvel, and this quasi legitimacy, has the impudence to send 12,000 francs from her place of exile to Frenchmen attacked by a cruel malady! She dares to give a little food and clothing to those who have not wherewithal to cover their nakedness! Who does not feel himself filled with indignation at such a crime? Will not the whole population of Paris rise once more in anger, and barricade themselves against this bill of exchange payable at sight to the poor? And I, the responsible minister, who have signed this unconstitutional ordonnance, shall I not be sent to Vincennes, and impeached for my temerity?
"But should not this act of charity have

been performed in secret? Does not the ostentation of the gift betray a concealed object?

" Had it been secret, it would instantly have been said, that the mother of the Duke de Bordeaux had been distributing money to organise an insurrection, and the 12,000 francs would have been metamorphosed into 12,000,000. What the Duchess de Berri has done is French; what I have done in her name is French: we have done it with head erect, and in open day. The name of the widow which has hitherto been honoured only by the calumnies of her enemies, has at length appeared publicly, in a manner worthy of her. The first time that the voice of the Duke de Bordeaux's mother has been heard since her banishment, has not been to claim a throne, but to offer succour to the unfortunate.

"Is it not evident, nevertheless, that some political object is concealed under this appearance of charity? No such an idea has ever entered the mind of the Duchess de Berri. It is not 12,000 francs taken from her own poverty to give to the poor of Paris which could add a craft of the poor of Paris which could add a craft Turk is but the confederate of King William."

invested.

"Gentlemen of the quasi legitimacy, employ the same arms against us; relieve the unfortunate in our ranks; overwhelm with your benefits the three oppositions arrayed against you, the Carlists, the Bonapartists, and the Republicans, or rather the universal opposition by which you are pursued; cover the country with prosperity, and so close our mouths; disburden the people of a few hundred millions of taxes; give good laws to our communes and departments; pen up no longer, like flocks of sheep, the valiant nation whom you first raised into rebellion, and then betrayed; maintain your wild and foolish occupation of Romagna: do not bundle up the tri-coloured flag for very fear lest it be seen on those shores where it has been so often displayed in victory; keep and colonise our African conquest : restore the kingdom to the rank from which you have made it fall; talk no more of independence while our citizens are slaughtered in the streets, and our public writers are crowded into jails; give us no more songs of triumph in evacuating Belgium or Ancona at the command of an English minister or an Austrian subaltern; pass your days no longer between the gates of St. Pelagie and the doors of foreign cabinets, as if crammed with liberty and covered with glory :- then, and not till then, will you embarrass your opponents.*

"There is nothing more common than to hear a young Frenchman making a public boast of his being a conspirator; he will recount all the details, without forgetting day, hour, or place, to some spy, whom he takes for a confederate; he will openly tell you, or rather he will exclaim to the passers by,—'We have forty thousand men, well drilled and well armed; and there are sixty thousand cartridges in such a street, at such a number, in the last Catiline goes to dance, play, or sing.

"What now exists in France is not a monarchy, but a bastard republic, of the basest alloy, which wears royalty in its bosom, like a concealed breastplate, to receive the blows which are directed against the government itself. This is a sham royalty,—a bank of forced earth, behind which M. Casimir Perier, the true president of the republic, takes shelter from the battery directed against him.

"The mother of the Duc de Bordeaux is too far off to hear the courageous mockeries which are lavished on her weakness and misfortunes. If she did, she would pardon them. The last words uttered by a generous prince-I heard them from his dying lips—were,—' Let the man's life be spared.' His widow has succeeded to a fallen crown, which possibly his orphan son may never wear, - a crown which was shaken by Charles X. from his whitened head, and from the weight of which two other brows already loaded with grief may well be permitted to escape.

"Amidst the general grief and desolation with which families and individuals have been visited, let this suffice for politics. The government gives no sign of the religion professed by thirtythree millions of Frenchmen; it prays not and weeps not at the altars of the people; it pronounces not the name of Providence either in seasons of prosperity or of adversity. In England, the land of freedom, the government appoints fast-days and prayers for the removal

From two of the seven mayors whom his secre- | new right to those with which she is already | of the calamity; in France, the theatres are opened on Easter Sunday, as if to brave contagion, and throw contempt on the greatest solemnity of the Christian religion.

"Here end we this task: it is time to hold our peace when death is every where imposing silence. The answer I address to an adversary may reach him as he rests on his threshold: if it be he, on the contrary, who is destined to live, where shall I be when his reply is brought to me? Perhaps in that place of rest at which no one need now be alarmed, especially those whose sad years, like my own, extend only from the period of terror to that of pestilence, the first and last horizon of our lives. Trève : laissons passer les cercueils!"

Contarini Fleming: a Psychological Autobio-4 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. graphy. Murray.

WE have seen so little of this work, that we can say little of it, except that the author traverses the most interesting regions of the earth, and writes in a very original style. We quote one example, which will speak for itself: the topics are innumerable, and of every species and character, and all recommended by brevity.

" Halil Pacha paid me a visit one day at my residence on the Bosphorus, and told me, that he had mentioned my name to the sultan, who had expressed a desire to see me. As it is not etiquette for the padisha to receive Franks, I was of course as sensible of the high honour, as I was anxious to become acquainted with the extraordinary man who was about to confer it. The sultan was at this moment at a palace on the Bosphorus, not far from Tophana; hither on the appointed day I repaired with Halil, and the Drogueman of the Porte. We were ushered into a chamber, where a principal officer of the household received us, and where I smoked out of a pipe tipped with diamonds, house of the street.' And then this modern and sipped coffee perfumed with roses in cups studded with precious stones. When we had remained here for about half an hour, Mustapha, the private secretary and favourite of the sultan, entered, and after saluting us, desired us to follow him. We proceeded along a corridor, at the end of which stood two or three eunuchs, richly dressed, and then the door opened, and I found myself in an apartment of moderate size, painted with indifferent arabesques in fresco, and surrounded with a divan of crimson velvet and gold. Seated upon this, with his feet on the ground, his arms folded, and in a hussar dress, was the grand signor. As we entered, he slightly touched his heart, according to the fashion of the Orientals, and Mustapha, setting us an example, desired us to seat ourselves. I fancied, and I was afterwards assured of the correctness of my observation, that the sultan was very much constrained, and very little at his ease. truth is, he is totally unused to interviews with strangers, and this was, for him, a more novel situation than for me. His constraint wore off, as conversation proceeded. He asked a great many questions, and often laughed, turning round to Mustapha with a familiar nod when my replies pleased him. He inquired much about the Albanian war. Without flattering my late commander, it was in my power to do him service. He asked me what service I had before seen, and was evidently surprised when I informed him I was only an amateur. He then made many inquiries as to the European forces, and, as I answered them, I introduced some opinions on politics, which interested him. He asked me who I was. I told him I was the son of the prime minister of

a power always friendly to the Ottoman. His eyes sparkled, and he repeated several times, 'It is well, it is well;' meaning, I suppose, that he did not repent of the interview. He told me, that in two years' time he should have two hundred thousand regular infantry. That if the Russian war could have been postponed another year, he should have beat the Muscovites; that the object of the war was to crush his schemes of regeneration; that he was betrayed at Adrianople as well as at Varna. He added, that he had only done what Peter the Great had done before him, and that Peter was thwarted by unsuccessful wars, yet at last succeeded. I, of course, expressed my conviction that his highness would be as fortunate. The padisha then abruptly said that all his subjects should have equal rights, that there should be no difference between Moslemin and infidel, that all who contributed to the government had a right to the same protection. Here Mustapha nodded to Halil, and we rose, and bowing, quitted the presence of a really great man. I found at the portal a fine Arabian, two Cachemire shawls, a scarlet cloak of honour, with the collar embroidered with gold, and fastened with diamond clasps, a sabre, and two superb pipes. This was my reward for charging with the Turkish cavalry at Bitoglia."

Fiesko, or the Conspiracy of Genoa: on Historical Tragedy. Translated from the German of Schiller. 8vo. pp. 281. Dablin, 1832, Milliken and Son; London, Longman and

A FINE translation is a national benefit ;--to this we must regretfully add, that it is a benefit of rare occurrence. We wish there were more of a free trade established in literature, and that the genius of one country carried on a noble commerce with the genius of anotherthat the mind had its city of exchange, its Tyre, with

" Its merchants poets, and each deck a throne."

But, alas! the task of translation is too often confided to incompetent hands, and a dictionary is deemed a sufficient qualification. This is a lamentable mistake; mind only can do justice to mind, and it asks a poet to render poetry. It would be but poetical justice to demand of every great writer a voyage to other lands, bringing home some golden fleece in triumph, making some far and foreign name familiar to his own tongue, in a generous confidence that the same good office would be rendered unto his own. Of what translation is capable, let Coleridge's Wallenstein be the proof—a work equally worthy of its father- and its foster-land. Look, too, at Lockhart's beautiful Spanish Ballads-where would their beauty and spirit have evaporated, had they been done into English by any "hack and common hand?"

The work before us is no exception to the routine rule; it is commendable, for it shews love of a noble art, and much industry: but the strength is unequal to the desire, and the fiery words of Schiller are cold and tame on the page before us. Among the many beautiful and valuable papers which have appeared in Blackwood's Magazine, were some peculiarly interesting, called Horæ Germanicæ. In Number XVII. appeared an excellent notice of Schiller's Fiesko: it was written, we believe, by Mr. Gillies, who brought to the task the knowledge of the scholar and the feeling of the poet. But how an author may be made or marred by a translator, let the following extracts serve as specimens. We give, first, the

spirited version of a soliloquy of Fiesko's as it appeared in the Hora Germanica

"The scene is a hall in Fiesko's house, with a balcony and large glass door in the back-ground, through which is visible the red light of the dawning day.

lose). Lo, there! the moon already

f the dawning cay.

"Fissio (at the window). Lo, there! the moon hath declined,
And from the sea mounts fierly the morning.
Wild fantasies have broke my nightly rest,
And now my soul, my whole existence, tolks
Beenesth one mighty and o'erpowering thought.
I must into the cool air!

"He occur he chass done to the balcome.

the open the gines door to the beloomy, through schick are visible the town, i.e. in the rollight of morning. Finale valle volumently up and down.

Am I not
The first, the greatest man in Genua?
And should not meaner spirits move around me,
And othe leaser planets round the sun,
Submissively, in meek obedience?
But virtue—(stands still)—conscience? Hew? for lofty

minus
Are not temptations different far prepared,
From those that do mislead ignoble souls?
And wherefore should like virtue be from us Demanded? Armout that for pigmy frames Is fashioned—will it clothe a giant's limbs?

(The sun rises over Genes.
Ha, now! This town, so full of natural beauty,

Ha, now! This town, so full of natural beauty, its harbours, towers, and princely palacest. To hover o'er them like the royal eagle.

To call it mine! To beam out, over it, Even like th' imperial sun in the high heavens, All fervid passions, and unmated wishes, To merge at once into this vasty sea! To gain such prize even stratagem is virtue. Dishonourable 'twere to plunder gold, Even though the sum were millions; but a crown, That theft is nameless great! Applring crimes Soar above shame. To obey and to command! Oh, what a gulf betwixt these adverse points! Take all that life affords, most estimable; Ye conquerors, come with trophies, laured-crown'd; Ye artists, bring your never-fading works; Ye sensualists, add all your sweetest pleasures; And voyagers, your new-found seem and isles! Who'er shall pass the vold that separates Inferior spirits from th' eternal God, May measure out this vasty chasm!

To stand

Evalted on that fearful height,—to smile

From hence upon the tumults of mankind,
And mark how destiny doth lead them on;
To guide unseen that armourd Tran Justice,
And if he dares with impotent wrath to knock
Too loudly at th' imperial gate, t' inflict
Wounds that he dare not seek to compensate!
To check with playful rein, like harnes'd steeds,
The passions of the multitude; and if
The ruler's acaptre, with creative power,
Should in some vassal's heart wake regal dreams,
Even with one breath to crush into the dust
His insolent pretensions! Oh, these thoughts,
These fairy visions, bear the ravish'd mind
Far o'er each bound and limit. To be king
But for a moment,—this alone involves,
Concentrated, the quintessence of life.
Tis not the sphere wherein we live, but that
Which we therein possess, which makes us poor
Or wealthy. Lengthen out in tones diffuse
The thunder's voice, and therewith shalt thou lall
Children to sleep. But be those tones collected
Into one fearful burst, and at the sound,
So regal and imperative, the heavens
Will tremble. I am now resolved!"

Compare, though it will 'not bear compa

Compare, though it will not bear comparison, the tame and vague production of the author now before us.

"What's this? The moon is down, the morning rises
Flery from the sea, wild flights of fancy
Have disturbed my rest and robbed me of repose;
Still my mind clings convulsive to its object,
And doubts and fears but strengthen it the more.

"It are the morning sir." I'll try the morning air.
(He opens the glass door.

The city and on (He opens the gauss door. The city and observed oppose respurpled to the the morning down.)

(With hurried steps up and down the room.)

To think that I'm the greatest man in Genoa,

That all the lesser souls should crowd around me,

And seek a shelter in Fleako's power!

But then, I violate the cause of virtue!

Virtue! the noble mind Has different rules of action from the common-What's vice in one man, in another's greatness. The armount that confines a pigmy's frame, Say, is it fitted for the glant's carcass?

(The sun rises over Genoa.)

And this majestic city!

(Hastening with extended arms to the window.)

To think that it is mine!

That I should blaze resplendent as the sun,

And shed like him my damiting glories round it!
That all the foodest hopes that fancy forms,
And wild ambition weaves, would then be sualised!
That I should be a king!
Surely, though petty faults debase the soul,
A mighty crime annobles vice, and makes it
Pass for virtue. To steal a purse is shameful;
To embessle millions, bold; but great, yes,
Godlike great, to seize a crown! The splendid motive
Justifies the deed, and glosses o'er its blackness.

(A pouse; then with emphasis;
Obey! command! subjection! a sovereignty!
Ay, there's the dreadful gap, not to be filled by nature.
Throw in it all that mighty man can boast of,
The joys of victory, the delights of conquest,
The charms of science, and the works of art,
The sweat of huxury and the wealth of nations,
Still yawns the opening cleft and longs for more.
Obey! command! To be, or not to be!"

We break off with an obvious plagiarism: And shed like him my damling glories round it! That all the fondest hopes that fancy forms,

We break off with an obvious plagiarism: and much as we desire to see translations from all the best German dramas, it is not to such as the present writer we could wish them confided.

Tales of the Alhambra. By Geoffrey Crayon. [Second notice.]

WE shall proceed, without farther criticism, to lay one more of these fanciful and beautiful tales (which can hardly yet have been seen by many eyes) before our readers.

Legend of the Rose of the Alhambra.

" Among those who attended in the train of the monarchs was a favourite page of the queen, named Ruyz de Alarcon. To say that he was a favourite page of the queen was at once to speak his eulogium; for every one in the suite of the stately Elizabetta was chosen for grace, and beauty, and accomplishments. He was just turned of eighteen, light and lithe of form, and graceful as a young Antinous. To the queen he was all deference and respect; yet he was at heart a roguish stripling, petted and spoiled by the ladies about the court, and experlenced in the ways of women far beyond his years. This loitering page was one morning rambling about the groves of the Generalife, which overlook the grounds of the Alhambra. He had taken with him for his amusement a favourite ger-falcon of the queen. In the course of his rambles, seeing a bird rising from a thicket, he unhooded the hawk and let him fly. The falcon towered high in the air, made a sweep at his quarry, but missing it, soared away, regardless of the calls of the page. The latter followed the truant bird with his eye in its capricious flight, until he saw it alight upon the battlements of a remote and lonely tower in the outer wall of the Alhambra, built on the edge of a ravine that separated the royal fortress from the grounds of the Generalife. It was, in fact, the 'Tower of the Princesess.' The page descended into the ravine and approached the tower, but it had no entrance from the glen, and its lofty height rendered any attempt to scale it fruitless. Seeking one of the gates of the fortress, therefore, he made a wide circuit to that side of the tower facing within the walls. A small garden, enclosed by a trellis-work of reeds overhung with myrde, lay before the tower. Opening a wicket, the page passed between beds of flowers and thickets of roses to the door. It was closed and bolted. A crevice in the door gave him a peep into the interior. There was a small Moorish hall with fretted walls, light marble columns, and an alabaster fountain surrounded with flowers. In the centre hung a gilt cage comtaining a singing bird; beneath it, on a chair, lay a tortoiseshell cat, among reels of silk and other articles of female labour; and a guitar, decorated with ribands, leaned against the fountain. Ruyz de Alarcon was struck with these traces of female taste and elegance in a lonely



and, as he had supposed, deserted tower. They of expressing the most profound homage and ditties from the mosalit groves beneath the resmainded him of the tales of enchanted halls respect. Her anger, if anger she felt, was current in the Albambra; and the tortoiseshell cat might be some spell-bound princess. He knocked gently at the door; a beautiful face peoped out from a little window above, but was irratantly withdrawn. He waited, expecting that the door would be opened, but he waited in wain; no footstep was to be heard within—all was silent. Had his senses deceived him, or was this beautiful apparition the fairy of the tower? He knecked again, and more loudly. After a little while the beaming face once more peoped forth; it was that of a blooming damsel of fifteen. The page immediately doffed his plumed bounet, and entreated in the most courteous accents to be permitted to ascend the tower in pursuit of his falcon. 'I dare not open the door, senor,' replied the little damsel, blushing; 'my aunt has forbidden it.' 'I do beseech you, fair maid; it is the favourite falcon of the queen: I dare not return to the palace without it.' 'Are you, then, one of the cavaliers of the court?' 'I am, fair maid; but I shall lose the queen's favour and my place, if I lose this hawk.' Santa Maria! it is against you cavaliers of the court my aunt has charged me especially to bar the door.' 'Against wicked cavaliers, doubtless; but I am none of these but a simple harmless page, who will be ruined and undone if you deny me this small request." The heart of the little damsel was touthed by the distress of the page. It was a thousand pities he should be ruined for the want of so trifling a boon. Surely, too, he could not be one of those dangerous beings whom her aunt had described as a species of cannibal, ever on the prowl to make prey of thoughtless damsels
—he was gentle and modest, and stood so entreatingly with cap in hand, and looked so charming. The sly page saw that the garrison began to waver, and redoubled his entreaties in such moving terms, that it was not in the nature of mortal maiden to deny him; so the blushing little warden of the tower descended and opened the door with a trembling hand; and if the page had been charmed by a mere glimpse of her countenance from the window, he was ravished by the full-length portrait now revealed to him. Her Andalusian bodice and trim basquina set off the round but delicate symmetry of her form, which was as yet scarce verging into womanhood. Her glossy hair was parted on her forehead with scrupulous exactness, and decorated with a fresh plucked rose according to the universal custom of the country. It is true her complexion was tinged by the ardour of a southern san, but it served to give richness to the mantling bloom of her cheek, and to heighten the lustre of her melting eyes. Rays de Alarcon beheld all this with a single glance, for it became him not to tarry; he merely murmured his acknowledgements, and then bounded lightly up the spiral staircase in quest of his falcen. He soon returned with the truant bird upon his fist. The damsel, in the mean time, had seated herself by the fountain in the hall, and was winding silk; but in her agitation she let fall the reel upon the pavement. The page sprang and picked it up, then dropping gracefully on one knee, presented it to her; but, seizing the hand extended to receive it, imprinted on it a kiss more fervent and devout than he had ever imprinted on the fair hand of his sovereign.
'Ave Maria, señor!' exclaimed the damsel, blushing still deeper with confusion and surprise, for never before had she received such a salutation. The modest page made a thousand appligies, assuring her is was the way at court by the tinking of guitars and chanting of low til the Moorish female again rose to view. She

easily pacified, but her agitation and embarrassment continued; and she sat blushing deeper and deeper, with her eyes cast down upon her work, entangling the silk which she attempted to wind. The cunning page asw the confusion in the opposite camp, and would fain have profited by it; but the fine speeches he would have uttered died upon his lips, his attempts at gallantry were awkward and ineffectual; and, to his surprise, the adroit page, who had figured with such grace and effrontery among the most knowing and experienced ladies of the court, found himself awed and abashed in the presence of a simple damsel of fifteen. In fact, the artless maiden, in her own modesty and innocence had guardians more effectual than the bolts and bars prescribed by her vigilant aunt. Still, where is the female bosom proof against the first whisperings of love? The little damsel, with all her artlessness, instinctively comprehended all that the faltering tongue of the page failed to express; and her heart was fluttered at beholding, for the first time, a lover at her feet-and such a lover! The diffidence of the page, though genuine, was short-lived, and he was recovering his usual ease and confidence, when a shrill voice was heard at a distance. 'My aunt is returning from mass!' cried the damsel in affright; 'I pray you, señor, depart.' 'Not until you grant me that rose from your hair as a rem brance.' She hastily untwisted the rose from her raven locks: ' Take it,' cried she, agitated and blushing; 'but pray begone.' The page took the rose, and at the same time covered with kisses the fair hand that gave it. Then, placing the flower in his bonnet, and taking the falcon upon his fist, he bounded off through the garden, bearing away with him the heart of the gentle Jacinta. When the vigilant aunt arrived at the tower, she remarked the agitation of her niece, and an air of confusion in the hall: but a word of explanation sufficed.... 'A ger-falcon had pursued his prey into the hall. Mercy on us! to think of a falcon flying into the tower! Did ever one hear of so saucy a hawk? Why, the very bird in the cage is not safe!' The vigilant Fredegonda was one of the most wary of ancient spinsters. She had a becoming terror and distrust of what she denominated ' the opposite sex,' which had gradually increased through a long life of celibacy. Not that the good lady had ever suffered from their wiles, nature having set up a safeguard in her face that forbade all trespass upon her premises; but ladies who have least cause to fear for themselves, are most ready to keep a watch over their more tempting neighbours. niece was the orphan of an officer who had fallen in the wars. She had been educated in a convent, and had recently been transferred from her sacred asylum to the immediate guardianship of her aunt, under whose overshadowing care she vegetated in obscurity, like an opening rose blooming beneath a briar. Nor indeed is this comparison entirely accidental; for, to tell the truth, her fresh and dawning beauty had caught the public eye, even in her seclusion, and, with that poetical turn common to the people of Andalusia, the peasantry of the neighbourhood had given her the appellation of the Rose of the Alhambra.' The wary aunt continued to keep a faithful watch over her tempting little niece as long as the court continued at Granada, and flattered herself that her vigilance had been successful. It is true, the good lady was now and then discomposed

her ears against such idle minetrelsy, assuring her that it was one of the arts of the opposite sex, by which simple maids were often lured to their undoing. Alas! what chance with a simple maid has a dry lecture against a moonlight serenade? At length King Philip cut short his sojourn at Granada, and suddenly departed with all his train. The vigilant Fre-degands watched the royal pageant as it issued forth from the gate of Justice, and descended the great avenue leading to the city. the last banner disappeared from her sight, she returned exulting to her tower, for all her cares were over. To her surprise, a light Arabian steed pawed the ground at the wicketgate of the garden: __to her horror, she saw through the thickets of roses a youth, in gaily embroidered dress, at the feet of her niece. At the sound of her footsteps he gave a tender adieu, bounded lightly over the barrier of reeds and myrtles, sprang upon his horse, and was out of sight in an instant. The tender Jacinta. in the agony of her grief, lost all thought of her aunt's displeasure. Throwing herself into her arms, she broke forth into sobs and tears. 'Ay di mi!' cried she; 'he's gone! - he's gone! - he's gone! and I shall never see him more! 'Gone! - who is gone? - what youth is that I saw at your feet?' 'A queen's page, aunt, who came to bid me farewell.' 'A queen's page, child!' echoed the vigilant Fredeganda faintly; 'and when did you become acquainted with a queen's page?' 'The merning that the ger-falcon came into the tower. It was the queen's ger-falcon, and he came in pursuit of it.' 'Ah silly, silly girl! know that there are no ger-falcons half so dangerous as these young prankling pages, and it is precisely such simple birds as thee that they pounce upon.' The aunt was at first indignant at learning that, in despite of her boasted vigilance, a tender intercourse had been carried on by the youthful lovers, almost beneath her eye; but when she found that her simple-hearted niece, though thus exposed, without the protection of bolt or bar, to all the machinations of the opposite sex, had come forth unsinged from the fiery ordeal, she consoled herself with the persuasion that it was owing to the chaste and cautious maxims in which she had, as it were, steeped her to the very lips. While the aunt laid this soothing unction to her pride, the niece treasured up the oft-repeated vews of fidelity of the page. But what is the love of restless, roving man? A vagrant stream that dallies for a time with each flower upon its bank, then passes on, and leaves them all in tears. Days, weeks, months elapsed, and nothing more was heard of the page. The pomegranate ripened, the vine yielded up its fruit, the autumnal rains descended in torrents from the mountains; the Sierra Nevada became covered with a snowy mantle, and wintry blasts howled through the halls of the Alhambra—still he came not. The winter passed away. Again the genial spring burst forth with song and blossom and balmy zephyr; the snews melted from the mountains, until none remained but on the lofty summit of Nevada, glistening through the sultry summer air. Still nothing was heard of the forgetful page."

Poor Jacinta sits and weeps her time away beside a fountain in the hall.

"As the bell in the distant watch-tower of the Alhambra struck the midnight hour, the fountain was again agitated; and bubble -bubble-bubble-it tossed about the waters, unwas young and beautiful; her dress was rich ! with jewels, and in her hand she held a silver lute. Jacinta trembled and was faint, but was reassured by the soft and plaintive voice of the apparition, and the sweet expression of her pale, melancholy countenance. 'Daughter of mortality,' said she, 'what aileth thee? Why do thy tears trouble my fountain, and thy sighs and plaints disturb the quiet watches of the night?' ' I weep because of the faithlessness of man, and I bemoan my solitary and forsaken 'Take comfort; thy sorrows may yet state.' have an end. Thou beholdest a Moorish princess, who, like thee, was unhappy in her love. A Christian knight, thy ancestor, won my heart, and would have borne me to his native land and to the bosom of his church. I was a convert in my heart, but I lacked courage equal to my faith, and lingered till too late. For this the evil genii are permitted to have power over me, and I remain enchanted in this tower until some pure Christian will deign to break the magic spell. Wilt thou undertake the task?' 'I will,' replied the damsel trembling. 'Come hither then, and fear not; dip thy hand in the fountain, sprinkle the water over me, and baptise me after the manner of thy faith; so shall the enchantment be dispelled, and my troubled spirit have repose.' The damsel advanced with faltering steps, dipped her hand in the fountain, collected water in the palm, and sprinkled it over the pale face of the phantom. The latter smiled with ineffable benignity. She dropped her silver lute at the feet of Jacinta, crossed her white arms upon her bosom, and melted from sight, so that it seemed merely as if a shower of dew-drops had fallen into the fountain. Jacinta retired from the hall filled with awe and wonder. She scarcely closed her eyes that night; but when she awoke at daybreak out of a troubled slumber, the whole appeared to her like a distempered dream. On descending into the hall, however, the truth of the vision was established; for, beside the fountain, she beheld the silver lute glittering in the morning sunshine."

The music of this lute fairly enchants all the hearers, till at length its mistress is sent for to court, to try its influence over the hypochon-

driac monarch.

"At the moment we treat of, however, a freak had come over the mind of this sapient and illustrious Bourbon that surpassed all former vagaries. After a long spell of imaginary illness, which set all the strains of Faranelli and the consultations of a whole orchestra of court fiddlers at defiance, the monarch fairly, in idea, gave up the ghost, and considered himself absolutely dead. This would have been harmless enough, and even convenient both to his queen and courtiers, had he been content to remain in the quietude befitting a dead man; but to their annoyance he insisted upon having the funeral ceremonies performed over him, and, their inexpressible perplexity, began to grow impatient and to revile bitterly at them for negligence and disrespect, in leaving him unburied. What was to be done? To disobey the king's positive commands was monstrous in the eyes of the obsequious courtiers of a punctilious court but to obey him, and bury him alive, would be downright regicide! In the midst of this fearful dilemma a rumour reached the court, of the female minstrel who was turning the brains of all Andalusia. The queen despatched missions in all haste to summon her to St. Ildefonso, where the court at that time resided. Within a few days, as the queen with

and terraces, and fountains, to eclipse the glories of Versailles, the far-famed minstrel was conducted into her presence. The imperial Elizabetta gazed with surprise at the youthful and unpretending appearance of the little being that had set the world madding. She was in her picturesque Andalusian dress; her silver lute was in her hand, and she stood with modest and downcast eyes, but with a simplicity and freshness of beauty that still bespoke her the Rose of the Alhambra.' As usual she was accompanied by the ever-vigilant Fredeganda, who gave the whole history of her parentage and descent to the inquiring queen. the stately Elizabetta had been interested by the appearance of Jacinta, she was still more pleased when she learnt that she was of a meritorious though impoverished line, and that her father had bravely fallen in the service of the crown. ' If thy powers equal their renown, said she, 'and thou canst cast forth this evil spirit that possesses thy sovereign, thy fortunes shall henceforth be my care, and honours and wealth attend thee.' Impatient to make trial of her skill, she led the way at once to the apartment of the moody monarch. Jacinta followed, with downcast eyes, through files of guards and crowds of courtiers. They arrived at length at a great chamber hung in black. The windows were closed to exclude the light of day: a number of yellow wax tapers in silver sconces diffused a lugubrious light, and dimly revealed the figures of mutes in mourning dresses, and courtiers who glided about with noiseless step and wo-begone visage. On the midst of a funeral bed or bier, his hands folded on his breast, and the tip of his nose just visible. lay extended this would-be-buried monarch. The queen entered the chamber in silence, and pointing to a footstool in an obscure corner, beckoned to Jacinta to sit down and commence. At first she touched her lute with a faltering hand, but gathering confidence and animation as she proceeded, drew forth such soft aerial harmony, that all present could scarce believe it mortal. As to the monarch, who had already considered himself in the world of spirits, he set it down for some angelic melody, or the music of the spheres. By degrees the theme was varied, and the voice of the minstrel accompanied the instrument. She poured forth one of the legendary ballads, treating of the ancient glories of the Alhambra, and the achievements of the Moors. Her whole soul entered into the theme, for with the recollections of the Alhambra was associated the story of her love. The funeral chamber resounded with the animating strain. It entered into the gloomy heart of the monarch. He raised his head and gazed around: he sat up on his couch; his eye began to kindle; at length, leaping upon the floor, he called for sword and buckler. The triumph of music, or rather of the enchanted lute, was complete; the demon of melancholy was cast forth, and, as it were, a dead man brought to life. The windows of the apartment were thrown open; the glorious effulgence of Spanish sunshine burst into the late lugubrious chamber; all eyes sought the lovely enchantress; but the lute had fallen from her hand, she had sunk upon the earth, and the next moment was clasped to the bosom of Ruyz de Alarcon. The nuptials of the happy couple were shortly after celebrated with great splendour; but hold....I hear the reader ask, how did Ruyz de Alarcon account for his long neglect? Oh! that was all owing to the opposition of a proud, pragmatical, old father: besides, young people who really like one her maids of honour was walking in those another soon come to an amicable understandher maids of honour was walking in those another soon come to an amicable understand-stately gardens, intended, with their avenues, ing, and bury all past grievances when once doctrines and discipline of the established

they meet. But how was the proud, pragma-tical old father reconciled to the match? Oh his scruples were easily overcome by a word or two from the queen, especially as dignities and rewards were showered upon the blooming favourite of royalty. Besides, the lute of Jacinta, you know, possessed a magic power, and could control the most stubborn head and hardest breast. And what came of the enchanted lute? Oh! that is the most curious matter of all, and plainly proves the truth of all this story. lute remained for some time in the family, but was purloined and carried off, as was supposed, by the great singer Faranelli, in pure jealousy. At his death it passed into other hands in Italy, who were ignorant of its mystic powers, and melting down the silver, transferred the strings to an old Cremona fiddle. The strings still retain something of their magic virtues. A word in the reader's ear, but let it go no furtherthat fiddle is now bewitching the whole world—it is the fiddle of Paganini!"

Again and again we say this is one of the most delightful works of the time.

The Wanderer's Romaunt. Canto I. London, 1832. J. Cochrane and Co.

Poetical Ephemeras. By James Pennycock Brown. pp. 208. London, 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A Vision: a Poem, in Five Cantos. London, 1832. J. Booth.

THE age of talent is usually succeeded by that of taste. Our poets now-a-days are like young heirs, who rather live upon the wealth bequeathed to them than strike out new paths of discovering it for themselves. The Wanderer's Romaunt has, however, more than a common allotment of poetical feeling. In a note, a kimd of historical romance is appended to the name of the heroine Idonea, which has reminded us of its real occurrence. Fuller, speaking of the marriage of Robert de Veteripont to Idonea, says, that she was "the first and last I meet with of that Christian name, though proper enough for women who are to be 'meet helps' to their husbands."

The Rural Rector; or, a Sketch of Manners, &c. in a Country Parish. 3 vols. London, 1832. Nichols and Son; Longman and Co.; Simpkin and Marshall; Whittaker and Co. THE writer of these volumes has quite mistaken "his natural gifts;" and with a full belief in his good intentions, we cannot give him much encouragement to try again to carry them into execution.

Scripture Sketches, and other Poems and Hymns. By the Rev. Thomas Greenwood, B.A., &c. Pp. 223. London, 1832. Hatchard. The Pleasures of Keligion, and other Poems. By the Rev. H. Stowel, A.M. London,

1832. Rivingtons; and Hatchard and Son. Two very appropriate volumes to come from the pens of clergymen.

The New Testament: with a Commentary, consisting of short Lectures for the daily use of Families. By the Rev. C. Girdlestone, M.A. &c. Part I. Matthew and Mark. Oxford, 1832, for the Author; London, Rivingtons, THIS is the first Part of a "commentary on the Scriptures, explanatory, practical, and devotional," for perusal in families: it is therefore, as it ought to be, plain in language, and free from discussion of disputed points, though

There is, however, as far as we have church. examined it, nothing dogmatical, nor such as to hinder it from being generally used by the Christian community. Should this first por-tion be found to answer the end its author has in view, the Gospels of Luke and John, forming the second Part, are promised.

Conjectures concerning the Identity of the Patriarch Job, his Family, the Time in which he lived, and the Locality of the Land of Ux. By the Rev. S. Lysons, B.A. Oxford, 1832, Parker; London, Rivingtons.

THE writer of this pamphlet of some thirty pages states that he was "induced to investigate the subject by observing that Issachar had a son, who in our translation of the Pentateuch is called Job;" and "conjectures" that this Job was "the man in the land of Uz," of whose patience and afflictions the book under that title treats. Three, if not all four of his friends are, on this supposition, shewn to have been also his relatives. These are the only points on which we find any novelty of opinion: on the other topics, Mr. L. agrees with the majority of Biblical critics.

Sacred Poems. By M. F. T. London, 1832 Nisbet.

This is a very pretty little volume, bound in watered cloth, and got up with great neatness. It will be an acceptable present to many of our

Mélange, in English and French. By Marin de la Voye, de L. R. Pp. 183. London, 1832. Parbury, Allen, and Co.
WE would not be uncourteous to a stranger

but we really cannot give much hopes of the success of an attempt to engraft French taste upon English poetry: still, some of the little compliments are prettily turned.

Practical Remarks on the Inutility of the Hydrostatic Test in the Detection of Infanticide. To which is added, Observations on the Employment of a new Counter-Irritant in the Cure of Chest Diseases. By H. W. Dewhurst, Surgeon-Accoucheur, Professor of Midwifery and of Human and Comparative Anatomy, &c. London, 1831. For the Author. MR. DEWHURST's titles, writings, and objects, possess the same multifarious qualities; and it will be much if he succeed in them all. No one could think that the test alluded to in this brochure is sufficient to detect or entail punishment for the crime of infanticide; but it is a very powerful auxiliary in forming a correct diagnosis; nor do we see any thing in these Remarks which disproves the fact. The counter-irritant proposed by Mr. D. is the camphorated acetic acid, or the pyroligneous acid.

Byron's Life and Works. Murray. THE fifth volume of the new edition continues Moore's Life and Correspondence of Lord Byron, from 1820 to 1822. The embellishments are, Santa Maria della Spina, at Pisa, sweetly engraved by E. Finden, from a drawing by Turner; and the Hellespont, with Sestos and Abydos seen in the distance; drawn by Harding,-the original sketches by W. Page.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Bart. in the chair. The president at the first assembly this season invited communications on the class of diseases

reckoned contagious. Consequent upon such invitation, a paper on that subject, more especially in connexion with the prevalent epidemic, from the pen of Dr. Heberden, was read by Dr. Hawkins at the last meeting. The author appeared to lean to the side of contagion; but in clear and unbiassed language he reviewed the arguments and facts urged by the supporters of contagion and non-contagion. The course of no disease, he observed, had been traced with more certainty than that of cholera for the last fifteen years. Was it to be supposed that its ravages were occasioned by a certain state of the atmosphere? If so, why had it travelled so slowly? Influenza, dependent on that cause, was marked by an opposite character, - it travelled swiftly. On the subject of predisposition, the author observed, it was not enough that the seed should be vigorous, the temperature of the atmosphere suitable; the soil also must be adapted to circumstances clearly implying, we think, that if the system be not made a fit receptacle for a certain class of diseases by intemperance, privation, or inattention to cleanly habits, attacks of this kind will be less frequent and virulent, although aided by peculiarity of sky or climate. On infection some curious remarks were made: es. gr. the inhabitants of a part of the Hebrides, on the authority of the clergyman, it was stated, always "caught a cold," as the phrase is, on the arrival of a stranger amongst them! Again, it was well known that individuals visiting certain parts of the globe, were more liable to peculiar diseases than the in-habitants. Was this owing to insects floating invisibly in the air, who, like epicures, pre-ferred exotics? It appeared, that amongst those who considered cholera as contagious was Sir Thomas Monro, who fell a victim to its malignant attacks: surrounded by his friends, while on his death-bed, he warned them of the consequences of their kind attention, and called upon them to leave him to himself. After some remarks on the analogy of contagion in small-pox and that in cholera, where some are susceptible and others non-susceptible -- a circumstance which might be adduced, by those who were so inclined, as a refutation of the doctrine of contagion - the paper concluded by a few hints on disinfection and prevention; the former, boiling in water, or exposing to a strong heat the suspected article; - the latter, natural good health and temperance. A paper on phlegmasia dolens was then read by Sir Henry Halford, by whom it was written, if we heard aright. The learned author shewed this was a disease not alone peculiar to females; a deceased nobleman suffered under it at the very time he was conducting the affairs of the state.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. in the chair. Read a letter, addressed to the president, Lord Stanley, by Henry Saville Foljambe, Esq., giving an account of a specimen of the Falco rufipes of Bechstein, which was shot near Doncaster, in April, 1830. It is a singular fact, that this is the fourth example of this bird killed in that year, until which time the species had not been recorded as British. There was also read a communication by Mr. David Don, entitled, "Some remarks on the plant which yields the cascarilla bark." This bark is now ascertained to be the produce of a species of oroton, forming an evergreen tree of twenty-five or thirty feet in height, and growing wild in the province of Vera Cruz, Mexico, where it is known by the names of copalche and quina blanca. Mr. Don suggests the propriety of applying to this species L. G.

*We copy this all the way from Ceylon, as one of the latest and most favourable accounts of the colony.—Ed. names of copalche and quina blanca. Mr. Don

the name of croton cascarilla; and leaving to the species so denominated by Linneus, and which is now ascertained to possess none of the sensible qualities of cascarilla bark, the more recent appellation of linearis, given to it by Jacquin. Most of the later pharmaceutical writers consider the cascarilla and elutheria barks as the produce of the same species, namely, croton eluteria.

ZOOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

THE anniversary meetings of these Societies took place in the course of the week; the satisfactory report read at the former was a condensation of the monthly reports which have already been published in our columns. The grievous debt at the Horticultural Society, by the judicious management adopted, is likely to be got rid of. At both institutions officers were elected for the ensuing season.

NEW COLONY ON THE SWAN RIVER. By a distinguished Staff Officer in India-+ Perth, Swan River, Sept. 1831.

THIS place is possibly the most interesting and extraordinary spot an Indian ever visited. The approach to the coast is very forbidding, and the entrance to the harbour apparently very intricate; but this is more in appearance than reality, as the place has been well surveyed, and the dangers all correctly known. Garden Island, which forms the shelter to Cockburn's Sound, was lately visited by fire; the herbage and trees were as dry as tinder, and having been kindled by an accidental spark, the whole flew, I am told, with the most awful rapidity, and the inhabitants had barely time to rescue their property from the flames: fortunately, there were very few people, and the damage was in consequence not very considerable. The place at which we anchored was many miles distant from Freemantle, the first town established in Western Australia: we had therefore a voyage of some hours in an open boat before we landed, and I must say the approach was any thing but inspiring. The wrecks of several vessels stranded on the beach were the first objects that greeted our attention, and the rising banks of the shore concealed the town entirely from our sight; you may therefore suppose that our forebodings were rather gloomy. We had no sooner, how-ever, touched the shore, than all melancholy anticipations were banished. We were received by fifty ruddy smiling countenances, and the chubby cheeks of the young children, roaring (I may say) with health, gave us most convincing proofs of the salubrity of the cli-mate. As I had expected, the town was merely in progress; but considering its age, I found it much more forward than I could have anticipated: the houses were built principally of wood, but there are already several of stone nearly ready, and bricks will shortly be in abundance. The stone with which they are built partakes of the character of Scotch freestone; it cuts like cheese in the quarry, and hardens like flint when exposed to the air; limestone, of the very best quality, is also very plentiful: so that they have every material for building on the spot. The woods are also most excellent; the kind which they call mahogany, I think nearly equal to the American, and it fells enormous timber. We took up our abode at the Stirling Arms, no contemptible inn, I assure you; where our first dinner con-



sisted of a leg of prime boiled matton, another of corned pork, a barn-door fowl, and a splendid dish of fish, which, with potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables, was, you will say, a very palpable proof that the colony was in any thing but a starving condition. I walked out seems miles on the bank of the river, and visited several locations, as they are called, where, I must say, I saw nothing but happiness and industry. Every thing appears to thrive in the way of animal life, - pige and poultry are amazingly prolific; goats seldom produce less than two kids at a birth, and they are frequently as numerous as four. This morning I saw a hen with a brood of twenty chickens. The following day we bent our course by water to this place, the capital, which is about twelve miles up the river, and the day being remarkably fine, we had a beautiful sail along its banks. The foliage of the country was in many parts very beautiful, but its character was all of the same description, a thick forest; and although the soil is sandy, in many parts pure sand, yet, strange to say, this apparently pure sand produces European vegetables of every description, and I saw potatoes literally as big as my fist, the produce of this soil, within fifty yards of the beach. My opinion is, that the sand is a more superstratum, the collection of ages which have passed without the country being disturbed by human visitation; and this is proved by the soil, which is found within a few feet of the surface at this place so exceedingly rich in its character, that it requires to be dried up and exposed to the air before it can be used for the purposes of tillage: and even then it must be reduced by a mixture with a poorer soil. Perth is not so much advanced as Freemantle, but being the residence of the governor and public departments of the service, it is, I may say, progressing most thrivingly. We were here received with the most unbounded hospitality by Captain and Mrs. Stirling, and indeed by the whole settlement; and as the governor gave a ball a few days after our arrival, we had an opportunity of seeing nearly the whole of the aristocratical population in the immediate vicinity. I dined the first night with the governor's family, at the surveyor-general's, Mr. Rown, and I sat down to as good a repast as I could have had in India. You may fancy the sensation I experienced when I saw ladies of fashion and high education inhabiting a wooden building, containing but four small rooms, and those divided by nothing but sawed unplained planks. This, thank Ged, is but a temporary habitatien, as stone and brick houses are both in progress, and one, the property of the commandant, is already completed, of two stories. I am told the summer season is exceedingly hot; they speak of the thermometer being as high as 110 and 115 in the shade, which is quite incredible; but they say the nights are always cool and refreshing; that though the heat is intense, yet it is not injurious to the constitution, as men work the whole day in the sun without experiencing any injury.

The cattle of the colony thrive surprisingly on the natural grasses of the country. I saw a cow and calf in the market yesterday that would have been creditable to any fair in England; they sold for 351., and in India they would have sold for at least 100%. Fresh butter was at 4s. 6d, a pound; and, indeed, I may say the place is now far beyond the reach of want; though meat is somewhat dear, yet by no means so for a new colony. The privations and misery which the poor women and children must have undergone on their first

arrival, are greater than can well be conceived; they arrived in the midst of winter, with hardly any sort of shelter except what they could obtain from canvass, and this was so wretched, that one lady told me she was obliged frequently to move her children, dripping with the rain, to some hole or corner where they might be a little better protected. This sort of trial must have been dreadful to women who had quitted the bosom of an English family, where they had been accustomed to every sort of convenience and comfort.

The face of matters is now, however, completely changed, and nothing could have been more misrepresented than the character and resources of this colony, as you may imagine when I tell you, they have determined to oppose every effort that may be made to introduce convicts, although the price of labour is enormous, and the greatest inconvenience is experienced from the want of it; yet they one and all declare they will instantly quit the colony the moment they find a single one imported. They say they will submit to any hardship rather than be surrounded by rogues. There is a settlement in progress at King George's Sound, which is some degrees farther to the south-ward, and where, I am told, the climate is far superior; and there is a party on the eve of starting for Table Land, above the Darling range of mountains, about fifty miles distant from this place; so that Western Australia will soon become a place of very interesting character, if the British government gives it the support it so richly deserves.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

ORFORD, Dec. 8th, 1831.—The following degrees were conferred:

Masters of Aria.—Rev. H. N. Goldney, St. John's College: Rev. W. J. Copeland, Scholar, Trinity College: J. A. Fulton, Michel Scholar, Queen's College; G. W. Mahon, Fellow, Pembroks College.

Bachelors of Aria.—C. P. Peters, Queen's College; W. M. Adey, Exeter College; R. V. Pryor, Balbiol College.

Dec. 17th.—The Rev. John Keble, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, was admitted to the office of Professor of Poetry.

Oriel College, was admitted to the office of Professor or Poetry.

The following degrees were conferred:—
Dostor in Divinity.—Rev. E. Cardwell, late Fellow, Brasennose College, and Camden's Professor of Ancient History, Grand Compounder.

Master of Artz.—Rev. C. O. Mayne, Student, Christ Church; Rev. R. Fawsett, Lincoln College; Rev. C. Holder, Trinity College.

Buchelve of Artz.—W. Reyer, St. Mary Hall; D. Breat, University College.

Jan. 14th, 1839—[being the first day of Hilary Term) the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. L. A. Sharpe, Fellow, St. John's College; Rev. G. Du Heaume, Fellow, Pembroke Col-

Masters of Aris.—Rev. L. A. Sharpe, Fellow, St. Johnne College; Rev. G. Du Heaume, Fellow, Pembroke College.

Bachelors of Arts.—T. C. Perry, Lincoln College; C. J. Crawford, Wadham Cellege.

Jan. 19th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Masters of Arts.—Rev. J. Swalnson, Brasennose Colege; W. W. Buller, Lincoln College; Rev. H. Birkett, Queen's College.

Bachelors of Arts.—F. B. Portman, Fellow, All Soul's College; H. Forster, New College.

Jan. 28th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Masters of Arts.—A. T. Corfe, All Souls' College; T. C. Whilmore, Christ Church; J. W. Merton, Rev. T. F. Laurenos, Rev. G. Adams, Fellows, All Souls' College; T. C. Whilmore, G. Parsona, H. A. Jeffreys, W. E. Gladstone, Students, R. Farquharson, M. F. Tupper, Christ Church; J. Bailey, Brasennose College; E. J. Wilcocks, Scholar, Lincoln College.

Peb. 1st.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Masters of Arts.—Rev. O. Ormered, Brasennose College; Rev. C. Wells, Fellow, New College.

Bachelors of Arts.—A. Isham, Christ Church; E. Husey, G. H. Franks, J. R. Nicholl, B. L. Cubitt, Exeter College; H. T. Wheler, Menton Colleges J. R. Whyte, D. Parsons, Oriel College.

Feb. 28th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Masters of Arts.—Rev. G. Chester, Taberdar, Queen's College; R. Croft, Fellow J. Bonson, Exeter College.

Bachelors of Arts.—C. Hickson, Magdalen Hall; E. T. Bigge, University College; W. S. Rchants, Jeuns College; Hon. G. F. R. Henths, Christ Church; E. T. Bigge, University College; W. S. Rchants, Jeuns College; Hon. G. F. R. Henths, Christ Church; J. Swale,

Queen's College; J. R. Bloxam, Demy, Magdalen Col-

ege.
Feb. 16.—The following degrees were conferred:

Feb. 16.—The following degrees were conferred:

Marker of Arte.—Rev. 8. H. Whittuck, 8t. Mary Hall;

W. B. Clark, University College; R. Pav. W. Monkhoue,

l'aberdar, Queen's College; E. Davies, Jesus College.

Feb. 23d.—The following degrees were conferred:

Backelors in Civil Laso.—Rev. G. W. Henthcota, A.

Feb. 28d.—I he routering degrees were contented:— Rockelors in Chil Lanc.—Rev. G. W. Heathcota, A. Grant, Fellows, New College. Masters of Arts.—Rev. A. Moore, University College: Rev. W. Williams, Jesus College; Rev. S. J. Etty, New

College.

Buchelors of Arts.—W. Fox, Wadham College; W. G.

Buchelors of Arts.—W. Fox, Wadham College; W. G.

Warch 1st.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Backelor in Civil Law.—F. J. Lace, University College.

Grand Compounder.

Masters of Arts. J. Dennis, Exeter College, Grand
Compounder; Rev. H. Holdsworth, Brasenmose College;

Compounder; Rev. H. Holdsworth, Brasenmose College; Rev. E. Williams, Jesus College.

Bacheirer of Arts.—C. Duberly, Christ Church; J. H. Clayton, Worcester College.

March Stho—The following degrees were conferred:—
Masters of Arts.—H. Gwyn, Grand Compounder: R. S. Flower, Trinity College; Rev. J. Hamilton, Brasenmose College; J. E. Robinson, Christ Church; J. W. Chambers, St. John's College.

Bacheir of Arts.—E. K. Stubbs, Scholar of Worcester.

March 16th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Masters of Arts.—E. A. Holden, Corpus Christi College.

Grand Compounder; Rev. A. Hadfield, St. Mary Hall;
W. T. Cox, Passabroka College (Incorporated from Dublin).

Bachelors of Arts.—J. Strickland, Wadham College; R. B. Todd, Pembroke College (incorporated from Dublin).

lin).
March 29d.—The following degrees were conferred:

Marter of Arta.—Rev. W. Hanly, Queen's College.

Backelors of Arta.—C. Escott, Exater College: T. Green,
Worcester College: T. J. A. B. Fairbairn, Merton College.

March 29th.—The following degrees were conferred:

Masters of Arta.—Rev. E. Witts, Wahham College:
Rev. C. B. Tyre, Brassmose College; Rev. J. H. Haltesi,
Oriel College.

Nev. C. B. 1 yes, Statement Councy; Rev. J. B. Ballow, Orle! College. The following degrees were conferred:— Masters of Aris.—T. Shann, University College: T. Dry, Merton College; Rev. J. Tanner, Queen's College.

Cambaing a.—Price Subjects for the present year:—
I. The Chancellor's third gold medal for the encouragement of English Peetry; subject—"The taking of Jerusalem in the first crassion."

II. By the Representatives in Parliament—two prices of fifteen guiness each, for the encouragement of Latin prose composition, to all Bachelors of Arts; and two other prims of fifteen guiness each, to Undergraduates. The subjects for the present year are—
(1.) For the Bachelors, "Qud practical parts debties it et manca veterum philosophorum to officies doctrins?"
(2.) For the Undergraduates, "Inter silvas academi quarage overna."

III. Sir William Browne's three gold medals, value five

alineas each, for—

(1.) The best Greek ode in imitation of Sappho.

(2.) The best Latin ode in imitation of Horace.

(3.) The best Greek epigram after the model of the

(4.) The best Letin epigram after the model of Martial-The subjects for the present year are— The subjects for the present year are—
(i.) For the Greek ode,

"Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem
Fater"

(2.) For the International Control of the International

(2.) For the Latin ode.

(3.) For the Latin ode,

"Occulum quatients animo tortore flagellum.

(3.) For the Greek epigram,

"Quis enim eslowerit ignom,

Lamine qui eneme proditur ipse suo ?"

(4.) For the Latin epigram,

"Homo sum: humani nihil d me allemam paste."

IV. The Porson prize—the interest of 400. stock, in suc or more Greek books—for the best translation of a normoused measure in Shakestneare. Ben Jonson. Massiver. ene or more trees tooks—for the open transmitted it a proposed penage in Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Benumont and Fletcher, into Greek verse. The sub-ject for the present year is Shakespeare, Julius Cesser, act il. scene 2, beginning— "Cal. Cessar, I never stood on ceremonies,"

and ending—
"Seeing that death, a necessary end,
Will come when it will come."

The subject of the Seatonian prise poem for the present
year is, "The plague stayed."—Numb. xvi. 46.
The premium for the Hulsean discretation is this year
adjudged to George Langshaw, B.A. Fellow of St. John's
College: subject—"The evidences of the truth of the
Christian revelation are not weakened by time." The Caristan reveation are not weakened by time." The Hulsan prize—a premium exceeding 1604.—will this year be given for the best dissertation on the following subject:—"The advantages which have resulted from the Christian religion being conveyed in a narrative rather than a dislattic form."

Lan 2014. The following decrease recommendations:

unan a disactic form.

Jan. 23d.—The following degrees were conferred:

Muster of Arts.—J. Hammill, Trinity College.

Bachelors of Arts.—F. Tennyson, C. Tennyson, Trinity
College; J. H. Buxton, J. Grant, J. Hough, Queen's Col-

Feb. 3d.

Feb. 2d.—The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 23-each, to the two best proficients in mathematics and matural philosophy among the Commencing Bachelors of Arms ware on Friday last adjudged to D. D. Heesth, Tri-



mity College, and S. Laing, St. John's College, the first and second Wranglers.

Feb. 8th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Dector is Divinity.—Rev. W. Hewson, St. John's College, Chancellor of St. David's, &c., Compounder.

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. J. B. Smith, Christ College, and Head Master of Horncastle Grammar School, Com-

Honorory Master of Arten-Sir. J. H. Preston, Trinkty

College. Masters of Arts.—E. P. Neale, Trinity College: W. H. Stringer, Christ's College: G. Dunnage, Downing Cellege, Compounder. Backstors of Arts.—G. W. Rush, R. Courtney, Trinity

Bockelors of Arts.—G. W. Rush, R. Courtney, Trinity College, Compounder.
Feb. 23d.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Honorary Masters of Arts.—Hon. J. Grey, Trinity College, son of Earl Grey; S. A. O'Brien, Trinity College.
Doctor in Physic.—J. Staunton, Calus College.
Masters of Arts.—Rev. S. N. Kingdon, Rev. J. T. Hinds, Rev. R. H. Wace, Trinity College; Rev. T. Griffith, St. John's College; Rev. B. E. Nicholis, Queen's College.
Bockelor of Arts.—W. Meyrick, Trinity College.
Masch 7th.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Bochelor of Arts.—W. Meyrick, Trinity College.
March 7th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Bachelor in Dioming.—Rev. T. Brigatock, Trinity College, Rector of Whitton Radnorsh, &c.
Masters of Arts.—Rev. H. Filmess, Queen's College,
Compounder: Rev. E. Neale, Emmanuel College,
Dachelors of Arts.—C. S. Grey, A. Vickers, Trinity College; F. Heberden, St. John's College; E. Thompson,
Clare Hall; M. Roe, Sidney Sussex College. Bachelor of March 7th. Bachelor in

BOYAT SOCIETY

Dr. Bostock in the chair. A report on Mr. Labbock's paper on physical astronomy, by Professors Whewell and Pescock and the Rev. Henry Codrington, was read; also a communication on certain irregularities in the magnetic needle, produced by partial warmth, and the relations which appear to subsist between terrestrial magnetism and geological structure and thermo-electrical currents of the earth, by Robert Were Fox, Beq.: another paper by Mr. Perkins, on a new method of generating steam.

ROVAL ROCIETY OF LITTERATION.

MEETINGS of April 18th and May 2d. The Bishop of Bristol in the chair. An article entitled "Etruria," was read from a manuscript by Sir W. Gell, on Roman topography; in which the author enters at considerable length into a discussion upon the origin of the nations inhabiting that part of the Italian peninsula, their connexion with the Pelasgi and the Celts, the arrival of colonies of Tyrrhenians or Lydians, from Asia Minor, and the migration of Siculi or Tyrrhene Pelasgians to Athens, where, according to Pansanias, they were employed in constructing part of the wall of the Acropolis. The author endeavours to explain and to reconcile the various accounts given of the origin of the Etrurians by Herodotus, and the several writers that have followed his opinion (who derive them from the continent of Asia), on the one side, and of Dionysius of Halicarnassus on the other, who describes them as Greeks. Some similarities are traced in the memoir between the ancient language of Etruria and that of Thrace; and others between the Etrurian tongue and that of the ancient Gauls er Celts, are accounted for by the extension of the nation to the modern city of Turin, on the west, and to the river Adige, or the ancient Athesis, on the eastern portion of Cisalpine Gaul. An allusion is made to the opinion of Festus, that the name of Tusons came from the Operator, said to have been given to them from their frequent sacrifices. A connexion also seems to have existed between this denomination and that of the Osci, although it does not appear that this last-mentioned people bore any prominent part in the history of Etruria. Whatever may have been the importation of

Greek colonies, or inhabitants into Etruria, in the earliest times, the first historical evide

year 658 B. C., the date of his settlement at was originally fixed for Thursday last; but on Tarquinii, now Corneto. His son was called account of the Queen's drawing-room being

There is every reason to believe that many of the arts of Greece, and the refinements of civilisation, were introduced into Etruria on this occasion; amongst these arts were paramount that of working in brass, for which Corinth had been long celebrated; architecture, particularly sepulchral; and the manufacture of fictile vases, more than 3000 of which have been discovered in the tombs lately excavated.

Sir W. Gell then enters into a full and expressive description of the sculptures and paintings which were found upon the walls of the tembs at Cornete or Tarquinii, and which were chiefly illustrative of the religious ceremonies and games of the inhabitants, bearing a very strong analogy, almost amounting to an identity, with those which exist on the monuments, and are described in the writings, of ancient Greece.

Tarquinii was reduced to the condition of a Roman colony in the year u. c. 456; and as it cannot be imagined that the heroic tumuli of this city were erected after that peried, nor, indeed, during its decline, the last of these monuments could not have a later date than 300 PORTS R.C.

Many inscriptions exist in these tombe : but as yet the interpretation of this mysterious language, though its remains are so considerable, and though they are written in a character clearly identical, in almost every letter, with the Pelasgic, or very ancient Greek, has defied the efforts of the learned. Among the great variety of specimens of the language which exist, a few are bilinguar : of these the writer gives a sufficient number to shew in what way the Roman names most familiar to us were formed or corrupted from the Etruscan. His account of what is known of the language of Etruria is concluded with a notice of such words belonging to it as have been left by ancient writers; of which few, or none, can be traced with certainty in any of the numerous

remaining writings of the country.

At the general meeting yesterday, the following elections took place:-

lowing elections took place:

President.—The Right Hon. Lord Dover.

Presidents.—The Bishop of Salisbury (late President), the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Munster, the Bhhop of Bath and Wells, the Earl of Minster, the Bhhop of Bath and Wells, the Earl of Minster, the Bhhop of Bath and Wells, the Earl of Minster, the Bhhop of Bath and Wells, the Earl of Minster, the Bhop of Bath and Wells, the Earl of Minster, the Raw. G. Lord Berdey, the Right Hon. Charles Yorks, the Rev. G. Rath. Sar., W. Banks, Eaq., the Rev. Baths, Eaq., the Rev. G. Chardler, D.D., the Rev. H. Chissold (Librarian), H. Hallam, Eaq., the Rev. H. Chissold (Librarian), H. Hallam, Eaq., F. Madden, Eaq., F. Madden, Eaq., F. Madden, Eaq., F. Madden, Eaq., The Rev. H. Chissold.

Rev. Gliberton.—The Rev. H. Clissold.

Revrige Secretary.—W. R. Hamilton, Eaq.

decenters.—The Rev. R. Catternole.

Fersige Secretary.—W. R. Hamilton, Eaq.

decenters and Collector.—Mr. T. Paull.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE private view of this year's exhibition ocsurs to-day, and too late, of course, for us. We have, as usual, seen a number of the works previously to their being sent in; but as any notice of them must necessarily be partial, we decline saying more than that there are some very fine productions from our foremost men.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

to the throne of Rome, under the name of Tar-held on that day, the Society very judiciously quinus Priseus. peliteness of one of the members, however, induced him to afford us the opportunity, while the room was still in much disorder, of glancing round the walls: and that rapid survey enables us with confidence to say, that the exhibition of the present year will, in variety and talent, equal any of its predecessors. Among the most prominent of its features may be fairly placed a Scene from the Spectator, (Vol. i. No. 80), by Miss L. Sharpe. In a Lake Scene from a description by Sir Walter Scott, G. F. Robson has approached the sublime in both character and effect. Dewint and Pront have, in several of their admirable performances, appeared some-what to depart from their wonted style: the former having more local colour, the latter less than usual: but in neither case does the change operate disadvantageously. Copley Fielding, in several sea-views, and especially in one on the left of the fire-place, is admirable. The Banquet Scene in Henry the Eighth has been painted, by command of his Majesty, by J. Stephanoff, and has given that able artist an excellent opportunity of displaying his skill both in colour and in execution. There are some very clever drawings by F. Taylor, of which the Guardsman's Guard is perhaps the most striking. Hunt, among many admirable specimens of his talent, has the Head of a Negro, which is as beautiful in sentiment as it is wonderful in execution. The variety of character and costume in Highland Hospitality, by J. F. Lewis, renders it very attractive. An Interior, Composition, by G. Cattermole, is one of that highly-gifted artist's most extraordinary productions. The Widow, by Miss Sharpe, is exceedingly brilliant and alluring. Among the architectural drawings, those of Wild, Nash, and Mackenzie, are as distinguished as usual: and Barret, Hill. Austen, Dewint, Wright, &c. &c. &c. complete the charm of variety and interest. Miss Byrne's Fruit is exquisite.

Having thus given the word of promise to the ear, we trust it will not be found broken to the sight, when the gallery opens to the public. In our next number we shall enter into a more particular examination of its contents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

National Portrait Gallery. With Memoirs by W. Jerdan, Esq. Part XXXVII. Fisher,

Son, and Co.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ADELAIDE, Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, and the present Lord Chancellor, are the subjects of the XXXVIIth Part of this national work-There is a fine head of Sir D. Brewster: but the memoir of that gentleman is deferred.

The following curious fact respecting her Majesty is perhaps known to only a few of our readers :-

"We cannot but here animadvert on the unjustifiable manner in which a portion of the press has connected her majesty's name with certain political opinions. What her majesty's feelings are, we know not; but whatever they may be, the very variety of report respecting them proves how little any of our pseudo-guides have been able to bring them in truth before the public. The dismissal of Earl Howe, her chamberlain, affords an instance of the discussion of matters in newspapers, while the writers are ignorant of the facts connected with them. After all the statements and counter-statements on this subject is the flight of Demaratus from THE private view of the approaching exhibi-the symmetry of Cypesius, at Corinth, in the size of the Society of Painters in Water-colours the reader to know, that the real cause of which the communication was made, and which sition. The countenances of the children are was purely accidental."

Of the Lord Chancellor it is said :-

"In the circle of society in which Lord is about the size of a page of letter-paper; and, Brougham has moved, and moves, his good being neatly framed, is altogether one of the humour, his playfulness, his many accomplishs weetest ornaments that can be imagined for ments, and his general acquaintance with all boudoir or study. subjects, from the mere topic of the hour to the most profound investigation, have ever made him an especial ornament and favourite. In THIS public memorial of a truly great and pathese periods of relaxation, the same versatility triotic individual was completed on Wednesday, practice, which shine so brightly on public affairs, embellish and delight the narrower scene; the same readiness and astuteness which have enabled him to surmount all the complica- from the Parliament House, and looks towards tions of the Court of Chancery, render him, in a modified form, the idol of the dinner-party, a modified form, the idol of the dinner-party, the noblest to be seen in London. The like-or drawing-room company. Like all truly great men, Lord Brougham's manner is most undignified; one hand holding a fold of the drawflext and and holding a fold of the drawflext. affected, and only marked by uncommon simplicity. In conversation he is jocular and witty; and many of his bons-mots are repeated witty; and many of his const-most are repeated work, so indicursors to the sain and tenter to enliven other meetings than those in which they first raised the laugh of mirth and pleasantry. In what our neighbours, the French, light verdigris green, has a good effect, pleasesteem so much—the saying of clever things, ing the eye, and not offending the taste; for in and the uttering of pointed expressions which remain upon the memory—Lord Brougham would bear away the palm of excellence even in Paris; and were it worthy of our theme, or consistent with our limits, we might entertain the reader through many a page with the jeuxd'esprit, repeated from mouth to mouth, as the sallies of the learned Lord Chancellor in his 'hours of ease,' or more playful contests for superiority. These, however, though agreeable and characteristic, are but the minor lights upon a grand portrait, whose massive and imposing forms stand out from the canvass in native force and breadth, asking no aid of adventitious relief."

We do not remember to have ever seen a sweeter little head, both in expression and in execution, than the portrait of the Princess

The Byron Gallery. Part I. Smith, Elder, & Co. Or all the poets of modern times, there is no one whose works offer so many admirable subjects for the pencil as those of Lord Byron; and yet, to adopt the words of the address prefixed to the beautiful little publication under our notice, " no series of pictorial illustrations has hitherto appeared which is worthy of the name and genius of Byron." This deficiency the Byron Gallery is designed to supply; and if we may judge from the part which lies before us, it will supply it in a highly satisfactory manner. The plates are five in number; they are engraved by W. Finden, J. Romney, E. J. Portbury, E. Finden, and J. Goodyear, from the pictures and drawings of H. Richter, H. Corbould, T. Stothard, R.A., and J. P. Davis; and are distinguished, some by tenderness and elegance, others by character and vigour. Our favourites are the "Group in a Venetian Balcony," from an allusion in Beppo, and "The Doge," from the Two Foscari. It may not be unnecessary to observe, that the size of the paper will allow of the plates being bound up with any edition of the noble bard's

children and a dog. It is executed in wax by

offence to her majesty arose out of the mode in expresses what is pure and tender in compocharming; and their animal companion is a true picture of affectionate fidelity. The work

STATUE OF MR. CANNING.

and strength of mind, disciplined by constant, the scaffolding removed, and the figure on its pedestal opened to view opposite Palace Yard. The situation is fine and appropriate; though pery on the right, the other a scroll. The left is the best point on which to contemplate this work, so honourable to the skill and talents such monuments, a part being given to the truth of nature, the rest need only be consistent with the rules of art. Altogether, this statue is worthy of the statesman whose loss, deeply as it was and is felt, has not yet been sufficiently deplored.



THE GARRICK CLUB PAPERS, NO. XI. Ben Jonson and Young Raleigh.

THE late Mr. Gifford, in his Memoirs of Ben Jonson, (p. ix. note,) laughs to scorn Aubrey, Anthony Wood, and Oldys, for repeating the story, that in 1593 the poet was tutor to the son of Sir Walter Raleigh, and that on one occasion his pupil sent him home in a basket drunk. Gifford founded his denial on the fact, that young Raleigh was not born until two years after the date assigned to this incident, and on this point he was undoubtedly correct. The truth is, that a great mistake as to the date has been made by all who have hitherto written upon the subject: what was unfounded in 1593 was well-founded in 1613, when young Raleigh was in his eighteenth year, and very capable of playing such a prank. In 1627 Drummond of Hawthornden left a number of MSS. to the college of Edinburgh, which Gifford termed (Memoirs of Ben Jonson, p. cxxviii.) "a collection of rubbish, not worth the hire of the cart that took it away." Hence Fidelity.—This is a study from Sir Thomas we may at least infer, that Gifford had in-Lawrence's beautiful design of two cherub spected the "rubbish;" but if he had examined it more carefully, he would have found a state-B. C. Furniss, and is a very levely performance ment by Jonson himself of the particulars of in this new medium. Mr. Furniss is, we believe, the disputed transaction. The conversations tail of rites and ceremonies. the inventor of the style, which so exquisitely between Ben Jonson and Drummond, in 1618,

have never been fully and accurately printed, and many curious points are omitted: one d them is that now under consideration. Gifford mentions Ben Jonson's visit to Paris in 1613: and it appears from Drummond's notes of his interviews with Ben Jonson, that our old dramatist at that date went there as tutor to your Raleigh, and that on one occasion he was made dead drunk by his pupil, and sent home was Walter, who, as an enemy of intoxication, was displeased with Jonson for yielding to it, and with his son for the wantonness of the frolic-Extract of a Letter from a Correspondent s Edinburgh.

Dressing-rooms of Actresses.

EVERY body knows that there were no English actresses on our stage until subsequent w the Restoration; but very soon after that event their dressing-rooms at the theatre were so crowded with visitors, that it was found necesary to issue a general order to prevent the inconvenience. This order proceeded from the King himself, who was perhaps a little jealow Paper Office, in the following terms:

"Charles R.

"Whereas complaint hath been made unto us of great disorders in the attiring-house of the theatre of our dearest brother the Duke of York, under the government of our trusty and well-beloved Sir W. Davenant, by the recor of persons thither, to the hinderance of the actors, and interruption of the scenes: Out will and pleasure is, that no person of what quality soever, do presume to enter at the door of the attiring-house, but such only as do belong to the company and are employed by them. Requiring the guards attending there, and all whom it may concern, to see that obedience be given hereunto, and that the names of offender be sent to us .- Dated, 25th Feb. 1664."

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY

PICTURE OF CHINA.

[Selected from recent Nos. of that very intelligent mi-entertaining Journal, the Canton Register.]

Manners of the Tartars. - The Peking Gasette contains an appeal from the ninth daughter of one of the Tartar kings. About eight years ago, the emperor, who arranges these matters for the whole imperial clan, ordered that she should become the wife of Leen-che. the son of an officer of the yellow banner bodyguard. In about eleven months, before the marriage had taken place, her intended husband died. When Kih-kih, for that was the lady's name, heard of this event, she resolved to cut off her hair, join her husband's family. and remain a virgin for life. This chaste reslution reached the ears of the emperor, and he conferred on her an honorary tablet for the door of her apartment, and gave her a title descriptive of her virtue.

His majesty, a few days ago, when worshipping and offering sacrifice on the altar of Hwang Te, the yellow emperor, and drine originator of agriculture, drank "the cup of blies." bliss," and performed the grand ceremony of thrice kneeling and nine times putting his forehead to the ground. It seems he did not much like it, for he has censured the master of the ceremonies for giving the words "kneel, knock, kneel, knock," too slowly. complains, also, that the man who read the prayer had but a poor voice, and commands that another be chosen who has a strong clear voice, and is perfectly acquainted with the de-

In consequence of the singular appearance of

he setting sun a short time since, the enemies of the dynasty thought his majesty ought to lave died; and they sent abroad a report that ne had died. Of such an event, however, there s no information from Peking, and the acting zovernor has sent out spies to endeavour to find out the brotherhood banditti who origin-

ated the report.

His majesty, this year, has declined, by an official notification, the sacrificial ceremonies of an altar, candles, &c. presented to a Chinese monarch on attaining the semi-century age. All grand dinners, imperial banquets, &c. are also disallowed. The cause assigned by conjecture is, the death, this year, of the heir-ap-parent, which event leaves the Emperor Taou-kwang without issue that can legally succeed to the throne. He has a son by a Chinese concubine, but the law of the Tartar founders of the reigning dynasty does not allow him to fill the throne. No Chinese lady can enter the imperial harem. Chinese concubines have separeshe attablisments.

Reform. - The deputy governor of the province of Keang-se having reported to his imperial majesty that he had been obliged to use a rigour beyond the law, in punishing the borderers on the south, the emperor, with his vermilion pencil appended to the report this remark: "Perspicacity and knowledge of governmental justice ought always to act thus! How can it do, always to cleave to clayey insti-

tutions!"

Chinese Statesman .- Under the reign of Shintsung, Wang-kwei continued to keep the place of premier sixteen years. He was esteemed a reat flatterer in his day, and, after his death, History handed him down to the laugh of posterity, by the appellation of "minister three wills." When going in to an audience of the emperor, he invariably said to his colleagues, "We'll take his majesty's will." When others were discussing the merits of a public measure, his one speech was, "We'll submit to his majesty's will." And after retiring from the imperial presence, he silenced all objections by saying, "We've gotten his majesty's will." A man, not very unlike the Chinese statesman Wang-kwei, we once knew in the western world. He had three opinions on every sub-ject. "This," said he, "is my private opi-nion, this my official opinion, and this my pub-lic opinion."

Superstition .- In this weakness of our nature we believe few people can surpass the Chinese. A considerable sensation has been excited by some atmospherical phenomena lately observed here. On the 4th instant two parhelia appeared, which are regarded as prophetic of the downfal of the present dynasty in the person of the reigning emperor. About a week previously, the sun, for several days, at rising and setting, appeared of a pale green colour; and from this it is assumed that much war or sickness is to take place in the course of the

year.

From Sze-chuen we hear that thirty-three vagabond lawyers who stir up litigations have been taken into custody, and are forthwith to

be punished.

Certain titular kings - Paou-pa-tour-tse, Chang-tsoo-poo-tour-tse, &c .- have been convicted of joining in the recital of magical incantations to affect somebody's life. They had, it appears, a "black book," in which the curses were written. One of the kings is punished by being rendered for ever unfit to serve the emperor; another eminent personage is to be pilloried for two months, and then receive a hundred lashes with the Tartar whip.

Emperor's Grave.-His majesty has been to ee the "felicitous ground which has to receive his sacred body for ten thousand years, expresses himself well satisfied with it: he has named it Lung-tseuen-yuh, i. e. the Dragon Spring Valley. He has directed that the ornamental buildings on the surface of the ground must be got up as unexpensively as possible, in order to comport with his love of simplicity. Several directions are given concerning a new building called the "Court of the Concubines."

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

On Saturday, in the Barber of Seville, Mad. Cinti Damoureau was added to the musical strength of the opera, with Lablache as the Figure. The house was crowded. Cinti has greatly improved since our former acquaintance with her; and not only throughout the part of Rosina, but especially in Rode's variations, introduced as the music-lesson, was little inferior to Sontag. The ballet is now the finest we have seen—perhaps, altogether, the most attractive ever witnessed on these boards.

On Wednesday Love in a Village introduced a debutante as Rosetta, who sang cleverly in the school of Mrs. Wood; and if she did not develop powers equal to a large theatre, nevertheless gave promise of a pleasing hereafter.

ADELPHI.

Mathews at Home, and in one of his most original and finest entertainments. We have never seen the extraordinary powers of this performer more successfully exerted. He impersonates many new characters :--- an old bachelor Winks-a Dutch Vrow with a family of daughters...Tom Pipes, an old sailor of Brighton another very old sailor—a Scotsman—a bumboat woman and her two lovers, &c. &c. &c.; and all in the most admirable manner. His Tom Pipes is equal to any thing he has before achieved; a perfect representation of a human being entirely different from himself, and consequently an effort of mimetic art of the highest order. The Dutch lady teaching her children to be artificially natural, is extremely comic; but there would be no end to our praise, unless we particularised every part of this laughable and (as executed by one man) very surprising exhibition. With regard to the production itself, it is full of point, wit, and humour; none of which are lost in the hands of Mr. Mathews. The songs — especially one descriptive of a hunt, and another, the life of a hackney coachman_are replete with drollery. The whole evening's amusement can only be appreciated by being seen; and it is enough for our report to say, that even this incomparable actor never shone to greater advantage as a master of all the attributes of the stage.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

THIS week Miss Chambers, the daughter of Mr. Chambers the banker, has appeared as Lady Teasle, and, with the deportment of a lady, has displayed considerable dramatic ability. She possesses many qualities to adorn the stage, and has besides very strong claims upon the sympathy of the public. The rest of the cast of the School for Scandal was creditable to a minor theatre, some of the characters being excellently sustained.

MR. PEMBERTON'S LECTURES.

Saville House, Leicester Square.

This gentleman was quite right in saying "a correct impression of his designs could not be taken from his advertisement." In justice to ourselves and to him, and to public taste, we will sketch the impression which seeing and hearing him made on us; premising to our readers that it is only by seeing and hearing him that we can be made fully aware of the rare combination of intellectual powers which he possesses.

Mr. Pemberton's object seems to be, to make each of Shakespeare's popular characters the subject of analysis, and to accompany his observations with personations of its moral and metaphysical attributes, — not to recite the words merely, but to speak the language under its strict form of character and feeling. "Nor is it imitation," says Mr. Pemberton, "it is not reflection of impressions on the memory; it is imagination calling up ideal presences, and creating feelings which influence every organ of expression." This, from its novelty, is remarkably striking, as he abandons himself at volition; and his quick imagination acting on a "susceptibility of physical conformation," produces an effect so like, truth, that it is at times almost painful. In an instant the lecturer disappears, and we have the being, whose character was the subject of comment, presented to our eyes and ears, as it were by a dash of thought, without scenery or dress,voice, feature, and gesture, all in keeping, ___ and a reality fastens itself on the spectator; or from that state of intense excitement, pale or flushed face, tearful eyes, quivering lips, and trembling limbs, become, in an instant, composed and critical. Perhaps we should have smiled at this if we had only been told of it by a third person.

Previous to his analysis of Macbeth, he engages us with a series of forcible illustrations of eliciting the power of language by contrasted modes of pronouncing the same passages, each mode increasing in beauty or strength, as it more closely approximates original emotion; exhibiting also the remarkable (but in their occurrence little noticed) influences which the affections have on the voice. This may be called the philosophy of eloquence. Here Mr. Pemberton is quite at home; and, perhaps, no man has ever grappled with the subject with more spirit and enthusiasm than he has done. He "paints by the modulations and colours of voice;" and from the example he gave us, much excites our curiosity respecting his forthcoming "Oral Pictures," to which he alluded as in preparation for the public ear. Of their value as poetic literature, we can say nothing with decision till he prints them; but the extracts in exemplification of the sympathy of the voice with the imagination and affections, had a vigour, closeness, and stir of character, which was irresistible. The horse bounding with his delirious rider through a night-storm -

" Mantled in terror's foam, with terror's speed, An arrowy flash appalled the maddened steed."

(We may not give the precise words verbatim), "and threw him back, quivering on his haunches, at the extreme ledge of a precipice; they stared a hundred fathom down upon the bursting surge." There was a terrific appropriateness and exactness in Mr. Pemberton's words and manner, which produced a striking contrast to the tranquil moonlit scene on the Adriatic, which preceded it.



VADIETIES.

Cleopatra's Needle....One of these remark. able pillars is at length, we believe we may say, on its way for England; the other is destined for France. The Pasha of Egypt, some time ago, presented them to the two European governments, and vessels have been sent out for their transport hither. Parliament has voted a sum of money, 10,000%, to defray the expense on our part; but we think it probable that the cost will be greater.

Mordan and Co.'s Patent Oblique Steel Pens. -We are always well pleased to have to notice improvements in the useful arts; and where could we find one of greater value than in faci-litating the art of writing? In order to remove the objections to metal pens, viz. their liability to tear or gather fibres from the surface of the paper, and spurt the ink, the patentees, Mr. Brockedon, an artist, and Mr. Mordan, the pencil-manufacturer, have devised the present principle, by which the slit is made in the direction of the usual slope in writing, though the point remains in the same situation as that of common pens, by which means both nibs are brought equally down, the position of the writer is less constrained, and an elasticity hitherto unknown is given to the pen itself. The annexed type of it, however, will explain the point more clearly.



We have only to add, that we have tried the novelties for several days, at hard work, and have found them answer entirely to our satisfaction. Of course the patentees' metto will be ___

" Peri-ant qui ante nos nostra fecerunt."

St. Petersburgh, March 1. — M. Mabboux was commissioned by his Excellency the Minister of Finance, Count Cancrin, to visit the provinces in the interior of Russia, in order to inquire into the means of establishing new manufactories, and of improving those that already existed. To promote the latter purpose M. Mabboux opened a gratuitous course of lectures on technology; in which he succeeded in propagating information which was soon made use of with advantage in several manufactories. With the same object in view, he has now resolved to adopt the publication of manuals for artisans and manufacturers, in imitation of those which have been so successful in France. They are to be placed within the reach of all classes by the plainness of the style and the moderate price; and to be published first in the Russian language, and after-wards in French, Swedish, and German.

Natural History. - M. Audubon has (in January) returned to St. Augustine, E. Florida, after a tour of one hundred miles into the interior of that peninsula, having procured in Carolina and Florida several hundred specimens of birds, including some new species, and added twenty or thirty drawings to his portfolio. He writes, however, that the country is poor beyond any idea; though he had discovered, shot, and drawn a new iois, and named it Tantalus fuscus. "I have discovered," he also adds, "three different new species of heath, one bearing a yellow blossom, the two others a red and purple one; also, a beautiful new kalmia, and several extraordinary parasitical plants, bearing some resemblance to the pine-apple plant, growing on the eastern side of the cyprus tree, in swamps, about six or ten feet above the water. During my late excur-

sion I almost became an amphibious beingspending the most of my days in the water, and by night pitching my tent on the barren sands. Whilst I remained at Spring Garden, the alligators were yet in full life; the white-headed eagles setting; the smaller resident birds pairing; and, strange to say, the warblers which migrate, moving easterly every warm day, and returning every cold day; a curious circumstance, tending to illustrate certain principles in natural economy, to which I shall again allude on a more appropriate occasion."

A later account notices the arrival at Charleston of six boxes containing prepared skins of birds, animals, &c., as well as a number of choice shells, seeds, roots, &c., the result of the inde-fatigable exertions of M. Audubon and his associates. In this collection there are between four and five hundred skins of birds, several of them rare in this part of the United States, some that are never found here, and a few that have not yet been described. Of the birds of rare occurrence are two of the species of polican (Policanus) not described by Wilson. The parrot (Paittaous Carolinensis), the palm-warbler of Buonaparte (Sylvia palmeres), and Florida jay, a beautiful bird without the crest so common in that genus. Among his new discoveries in Florida is a noble bird partaking of the appearance both of the falcon and vulture tribes, which would seem to be a connecting link between the two. His habits, too, it is said, partake of his appearance, he being alternately a bird of prey, and feeding on the same food with the vultures. This bird remains yet to be described, and will add not only a new species, but a new genus to the birds of the United States. We perceive also in M. Audubon's collection a new species of coot (Fulica) .- Philadelphia Papers.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. XVIII. May 5, 1888.] Mrs. Jameson, the popular authoress of "Memoirs of Fernale Soversigns," and the "Diary of an Emmyse," is preparing a work entitled (Characteristics of Women, Moral, Poetical, and Historical.

Europe in 1839, 31.

LIST OF WEW BOOKS.

Europe in 1839, 31.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Irving's New Skasch-Book, the Albambra, 2 vols. Sve. II. 4s. bds.—Joplin on the Currency, 8vo. 8s. 6d. bds.—Bull: 4s. bds.—Joplin on the Currency, 8vo. 8s. 6d. bds.—Bull: 4s. bds.—Joplin on the Currency, 8vo. 8s. 6d. bds.—Electures, 8vo. 6s. dt. bds.—Electures, 8vo. 6s. dt. bds.—Siesones, 18mo. 8s. bds.—Alds on Glanduler Diseases, 8vo. 8s. bds.—List bds.—Jistones's Life of Dr. Cullen, Vol. 1 8vo. 18s. bds.—Buds.—Thomson's Life of Dr. Cullen, Vol. 1 8vo. 18s. bds.—Electure's Shipwreck of the Juno, fcp. 3s. bds.—Gorton's Population Resures, 1831, 8vo. 6s. cloth.—Scripture Garden-Walk, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Bude and Blossoms, 18mo. 2s. hf.-bd.—Parmeter's Village Lectures, 18mo. 3s. 6d. bds.—My Station, and 1s. Duties, by the Author of "the Week," 18mo. 2s. 6d. bds.—The Byron Gallery, Part I. prints, 4s. 6d.; proofs, 4so. 6s.; India, 7s. 6d.; India, 1st. 1st. 6d. bds.—Hansard's Debates, 3d Series, Vol. VII. 4th vol. of Session 1831, royal 8vo. 10. 18s. bds.; Li 13s. 6d. hf.-bd.—Hogg's Queer Book, fcp. 8s. bds.—Klosterheim, by the English opjum—Eater, fcp. 7s. bds.—Skurray's Shepherd's Garland, 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.—Surrays Shepherd's Garland, 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.—An Offering of Sympathy to bersaved Parenta, 18mo. 8s. 6d. cloth.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.							
April.	Thermometer.			Barometer.			
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May.					i		
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Wind variable, N.E. prevailing.							

Except the 28th and 29th, generally cloudy, with frequent heavy rain.
Rain fallen, 925 of an inch.
Edmontos.
CHARLES H. ADAMS.

ADVEDTICEMENTS.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

ITERARY FUND.-The Forty-Third Anniversary Postival of this Society will be colob-recessors. Hall, on Wednesday, the 9th of May, wh Grace the Dube of Sumersot, the President of the Lust will take the Chair.

The Rest of Milgrose
The Levi Bishop of Chichester
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Bis John Malcolen, G.C.B.
Dr. Birtheck
Laman Hancherd, Esq.
Reandesth, jun. Esq. Laman Blancherd, Req Henry Brandreth, Jun. James Cochrane, Esq. C. W. Dilke, Req.

ride.

Beward Foss, Reg.

Edward Kaleswell, Esq. M.A.

Bobert Lemon, Beg.

Abexasder Legan, Reg.

Charles Macharlane, Esq.

Rev. Heavy H. Milusan,

Robert Montgomery, Esq.

Jom Googh Frichols, Esq.

Charles Terry, Esq.

Joseph Trocher, Esq.

Edinghem Wilson, Esq.

Stinghem Wilson, Esq.

Dinner at Skx e'Cleck prodesty. Techeta, Stc. each, to be be of the Stewards; also of Mr. Snew, at the Seciety's Chamber No. 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields; and at the Bar of the Promuse Taverm.

RTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND. A BIISTO DENEY VULLII I FUNDADuder the Patronage of the KING. Essablished 1815; Incorporated by Repai Charter, August 3, 187. The Twenty-Third Anniversary Dinner will take place in Freemanner Hall, on Sasarday, May 18.

LORD FRANCIS LEVESON GOWER in the Chaix.

Stewards. The BARL GROSVENOR. The KARL of SURREY.

The Rd
Sammel Angel, Req.
Geo. Baseri, Jun. Eeq.
Whilten Bernall, Beq.
Robert Branston, Eeq.
M. F. Briggs, Eeq. E.A.
Charles Hrookbanks, Req.
Captain Chamler, E.N.
George Cruinshank, Req.
John Dickinson, Eeq.
John Dickinson, Eeq.
William Creft Fish, Eeq.
Thomas Griffith, Eeq.
Tickets may be had-ac-at-

Henry Jost, Esq. Charles Knight, Esq. John Lee, Esq. Richard Lloyd, Esq. Newtil Gilver, Esq. William Samat, Esq. Leigh Setheby, Esq. James Start., Esq. F. Tayler, Esq. F. Tayler, Esq. C. B. Wall, Esq. M.P.

Bemss vermus, see, Tickets may be had of the Stewards; at the Bar of the Tavan; ad of the Scentary, No. 112, Monat Street, Gresvenser Square, Inner on Table at Half-past Pive for Six precisely. JOHN MARTIN, Sec.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL. The Gallory for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of British Artist, inopen daily, from Ten in the Moring till Fire in the Evening.

Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s.

MILLIAM BARNARD, Kopper.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY OF PAINTERS WATER COLOURS will open on Mooday next, May 7th, their Gallery, Pall Mail Rast. Open each day from Nine Dask.

Admittance, la-Catalogue, 6d. B. H1LLS, Secretary.

EXHIBITION.—CHEF-D'ŒUVRE of MUSTILLO, from Swille, comprising his highly osh-braned Galley-Sirve, Negro Boy, and Issae blessing Japoh. Also the Madema and Infani, by Vandyck. New arbithting on St., Old Brand. Admittance, One Shilling.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON. — German UNIVERSITY of LONDON. — German Menday, the 7th of May, at Six et Clock, y.a., an Elements; Course of Thirty Lectures on the German Language, to be consensed every Wednesday, Priday, and Menday, at the same hour. Fee, St. 10c. Dr. Hausman intends to read during the next Seine, with those Medical Gentlemen who are desires of becoming asquaissed with German Medical Literature, some Werks omnected with Medical Studyers who are desires of becoming to with Medical Studyers who are desired by attending the above Course.

Electricity, Magnetism, and Electro-Magnetism.—Dr. Bitchis will commence a popular Sevaing Course of Sixteen Lectures on the same Southeast, and The Study, at the same hour. The second of the second section of Lectures in the University, should be matriculated Students.

Council Room, April 16th, 1882.

Council Room, April 16th, 1832.

Philosophical Instruments.
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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Contarini Fleming: a Psychological Autobiography. 4 vols. 12mo. Murray. [Second Notice.]

WE have now full means to notice this publication, which is a singular and original work, and one that is evidently the idealised history of its author; - by idealised, we mean a fiction in which real feelings and actual scenes are blended with imaginary adventure. We cannot for a moment doubt that the writer and part original of Contarini Fleming, is Mr. D'Israeli, junior—a young man who, with all his faults, it were a strange injustice to confound with "the common people" of our literary We remember somewhere seeing a " skv." comparison, which so exactly characterised his works, that we cannot do better than quote it. "They are like a town built on a romantic site; there is the regular street, the ornamental architecture, signs of man's labour and man's art: but ever and anon the eve is caught by some fantastic fragment of old grey rock, the gush of a silver spring, or the green shadow of some antique and stately tree." Mr. D'Israeli, like Lord Byron, has but one hero. and that hero is the imagination of himself: but here Byron shews the judgment D'Israeli wants; his egotism is that of feeling, not of action; and, as has been well observed in a recent work, "our feelings may come home to some one or other of our readers, as all feelings are general; which is not the case with action, as action is individual, not general." Lord Byron's hero indulges in no small affectations, he has no peculiarity of dress, all the women do not fall in love with him, neither is he at all impertinent; now D'Israeli's heroes have all these sins to answer for; and in a book, as in real life, his reader's self-love is set in array against him. For example: in Contarini Fleming the author and his creation are inevitably identified, and the stamp of reality gives its interest to the sad and dreaming childhood, to the impetuous and impassioned youth; his literary efforts, failures, and successes, all seem true, and all interest us: but when the boy of nineteen settles the affairs of a dynasty, brow-beats half the ambassadors of Europe, we are struck with the impossibility; and the generality of readers, who take every thing at the letter of the law, will say, "As if Mr. D'Israeli ever did these wonderful things!" Of all ages, ours is one in which the extravagant and the extraordinary are the least tolerated; and yet our present writer will outrage the taste of his time by glaring improbabilities - and herein consists his great error. The love-story is all but insanity, the lovers being brought together by mutual and mysterious dreams; and this he defends!

" If ever the science of metaphysics cease to be a frivolous assemblage of unmeaning phrases, and we attempt to acquire that knowledge of our nature, which is doubtless open to us, by the assistance of facts instead of words; if ever,

in short, the philosophy of the human mind be based on demonstration instead of dogma, the strange incident just related will perhaps not be considered the wild delusion of a crackbrained visionary."

We doubt whether "the philosophy of the human mind" will ever arrive at any such demonstration. With his rich imagination, his sense of the beautiful, and his passion, D'Israeli should have been a poet; but he wants imagery and music—imagery, which gives such life to the object you describe; and music, that inexpressible charm, which words may impart, but never define. It would seem as if his destiny were incomplete. It is curious to observe his own consciousness of this, and how, in the following argument, he exemplifies the moral of the fox in the fable, who, aware of his own want, would fain persuade others of the advantages of deficiency. We shall give, however, but one or two of the fallacies:

"It appears to me, that the age of versifi-cation has past." "The art of poetry was to express natural feelings in unnatural language.

Now, we deny both these propositions. It seems strange to say of an age which has been so rich in melodious verse, that verse is past: and one would think, that a form of language belonging to an early period of society, generally considered as the most natural, would be natural also; and so it is. The melodies of language are echos of the melodies of thoughtas in hearing martial music, the step involuntarily takes a statelier tread, as to gayer airs s lighter or more buoyant one: so does the elevated idea take a more noble, or the feelings of tenderness a sweeter tone, than those of ordinary discourse. Turning from this desultory criticism, which, however, alone can give an idea of pages so desultory as the present, we turn to the story itself, in that spirit of appreciation which it so well merits. It may be divided into three parts: first, the history of the hero's childhood and youth; secondly, the love-story; thirdly, his travels. The travels are a kind of prose Childe Harold, animated and picturesque; the love-story begins in Mr. D'Israeli's worst style-forced, unnatural, and improbable; but the description of the young couple, and their quiet and concentrated happi ness, is conceived in the purest and most beautiful spirit of poetry. But it is the history of the hero's childhood and youth that gives the original and striking character to the work. The early passion, the want of sympathy, the vanity, as yet unknown and cloaking itself under the desire of being loved, the active imagination, were never more vividly or more truly portraved. In the commencement of Godwin's Falkland there is a most delightful sketch drawn of dreaming and secluded childhood; but the present is a thousand times more richly coloured and more forcibly depicted, for the affections are called into play, and the childhood is that of genius. That state of mind haunted by

" Golden dreams.

All that our riper years account so vain, Yet what we would give worlds to dream again, But which we never may. Oh, years may bring
The mind to its perfection, but no more
Will the young spirit plume its rainbow wing,
And take the wild sweet flight it did of yore;
A fairy's lover, or a dream-raised king,
A dweller on some lonely island's shore.
Passions chase fancies; yet how sweet the time
When we could muse away a summer morning's prime."

This infancy of the imagination is here painted with an animation which answers for its truth; and we feel convinced the writer himself must have known both the craving for futurity and that visionary reverie so well described by Coleridge's beautiful line .-

" My eyes make pictures when they're shut."

But before we proceed to more general extract, we shall give the history of Vivian Grev (we presume, though a little mystified by the commencement rather suiting this work, still the

end describes the former precisely).
"The most singular thing is, that, all this time, it never struck me that I was delineating my own character. But now comes the curious part. In depicting the scenes of society in which my hero was forced to move, I suddenly dashed, not only into the most slashing satire, but even into malignant personality. All the bitterness of my heart, occasioned by my wretched existence among their false circles, found its full vent. Never was any thing so imprudent. Every body figured, and all parties and opinions alike suffered. * For the work itself, it was altogether a most crude performance, teeming with innumerable faults. It was entirely deficient in art. The principal character, although forcibly conceived, for it was founded on truth, was not sufficiently developed. Of course the others were much less The incidents were unnatural, the serious characters exaggerations, the comic ones caricatures; the wit was too often flippant, the philosophy too often forced: yet the vigour was remarkable, the license of an uncurbed imagination not without charms, and, on the whole, there breathed a freshness which is rarely found, and which perhaps, with all my art and knowledge, I may never again afford: and indeed, when I recall the magnificent enthusiasm, the glorious heat, with which this little work was written, I am convinced that, with all its errors, the spark of true creation animated its fiery page. Such is the history of Manstein, a work which exercised a strange influence on my destiny."

To this we add the account which equally suits the second part.

"I prepared myself for composition in a very different mood to that in which I had poured forth my fervid crudities in the Garden House. Calm and collected, I constructed characters on philosophical principles, and mused over a chain of action which should develop the system of our existence. All was art. I studied contrasts and grouping, and metaphysical analysis was substituted for anatomical delineation. I was not satisfied that the conduct of my creations should be influenced merely by the general principles of their being. I resolved that they should be

the very impersonations of the moods and passions of our mind. One was ill-regulated will; another offered the formation of a moral being; materialism sparkled in the wild gaiety and reckless caprice of one voluptuous girl, while spirit was vindicated in the deep devotion of a constant and enthusiastic heroine. Even the lighter temperaments were not forgotten. Frivolity smiled, and shrugged his shoulders before us, and there was even a deep personification of cynic humour. Had I executed my work in strict unison with my plan, it would doubtless have been a very dull affair; for I did not yet possess sufficient knowledge of human nature to support me in such a creation, nor was I then habituated to those metaphysical speculations, which might have in some degree compensated, by their profundity, for their want of entertainment. But Nature avenged herself, and extricated me from my dilemma. I began to write; my fancy fired. my brain enflamed; breathing forms rose up under my pen, and jostled aside the cold abstractions, whose creation had cost such long musing. In vain I endeavoured to compose without enthusiasm, in vain I endeavoured to delineate only what I had preconceived, in vain I struggled to restrain the flow of unbidden invention. All that I had seen, and pondered, passed before me from the proud moment that I stood upon Mount Jura to the present ravishing hour that I returned to my long-estranged art. Every tree, every cloud, every star and mountain, every fair lake and flowing river, that had fed my fancy with their sweet suggestions in my rambling hours, now returned and illumined my pages with their brightness and their beauty. My mind teemed with similes. Thought and passion came veiled in metaphoric garb. I was delighted, I was bewildered. The clustering of their beauty seemed an evidence of poetic power: the management of these bright guests was an art of which I was ignorant. I received them all. I found myself often writing only that they might be accommodated. I gave up to this work many long and unbroken hours. I was determined that it should not suffer from a hurried pen. I often stopped to meditate. It was in writing this book that I first learned my art. It was a series of experiments. They were at length finished, and my volumes consigned to their fate and northern publisher. The critics treated me with more courtesy. What seemed to me odd enough then, although no puzzle now, was, that they admired what had been written in haste, and without premeditation, and generally disapproved of what had cost me much forethought, and been executed with great care. It was universally declared a most unequal work, and they were right, although they could not detect the causes of the inequality. My perpetual efforts at being imaginative were highly reprobated. Now my efforts had been entirely the other way. In short, I puzzled them, and no one offered a prediction as to my future career. My book, as a whole, was rather unintelligible, but parts were favourites. It was pronounced a remarkable compound of originality and dulness."

We shall now endeavour to make our quotations as miscellaneous as possible; they will in their variety give a more accurate idea of the work; and, either their novelty, beauty, or worth, needs no preliminary praise.

A Picture...." It was a beautiful garden, full of terraces and arched walks of bowery A tall fountain sprang up from a marble basin, and its glittering column broke

shewing feeling, my friend. Remember that when you do so, you apologise for truth."

So are the following :-

" I felt the ennobling pride of learning. It is a fine thing to know that which is unknown to others; it is still more dignified to remember that we have gained it by our own energies. The struggle after knowledge too is full of delight. The intellectual chase, not less than the material one, brings fresh vigour to our pulses, and infinite palpitations of strange and sweet suspense. The idea that is gained with effort affords far greater satisfaction, than that which is acquired with dangerous facility. We dwell with more fondness on the perfume of the flower that we have ourselves tended, than on the odour which we cull with carelessness, and cast away without remorse. The strength and sweetness of our knowledge depend upon the impression which it makes upon our own minds. It is the liveliness of the ideas that it affords which renders research so fascinating: so that a trifling fact or deduction, when discovered, or worked out, by our own brain, affords us infinitely greater pleasure than a more important truth obtained by the exertions of another."

"The high poetic talent,—as if to prove that a poet is only, at the best, a wild, although beautiful, error of nature,—the high poetic talent is the rarest in creation."

Evening Scene .- " It was one of those stern. sublime sunsets, which is almost the only appearance in the north in which nature enchanted me. I stood at the window gazing on the burnished masses that, for a moment, were suspended, in their fleeting and capricious beauty, on the fair horizon. I turned aside and looked at the rich trees suffused with the crimson light, and ever and anon irradiated by the dying shoots of a golden ray. The deer were stealing home to their bowers, and I watched them till their golden and glancing forms gradually lost their lustre in the declin-ing twilight. The glory had now departed, and all grew dim. A solitary star alone was shining in the grey sky, a bright and solitary star."

Speaking of the personality of Manstein, or

Vivian Grey:
"Every body was in a passion, or affected to be painfully sensitive of their neighbours' wrongs. The very personality was ludicrously exaggerated. Every body took a delight in detecting the originals of my portraits. Various keys were handed about, all different; and not content with recognising the very few decided sketches from life there really were, and which were sufficiently obvious and not very malignant, they mischievously insisted, that not a human shadow glided over my pages, which might not be traced to its substance."

Landscape.-" It was in Switzerland that I first felt how constantly to contemplate sublime creation developes the poetic power. It was here that I first began to study nature. Those forests of black gigantic pines rising out of the deep snows; those tall white cataracts leaping like headstrong youth into the world, and dashing from their precipices, as if allured by the beautiful delusion of their own rainbow mist; those mighty clouds sailing beneath my feet, or clinging to the bosoms of the dark green mountains, or boiling up like a spell from the invisible and unfathomable depths; the fell avalanche, fleet as a spirit of evil, terrific when its sound suddenly breaks upon the

woke the gleamy fish that would have slept in gaze upon its crumbling and pallid frame, the dim water." varied only by the presence of one or two Admirable Remark.—" Never apologise for blasted firs; the head of a mountain loosening from its brother peak, rooting up, in the roar of its rapid rush, a whole forest of pines, and covering the earth for miles with elephantine masses; the supernatural extent of landscape that opens to us new worlds : the strong eagles, and the strange wild birds that suddenly cross you in your path, and stare, and shricking fly—and all the soft sights of joy and loveliness that mingle with these sublime and savage spectacles, the rich pastures, and the numerous flocks, and the golden bees, and the wild flowers, and the carved and painted cottages. and the simple manners and the primeval grace—wherever I moved, I was in turn appalled or enchanted; but whatever I beheld, new images ever sprang up in my mind, and new feelings ever crowded on my fancy.

Venice.-" If I were to assign the particular quality which conduces to that dreamy and voluptuous existence, which men of high imagination experience in Venice, I should describe it as the feeling of abstraction, which is re-markable in that city, and peculiar to it. Venice is the only city which can yield the magical de-lights of solitude. All is still and silent. No rude sound disturbs your reveries; fancy, therefore, is not put to flight. No rude sound distracts your self-consciousness. This renders existence intense. We feel every thing. And we feel thus keenly in a city not only eminently beautiful, not only abounding in wonderful creations of art, but each step of which is hallowed ground, quick with associations, that in their more various nature, their nearer relation to ourselves, and perhaps their more picturesque character, exercise a greater influence over the imagination than the more antique story of Greece and Rome. We feel all this in a city, too, which, although her lustre be indeed dimmed, can still count among her daughters maidens fairer than the orient pearls with which her warriors once loved to deck them. Poetry, Tradition, and Love, these are the Graces that have invested with an ever-charming cestus this Aphrodite of cities."

Beautiful Song...." I marked a rose bedewed with tears, a white and virgin rose; and I said, 'Oh, rose! why do you weep? you are too beautiful for sorrow!' And she answered, 'Lady, mourn not for me, for my grief comes from heaven.'"

Oriental Home. - "We looked round our chamber, with its strange furniture, and stared at the divans, and small, high windows, shadowed with painted glass, and smiled. Our room was darkened, but at the end opened an arch, bright in the sun. Beautiful strange plants quivered in the light. The perfume of orange-trees filled our chamber, and the bees were clustering in the scarlet flowers of the pomegranate. Amid the pleasing distraction of these sweet sounds and scents we distinguished the fall of a fountain. We stole forward to the arch, like a prince and princess just disenchanted in a fairy tale. We stepped into a court paved with marble, and full of rare shrubs: the fountain was in the centre. Around it were delicate mats of Barbary, and small bright Persian carpets; and crouching on a scarlet cushion was a white gazelle. I stepped out, and found our kind host, who spoke Italian. I sent his lovely daughter, Alexina, whose cheeks were like a cleft pomegranate, to my wife. As for myself, by Lausanne's advice, I took a Turkish bath, which is the most delightful thing in the world; and when I was rein its fall into a thousand coloured drops, and almighty silence, scarcely less terrible when we duced to a jelly, I repaired to our host's divan,



where his wife, and three other daughters, all equally beautiful, and dressed in long flowing robes of different-coloured velvets, richly embroidered, and caps of the same material, with tassels of gold, and covered with pearls, came forward. One gave me a pipe seven feet long, another fed me with sweetmeats, a third pressed her hand to her heart, as she presented me coffee in a small cup of porcelain resting in a fillagree frame; and a child, who sparkled like a fairy, bent her knee as she proffered me a vase of sherbet. I felt like a pasha, and the good father translated my compliments."

Love.- " I know not the palling of passion, of which some write. I have loved only once, and the recollection of the being to whom I was devoted, fills me at this moment with as much rapture as when her virgin charms were first yielded to my embrace. I cannot comprehend the sneers of witty rakes, at what they call constancy. If beings are united by any other consideration but love, constancy is of course impossible, and, I think, unnecessary. To a man who is in love, the thought of another woman is uninteresting, if not repulsive. Constancy is human nature. Instead of love being the occasion of all the misery of this world, as is sung by fantastic bards, I believe that the misery of this world is occasioned by there not being love enough. This opinion, at any rate, appears more logical. Happiness is only to be found in a recurrence to the principles of human nature, and these will prompt very simple manners. For myself, I believe that permanent unions of the sexes should be early encouraged; nor do I conceive that general happiness can ever flourish but in societies where it is the custom for all males to marry at eighteen. This custom, I am informed, is not unusual in the United States of America: and its consequence is a simplicity of manners, and a purity of conduct, which Europeans cannot comprehend, but to which they must ultimately have recourse. Primeval barbarism and extreme civilisation must arrive at the same results. Men, under these circumstances, are actuated by their organisation; in the first instance, instinctively; in the second, philosophically. At present, we are all in the various gradations of the intermediate state of corruption."

We beg to state, that we consider the conclusion as just one of those startling paradoxes in which our author delights. To say new or startling things is, with him, a frequent desire and fault.

- "They come from a particular Gazelles. part of Arabia, and are rare; yet one was obtained, and two of its fawn-coloured brethren. I must confess that we found these elegant and poetical companions extremely troublesome and stupid. They are the least sentimental and domestic of all creatures. The most sedulous attention will not attach them to you, and I do not believe they are ever fairly tame. I dislike them, in spite of their liquid eyes and romantic reputation; and infinitely prefer what are now my constant and ever delightful company, some fine, faithful, honest, intelligent, thoroughbred English dogs."

We now conclude, with a very high admira-on of Mr. D'Israeli's talents. We dispute tion of Mr. D'Israeli's talents. many of his opinions, we often disapprove his dogmas; but we know no writer of the present day to whom the word "genius" may be more truly applied. His imagination is a glorious faculty, - the heaven whence genius draws its stars; and to all who like both to feel and think, we recommend Cantarini Fleming as a striking and delightful work.

Pen and Pencil Sketches; being the Journal of a Tour in India. By Captain Mundy, late Aide-de-Camp to Lord Combermere. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1832. Murray.

WE are inclined to think two volumes rather too long for a work of this class, which, though amusing and pleasant enough to read, does not purport to convey much information to the reader. So far from this, Captain Mundy appears in a sporting character: his pages are of tiger-hunts, and shooting, and travelling, and visiting, and nautching; and he seems to intimate, that, compared with the accounts of these matters, any other kind of intelligence is of little value or consequence. "I think it right (he says), thus early in my mountain tour, to give my reader the probably welcome information, that I am totally unskilled in botany and geology; by which fortunate default in my education be will escape the usual inflictions of scientific travellers (a class, by the by, not included in Sterne's catalogue of touralising emigrants); such as being delayed half an hour to dissect a daisy, or being planted the best part of a forenoon before a block of stone, to decide whether it be granite or marble, primitive or secondary rock; till the bored peruser becomes almost petrified himself." There might be a few words added to this declaration; but we must take our authors for what they give themselves out to be; and Capt. Mundy is, in this light, an agreeable, tiger-hunting, sketchy (pen and pencil), and lively com-panion—with too many French phrases, and too much of his favourite chasse; but still toujours gai and amusing, from Calcutta to Benares, from Benares to Lucknow, from Lucknow to Delhi, and from Delhi to Simla and the Himalaya Mountains. Our first extract relates to the entrance of Lord Combermere into Luck-

"About two miles from the town we encountered his majesty of Oude, accompanied by a numerous and splendid retinue. The king and the commander-in-chief, after a fraternal embrace, continued their march in the same howdah. Our cavalcade was most formidably augmented by this last reinforcement, and it must have presented an imposing spectacle to the myriads of lookers-on as we entered the city. The king, Nuseer-ood-Deen Hyder, is a plain, vulgar-looking man, of about twentysix years of age, his stature about five feet nine inches, and his complexion rather un-usually dark. His majesty's mental endow. ments, pursuits, and amusements, are by no means of an elevated or dignified order; though his deficiencies are in some measure supplied by the abilities and shrewdness of his minister, who is, however, an unexampled rogue, displaying it in his countenance with such perspicuity of development, as would satisfy the most sceptical unbeliever in Lavater. He is detested by all ranks, with the exception of his royal master, who reposes the most perfect confidence in him. I remarked, that the attendant who sat behind him in the howdah kept his finger twisted in the knot of his lord's sword, as though he feared the possibility of some wronged wretch anatching it out of the scabbard, from the roof or window of the overhanging houses, and making free with the wearer's head; — which act, per parenthèse, wearer's head; — which act, per parenthèse, enemy's dewlap, but was finally (as the fancy would be doing the state some service. The would describe it) bored to the ropes and streets of Lucknow are extremely narrow, -so much so, as in some places scarcely to admit conflict sedulously to avoid a breach of the more than one elephant to pass at a time. The peace. A rhinoceros was next let loose in the bouses, from the windows of which were displayed open court-yard, and the attendants attempted silks and draperies, were, as well as the streets, to induce him to pick a quarrel with a tiger

completely covered with spectators; some of them employed in greeting their sovereign with profound salaams; the greater proportion, however, consisting of wretched-looking beggars, who followed the cavalcade, vociferating for charity, and greedily scrambling for the handsful of rupees which were from time to time thrown by the king, the commander-inchief, and the resident, among the crowd. It was curious to see with what care the elephants avoided treading upon or injuring some of these paupers, who, in eager pursuit of the scattered largesse, fearlessly threw themselves under the feet of these animals, the slightest touch of which would have shattered a limb. A few coins thrown on the roof of a house sometimes caused the most amusing scramble; and I more than once saw one of the gleaners roll into the street upon the heads of the gaping crowd below. In some of the narrow passes the crush was awful; the elephants trumpeting, jhools and ladders tearing and crashing; and now and then the projecting roof or veranda of a house carried away by the resistless progress of these powerful animals. The strongest elephants and most determined mahouts held the first places in the cavalcade, next to the king, the commander-in-chief, and the resident. princes royal were not unfrequently most unceremoniously jostled; and as for the minister, he was generally among the 'unplaced.' Among other entertainments

"His majesty, before he retired, informed the commander-in-chief that he had given orders for the wild-beast fights to be prepared for his edification on the morrow; and as these sports are celebrated for the grand scale on which they are conducted at Lucknow, we were all very anxious to witness them. Early in the morning, therefore, the whole party, including ladies, eager for the novel spectacle, mounted elephants, and repaired to the private gate of the royal palace, where the king met the commander-in-chief, and conducted him and his company to a palace in the park, in one of the courts of which the arena for the combats was prepared. In the centre was erected a gigantic cage of strong bamboos, about fifty feet high, and of like diameter, and roofed with rope network. Sundry smaller cells, communicating by sliding doors with the main theatre, were tenanted by every species of the savagest inhabitants of the forest. In the large cage, crowded together, and presenting a formidable front of broad, shaggy foreheads well armed with horns, stood a group of buffaloes sternly awaiting the conflict, with their rear scientifically appuye against the bamboos. The trap-doors being lifted, two tigers, and the same number of bears and leopards, rushed into the centre. The buffaloes instantly commenced hostilities, and made complete shuttlecocks of the bears, who, however, finally escaped by climbing up the hamboos beyond the reach of their horned antagonists. tigers, one of which was a beautiful animal, fared scarcely better; indeed, the odds were much against them, there being five buffaloes. They appeared, however, to be no match for these powerful creatures even single-handed, and shewed little disposition to be the assaulters. The larger tiger was much gored in the head, and in return took a mouthful of his floored.' The leopards seemed throughout the

The rhinoceros who was chained to a ring. appeared, however, to consider a fettered foe as walls and gateways of which have crumbled quite beneath his enmity; and having once but little beneath the weight of seven hundred approached the tiger, and quietly surveyed him, years-and proceeded, after sundry mishaps as he writhed and growled, expecting the from the fighting propensities of our horses, to attack, turned suddenly round and trotted the great tank, by plunging into which some awkwardly off to the yard-gate, where he cap- fellows, bred to the profession, gain a precarisixed a palankeen, which was carrying away a ous livelihood. By the by, these Indian horses lady fatigued with the sight of these unfemi- are great anti-tête-à-têteists: whilst their riders nine sports. A buffalo and a tiger were the are unsuspectingly engaged in conversation, next combatants: they attacked furiously, the they get their noses together, and suddenly tiger springing at the first onset on the other's warn you of their misunderstanding by a loud head, and tearing his neck severely; but he squeel and a most ill-timed rear; and if one was quickly dismounted, and thrown with such cavalier vacates his seat, the loose horse renviolence as nearly to break his back, and quite ders the situation of the still mounted man to disable him from renewing the combat. A small elephant was next impelled to attack a ing companion, by attacking him most viciously. leopard. The battle was short and decisive; the former falling on his knees, and thrusting native Indian horses from Kutch, Kattiawah, his blunted tusks nearly through his antagonist. On our return from the beast fight, a In the cavalry regiments there are always some breakfast awaited us at the royal palace; and noted 'haram zadehs,' or mauvais sujets, that the white tablecloth being removed, quails, trained for the purpose, were placed upon the green cloth, and fought most gamely, after the stances are known of these vicious brutes (in manner of the English cockpit. This is an humble emulation of Diomed's carnivorous amusement much in fashion among the natives mares) worrying their riders with their teeth, of rank, and they bet large sums on their birds, after having thrown them. When in the as they lounge luxuriously round, smoking ranks, however, they are, like pugnacious chatheir houkahs. Elephant fights were announced as the concluding scene of this day of strife. The spectators took their seats in a long veranda. The narrow stream of the river Goomty runs close under the palace walls, and illustration. on the opposite bank a large, open, sandy space presented a convenient theatre for the pons. I observed, among his escort, the musoperations of these gigantic athletes. The elephants educated for the arena are large, power- dagger, and battle-axe; but the arm that is ful males, wrought up to a state of fury by constant feeding with exciting spices. On the it is made of beautiful thin steel, sometimes spacious plain before us we counted several of inlaid with gold: in using it, the warrior these animals parading singly and sulkily to twirls it swiftly round the fore-finger, and and fro, their mahouts seated on their backs, launches it with such deadly aim as, according which were covered with a strong network for the driver to cling by in the conflict. In attendance upon every elephant were two or three men, armed with long spears, a weapon of which this animal has the greatest dread. his journal notes the following:—
We soon discovered two of the combatants "Before breakfast, went into the cattle-fair slowly advancing towards each other from with Colonel Stevenson, and bought a handopposite sides of the plain. As they approached, their speed gradually increased, and they at length met with a grand shock, entwining their trunks, and pushing, until one, finding We took a native bargainer with us, and I was himself over-matched, fairly turned tail, and much amused by the manner in which the received his adversary's charge in the rear / buyer and seller arranged their bargain. The This was so violent, that the mahout of the business of chaffering was carried on through flying elephant was dislodged from his seat/: he fortunately fell wide of the pursuer, and cloth, certain movements of the fingers having escaped with a few bruises. Five or six couple corresponding prices. It was a matter of some were fought, but shewed little sport; the saga- minutes; and much shaking of heads, though cious animals instantly discovering when they were over-matched. I had long been ambifious both sides before the bargain was concluded. of witnessing the far-famed wild-beast fights of We next inspected some elephants for sale; Lucknow, and having enjoyed an opportunity and the dealers descanted upon their good of seeing them, which few have had, it would hardly be fair to say that I was disappointed. Before the party left the palace, his majesty took a great fancy to a houkah belonging to one of the staff. It was formed on an entirely new principle; and the king was so sm/tten with the novel invention, that he signified his royal wish to purchase it, and immediately carried it off, to display its charms to the three hundred is also a great desideratum." and fifty fair inmates of his zenana. In the evening a Piedmontese conjuror, in the pay of the nawaub, entertained us much by his ingenious tricks. He must be a useful fellow to amuse the vacant mind of an Eastern despot."

At Delhi, Captain Mundy relates :-

" We rode by the ancient fortress-the lofty ; scarcely more enviable than that of his sprawl-Arabs are generally better tempered; but the and the Lacka jungles, are proverbially savage. shew fight' the moment a fellow-charger comes within twenty yards of them; and inracters in human society, tamed by education, discipline, and custom, into better behaviour.'

From the Indian horses we travel northward to the Seikhs and their weapons, for our next

"The Seikhs have a great variety of weaket, matchlock, sword, spears of sundry forms, exclusively peculiar to this sect, is the quoit; to their own account, to be sure of their man at eighty paces."

Among the most curious sights seen by our countryman was the fair at Hurdwar; where

some, though small mule for the mountain journeys. The price was eighty rupees, for which sum a fine camel may be purchased. We took a native bargainer with us, and I was the medium of their hands, concealed under a no verbal altercation, was gone through on points as largely and as knowingly as Tattersall could do on those of a horse-though the perfections of the two animals differ considerably. An elephant is extolled for a large head, large ears, arched back, sloping quarters, deep flank, long trunk well mottled, short legs, and the forearm bowing out well in front. flat bunch of hair at the extremity of the tail

Of the natives of the Himalaya mountains we have also some novel particulars.

" Another equally peculiar trait of the customs of the Himalayan peasants I witnessed a few days afterwards; namely, the putting an

successful issue of this experiment I had quietly made up my mind not to believe in, until convinced by actual ocular proof. The method was as follows :-- the child, whose age might be a year or two, was laid by its mother, who was employed in bruising grain, on a charpoy placed on a sloping green bank, along the top of which ran a small spring stream. A piece of bark introduced through the embankment, conducted a slender spout of water, which fell, at the height of about half a foot, on to the crown of the infant's head. It was fast asleep when I witnessed the process! The natives believe that it is a great fortifier of the constitution. It may be that it fortifies the pericranium, and addles the brains of its advocates; for the generality of the mountaineers are decided numskulls.

"We passed two or three very considerable villages on our way; one of which, Bourah, is very picturesque and romantic in its situation. The method of preserving hay about here is curious, and appears to answer very well. It is loosely twisted into long, thick ropes, which being fastened together at one end, are thrown over the fork of a tree, the extremities hanging down, and the apex being thatched with straw."

At a celebrated pass called the Shattoul pass, the ascent to which was accompanied by many dangers, the description of the scenery is picturesque.

" In the afternoon Colonel Dawkins mounted to the ridge of the pass, and looked into the valley beyond. He described the prospect as dreary and wild in the extreme; the Sutledge river was, from the height of its rocky banks, and its great distance below his station, scarcely visible; in the distance towered yet another grand range of snow-clad mountains, some of whose peaks claim the supremacy in altitude over all the mountains of the globe; the highest of the Dewalgiri range being above twentysix thousand feet. The Shattoul pass is above fifteen thousand five hundred and sixty feet; and the inaccessible peak which elevates itself above its right flank has been computed at seventeen thousand and thirty-five feet. Thus the pass of Shattoul is, as near as may be, co-lofty with Mount Blanc, which boasts an elevation of fifteen thousand six hundred and thirty feet."

Not far distant, a remarkable phenomenon is mentioned.

"I saw here the most extraordinary effect of mirage that I ever met with. That optical delusion, styled by the Arabs, suhrab, or 'water of the desert,' is common in the plains of India; but I did not suppose that mountain scenery was susceptible of it. A deep precipitous valley below us, at the bottom of which I had seen one or two miserable villages in the morning, bore in the evening a complete resemblance to a beautiful lake; the vapour, which played the part of water, ascending nearly half way up the sides of the vale, and on its bright surface trees and rocks being distinctly reflected. I had not been long contemplating the phenomenon, before a sudden storm came on, and dropped a curtain of clouds over the scene."

With this we conclude our notice of Captain Mundy's publication; though, should the second volume offer us aught very interesting, we may refer to it to augment the favourable impression which we trust our extracts from the first will excite.



The Democrat, and The Hugonot. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Bull; Hatchard and Son. BEFORE we proceed to do justice to these clever and interesting pages, we must protest against the flourish of trumpets with which they have been ushered before the public. From the manner in which The Democrat has been paraded through the papers, we really thought Colonel Jones was going to put the letters of " Radical" into a romance in three volumes. Now, in making this allusion, we refer quite as much to the general system as to the individual instance. Nothing can be more absurd than the style in which a new work is announced,absurd, because there can scarcely, now-a-days, be one single reader who is not perfectly aware that the paragraph is merely another form of advertisement, and that "the intense interest," "the vivid curiosity," expressed à priori, are felt by the publisher, not by the public. Another absurd practice is, the bookseller taking the christening into his own hands, and, provided there is a shewy title, caring little whether it be consonant to the nature of the work. It is quite impossible for the title and the puff preliminary to have given a falser impression of a production than they have done in the instance before us. The Democrat, to whose announcement the publisher did not venture to affix his name, consists of two stories, written in the very spirit of morality and religion, and which are chiefly addressed to the young, the serious, and the feminine body of readers. The author is evidently a female, who has been much abroad, and who herself classes her work under the head of religious fiction; and in a well-written introductory essay, asks, "Is it rational, safe, or politic, to banish from a class of works most eagerly perused by young readers, all that tends to ennoble and strengthen the pliant mind-all, in short, that is calculated to render that atmosphere of fancy into which they will soar harmless and even healthful; to say nothing of the

The tales are both of great interest; the dialogues are supported with much spirit; and there is some beautiful description. We like the first the best; for in both the interest depends on the heroine; and we infinitely prefer the high-principled, patient, yet meek spirit of Christianity which actuates Francesca, to that of martyrdom which is embodied in Marie Bellechasse. Martyrs have never been especial favourites of ours; for we firmly believe that obstinacy and pride have led more victims, of all persuasions and creeds, to the stake, and supported them when there, than ever did any religious belief. To this we must add, that the feeling which induced a young girl of sixteen to risk the lives of her father, lover, and little sister, was any thing but a divine inspiration. The fanaticism which leads to religious persecution, and its concomitant, martyrdom, was one of the most insane and terrible delusions with which human passions ever darkened the mild and beautiful spirit of true faith. It is to be hoped that the days of persecution are utterly passed away; but it is in fanaticism such persecution originates; and, strange as it may seem to say in a reasoning and reasonable age, there is still enough of fanaticism abroad to induce us to withhold any encouragement to its exciting and excitable temper. The spiritual vanity which would itself go to the stake, has rarely hesitated in sending another there.-But, to return to our cri-

loss of one of the finest themes for his pen which the writer of fiction must himself sustain?"

By the by, this was done in the first advertisement of The Fair of May Fair, and with about as much reason.

tical task, we will first extract the ensuing dialogue, as an amusing specimen of national manners. It is between two Sicilian sisters, one of whom has, however, been educated in England.

"All the accounts Francesca had read or heard of Sicilian ignorance, and which she had hitherto regarded as exaggerated travellers' tales, now returned to her mind with overpowering force. Her father had, for wise reasons, never enlightened her mind on this subject. She endeavoured, however, to hide her surprise and disappointment, and good-naturedly tried to amuse her companion, by describing some of the wonders she had seen in her foreign travels; -Swiss glaciers, Dutch canals, London fogs, et cetera. On the latter Giuseppa observed,- 'Why, you might talk to your lover close to your father or your husband, and they never a whit the wiser, in such a mist as you describe. I should like to visit this same London. Were you ever in England?' 'My dear Giuseppa!' exclaimed poor Francesca, overpowered by the levity of the observation, and the ignorance of the query; 'as well Palermo,—whether I had ever visited the island of Sicily.' 'Well, well!' said Giuseppa in a deprecative tone; 'I recollect there was a discussion the other night at the Cafiero's conversions that her London was in England, or the control of the c England in London, and I cannot at this moment recollect which way the decision went. It is rather difficult to remember these nice distinctions.'

' I really am sorry this London is such hundreds of thousands of miles distant; I quite long to visit it.' 'That you might have a clandestine interview with your lover in the fog? said Francesca, with a smile of mixed pity and melancholy. I hope, dear girl, that neither in England nor in Sicily you would seek to hide your affections from him who has a parent's right to know them.' 'Mercy on me!' ejaculated Donna Giuseppa, 'I am sure I never dreamed of marrying any man save one of my father's choosing; and 'tis a little hard, methinks, if my hand and my heart are both to be at his bidding. And, let me tell you, it's no such pleasant thing to marry one's uncle. 'Your uncle?—how shocking!' 'Why, what is there so extraordinary in that? They Whv. don't marry their uncles, then, in England, I suppose? But do you know, dearest Cica, she continued, blushing consciously, 'I've taken a kind of a sort of a fancy to a young Englishman here-Signore Barringtoni, a-a-a merchant_that is, with a merchant, for he is still young. English merchants, you know, are great men, almost as great as Sicilian nobles. And I have had it whispered in my ear, that he does not dislike me: but he wishes-I don't like to tell you-he wishes I were more educated; that is, more after the fashion of his countrywomen. He is such a grave young man! and all made up of wisdom and learning, like yourself. Now I dare say you would not mind the trouble of teaching me to write; and I can read already.' 'My dear Giuseppa, I will teach you any thing you require, and to the best of my poor abilities, but—' Ay, now, I know you're going to say something more about duty to parents, and never concealing attachments, and so forth; for I see you are a very lady abbess in righteousness, and Barringtoni wants to persuade me that all the English ladies are the same. But have a care, my Cica, for there is a husband preparing for you.' 'Oh, God forbid!' said Donna Francasca, turning very pale. 'Now, I'll tell you penetrated its inmost recesses, and at length

how it is,' continued the careless Giuseppa, in a confidential tone, and without observing her sister's emotion; 'our father is now in treaty with two very excellent, very illustrious, but not very juvenile, consorts for his two daughters. One is our venerable uncle before mentioned, and the other is the old Duca di Roccaromana-not old either, for he is only fiftyfive, and that, our father says, is no older for a man than nineteen is for a woman. The carriages will be soon on the Marina, and then I'll point him out to you. I shall not be able to shew you the Barringtoni, because he is spending an eternity in the country. Now, this same duca is, like our father, I believe, a great friend to political freedom (I shall get you, when I've done, to explain to me what this same political freedom means, but my father assures me it is a thing not to be talked about), and he rather wishes him to marry you; but he says, as you have been brought up with such different notions from the Sicilians, and are more likely to hesitate on the subject than your most humble servant, you are to have your choice, and the one you reject is to fall to the lot of poor me! I like the idea gentlemen, it cannot greatly matter to you which you take. How many a time, when I was a little girl, have I sat on his knee, while he has given me dolci till I was fairly sick! You saw him at dinner-Don Mariana di St. Elmo; he is a marchese, and very rich, and our mother's brother."

We contrast this with the following description of Etna: -

" The aged and extinct volcanoes of Paternò have generally a circumference of two miles, and a perpendicular height of seven hundred feet. They are venerable, however, not merely from their size, nor yet from their antiquity, but from the imposing appearance which they present to the eye, protected from their summit to their base by the sylvan giants to which they have themselves given birth. As in most forests of oak, the trees leave a sufficient space for each other, to admit the full spread of their lower branches; and so distinct are they in some places, that at a distance they seem rather to dot than to cover the slopes which they enrich. It is not, therefore, difficult to reconnoitre the surrounding country. No human hand has ever interfered with the growth of these verdant children of nature, whose trunks and branches are often twisted into every wild and picturesque contortion that the sinuosities of the ground could produce. Some, after rising erect to a height of a few feet, by a sudden and almost angular counter growth shoot aside into the strangest and most fanciful shapes. Others starting, with knotty trunk and spread branches. from the perpendicular flank of some abrupt elevation, present the curious anomaly of a fullsized forest tree running parallel with the earth, instead of rising from its surface to meet the face of heaven.

" Mount Tartaria appeared to recede, while the fiery torrent seemed to widen: the ground rendered flight impossible, and he now deemed that nothing short of a miraculous interposition could save him; to proceed appeared hopelessuseless, for the burning river had reached Mount

burst from the opposite side. It was a strange and fearful spectacle to behold: a fiery cascade gushing from the peaceful bosom of an ancient volcano, long sunk into harmless quiescence, and all fair and verdant, even to its summit, with trees and herbage. This spectacle did not last long; the water collected in the hollows was soon expanded by the heat into steam, while the lava, unable to force a prompt passage through the mountain, acquired by condensation a tremendously increased power. Mount Tartaria now began to burst with fearful explosions; wide rents in its sides were first visible; a thick smoke and steam arose from the evaporation of the subterranean water; the trees began to burn and fall, and lastly, with one awful crash, the mountain opened in the centre from its summit to its base; the southern side retained its perpendicular posi-tion, while the northern, falling in one huge heap of ruin, presented such a new barrier to the lava, as to turn its course in a line almost at a right angle with its previous direction."

We think the present writer one of very great promise: to concentrate more should be her chief endeavour. Her comic sketches are mostly failures when they turn upon indi-vidual ridicule, — witness the merchant's dinper. Also, in her anxiety to act up to her preface, she forewarns her reader that her heroes are not like those of Byron or Scott, in a very unnecessary manner. In her next work-and we hope to see another-she will do well to write less on a system, and more from her own good feeling. The character of the Prince de Laon, always excepting its unnatural conclusion, is a very striking and original conception.

The Radical: an Autobiography. By the Author of "the Member," "the Ayrshire Legatees," &c. 12mo. pp. 200. London, 1832. Fraser.

MR. GALT is most lucky, or we might say, in his northern phraseology, most timeous, in this publication, which has hit a period of political excitement on the very nick. It is the ironical autobiography of a Radical, and written with all that sagacious observation of men and things, and all that quiet but caustic humour, which distinguish the productions of this author. But our readers are aware, that the more of politics there is in any book, the less likely is it to have a long review in the Literary Gazette, which we would fain make a green spot in the midst of the ravaged districts around, a sort of preserve for the sciences, the fine arts, and literature, into which neither controversy, faction, nor party, can intrude. There is, however, so much good humour and characteristic originality in Mr. Galt's performance, that we should ill do our duty, either with reference to his celebrity, or to the talent displayed in the present volume, were we to omit its illustration in our miscellaneous page. We shall, in executing this task, confine ourselves more to the early parts of Nathan Butt's life than to those of his later career, when public oratory, elections, and parliament, occupy his genius. The Radical is ludicrously dedicated as follows:

"To the right honourable Baron Brougham | us: and Vaux, late Lord High Chancellor of Eng-

"To you, my Lord, 'the head and front' of our party, I inscribe these sketches. No individual has, with equal vehemence, done so much to rescue first principles from prejudice, or to release property from that obsolete stability into no matter in how dear or venerable a form it

to state, even in the British Parliament, ' that there are things which cannot be holden in property;' thus asserting the supremacy of nature over law, and also the right of man to determine for himself the extent of his social privileges. What dogma of greater importance to liberty had been before promulgated? What opinion, more intrepidly declared, has so well deserved the applause and admiration of

NATHAN BUTT!"

The work opens thus :--" The darkest hour is ever before the dawn. should bear in mind, and cherish their hearts, These reflections come with encouragement; hopes are about to be realised,-let no one despair when his fortunes seem most disastrous! Who, in this long-afflicted nation, could have indulged in the glorious anticipations that now brighten in our prospect? What man who has tasted the bitter of Tory exultation, and been forced to stoop to that abasement which, like iron, entered every Whig soul, when the arrogant official faction, in its high and palmy state, trampled on our sacred rights? But our pearls are about to be rescued from the hooves of the tramplers. The day begins to dawn, in which all honest men, with emancipated immunities, will, in the free natural exercise of their faculties, vindicate the perfectable greatness of the human character, and lift it above those circumstances of oppression, privation, and servitude, which it has from the beginning endured. But enough of this; I must repress the enthusiasm with which my feelings are excited by that which is at this moment the theme of all tongues, all heads, and all hearts. allude not to the Cholera, but to the Reform Bill. I speak not of laudanum, or rhubarb and brandy, or of any drug that has been found efficacious in the pestilence; but of that alone which the contemptuous Tories have denominated the 'Russell purge.' To return, however, to the subject of these pages - the history of my own life :- I am sure that I cannot adopt any better course to secure to me the sympathy of the reader, and his participation in my joy, than by simply relating my experience during that bondage and servility from which we are all on the point of being relieved. In my sufferings I have had many companions; and a naked recital of what we have undergone together, is sufficient to demonstrate the iniquity of that frame of society now ordained to be destroyed. Happy posterity! in vain shall ye, with all the invention of your future genius, attempt to conceive the calamities of that condition from which we, your ancestors, now intend to save you. It is reserved for you and yours to employ, with proper truth and effect, that precious expression, which the Torics of these days have so perversely used __ ' the wisdom of our ancestors !' '

Describing his innate character, Nathan tells

"There was an elastic principle of resistance within me even from my childhood; and I have never ceased, supported by it, to regard political shackles with unabashed antipathy. My spirit was nerved with irrepressible energy against every symptom of pretension,

the singular glory of having had the courage a kitten, which in its gambols scratched my hands, how I seized it by the throat, and how my grandmother, then sitting by, took me up in the most tyrannical manner, and, before I would forego my grasp, shook me; but it was not with impunity. The spirit of independence I have ever largely shared, and it was roused by her injustice. One of her fingers, to the day of her death, bore witness to the indignation with which my four earliest teeth avenged her intervention in behalf of the feline aggressor. It would, however, be a tedious and vain task to recount the manifold instances This the disappointed and the unfortunate in which my childhood was molested by misrule, the lot of all under the old system. in despondency, with the consideration, that if ciprocal oppression was the very spirit of that a man can afford to wait, he never fails in the system; and it is no exaggeration to say, that a man can afford to wait, he never iaus in the system; and are now in existence can end to obtain much of the object of his wishes. verify this fact." " I might for now, thank Heaven, our long-deferred multiply domestic injuries of the same kind, of which I was the victim, especially as my mother was a person who never allowed any of her children to evince the slightest independence; on the contrary, she often irresponsibly ruled them with a rod of iron. Perhaps, however, her discipline was inseparable from her situation, for it must be conceded, that her offspring were not always of the most pliant and submissive humour: my brothers and sisters were brats of the most wilful kind, and were ever endeavouring to make a slave of me; but, with a firmness of fortitude singular for my age, I resisted all their attempts to domineer. not, therefore, animadvert with any particular rancour on the memory of 'all the ills I bore' during that juvenile persecution wherein I was the martyr.

At school he is the leader of every rebellion. and in the heart of every mischief - all which he defends on natural and first principles; and one of his accounts of the consequence of detection in robbing an orchard, is a fair example of

the humorous tone of the work.

"I shall not bestow my tediousness on the reader with what happened that night; but on the Monday morning—(Sabbath passed inno-cently)—when Mr. Skelper came into the school-room, there was silence, and solemnity, and dread. All those who were engaged in the assertion of genuine principle, sat conning their lesson with downcast eyes and exemplary assiduity, - serious were their faces, and timid were their eyes; my heart rattled in my breast like a die in a dice-box: the other boys were under the malignant influence that was characteristic of the then state of the world - their laughter, though stifled and sinister, was provoking; and for the side-long looks which they now and then glanced at us, their malicious eyes ought to have been quenched. The master advanced with sounding footsteps to his deak; his countenance was eclipsed: never shall I forget his frown. Having said prayers with particular emphasis, he then stepped forward, and summoned all who had been engaged in the nocturnal exploit, by name. With trembling knees we obeyed; and I chanced to be the first whom he addressed. 'Nathan Butt,' said he, with a hoarse, austere voice (for he was a corpulent man,) 'Nathan Butt, what have you been engaged in? This was a puzzler: but I replied, 'that I had just been reading my lesson.' 'You varlet!' cried he, 'don't tell me of lessons: what lessons could you learn in robbing Dr. Drowser's garden?' 'I could not help it, sir,' was my diffident answer; 'we were tempted, and could not resist: the Doctor should not put such temptations in our way; which it has long been the object of society to menaced me. Well do I recollect, that while he is more to blame than we are; and waxing constrain its natural freedom. To you belongs yet a mere baby, playing on the hearth-rug with holder, I at last ventured to say, we only



tried to get our share.' Mr. Skelper was astonished, and exclaimed, 'What can the boy mean? You audacious rascal! these are the sentiments of a highwayman!' and with that he hit me over the shoulders with his cane, as if he had been a public lictor, and I a malefactor. In a word, no more questions were asked, nor the truth of our opinions attempted to be ascertained; but each and all of us were compelled, after receiving a cruel caning, to sit on a form by ourselves, ruminating indignantly on our wrongs, a spectacle to the whole school."

Grown up to manhood, other mischances attend the independent course of Master Butt. He tells us:

He tells us: "About the time of which I have been speaking, an amiable young woman and I were brought into a very awkward position by the parish officers. Perhaps, as the affair was altogether private, I ought not to have mentioned it in these pages; but as my chief object is to exhibit the perverted world as I found it. I can do no less than narrate some of the circumstances; especially as they serve to shew how widely that artificial system, which has so long been predominant, is different from the beauty, the simplicity, and the integrity of nature. For some weeks there had been a shy and diffident acquaintanceship between Alice Hardy and me, insomuch that, before we exchanged words, we had looked ourselves into familiarity with one another. She was not, however, in that rank of life which my father, in his subserviency to the prejudices of society, would approve of as a fit match for me; and therefore I resolved to seek no closer communion with her. Nevertheless, it came to pass, I cannot well tell how, that one day we happened to fall into speaking terms, and, from less to more, grew into a pleasant reciprocity. Nothing could be more pure and natural than our mutual regard; it was the promptings of an affection simple, darling, and congenial. While in this crisis of enjoyment, malignant Fortune influenced the parish, and we were undone. One morning the beadle, wearing his cocked hat, big blue coat with red capes, trimmed with broad gold lace, appeared at the door of Alice's mother, and calling her forth by name, impertinently inquired respecting some alteration that he had been told was visible in her appearance. To this she gave a spirited answer; at which the intrusive old man struck the floor with his silver-headed staff in a magisterial manner, and said, with a gruff voice, which alarmed the poor girl, that if she refused to answer his question, he would have her pulled up before her betters. This threat she related to me in the evening, when we met, as our custom was, to walk in my lord's park; and next morning I went to the saucy beadle myself, and demanded why he had presumed to molest her with his impertinence. But instead of replying as he ought to have done, he said, with a look which I shall never forget, that he was coming for me to give security that the parish should not be burdened, as he called it, with a job. This was strange tidings; and I was so confounded, that I did not know what answer to make. I assured him, however, that it had all come of an unaccountable accident, and should be so treated; for that neither Alice nor I had the least idea of the consequence—indeed, we never thought of it at all. But I spoke to a poet; and, by what ensued, it was plain to me how much parochial beadles are opposed to the fondest blandishments of nature. In some respects, the affair, in the

highly exasperated that I could not discern, or would not confess, a fault, resolved that I should no longer remain in that country side. Accordingly, I was sent off very soon to my uncle, in one of the principal manufacturing towns of the kingdom, to be placed in his counting-house; it being deemed of no use to think I could ever make any figure in the law. My mind, as the old man asserted, was doggedly set against the most valued institutions of the country, and altogether of an odd and strange revolutionary way of thinking. 'Nethan Butt,' said he, on the evening previous to my departure, 'you go from your father's house - what he says with sorrow and apprehension - an incorrigible young man; you have, from your youth upward, been contumacious to reproof, and in your nature opposed, as with an instinctive antipathy, to every thing that has been endeared by experience. This address a little disconcerted me; but in the end my independence gave me fortitude to say, 'Sir, that I have not been submissive to the opinions of the world and to yours, is certain; but it is not in my character to be other than I am. Fate has ordained me to discern the manifold forms which oppression takes in the present organisation of society-' 'Oppression!' cried the old gentleman, with vehemence,—' do you call it oppression, to have been from your childhood, the cause of no common grief to your parents; to have been kicked out of one school, and the rebel ringleader in another?-Nathan Butt! Nathan Butt! unless you change your conduct, society will soon let you know, with a pin in your nose, what it is to set her laws and establishments at defiance.' 'Alas! sir, pardon me for the observation-but you have lived too long; the world now is far ahead of the age which respected your prejudices. I am but one of the present time; all its influences act strongly on me, and, like my contemporaries, I feel the shackles and resent the thraldom to which we have been born.' 'You stiff-necked boy!' exclaimed my father, starting up in a passion; 'but I ought not to be surprised at such pestiferous jargon. And so you are one of those, I suppose, destined to be a regenerator of the world! Come, come, Mahomet Butt, as I should call you, no doubt this expulsion to your uncle's will be renowned hereafter as your Hegira. I have seen young men, it is true, in my time—that which you say is now past—who, with a due reverence for antiquity, and a hallowed respect for whatever age and use had proved beneficial-but the lesson is lost on you: however, let me tell you, my young Mahomet, that we had in those days mettlesome lads, that did no worse than your pranks; but——, 'Well then, sir, what was the difference between them and me?' 'Just this, you graceless vagabond !- what they did, was in fun and frolic, and careless juvenility; but you, ye reprobate! do your mischief from instinct; and evil, the devil's motive, is, to your eyes and feelings, good! You—ye ingrained heretic to law, gospel, and morality, as I may justly say you are—have the same satisfaction in committing mischief that those to whom I allude had, in after-life, in acts of virtue and benevolence.' It was of no use to answer a man who could express such doctrine; so I just said to him, that I claimed no more from him than the privilege of nature. 'The beasts and birds,' said I, 'when they have come to maturity, leave their lairs and nests, and take their places in the world.' The old

hand, and seizing a candle with the other, pored in my face, at first sternly, and then softening a little, he flung me, as it were, from him, and said,—' Go, get out of my sight, thou beast or bird of prey!' I shall make no animadversions on such a domestic life; the reader will clearly see that it belonged to that state of society which soon, thanks be and praise, is about to be crushed. It will no longer be in the power of one, dressed in a little brief authority, to play such fantastic tricks with those in whom the impulses of nature are justly acknowledged as superior to all artificial maxims and regulations."

With his uncle his principles yield a little of their sternness; he enters into trade, marries, and has a family. On the christening of his first child, Mr. Galt has drawn a scene of Christian piety, in which Mrs. Butt and other relatives are opposed to the infidelity of Nathan, with great interest and effect. The death of his aged mother is also a very touching picture. But we have done enough to enable readers to judge of the dry remark, the astuteness, and the toryism, which distinguish the Radical; and we leave it to the favour it is at least sure to command from a numerous body on account of its politics, and should generally obtain (no matter on what side the reader may be, if not very hot), on account of the ability with which it is written.

The Contrast. By the Author of "Matilda," &c. 3 vols.
[Second Notice.]

WE return to these interesting volumes, because we wish to place before our readers a remark or two with which we have been infinitely pleased. Few writers indulge less in digressions than Lord Mulgrave; the characters are developed, the narrative proceeds most dramatically: but circumstances themselves call forth observations; and we extract the following passages both for their own value, and for the wholly opposite talent they display to those of our previous notice—the rational and useful, as accompanying the touching and brilliant.

The County Magistrates. - " But here -let not the reader be alarmed: I am not going to start off with one of the sweeping invectives, with some so popular, against the 'great unpaid;' such a digression would be out of place here, if I thought it in reason any where. But my own opinion is, that it is a system which rather requires to be regulated than superseded. I by no means think that all is obtained that is required, because the magistrate is unpaid; but neither do I think that all would be remedied if he was paid. I do not think it by any means certain that this change alone would at once insure oracles of wiedom, and miracles of wit, all over the country. If, too, their appointments are all to emanate from the crown, I am much surprised that any who entertain a con-stitutional jealousy of the executive should tolerate a plan, which either must be made the means of increased patronage to the dependents of government and their supporters among the local aristocracy, or if there ever should be a minister who should be disposed to drill all under him into a sert of military subordination, would enable him to organise a system, if not of police espionage, at least of ministerial surveillance. 'Surveillance!' The word is not English; because the thing itself has never been naturalised amongst us. And next to the consideration of how the stipendiary magistrates are to be appointed, comes that of from end, as far as the parish and the beadle were man, in something like a frenzy, caught me by what class are they to be selected. Probably concerned, was amicably settled; but my father, the tuft of hair on my forehead by the one from amongst these educated for the profession

of the law. But you could never expect that the infinite number of appointments necessary would be such as to tempt men of eminence or ambition to accept them; so that every where you must be content with mediocrity of talent and attainments. Added to this, is the name of lawyer, whether deservedly or not, so popuhir among the lower orders as to make such a change desired by those for whose advantage it is supposed to be proposed? Whatever the defects of the present system may be, I am sure much good is frequently effected by the attention willingly paid to the amicable recommendations of him who is looked up to in his immediate neighbourhood, as uniting the character of magistrate with that of kind protector or benevolent landlord. Far, however, am I from thinking that the present system is perfect. Many, I am aware, are the instances both of injustice and ignorance which it has fostered under the head of injustice. The game-laws, administered by the very persons most interested against the accused party, have led to much capricious tyranny. But abolish the game-laws (as you have begun to do), destroy the unjust law, and you remove the temptation to injustice in the administration. As to ignorance, too, I am afraid that there are but too many lamentable instances; but why then is the most complicated and important business of administering the laws supposed to be the only one for which no previous practice or pre-paration is required? A diploma is expected for medicine; a degree or examination for taking orders as a priest. Why, as most of our magistrates are of the class usually educated at one of the universities, why should not a course of English law be engrafted upon the many less useful things exacted as necessary to a degree? or why should not a certificate from a separate college established for that purpose. be required from every one wishing to act as a magistrate? Would it be very unreasonable to expect that some little fitness should be ascertained, before duties were undertaken in which the interests of so many, and amongst them those the least able to defend themselves, are involved?"

Unnecessary Imprisonment as involved in Delay of Trial.—" It has often struck me, that though it is said in answer to the question, ' whom does time gallop withal ?-with a thief to the gallows, for, though he goes as softly as foot can fall, he thinks himself too soon there; yet if there is a course which time has to run which should, if possible, be shortened, it is that elongated period which, in the greater part of this kingdom, has often to be passed between the commitment of a prisoner and his trial. In many cases nine months may elapsenine weary months elapse before those whose trials ultimately end in acquittal, can be restored to their family; and of those who are committed, how large a proportion are afterwards proved to have been innocent? or rather, if you please, not proved to be guilty? With the numberless law reforms, previously deemed visionary and impossible, which the last few years have seen actually put in practice, it is not likely that this evil should long be allowed to continue. How the alteration is to be effected, or by what separation of the civil and criminal functions of the judges the courts of law at Westminster Hall could still continue open during the terms, as they are now required to be, and yet commissions for the despatch of criminal justice be issued to the country, - must be left to more experienced heads than mine to determine. But the evil of the

innocent man chancing to be detained whilst those seasons have almost revolved during which he should have supported his family by his labour; but it is also not rare that the tendency to crime, which might be epidemic before, is rendered so much more virulent by contagion, that he who went in a petty offender, whether acquitted that time or not, comes out a confirmed criminal; and even on the guilty, on whom certain punishment must be done, how much of the benefit of that example, which is the sole object of punishment, is destroyed by its not being speedy as well as certain! In this age, celebrated above all its other peculiarities for the rapid succession of fresh sensations, what crime, however atrocious, can fix the attention of the public for nine long months? A rural Burke, or a provincial Bishop, is examined upon a charge, which the infamous notoriety of the first has identified with his name, both as a noun and a verb. The London journals teem with the fullest accounts, headed with the most inviting particulars of the most revolting details. Nine months, perhaps, elapse, and he dies, without confession, is hanged and dissected, and all in three lines of the smallest type in an obscure corner of the fourth page of the same newspaper. Here the benefit of the example is lost, and nobody can tell exactly why. The interval that has elapsed is rarely blamed for it. Nobody out of prison holds the stop-watch for him that is within. I remember, some years back, a fashionable offender, whose name was in every body's mouth at the time, being sentenced to five years' confinement in — gaol; his liberation was, at length, announced in the papers. It became the subject of conversation. No one could believe that any how he could have stayed his whole time, and bets were made and lost upon the utter impossibility of the fact. And yet, though to those who had thus 'doft the world aside, and bid it pass,' and had kept no count of time, the fact seemed impossible—to the individual himself, how endless had seemed the early snail-like creeping days, how tedious the last lingering hours!"

We had marked, as a contrast to the serious tone both of thought and feeling in the above quotations, a most amusing " scene in court:" but our limits forbid its admission. This, however, matters less, as The Contrast is not a novel to be confounded with its trifling and trashy compeers, and must consequently be generally read and esteemed from its own

New Children's Friend; consisting of Tales and Conversations. By Mrs. Markham, author of the "Histories of England and France." 2 vols. 12mo. Longman and Co. It is well, if we may judge from the books published for their edification and guidance, that children have so many friends. they grow up to be men and women, they will find that they have few enow; and we beg to inculcate this important moral lesson and truth upon their minds, in addition to the many with which they have been favoured, from the days of Mrs. Trimmer and Madame de Genlis to those of Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Markham. The present work is very various, and contains much good advice, in all the usual forms of dialogue, tale, and essay. Of some parts of it, however, we should doubt the expediency for the youthful: for instance, the sailor's story of the murder of a pert village flirt (vol. ii.), though no doubt unquestionable in its applica-

alone to that one, in itself sufficient, of an its details. Yet we would recommend Mrs. Markham to our juvenile readers, as likely to interest and improve them, and we do so conscientiously; for wherever our report may be acted upon, if we should err in opinion in higher literature, we trust it will be felt that the Literary Gazette never misled a teacher, s parent, or a child.

> Cabinet Cyclopædia, No. XXX. History-Spain and Portugal, Vol. II. This work has not improved as it has proceeded, for we certainly never met a drier itinerary of dates and facts than constitutes the second

volume of the history of Spain and Portugal.

Officer Pug. Pp. 16. S. Low. Some nice little wood-cuts of the gambols of one of those monkeys which we see in the streets on dog-back; with a poetical narrative of indifferent composition.

Illustrations of Smollett, Fielding, and Gold-smith. By George Cruikshank. London,

FORTY-ONE plates, which have contributed to illustrate ten volumes of Roscoe's Novelists Library, are here concentred into one volume, with so much of letter-press as is needful to explain the subjects. As we have spoken with much praise of these efforts of the characteristic and ludicrous pencil of Cruikshank as they sucressively appeared, we shall only say that, in their collected and condensed form, the talent they display strikes us still more forcibly.

The Minstrelsy of the Woods; or, Sketches and Songs connected with the Natural History of some of the most interesting British and Foreign Birds. By the Author of the "Wild Garland." 12mo. pp. 227. London, Harvey and Darton.

A NICE medley of natural history for the vouthful inquirer; in which anecdotes of birds. interspersed with sketches of their habits, and poetical descriptions, are well calculated to excite attention, and leave a useful record on the memory. There are also engravings, to add the recollections of the eye to the other senses.

A New Description of the Earth. By Jeffereys Taylor. Pp. 164. Same publishers. ANOTHER publication for the young, and viewing our globe chiefly as intended as a residence for man. It is written in a familiar style, and well adapted to convey information.

The Fair of May Fair. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

WE are going to say very little more about these volumes, for all they contain has been reviewed some half dozen times. The Fair of May Pair is an ad captandum title given to tales constructed on the principle of being nearly a repetition of "Mothers and Daughters," "Pin-money," "The Opera," &c. Mrs. Gore has now devoted about twenty volumes to fashionable life, and never was soil more utterly exhausted. We are tired of intriguing mothers, and daughters to be married; and highly as we admire Mrs. Gore's talents, we must observe, they might be put to a better use than merely giving their own piquancy to the leavings of great ones' She has too much mind to waste it in thus pickling and preserving for the circulating medium. But perhaps she might reply to us in the words of a painter who was asked the common question, "Why he did not atwant of some such arrangement is not confined tion, can hardly convey useful instruction by tempt some great work, instead of being daily



transmitter of some foolish face?" take me for the Marquess of Stafford, and think I want to keep my own pictures? Really I have no gallery for them."

Authors are, after all, like painters; they have no gallery for their own works.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

THE Friday evening assemblies were resumed after the Easter recess by an admirable lecture on the strength and deflexion of cast-iron beams, delivered by Mr. Cottam. After some preliminary observations, the lecturer shewed that a bar one inch square and fifty-four inches between the supports, bore 189lbs. in the middle of its length, with a deflexion of 0.47 of an inch. When unloaded, it was found to restore itself; indicating that its elastic force was still entire. He then took the opportunity of shewing the necessity of attending to the limit of the elastic power. He observed, if the material be strained beyond that point, and the straining force be suffered to remain, or frequently repeated, the deflexion continues to increase, and fracture ultimately takes place; but if the load be restrained within the limit of the elastic power, it may be suffered to remain for any length of time with perfect safety, and without increasing the deflexion in the smallest degree. The bar was again loaded with 236lbs. suspended at equal distances over the length, and the same deflexion was produced as with 189lbs. in the centre. Mr. Cottam stated this to be a new property, accidentally discovered by placing the weights in a wrong position on a former The distance between the supports was reduced to one half, and the bar bore twice the load, or 378lbs., proving that the strength is inversely as the length. The original length was again adopted, and when the bar was uniformly loaded, it bore 378lbs., and resumed its former state on the load being removed. The bar was then loaded to fracture, and broke with 556lbs.: now the load to produce fracture by calculation is 567lbs.; a satisfactory evidence. On this, however, Mr. Cottam laid no stress; but stated, that it was the elastic force only from which rules ought to be drawn, and not from the breaking weight. From these experiments the following rule was drawn : - Multiply 850 times the breadth in inches by the square of the depth in inches, and divide the product by the length of bearing in feet for the weight to be supported in pounds. This weight any beam of cast-iron will carry with safety in the middle of its length; and twice that weight if uniformly distributed over the length. Beams of various forms, the strength of which was calculated by this rule, were placed in a hydro-mechanical press, and proved to carry the load stated, and the deflexion was denoted by an index, which had a range of ten inches for every inch, rendering the deflexion visible to the one hundredth part of an inch.

TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

5d (see L. G. No. 797) - the state of the weather for several days preceding the transit prevented any sanguine expectations of an uninterrupted view of this phenomenon: a glance or two was the utmost limit of reasonable anticipation. At 5h of the morning of Saturday cipation. At 5h of the morning of Saturday the sky was clear and tranquil; by 7h it was entirely concealed, and, excepting a gleam of sunshine at 7h 15m, which for an instant inspired hope, the celestial canopy, till within a few minutes of the expected ingress, presented only the dreary aspect of driving clouds. 8h 45m partial warmth, and the relations which appear

less dense. 8h 58m—the Sun sufficiently visible through pale clouds to be satisfied that Mercury had not commenced its entry on the solar disc: owing to the thin misty veil, which was momentarily varying, the Sun was examined without the aid of a dark glass applied to the telescope. 9h 1m - Mercury distinctly seen, advanced about half his diameter on the solar disc. 9h 3m—the planet completely within the disc, apparently in contact with the Sun's inner limb. The planet was afterwards seen at the following intervals: 9h 25m, 9h 40m, and 9h 55m; also several times between 10h and 11h: during the ensuing three hours the sky was uniformly overcast. At 2h 5m, 2h 25m, and 3h 5m, a transitory glimpse was again afforded; after this latter period the Sun did not re-appear during the transit. In each of the above observations the Sun was never free from clouds, and only visible at each interval for two or three seconds: not one steady continual view of the Sun was afforded from the commencement to the termination. The spectacle, though not satisfactory, was gratifying.

The transit of Mercury preceding the recent one occurred on the 4th of November, 1822 (invisible in Europe). This was observed at Calcutta, and under circumstances scarcely more favourable: the Sun was frequently obscured by flying clouds, so as to render the time of the first internal contact uncertain. During its continuance, the light was so faint that the Sun could be seen without the aid of coloured glasses.

The transit of the same planet, Nov. 2, 1740, being invisible in Europe, induced a distinguished astronomer and geographer, I. N. de l'Isle, to undertake a journey to the distant regions of Asia to witness it; but, after travelling through the inhospitable wilds of Siberia. the cloudiness of the atmosphere prevented him from observing the transit - a mortification which he endeavoured to support by his geographical and physical remarks, and in drawing

up a description of the country.

The transit of Venus, in 1761, was also attended with considerable disappointment. The scientific world had directed their attention to this very rare occurrence for 130 years. On the morning of the transit, the clouds intercepted a view of its commencement in some places, and totally obscured it in others, to the great vexation of those who had undertaken expensive voyages to observe this interesting phenomenon in distant countries.

The next transit of Mercury visible in England will occur in the afternoon of the 8th of May, 1845. The Sun will set with the planet on its disc.

Occultation of Saturn.—8d (see L. G. No. 797) immersion of the ring of Saturn, 9h 6m 50s; disappearance of the eastern edge of the globe of the planet, 9^h 7^m 45^s; emersion of the ring, 10^h 7^m 10^s; total emersion, 10^h 7^m 45^s. The passage of the dark limb of the Moon over the disc of the planet was a beautiful phenomenon - both were well defined : fleecy clouds dimmed the eastern ansa before complete immersion. This was the most satisfactory occultation of Saturn that has been observed since that of October 30, 1825.

J. T. BARKER. · Deptford.

the clouds in the direction of the Sun became to subsist between terrestrial magnetism and geological structure and thermo-electrical currents of the earth, was read. This communication contains much information that is interesting. The author detailed a number of experiments on rocks: the thermo-electricity of granite became considerable on vitrification; porphyry, negative; green-stone, positive; and so on, in a very anomalous manner, which is attributed to the structure of the rocks. Ores. too, like rocks, differ in their thermo-electrical quality: by inquiry, however, that cause and effect by which the universe is bound together, might be clearly traced through apparent irregularity in nature. The results of experiments of a different kind were then detailed. Granite, when heated to red-heat, increased in bulk from to to to ; porphyry, 15; green-stone, 16, &c.; but they decreased to their original limits when cold.

Mr. Lubbock informed the meeting, that continued indisposition was the cause of his Royal Highness the President's absence.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

H. GURNEY, Esq. in the chair. - The council of the Society exhibited drawings of the ground-plan and elevations of the N.W. tower of Canterbury Cathedral. Mr. Barling exhibited an Anglo-Saxon seal of brass, with the legend "Sigillum Ælfrici." It was found near Winchester, and is supposed to have belonged to Alfric, earl of Mercia, who, about the year 991, was entrusted by Ethelred II. with a considerable fleet against the Danes, to whom, however, he betrayed the fleet. Mr. Crofton Croker exhibited four bronze weapons found in the Thames near Kingston, described by him as Roman; but we should be rather inclined to consider them British, from their form and appearance; and an antique smoking-pipe, very small in its dimensions, also found near Kingston. Mr. Kempe communicated drawings, with a description, of the monument of John de Sheppey, bishop of Rochester, discovered concealed behind some loads of plaster and rubbish in Rochester Cathedral, during the repairs of that edifice in the year 1805. The costume of the edifice in the year 1805. The costume of the bishop's effigy is exceedingly rich; in illustra-tion of which Mr. Kempe detailed the ancient ceremonial of the investiture of bishops. John de Sheppey was elected bishop of Rochester in 1352, and died in 1360. Mr. Rudge exhibited a ground-plan of the Abbey of Evesham, in Worcestershire, with drawings of architectural ornaments, painted tiles, &c. accompanied by a description of the discoveries made by the excavations and researches of Mr. R. and his father between the years 1811 and 1830.

THE LITERARY FUND ANNIVERSARY.

THE annual meeting of this "thrice blessed charity" took place at the Freemasons! Hall, on Wednesday; his grace the Duke of Somerset, the president, in the chair. Owing to the political events of the moment, his grace, who by his own presence shewed how sincerely he was attached to the Fund, was deprived of the support of many eminent characters, who had promised their attendance on the occasion. The company, nevertheless, amounted to between one and two hundred persons; and the stewards had also honourably exerted themselves to procure a good list of subscriptions,*



which included a hundred guineas from the King, the first his majesty has graciously bestowed on an association so worthy of royal protection-fifty pounds from the Earl of Mulgrave, after several previous donations—and liberal sums from Sir John Swinburne, Sir John Malcolm, and other friends who were present—repetitions of oft-repeated acts of benevolence—as well as from absent patrons and officers, whom circumstances kept from the meeting.

After the usual loyal toasts, on which some recent members, not well acquainted with the nature and spirit of the charity, which knows neither party nor politics in the conduct of its affairs, were rather more noisy than has been seen at former anniversaries, or than is befitting where mercy, not discord, is the object which all should have in view-after these toasts and their musical accompaniments, under the able direction of Mr. Hawes, the chairman drank success to the Literary Fund, which was received with warm applause. Dr. Croly, one of the registrars, then addressed the assembly in a very eloquent strain, stating the progress the Institution had made, expatiating on the misfortunes to which literary genius and pursuits were ever peculiarly liable, mentioning in general terms (for a right feeling forbids particulars) the beneficent application of the Fund, and enforcing its high claims to national sympathy and national co-operation. Several splendid passages in this speech elicited the plaudits of the hearers, and its fine conclusion was loudly cheered. Sir John Malcolm, in a neat address, proposed the health of the noble president, which was given with every testimony of grateful acknowledgment; and his grace hav-ing returned thanks, briefly expressing his attachment to the Institution, and his anxiety to promote every effort for the consolation of suffering literary merit-Mr. Burn, one of the treasurers, read a report of the donations and subscriptions during the preceding year. Other toasts called up Sir John Malcolm, in connexion with the Royal Asiatic Society-Sir John Swinburne, as a great benefactor, with the stewards—Mr. Milman, as one of the eminent poets of England...Mr. Sheridan Knowles, as a distinguished dramatic author...Mr. Mayerbeer, the famous German composer, and other individuals of note in various walks of life. These gentlemen severally declared the sense they entertained of the compliment paid to them, and the deep interest they felt in the success of the Fund, in graceful and appropriate terms; and Mr. Knowles spoke with great energy and splendid poetical illustration, not only in painting his own vivid emotions, but in praying for an abundance of blessings on the hands which directed so noble a design. Some of his imagery was of the highest and most touching order; especially where he compared the literary adventurer to the sailor who trusted all to a plank and bit of canvass, and put to sea, not knowing whither the tides might drive him, or when the storm might come on. Then, in the hour of peril, when wrecked and sinking, how god-like was the act to pluck them from the overwhelming waves!

design by the absolute difficulty of readily knowing how to carry it into effect. Last year, Lord Brougham pre-sided over a splendid meeting, and performed his office with all the tact and talent which could impart brilliancy with all the tact and talent which could impart brilliancy to such an occasion: yet many strangers went away absolutely ignorant that their subscriptions in the room would be acceptable. The same remark applies to Wednesday, and ought not to apply another year; for though the Institution is flourishing, and it may be said rich, yet, if it had thrice as much to bestow, there is thrice as much of penury and misery among those for whose solace it exists, to whom its salutary and often saving assistance might happilly be extended.—Rd. L. G.

M. Mayerbeer delivered his thanks in French, trance of the Schelds; by the same, when he at speaks English very tolerably in private chooses to be so, inimitable artist. but speaks English very tolerably in private conversation. He seemed much gratified by the attention paid to him, and the praise bestowed on his father-land.

One of the visitors interrupted the arranged routine of the toasts, by volunteering the health of the late Lord Chancellor, which was received with great approbation. Mr. Pemberton also recited a poem; but, from being unacquainted with the room, pitched his voice so as to be very indistinctly heard, which brought on symptoms of impatience; and he finally sat down without, we believe, finishing his theme.

The evening concluded, as we have been told, pleasantly enough: and some efficient stewards have been secured for next May.

PINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Ir, while looking round the walls of the great room at Somerset House, with a view to estimate the merits of the Exhibition of the present year, as compared with those of its immediate predecessors, any doubt had come across us on the subject, the question would have been immediately decided on seeing Mr. Wilkie's extraordinary performance. Of course we

No. 134. The Preaching of Knox before the Lords of the Congregation, 10th June, 1559. D. Wilkie, R.A. — Has the science, as it is termed, of physiognomy any foundation in truth? Placing "in our mind's eye" the artist, with his placid features and quiet demeanour, by the side of his admirable and energetic picture, we should say — no. All the fire of Knox's eloquence; all the malignant but subdued feeling of the alarmed ecclesiastics; all the anxiety and apprehension of the principal females in the centre group -these, and a thousand other emotions must, for a time, have been present to the painter's imagination, and have formed a part of himself; and yet they have left no impress upon his countenance. It is impossible to contemplate this pictorial record of an historical fact, without being awfully sensible of the powerful effects which have, in former times, resulted from the oratory of the pulpit. It is a work from which our thoughts cannot readily withdraw themselves; and we do not envy those who can resist being carried away by its expression, and by its other excellencies, and can sit quietly down to the cold task of criticism. In colour it appears to us to unite the splendour of the Venetian with the deep and harmonising tone of the Spanish school. It not infrequently happens that our artists, in their visits to the celebrated galleries of the continent, have contrived to weaken the powers which they carried with them: Mr. Wilkie has not only strengthened his, but appears to have awakened talents hitherto dormant, of a higher character even than the public supposed him to possess.

No. 70. Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Italy. J. M. W. Turner, R.A. - We look upon this beautiful, but exceedingly artificial picture, as a vision; and cannot for a single instant believe in its reality.* We have perfect faith, however, in the strict adherence to nature of No. 153, The Prince of Orange, William III., embarked from Holland, and landed at Torbay, November 4th, 1688, after a stormy passage; and No. 206, Van Tromp's shallop, at the en-

Our late kind-hearted friend of gastronomic celebrity, Dr. Kitchiner, invented a pill, which he called a "peristaltic persuader." Why does not some skilful optician produce a glass which might have a similar effect in persuading the eye?

No. 196. W. Etty, R. A. - The subject must be looked for in the quotation in the catalogue, which speaks of

Youth on the prow, and pleasure at the helm; Unmindful of the sweeping whirlwind's sway, That, hush'd in grim repose, expects his evening prey."

This is all moral enough; the picture is voluptuously beautiful, and certainly is not cal-culated "through the eye to correct the heart," as was said of the works of Hogarth. Some of the ladies seem to be prepared for the coming storm. They are no doubt excellent swimmers, and well acquainted with the element with which they are about to contend.

No. 140. A Scene from the Taming of the Shrew. C. R. Leslie, R.A.—The eye of the spectator is at first attracted, and perhaps too strongly, by the rich and splendid drapery which Petruchio holds up in mock anger; but it is not long detained there. The character of Catherine and her suppressed rage are exquisitely depicted. No one but a perfect vixen could have exhibited such emotion, and no one but a perfect artist could have so accurately observed, and so skilfully represented it. In all respects, whether in composition, colouring, or effect, the subject is admirably treated.

No. 121. A Family Picture; containing portraits of the Marquess and Marchioness of Westminster, the Earl and Countess Grosvenor, the Earl and Counters of Wilton, Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor, Viscount Belgrave, the Ladies Grosvesnor, and Lady Mary Egerton. C. R. Leslie, R.A.—When we consider the great difficulty of arranging and managing a group of portraits, so as to give interest to the subject, we cannot sufficiently admire the ta-lents of the artist who succeeds as Mr. Leslie has succeeded in this fine performance. All appear in their proper places; naturally, tastefully, and elegantly brought together; and, as well as the accessories of the picture, carefully and beautifully painted.

No. 9. A Hindoo Temple at Rotas Gur, a hill fort in the Province of Behar, East Indies: and No. 20. An Imaun-Barrah, or Mausoleum of a Mahometan High Priest, at Sasseram, in the Province of Bahar, East Indies. W. Daniel, R.A.—It is scarcely necessary to say that these pictures are invested with the highest qualities of the picturesque, and are executed with a skill corresponding with their character. Indeed, we are so accustomed to the annual appearance of beautiful representations of oriental architecture, scenery, and figures, from the pencil of Mr. Daniell, that we cannot imagine, and hope we may never see, an exhibition without them.

No. 165. Portrait of Sir Walter Scott in his Study at Abbotsford, reading the Proclamation of Mary Queen of Scots previous to her Marriage with Henry Darnley. W. Allan, A.... An invaluable portrait of this celebrated writer and excellent man, whose present situation must excite the deepest sympathy in every generous breast. Mr. Allan has represented him surrounded by a great variety of curious objects of historical interest, and has painted his fa-vourite staghound lying at his feet.

No. 77. Una seeking shelter in the Cottage of Coreeca. W. Hilton, R.A.—Full of deep pathos and powerful contrast; with a fine chiaro-scuro, and mellow tone of colouring.

No. 86. A Scene suggested by an effect seen after heavy rain in the Ligurian Mountains, near Surxana. A. W. Callcett, R.A.—It is rare in the highest walks of modern landscape to see an attempt at the sublime, unaccomCalleott has happily kept clear of the latter. The mind is filled with the awful; and yet there is no exaggeration. But, in truth, from the works of what artist do we receive more unmixed pleasure; whether in his scenes of classic elegance, such as No. 61, The ruined Tomb, or of the purely pastoral, such as No. 187, An English Water-mill?

[To be continued.]

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

[Second notice.]

WHETHER second-sight be in any other way advantageous we know not; but we are sure that it is so in art. It is very gratifying to us to be enabled to say, that our second view of this admirable exhibition confirms our first statement of its character.

No. 224. — Miss L. Sharpe Miss Sharpe has taken her subject from the first volume of the Spectator, No. lxxx. As the passage is quoted, none can be at a loss with respect to its object,-that of exhibiting female rivalry in the most striking colours. It is in truth an exquisite performance; and in our opinion displays the talents of the fair artist beyond any of her former works. The occurrence is treated with all the grandeur of an historical event. It is only to fancy that the fainting female has taken poison, administered by the triumphant one, and you have all the interest of deep tragedy, instead of merely the exposure of vanity. The execution is in perfect accordance with the excellence of the conception.

No. 56. The Banquet Scene. J. Stephanoff. This picture was painted by command of his Majesty. The subject is taken from that scene of the play of Henry the Eighth in which the amorous monarch first sees Anne Bullen. We have already observed, that it has afforded Mr. Stephanoff a fair opportunity of displaying his skill in that garland-like colouring by which his works are so often distinguished. and never more so than in the present instance. The figure and attitude of Henry are well imagined,—at once dignified and gallant.

Those of the cardinal are a little too theatrical. The splendid costume, and the effect of light from the window at the back part of the hall, add greatly to the beauty of the performance. The sketch, No. 293, of a picture to be executed by command of her Majesty, bids fair to afford an opportunity for the exhibition of this able artist's talents in a different though not less advantageous point of view.

No. 215. -- G. Robson,-"A deed without a name!" We infer from the quotation in the catalogue that it represents the Lake Coriskin; and it is certainly one of those awful scenes of solitary desolation which Mr. Robson's pencil so powerfully depicts. Grandour and sublimity can be carried no farther.

No. 233. View from Westminster Bridge. G. Robson.—We funcied that we were tolerably acquainted with the nature and extent of Mr. Robson's powers, when, lo! this new wonder claims our admiration. It was a fortunate hour when the artist saw this venerable and well-known pile under so pure and striking an

No. 247. Interior; Composition. G. Cattermole. Mr. Cattermole's works always display the stores of a fertile and extraordinary imagination. They command and rivet attention. We scarcely know whether to admire more the gloomy grandeur of this performance in its architectural character, or the wonderful skill with which the massive but mouldering

perfectly illustrative of the quotation, appears to us to be placed too much in the centre of the nicture.

No. 192. Highland Hospitality. J. F. Lewis. A subject well suited to the mantel, which ought always to be enlivened by works of a gladsome and cheering nature. There is a rich variety, both of colour and of character, in this interior; an assemblage such as a painter, a sportsman, or a traveller, would delight to meet with, and would not easily forget. No. 107, Scotch Fisherman's Cottage door, and No. 117, Fish-wives, Newhaven, Edinburgh; by the same artist, also exhibit his talents and his feeling for the picturesque to great advantage.

No. 164. View in Cowes Harbour, Isle of Wight. Copley Fielding.-If the power of the elements be not in the hands of the artist, that of representing them is. No man has been more successful in the attempt than Mr. Fielding. As examples, we quote the performence under our notice, and No. 112, Vessels in a stiff breeze, off Calshot Castle, Hampshire. In the first, the sullen gloom of vapour, with occasional breaks of light; in the second, the undulating motion of water and its translucent character, are depicted in a manner which we have never seen surpassed.

No. 369. The Widow. Miss Sharpe_Is it game the fair artist would be making when she represents so beautiful a creature turning away from the gauds and toys of life, to dwell only upon the semblance of the dear departed? No, no; she cannot believe in the probability of the thing herself; but it does exceedingly well as the subject of a picture, which is cer-tainly one of the most splendid and brilliant in point of effect and execution that we ever looked upon.

No. 63. A Gipsy Comp. P. Dewint.— The character and habits of this erratic tribe may certainly be contemplated with more safety in the fine production under our notice than by a visit to their camp. Mr. Dewint's taste and skill have invested the immediate subject with all the charms of the picturesque; while the wild and desolate heath, and the panoramic extent of the country beyond it, impart the highest interest to the scene.

No. 251. Windermers, during the Regatta. D. Cox.-A perfect fairy-scene, with rainbow colours scattered over it; in which animation and sociability appear in their holyday attire and best aspect.

No. 229. Rich Relations. T. Tayler. A little more display of aristocratic pride would have added to the character of this picture, which is nevertheless very ably executed: and, with others by the same artist, shews great improvement.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Series of Views, illustrating the most interesting and beautiful Spots on the Loire, and its Environe. By Louis Parez. Part I. Ackermann.

THERE are few rivers in Europe the banks of which furnish finer or more frequent subjects for the pencil than the Loire. In the words of M. Parez, " hills, cities, rocks, castles, abbeys, ruins, and châteaux, present different outlines at every winding of the river, and each scene forms but a prelude to new beauties, that offer themselves at every step." We hope that the present effort to introduce this grand and beautiful seenery to the English amateur will meet with the success which it deserves. The Part we must say, considering its size, novelty, and

panied by some touch of the ridiculous. Mr. | columns are represented. The figure of the | contains views of the picturesque Castle of Châisolated and mysterious ecclesiastic, although teaudun, the prison of Charles the Seventh; the romantic Angers, which Shakespeare has rendered so familiar to his countrymen; the magnificent Chambord, erected by the chival-rous, accomplished, and munificent Francis I.; and the ancient Château de Blois, the scene of the murder of the celebrated Duke de Guise. They are drawn with much firmness and precision, and the lithographic execution also does M. Parez great credit. The views are accompanied by topographical and historical notices of the most eventful periods of French and English history.

> Studies from Nature. Drawn by G. Barnard. Dickinson.

> UNDER the above title the tyro in landscapepainting will find a number of admirable characters of trees, calculated materially to assist in teaching him to mark those varieties in trunk, ramification, and foliage, by which nature distinguishes one species from another.

Lord Cosmo George Russell, and his Pony Fingall. Painted by Edwin Landseer, R.A.; drawn on stone by R. J. Lane, A.R.A. Dickinson.

THIS is at least the third time that this beautiful little composition has come under our notice, viz. when the original picture was exhibited at Somerset House, when a slight sketch was published of it, and now on the appearance of the charming lithographic print before us: but we care not how frequently it presents itself to us, as we can never sufficiently admire the spirit and elegance which pervade it, and which render it one of the most fascinating productions even of Mr. Landseer's masterly pencil.

Portraits of Miss Shirreff, Mr. Moschelles, Mr. Newkomm, &c. from Drawings by A.

THE public have frequently had occasion to admire the unaffected fidelity of Mr. Wivell's We have portraits of individuals of celebrity. We have recently seen a large collection of them, engraved by Mesers. Holl, Thomson, Hicks, &c. and were particularly struck by those, the titles of which are prefixed to this notice. They confirm us in the conviction, that resemblance is better preserved in the comparatively slight but still effective style adopted by Mr. Wivell, than when the head is overpowered, as it too frequently is, by an elaborate background, and other adjuncts.

Finden's Landscaps Illustrations to the Works of Lord Byron. Part III. Murray. If we could find higher terms of praise than those which we have already used with reference to this beautiful publication, we would resort to them in speaking of the present number. The designs do the painters, Messrs. Harding and Gastineau, the highest credit; and the

engravings out-finden Finden.

Nature.-We last week noticed, in terms of warm admiration, a very sweet model, entitled Simplicity, by Mr. Furniss. We have now before us its companion, Nature, which is in style and execution even superior to the first. The group consists of two children, with all the roundness and beauty of infancy fully developed; and notwithstanding their loveliness, there is a boldness in the lineaments and general design which speaks loudly for the talent of the artist. Mr. Furniss writes to us, that this small production has not been able to find room in the Royal Academy exhibition; which,

merits, we think a mistake on the part of that distinguished body.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

OUR PRESENT MAY.

" May is full of flowers."-Southwell.

"Born in yon blaze of orient sky,
Sweet May, thy radiant form unfold,
Unclose thy blue voluptuous eye,
And wave thy shadowy lock of gold."

" THE month of flowers," May, Were they not wont to say

That, of the Year's twelve lovely daughters, thou Didst wear most perfect sweetness on thy brow?

They said the crimson rose Was eager to unclose For thee the fragrant mysteries which lie Hidden in leasless boughs beneath the winter sky.

The poets told thy birth Was welcomed upon earth By the sweet multitude of shining flowers, By bursting buds, green leaves, and sunny

And thou art come, sweet May; A week beneath thy sway The world has been; yet is it dull and cold:

Doth it not own thy reign, as in the days of old?

To-day all life is strange With great and utter change; The power is past away from many a shrine And many a throne - must it, too, pass from thine?

Still o'er the darkened sky The heavy clouds sail by, Till the bleak shower comes down unpityingly, Beating the few faint blossoms from the tree.

Where is the yellow ore Which the laburnum bore, As if transformed, the Theban princess there, Amid the golden shower, loosed her more golden hair?

The lilac with its stars, Small, shining like the spars With which some sea-nymph decks her oceanbowers-

Lilac, that seems the jewellry of flowers?

Where is the gelder-rose, Wreathed as from Alpine snows? Where is the lime-tree's bud of faint perfume? Where is the hawthorn wealth, thine own peculiar bloom?

They do not meet thee now! I see the barren bough; The earth is melancholy as a grave—
I see the driving rain, I hear the bleak winds

Is this the pilgrimage Of Earth in her old age? And is the shadow all things present wear Cast on the circling beauty of the year?

Or is it but delay? Are south winds on their way, And songs and blossoms bringing May once more The sunshine which rejoiced all hearts of yore?

Hope whispers of their birth— Hope which upon our earth Doth wander like an angel, at whose feet Fresh flowers spring up to gladden and to greet.

How many now may see Their likeness, May, in thee! Mournful and spiritless, their spring is known But by its measured time, and time alone;

Else would they never dream that May was here.

L. E. L. May 9, 1832.



THE GARRICK CLUB PAPERS, NO. XII. The Garrick Club.

AT a general meeting of the subscribers, on Saturday, which was numerously attended, it was agreed to elect Mr. Sheridan Knowles an honorary member of the Club, as a testimony to the high rank he had attained by his exertions as an original dramatic writer. This, the first compliment of the Club paid to the interests of our national theatre, will, we trust, stimulate other authors to emulate Mr. Knowles: for though the tribute may be slight in itself, when it is considered that it comes with the weight of very many of the most distinguished noble and literary patrons of the stage, it must be viewed as one of no mean character and

The dinner, by private subscription of members of the Club, is given to the Earl of Mulgrave, vice-president, this day; the noble lord having justly merited every distinction which could here be offered to him, by his indefatigable services in establishing the Society.

At the meeting we have noticed, after the specific business of the summons was over, Mr. Macready called attention to the approaching retirement of Mr. Young from the profession he had through his whole career so greatly adorned; and proposed that he should be invited to dine with the Club when he had taken his leave of public life. This proposition was cordially received, and unanimously adopted, after some conversation as to the arrangements which might be necessary in accordance with the rules of the Garrick. No doubt there will be a distinguished assemblage of rank and talent to do honour to a performer who has done so much honour to his class, both by his talents on the stage, and by his conduct as a private gentleman.

Gray's Inn, 7th May, 1832. Sir,-Your correspondent at Edinburgh has not substantiated the story of Ben Jonson and Sir Walter Raleigh's son. It is not the truth, that what was unfounded in 1593 was well founded in 1613; for though in the latter year young Raleigh might have made his tutor "dead drunk" at Paris (a feat, by the by, of some difficulty, if, as Drummond also states, drink was one of the elements in which Ben lived), he could not have sent him in that state "home to Sir Walter," who was then, and long after, a prisoner in the Tower,-as is stated, indeed, in the very note on the subject to which your correspondent has referred.

Your correspondent is also unjust to Gifford:

They know there must be May within the year, | Drummond's donation to the college from the catalogue, and not from an inspection of the books and manuscripts themselves; nor is his opinion quite so strongly expressed as your correspondent would have us believe. words are :- " About the year 1627, Drummond gave 'a noble present of books and manuscripts to the College of Edinburgh.' say the editors of his works (folio, 1711), or i should have termed it, generally speaking, a collection of rubbish, not worth the hire of the cart which took it away. Of this rare present a catalogue was published, in which," &cc.

If the conversations between Jonson and Drummond have really never been fully and accurately printed, and many curious points are omitted (in the published accounts of them, I presume), your correspondent would confer a great favour on many readers by furnishing a complete transcript of them. Is it possible that the passage not contained in Drummond's works, but published in Cibber's Lives of the Poets, is genuine, instead of being a fabrication of Shiel's, the compiler of those lives, as has been supposed ?-I am, sir, &c. H. L. C.

MUSIC.

SOCIETA ARMONICA.

THE fourth concert, postponed from Passion Week, took place on Monday. The chief sttraction of the evening was the cavatina "Ah! come rapido," from Il Crociato, and Rodes variations, by Mdlle. Cinti Damoreau, in which this accomplished songstress displayed all her fine talent and taste. The beauty of her singing is, that she never attempts what she cannot execute; and there is consequently an eleganor and finish in all she does, which is very fascinating. A concerto, by Mori, was also much applauded.

Messrs. Dressler and Pclzer's Concert wi very well attended, and very well deserving of that attendance. The opening piece of Le Sentinel produced a great effect; and when, in imitation of the voice dying away in the distance, Mr. Fisher sang from one of the upper boxes, we never saw a more complete exemplification of the assertion, that the English hear with their eyes; for every head, or rather every bonnet, was most intently turned in that direction. Among the performances we must particularly mention the style in which Mr. Flaxman sang The Sea, and we never heard Miss Bellchambers to greater advantage than in Una voce poco fa.

DRAMA.

GERMAN OPERA.

On Wednesday the long-expected German opera was brought forward, -and in such a manner, that no one will begrudge the time that has been so well employed in preparing it for the public enjoyment. The Freischuts was the piece selected for the opening; and, favourite as it has long been with every class of the community in the mutilated state in which it was played on our stage, and familiar as every one is with most of the music, it promises, from the manner in which it was executed on this occasion, both by the vocal and instrumental performers, to become more and more admired. Of Madam Meric (Agathe, the heroine,) we have already spoken in terms of praise in other places; but we are bound to confess that we had not thought so highly of her as is richly deserved by her execution of the inference from the note on that subject the music of the Freischutz. Her singing clearly is, that Gifford formed his opinion of throughout was marked with great taste, and



specially the manner in which she gave the rand scena, and a prayer at the commence-nent of the third act. Annchen, the attendearly all new, having been left out in the English versions,—was played by Demoiselle Schneider, who both in her singing and acting displayed great spirit; and though her voice is hardly powerful enough to fill the King's theatre, yet the cultivation it has undergone, and the science she displayed, made up for all natural deficiencies, and established her in the foremost rank of popular favour. Max, the hero, was performed by Herr Haitzenger, a very sweet tenor, of great power, whose execution of the music was almost faultless: his acting seemed rather formal; but this will probably disappear on a better acquaintance with our stage and audience. Pellegrini was Caspar; and if he would throw a little more spirit into his performance, both musical and histrionic, with his fine voice he must speedily earn a higher fame. The rest of the characters were well supported throughout. The choruses were admirably sung, and the orchestra never in better condition. The house was extremely well filled; which we should attribute not only to the treat afforded, but also to the judicious reduction made in the prices of admission. On the whole, so novel a musical enjoyment-one where all engaged in it are so finely disciplined, where the effects produced are so decisive of what the genius of Weber could achieve, and where there is nothing but what must contribute to delight the sense -has never been heard by us in an English theatre. Much may we learn from this exhibition; and, at all events, we shall derive great pleasure from it, and most heartily wish it the success it deserves.

DRURY LANE.

On Tuesday a new two-act opera was per-formed for the first time, called *The Tyrolese* Peasant. To unravel the plot of this little drama would be a task of some difficulty; for although the incidents are "few and far between," yet there is, upon the whole, so much improbability, so much masquerading, and so much unnecessary scheming, that our readers would be as little edified with the details, and possibly as little pleased, as we ourselves were when we witnessed the performance. The first act was sufficiently dull; but between that and the second there is a lapse of two years, and this circumstance afforded the audience some little consolation; for many were disposed to hope, that in the course of that time some of the serious characters might have learnt a decent sentiment, or some of the comic gentry have picked up a tolerable joke: but no. We found our friends, at the end of the two years, as dull and as tiresome as ever; and the curtain fell amidst disapprobation. The music is by Bishop—pretty, but not particularly new; well executed by Messrs. Templeton and Seguin, who are improving a great deal, and by Miss Pearson, who, we must acknowledge, was rather less cold and indifferent than usual. Harlev, Mrs. Humby, and Russell, had parts which were intended to be droll; but they were un-worthy of being so well represented. The scenery and dresses were those belonging to Hofer, the Tell of the Tyrol, and were, of course, splendid and appropriate.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

King's Theatre, May 3d .- I am glad to find that repeated failure has at last induced Heberle to give up as hopeless the attempt of

balancing herself on Albert's calf; as of this that it will bring crowds to the King's Cross manœuvre it may be said, that the next un-graceful thing to its failure is its accomplish-

Astley's, May 4th .- It were endless to recount the droll effects in this really delightful spectacle; but I assure you positively and literally, that there was not one of the principal characters who did not reappear in full force after being either drowned or killed in battlemany after both. There are countries where stones, beads, shells, &c. are money; but the following discovery, it strikes me, will be an interesting novelty to antiquaries. A large bag of "gold," being thrown from one of the performers to another, came undone in its passage; and its whole contents showering on the stage, proved that the current gold coin in the days of Richard the Second was broken tobaccopipe!

Drury Lane, May 7th .- Dowton, in that part of the Belle's Stratagem in which he is made to vaunt his own foresight, thought proper to introduce the following words, which, it is needless to say, soon raised mob applause— "And I foresee also, that unless ministers gain over more opposition votes, the Reform Bill will never be carried." We should hardly excuse such gag in a country theatre, from an actor who had no other means of raising applause.

Drury Lane, May 8th.—The Tyroless Pea-sant. Mrs. Humby had a very long straw appended to her skirt. The inference is as plain as it is terrible-she must be more wary while her carriage (she hath one) is under renair.

VARIETIES.

Printers' Pension Society .- Instituted for and applied to the relief of aged and infirm printers and their widows, this Society is about to hold its usual anniversary, with an excellent list of patrons and stewards, and Lord Mahon in the chair. Wishing well to a charity so deserving of support, we beg to recommend its claim to the attention of all who love that great palladium of our liberties, the

St. Alban's Abbey.-We rejoice to see, that at a public meeting at St. Alban's, the Earl of Verulam in the chair, steps were taken towards preserving the venerable abbey of that place, which has lately become so greatly dilapidated as almost to totter to its fall. .

Hydrography. — A survey of the coast of Brazil has been completed by the corvette Emulation, pursuing the hydrographic labours commenced by Vice-admiral Roussein, under the administration of M. de Martignac; and a chart of the Rio de la Plate, by Lieut. Baral, the commander of the Emulation, who has just returned to Toulon, is among the fruits of this expedition. The coasts of the Rio Grande and the San Pedro, too, unknown to navigators, and supposed to be inaccessible on account of the numerous banks of moving sand, were approached within three or four miles. and, with the exception of a single bank, which does extend above seven or eight leagues from land, surveyed with the greatest accuracy; so that this part of South America may now be visited with perfect security, according to the new charts constructed on the spot.

The Royal Clarence.-This being a theatre of variety, we are sorry we can only mention it among our varieties; but the truth is, we received no notice of its opening till too late for a visit this week. We trust, however, for the sake of its meritorious lessee, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, rical Litterature msy advance a great step forwards.

every evening, especially as the bills hold out good show of entertainment.

Sir Walter Scott .- A private letter from Rome, of the 21st ult., states that Sir Walter Scott (accompanied by Sir William Gell as far as Albano) had arrived in that city, and hired

the Palazzo Bernini as his temporary residence.
Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear.— On Wednesday the anniversary dinner of this useful Institution took place at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street; Major Macnamara, M.P., in the chair, in the absence of Lord Dover, V.P. After the usual loyal toasts were drank, "Prosperity to the Royal Dispension." sary for Diseases of the Ear" was proposed, and received with enthusiasm. The health of Mr. Curtis, the King's Aurist, and founder of the Dispensary, was given, and met with much applause. In returning thanks that gentle-man remarked, the more he saw of diseases of the ear, the more he was convinced of the possibility of relief being afforded; and in cases of deafness and dumbness, by an early and continued application of the curative means in infancy, he had been fortunate enough to restore both hearing and speech in various instances. Several deaf and dumb children who have obtained these faculties under Mr. Curtis's professional care, were afterwards introduced to the company, and excited much interest and attention. The treasurer read a liberal list of contributions, which repeatedly called forth the plaudits of the assembly.

Crosby Hall.—Though we could not attend the meeting, we shall be very happy to do all in our power to contribute to the preservation and restoration of Crosby Hall. The Vandal want of feeling which would allow our ancient monuments to perish, has been a good deal checked of late by better sentiments; and it is the duty of an intelligent press to strengthen this truly enlightened and national conservative principle.

Beautiful Image in the Maid of Elvar :-"She looked up ruddy as the rose in June, And thanked him with her eyes."

A Bull.—A morning paper of Tuesday states, that there are not less [fewer] than eight noble branches of the noble family of Howard, which it proceeds to enumerate, and includes "Howard of Escrieck, extinct," and "Howard of Marnhill, also extinct." This is very like a tree having eight branches, only two of them fallen off.

Our known liberality towards all foreigners of genius induces us to print the following communication verbatim et literatim.

To the Editor, &c.

London, George et Volture, Cornhill, the 25 April, 1832-

DEAR SIR,—You would do me a great favour, if you would insert in your wide-circulating Paper the following little notice, which will perhaps be interesting for many of your numerous readers. I am, with the greatest veneration, yours most obient humble servant,

Prinz Metternich and Count Wackerbarth

Prins Metternich and Count Wackerbarth:

BOTH had seen them often at Paris, and afterwards greeted them by letters. As the Count Wackerbarth had published his Wathatla—comprising the greatest Heros of all Nations—and every body rejoiced upon that, he thought proper to send a copy to the Prince at Wienna: but instead to answer him, the Prince Metternich did let prohibit directly the book in all the austrishien estates, and the copies, which the author had sent to some other friends; came back from the post-offices with this word written upon the title—"Verboten!" (prohibited!) 'Tis german liberty of the press and liberality of Prinz Metternich!

on the contrary, the noble King Ludwig of Bavaria took out of Count Wackerbarth's work the first Idea to his great Walhalla in the neighbourhood of Regensburg to establish an everlasting monument to all the celebrated

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Having indulged a foreign correspondent with a niche for a ourious letter, can we do less for a countryman?

May 16, 1800th of the Rose To Dr. Richie.

SIR,—Your experiments on the rotation of glass and of water-spheres, as elucidating the science of electrogal-vanism, &c., which this Journal has lately described, may justify me in supposing that a communication of an analogous nature, however strange—and stupendous, probably, to adepts in science-will be regarded with attention, and if found no illusion, with a delight not

Look then, sir, upon the clear concavity of the sky, and knowing that it always is outspread, whatever clouds may hide it for a while from terrene-view, admit that it circumscribes the atmosphere, and is the generator of many effects which pass for the phenomena of light and aerial modifications, without respect to a distinct body. This, then, by its constricture, is the air-s-prings bond; could the containing orb-of-sky disperse, the flaccid atmosphere would dilate, to an extent and deprivation of all firmamental quality that must induce a general epilepsy of animal and vegetative life. The Voltaire-infidels will be astonished at the hardihood with which I further assert, that when the *ky poured through the riven air its never-returned floods contributory to the also *devoderived deluge, then was the longevity of man reduced unto the tithe of the prediluvian average; and the oceans required to drown the world by boastful pseudo-athelists are part and parcel of the very seas which (after subsidence within and around the mundane exercity now lave the upper lands of the erst genial continents. Not to Look then, sir, upon the clear concavity of the sky, dence within and around the mundane cavern) now lave the upper lands of the erst genial continents. Not to thrink from the many consequences that by objectors might be urged against the fact of this planet's atmosphere being enclosed within a revolving case of waters, I will just state, that an answer is thus given to the anomaly of one diurnal tide in air, and two in ocean; for when the aerial circumfuse is at neap, the therefore approximated sky produces an ocean tide, proportionate (sometimes less, sometimes of excess) to the external attraction of the outward forces.

Requesting, sit, that you will pardon the very unmathematical statement of the great relic of the superior moiety of the waters, separatrix-sir upbore, on her formation mediate, after light's full reflex from the bottom of integral waters,—I beg to remain, most respectfully,

Observer.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gasette Weekly Advertisement, No. XIX. May 18th, 1832.]
We are glad to see a work under the title of Traditions of the County of Vork announced by Mr. Roby, whose Traditions of Lancashire, with their beautiful embellishments, have obtained so high a rank in popular favour; and we take this opportunity of saying our mea cuipa (pretty grammar!) for having so long neglected to fulfil our promise of taking a further notice of the Second Series, which was certainly due to the merits of that work. Among the subjects now announced as Traditions of the County of York, we observe—the Crystal Goblet, a Tale of the Emperor Severus, with a View of the Multangular Tower, York; the Lamp of All-Hallows, or the Forest of Galtres, with a View of All-Hallows church, from the Forest of Galtres, Vork; the Loyal Traitor, or the Fatal Curse, with a View of Hull: Skipses Ghost, with a View of Skipses Brough; St. Hilda, with a View of Whitby Abbey; the Jew of York;—and many others of great legendary, historical, and pictorial interest.

Henry Masterton, or the Young Cavaller, by the Author of "Darnley."

Mr. Fraer, the populae suphor of mithe Kussilbash." Literary Gazette Weckly Advertisement, No. XIX. May 19th, 1838.

of "Darnley."

Mr. Fraser, the popular author of "the Kussilbash,"

'the Persian Adventurer," &c. has also a new novel in
the press, to be called the Highland Smuggler.
Legends of the Rhine and Low Countries, by the Author
of "High-ways and By-ways."
The Token of the Covenant, designed and engraved in
messociant by Mr. George Sanders.
The Return of the Victors, a Poem, by W. Dalley.
The Translator of the "Tour of a German Prince" is,
we hear, now translating the Correspondence of Schiller
and Goethe, which forms six volumes in the German.
A work of Popular Zoology, containing the Natural
History of the Quadrupeds and Birds in the Zoological
Gardens, &c.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS. Darnley.

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cloth.—Rogers' Family Prayers, 18mo. 2s. 6d. sewed.—

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bds.—The Anniversary Calendar, 2 vols. 8vo. 2s. 2s.

hf.-bd.—Calabria, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Mundy's Pen and

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Portfolio of Anecdotes, 12mo. 2s. 6d. bds.—Reid's Out
lines of Medical Botany, 12mo. 2s. bds.—Cox's Lectures

on the Evidence from Miracles, 12mo. 4s. 6d. bds.—Cal
met's Dictionary of the Bible, with Taylor's Fragments

for 1831, 18mo. 4s. cloth.—Cobbin's Annual Historian,

for 1831, 18mo. 4s. cloth.—Bebecca, by Rev. A. G. H.

Hollingsworth, 8vo. 10s. cloth.—Poynder's History of

Francis Spira, 18mo. 1s. 6d. hf.-bd.—Harford's Agamem
non of Æschylus, 8vo. 18s.; large paper, 2s. bds.—Tay
lor's New Description of the Earth, 18mo. 4s. 6d. hf.-bd.—

The Fair of May Fair, 3 vols. 8vo. 18. 11s. 6d. bds.—

Newton's Introduction to Astronomy, 18mo. 3s. 6d. bds.

—Noble's Rudiments of the Hebrew Language, 12mo, 5s. bd.—Dr. Clanny's Hyperanthraxis, or the Cholera at Sunderland, 8vo, 7s. 6d. cloth.—Rev. D. B. Baker's Discounses, &c. 12mo, 4s. bds.—Statham's Indian Recollections, 12mo, 7s. 6d. cloth.—Manh on the Decalogue, 8vo. 6s. bds.—Dictionnaire de Verbes et Phrases Idiomatiques Français, par Lea, 12mo. Se. cloth.

METROPOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1882.

May.		Thermometer.			Barometer.			
Thursday	3	From	41.	to	55.	29-32	to	29-29
Friday		• • • •	41.		52.	29-64		
Saturday			30.	••	57.	30-02 Stationary		lonary
Sunday	6	• • • • •	46.	••	6¥.	29-99	to	29-96
Monday	7		50,	••	77.	29-76		
Tuesday						29-86	• •	29 -98
Wednesday		1	43.	••	53.	30-02	• •	3 0-18
Danson Hann		4. N 10		40	w			

Prevailing winds, N.W. and S.W.

Except the 8th and 9th, generally cloudy; rain on the 3d and 5th. The sudden change in the temperature on the afternoon of the 6th, the storm of thunder and lightning on the morning of the 7th, and the extreme warmth of that day, are worthy of particular remark.

Rain fallen, 225 of an inch.

CHARLES H. ADAMS. Edmonton.
Latitude 51° 37′ 32″ N.
Longitude 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

Lowest 22-25 ... 10th. Mean 38:18145

Number of days of rain and snow, 14.
Quantity of rain and melted snow, in inches and decimals, 3-00025.
Winds.—3 East.—7 West.—3 North.—4 South.—5 Northeast.—3 South-east.—1 South-east.—1 South-east.—6 North-west.
General Observations.—The mean temperature of the month below those of the last two years, and the extremes were also lower than those in March 1830 and 1831; and, although the mean of the barometer was higher than last year, the maximum did not reach so high as in the two praceding years—consequently the range was less. So large a quantity of rain has not fallen in March since 1827; hall, sleet, and snow, fell on the 7th and on the 14th; on the latter day the quantity of rain and melted snow measured nearly one inch and a quarter. Strong gales of wind from the westward blew between the 17th and 23d: on some nights they were very heavy. The latter part of the month was fine.

April.
Thermometer—Highest 68-50°....4th & 5th. termometer—Highest 68:50 448 6 Lowest 27:50 1st. Mean. 44:5625 Barometer—Highest 30:28 44th. Lowest 29:06 30th. Mean. 29:74966

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Among the multitude of privileges showered upon us as Editors, we have this week specially to acknowledge one calculated to make us go on swimmingly for some time; a matter not to be despised in these days of political excitement and, consequently, literary duiness. Nor can the compliment be called a cold one; though it does appear, by an erasure, somewhat circumscribed: — in short, it is a free ticket for May and June to the Albany "Tepid Swimming Bath, for "self" and "friend"—only "friend" is struck out. Now, really, company in swimming is so comfortable, particularly in tepid water; and the risk, if solitary, of being drowned in a bath 50 feet long and 30 feet wide, and, what is worse, containing 56,000 gallons of water (enough to drown the Editors of the Edinburgh, Quarterly, and Westminster, to boot), is so great, that we are at a loss whether to blow hox or cold on this invite.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

iturday, May 18. LORD PRANCIS LEVESON GOWER in the Chair

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SIR MARTIN ARCHER SHED, P.R.A The Nobility, Friends, and Subscribers, are respectfully informed, that the Seventeenth Anniversary Featival will be ceibrated in Freemasons' Hall, on Saturday, the 26th instant, or

which occasion, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, E.G. has graciously signified his intention to preside

Bir Henry Richardson
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No. 800.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Remarks on the Statistics and Political Institutions of the United States, with some Observations on the Ecclesiastical System of America, her Sources of Revenue, &c. By W. G. Ouseley, Esq., Attaché to his Majesty's Legation at Washington. 8vo. pp. 208. London, 1832. Rodwell.

BELONGING to a family in which talents and a love of literature are inherent, we were inclined to anticipate a clever production from the pen of Mr. Ouseley; and our expectation has been fulfilled. The work before us is able and candid, and takes a liberal view of the United States and of the people. The author has enjoyed the best opportunities of forming a fair and impartial judgment of both, having visited all parts of the country, and seen society from its top to its level, during a residence of several years. His mind had also been prepared for comparison and contrast by an acquaintance with the principal European nations; and when we add, that with all the right feelings of an Englishman, he seems to have possessed an unprejudiced spirit which did not blind him to the merits of another people, we have said enough to shew that he was endowed with excellent qualifications for the task he has undertaken.

An Introduction leads us to the inquiry into American Statistics, and to the mass of condensed information which the author lays before us concerning them. Here he tells us: "Those impressions of the practical inapplicability of the institutions of the United States to European nations have not been removed by a residence in that country; at least, the total unfitness of a republican government for adoption in England still appears to me incontrovertible. But the results produced in America, by her political system, are very different from those which one is led to expect by the representations of many, and some distinguished, writers; and it has been my endeavour to point out a few of the reasons and facts which, in my mind, produced a conviction that the probabilities of success to the 'great experiment' now in progress in the Transatlantic Republic were not to be measured by a scale formed from the circumstances of our own country.' In the same preliminary paper, Mr. Ouseley touches on another matter of much interestemigration to Canada—on which he states: "Although not immediately connected with the subject of this publication, I cannot forbear saying a few words on a topic deserving of the deepest consideration in this country, and of which the importance has only of late years been duly appreciated. The North American colonies furnish England with similar, and almost equivalent, advantages to those which the Americans possess in the superabundance of fertile territory, and consequent provision

for the poorer and lower classes of society. From my own observations in Canada and Nova Scotia, I have no hesitation in affirming, that to a moral certainty, -as well ascertained as any circumstance can be by human experience, -the moderately industrious and sober. however poor, are sure of obtaining not only a plentiful subsistence, but many comforts to which, in the present state of the commercial. manufacturing, and agricultural interests, they must in all probability long be strangers in the mother country. There is but one circumstance that might prevent the emigrant from realising these fair prospects,—the loss of health. But in a climate so very salubrious as that of British North America, the probability of this evil is more remote, than that to which, under circumstances of privation, he would be exposed in England. He will also find, I think, that the physical and positive advantages are more encouraging to the settler in Upper Canada, &c. than in the United States; independently of the reluctance that every right-minded Englishman must feel to abandon the colours of his country. He may be said to be nearly at home in the North American colonies:

"Cœlum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt." By facilitating the means of emigration to the poorer classes of Englishmen, the British government would, perhaps, contribute as efficaciously to their welfare as by the extension of their political rights; and would probably find, in the vast resources of the North American colonies, a means of practically awarding 'the greatest share of happiness to the greatest number of our countrymen."

Proceeding to his main points, Mr. O. goes on to argue that the government of America is well adapted to the circumstances of its inhabitants; that its institutions neither generate corruption nor commotion; that its domestic manners are often misrepresented; that its financial system is most satisfactory; and that with millions of acres of fine land yet to occupy, its prosperity is certain. In discussing these topics he controverts some of the statements of Captain Hall, the Quarterly Review, the Revue Britannique, and Mrs. Trollope; relying on his own observations and (a good deal) on the authority of General La Fayette, General Bernard, and Mr. Fennimore Cooper, who, it must be confessed, are strong partisans on the other side. The following general remarks are, however, better suited to our custom and tone of reviewing, than particular contro-

"Unfortunately, those who have published descriptions of America have not generally remained there long enough to be enabled to use their judgment uninfluenced by prepossessions against or in favour of the theory or practice of the American system; they consequently apply a scale of their own, adapted to a country widely different in circumstances, manners,

for its population generally, but particularly | foreign country should unreservedly commit to paper his impressions and opinions of its usages or political institutions, and endeavour to explain and account for its peculiar customs, from his own observations and knowledge, and then lay aside his notes during a year's residence in the same place, would probably be surprised, on a reperusal of them, at the mistaken views that he had in many instances taken;—at least, I have found it so. And if this be true of European countries, having generally many features of resemblance, it is particularly so in the judgments passed by Europeans on the United States. I am speaking now more especially of the political institutions of America; but the same remarks are even more strikingly applicable to the social system of that country. t should be recollected that many provisions of the constitution of the United States, which to an Englishman appear at first sight fraught with danger, will perhaps on a nearer examination be found well adapted to the American Union; for we are prone unconsciously to apply the arguments that would be good in England to a country extremely dissimilar; and thus contemplating, with views and ideas suited to a very different state of things, par-ticular measures or modes of government, it is not surprising that our judgments and predictions of their consequences should be erroneous. Americans say that we look at their republican institutions through our 'monarchical spectacles,' and that it requires some apprenticeship to so different a state of things to see them in their true light. Let us look at the converse of this proposition. When an American arrives in England for the first time, he is apt to jump at conclusions equally unfounded respecting our country. I know what were the impressions of some individuals from the United States, and men of sagacity and experience, on first witnessing the practical workings of our constitutional monarchy, and the results of our social system. And if most Americans were honestly to confess their real opinions (formed after only a short residence in England) at any period during the last thirty years, I am convinced that there are few who would not avow a conviction of their astonishment at the possibility of our government having continued to work with any success for five years together : but after a residence of greater duration, they perceive the existence of counteracting causes preventing many of the bad effects which they anticipated, and even begin to think that the transition to a form of government like their own would neither be so easy nor so advantageous as they previously believed. Americans are eminently practical men; all their undertakings, and generally all the measures, whether of governments or individuals in that country, are stamped with utility as their object, and dictated by sound practical good sense and prudence. They consequently quickly detect the wildness and absurdity of many of the repuband institutions, in forming opinions of the lican theories of those Europeans who would government and people of the United States. seek to adopt forms of government totally unthe traveller who on first arriving in any litted for the circumstances of their country,

^{*} The son of Sir William, though we see the Brussels papers, translated into our own of Wednesday, call him the son of Sir Gore Ouseley, in noticing his joining the embasy in that city.—Ed. L. G.

and soon adapt their views to the peculiarities of the political atmosphere in which they find themselves. Englishmen do not, I think, so readily divest themselves of their preconceived ideas when reflecting on the situation of America, and are apt to continue bigoted in their own hypotheses, notwithstanding the frequent contradictions from facts and practical results to which they are continually subjected. It would be difficult otherwise to account for the erroneous views that are so often taken of the American republic; and for the condemnation of a system pursued with such remarkable success in one country, because it is not adapted to the circumstances of another."

The following also contains so much of generalisation, that we may quote it as a fair exam-

ple of the whole volume. " If there are not in America, generally. whether colonial or independent, many of the advantages which hereditary rank and privileged wealth indisputably bring in their train. neither are there their countervailing evilspolitical corruption, for instance, is nearly impracticable. If the conventional forms and increasing artificial wants of the highly artificial system of England are wanting, neither is there to be discovered that much more disgusting and contemptible real vulgarity resulting from the abject worship of rank and wealth that debases the lower orders, and some members of almost every class of society in our country. If the roughness of manner and extreme independence of the lower classes* in the remote parts of the Union be occasionally disagreeable to Europeans accustomed to, and perhaps exacting, the interested homage paid to opulence in other countries, the bassesses with which exclusive divinities are propitiated in England (and verily often by those who have little excuse for not knowing better), are unknown. There may be much want of external polish found combined with much practical good sense; although there are few of the miserable cox-

e "There are many parts of Europe where the freedom of manner of the lower classes would much startle a cockney traveller, particularly in nations where Englishmen are inclined to think that a great degree of personal degradation must necessarily be found among the bourgeots and pessantry. In Spain, Austria, Denmark, or Sweden, a traveller is frequently struck by this independence of deportment. I have witnessed it in all these countries, but particularly in Spain. In the mountains of Andalusia, in a hovel of a senie, the host, or his brother pessants, will receive you with perfect good-nature and rough hospitality; but with a cool, tacit assertion of perfect equality in demessiour, as widely different from the habits of England as are those of America. It is true, that while eating garlic with a pocket-knife, and with a lack of the means and appliances of civilised life that would be the death of a dandy, the lowest Spaniard has a culet dignity of manner that, however rustic, must exclude rulgarity, which never can exist where there is a true and natural independence of feeling and absence of affectation. This freedom, or perhaps coarsenses, of manner is not offensive (at least I never found it so), because of affectation are resident absence of all intentional incivility; yet it was, perhaps, more near being disagreeable comedines in the cafér and larger founds or inns, where the ner is not offensive (at least I never found it so), because you perceive in it an evident absence of all intentional incivility; yet it was, perhaps, more near being disagreeable sometimes in the eafe's and larger fonds or inns, where the waiters when unemployed would quietly take their seats, after, perhaps, asking you to light their cigar with your own. I remember particularly on board one of the steamboats that run between Cadia and Seville (for steam-boats now are constructed on the banks of the Guadalquivir, and somewhat disenchant the reveries of the traveller in the waiter, with his cap on his head and stump of a cigarillo in his mouth, quietly seated himself by me, and took one of my pistols from holsters lying near, and began coulty to descant on the merits of its English workmanship. I have been on board many American steamboats, and never saw the theory of equality and independence so strongly exemplified by the practices of any of their attendants. There is a want of keeping in this sort of familiarity when in a crowded city or on board one of these floating hotels, at least our associations make us think so, that is infinitely more likely to give a slight feeling of what the French call chair de poule, than when we meet the active peasant on the mountain paths of the Contrabandistas, or the athletic, well-armed, and well-mounted, caballero, who say be no better (or so torse) than a peasant, in the wild fastnesses of a Moorish village en the sterres of Andahosia."

cessful individuals of humble origin (not form- ling, mentioned in the foregoing statement, ing exceptions to a rule, but) in numbers suf- there came from ficient to prove amply that talent and welldirected industry and energy are certain, as human institutions can make them, of being rewarded by the highest stations in society: yet it will not be easy to find among the numerous and efficient employés of the American government a single specimen of the genus vulgarly, but expressively, classified as the 'Jack-in-office,' whose absurd or stupid impertinence often clogs the operations of the European bureaux that they infest. There are to be found men of large hereditary or acquired possessions, whose feelings, education, and manners, would ornament any society, divested of the puerile vanities of an exclusive circle, or the putid puppyisms of the silver-fork school. Americans may well be excused if their patience is somewhat taxed by the short-sighted and captious criticisms that are sometimes uttered by foreigners upon their country, their government, or their manners. I look at that immense tract of country west of the Alleghanies, that a very few years ago was comparatively a wild forest, where many millions of acres were thinly occupied by a few thousand inhabitants, and see a population, already greater than that of several independent kingdoms, daily increasing in numbers and adding to their comforts where cities and towns spring up, as if by magic, from among the woods-its plains traversed by rail-roads, and its gigantic rivers covered with steam-boats ;- I see all this going on without tumult, bloodshed, or disorder; and when I exclaim, 'This is a noble, an extraordinary country!' I am answered, in Abigail phrase, 'But, shocking! the people eat with their knives!'

We observe that Mr. Ouseley speaks of Mrs. Trollope's book and Mr. Vigne's precisely as was done in the Literary Gazette; and we are well pleased to have our opinions confirmed by so competent a party. Having said so much, however, we shall only subjoin a few pieces of intelligence, which we trust will be acceptable to readers.

Gold mines have only been discovered and wrought, in the United States, within the last eighteen or twenty years; and "the following statement, taken from the report of the director of the mint, January 1, 1831, will shew the amount of gold received from the different states, as well as that from other countries, in the course of the year The coinage, during the year 1830, 1830. amounted to

Dollars. Gold coins 643,105 Silver ditto 2,495,400 Copper 17,115 Total 3,155,620

The description of coins was as follows:-

Half-eagles	196,351	making	Dollars. 631,755
Quarter-eagles · ·	4,540	••••	11,350
Hulf-dollars · · · · 4	.764,800	9	382,400
Dimes · · · · · ·		••••	51,000
Half-dimes ···· 1		• • • •	62,000
Cents ·······		••••	17,115

Total number of pieces 8,367,191 Total 3,155,690 Of the gold coined in 1830, there was imported from

	Dollars.
Mexico······ South America about ·······	125,000
Africa	19,000 466,000
Sources not ascertained	33,000

combries of dandyism, there will be found suc- amounting in value to about 100,000%. ster-

	Dollars
Georgia, about	212.00
North Carolina	204,000
South Carolina	26,000
Virginia	94,000
Total produce in the United States .	466,000

" Newspaper Postage. For each newspaper not carried out of the state in which it is published, or if carried out of the state, but not carried over 100 miles, 1 cent; over 100 miles, and out of the state in which it was published, 11 cent.

Magazines and Pemphlets.

If published periodically, Cents.
distance not exceeding... 100 miles, 1½ per sheet.
If published periodically,
distance over 100 2½
If not published periodically,
distance not exceeding... 100 4
If not published periodically,
distance over 100 6

Every printed pamphlet or magazine which contains more than twenty-four pages, on a royal sheet, or any sheet of less dimensions, shall be charged by the sheet; and small pampblets, printed on "a half or quarter sheet, of royal or less size, shall be charged with half the amount of postage charged on a full sheet."

" Newspapers in New York. Number of newspapers published in this state, according to Williams's New York Annual Register, in 1831, was 237; 54 in city of New York, and 185 in other parts of the state; 16 daily, and 48 avowedly entimasonic.*

Number of Sheets issued from the Fifty-four Present in the City of New York.

Eleven daily papers (average 1,456 each in one day) one day)
Ten semi-weekly ditto (average 1,880 each in

Total 14,536,(00)

" Copyright. Copyright is secured in the United States for fourteen years, by depositing and recording the title of any work, map, chart, &c. at the office of the clerk of the district; and can be renewed by the author, his executors or assigns, at the end of that term, for a further period of fourteen years. Vide Act for the Encouragement of Learning. __ J. Story's Statutes of the United States.

"Number of Bishops in the United States, and their Residences or Diocesses.

Sisteen Protestant Bishops, viz.

Diocesses. Diocesses. Eastern Diocess, or N. England. Virginia. South Carolina. Georgia. Connecticut. New York. New Jersey Louisians. Mississippi. Pennsylvania. Delaware. Maryland. Kentucky.
North Carolina. Ohio.
Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Residence.

Residence.

Ratchbishops.

Residence.

Baltimore. Archbishop.

New York Ditto.

Philadelphia. Ditto.

Ditto. Coadjutor.

Charleston Bishop.

St. Louis Bishop.

Charleston Bishop.

St. Louis Bishop.

St. Louis Ditto.

Ditto Cadjutor.

Charleston Bishop.

St. Louis Ditto. New York . Ditto. Barustown . Ditto.
Philadelphia. Ditto. Ditto Candjuto
Ditto..... Coadjutor. Cincinnati . Bishop.
Charleston . Bishop. St. Louis ... Ditto.
One Archbishop, nine Bishops, and two Coadjutors."

Notes upon Notes; with Cuts upon Copper and Music. By Henry Warren. 12mo pp. 47. London, 1832. Ackermann. THIS is a jew d'esprit full of puns, and so thickly illustrated with humorous cuts, that it

Total.... 643,000

Total.... 643,000

This has now become a party watchword, but originated in a just feeling of detestation at a murderous outgrayed to the gold found in the United States, rage committed by some feemasons a few years ago.



Music furnishes our laughter-loving author with song to conclude. his theme; and it must be acknowledged that he plays away famously, though now and then straining hard after point. We need only give an example. The first subject is "Thorough Base," and the print represents a real Newgatelooking fellow.

"Thorough Base (we are told) is a figured base (see the rough cut, the head-piece to the present Chap.) To play thorough base properly, it is essentially necessary to make yourself acquainted with all sorts of keys, as well minor as major; for the transitions are so sudden, that an indifferent performer might be very easily betrayed into a neck-straineous cord, and then the sensation is truly disagreeable. It particularly affects the wind instruments, as in that case they often sustain the subject. This is said to be knot dependent on the ear. All discords, particularly those of suspension, require decided resolutions, and these resolutions, or closes, are taught by a deep knowledge of thorough base. Were it not for certain laws for the sake of general harmony, Mercury's art would run into gross excesses; but thorough base causes subjects to be confined within certain bounds or rules. For this purpose, bars, staves, and clefs, were introduced. In almost all cases where we find a rigid adherence to the principles of thorough base, we find that they come to a certain close, and end almost always in a full swing of the common cord. Immediately preceding this close, we find, in pieces of the old school, what is called the plague-all cadence : some of these effects are truly transporting. The common cord, however, is always used now for morendo effects. It may be observed that, if a young person begin by thorough base, he is the more likely to arrive at a rapid execution."

The next paper is entitled a " Double Bar," and of this we select the poetical portion; for the writer uses verse as well as prose. The cut is a sportsman leaping over a double bar, and the song says:

"There's jolly young Colly, of Hollywood Hall, Has gallopped, and whallopped, and trollopped through all The estate of his pater, till great is his fall— Poor Colly!

For gemmen, and leman, and women beside, And lookins in buckskins who horse-skins could stride, Were welcome, if they'd come and help him to ride a neap nam to ride Through his fortune.

And he called 'em his friends, and he lent 'em his pounds, While they plucked him, and sucked him, so out of all bounds,

bounds,
That the neighbours all said he fed two packs of hounds.
Hark forward!

And hence his expenses, and thence is the cause, As you'll guess, that distress and that pest of the laws, A bum-balliff, one day left the mark of his claws

Now, though hunter himself, he was hunted full sore, Being sued and pursued the whole county quite o'er, Till his creditors said it was hunting a bore, A hard run.

It was hark away, hark away, mark the way—go— But the game was soon ended, so Friendship cried Wo! Though tapsters and milksoomen cried tally owe! Tally ho!

Oh! he'd oft cleared a bank with his high metile roan, And he'd cleared his bank now, for his metal had flown; But one bank he could not clear, that he must own—

Erst he swept over, leaped over, many a bor, But, alas! here the bars were, he found higher far; So, though bootless, he gave to his spirits the spier With the bridle.

Poor Colly! your ross is no longer your own, Nor your bay, nor your gray, nor your brown, nor your dun; Their bright hues, like yours, have now sunk into one— Dun Brown."

"Old Swig had a real drinking mug, A bottle nose and a glass eye; Folks called him a jolly old dog, A wet soul that always was dry. From his father his thirst he inherited, For each has his failing, you know: If you aak, 'Was he ever low spirited?' Yes! when his spirits were low.

Yet still he was sparkling and bright,
Thus singing when others were yawning;
If wine make us drunk over night,
Why, the wine shall be drunk in the morning.

Beer is the legitimate daughter Of England, says he, without doubt; Stout made him as strong as a porter, And porter, he said, made him stout.

Good double X, dark, red, or pale, He would tipple to make him live long; For drinking it strong made him hale, And drinking of ale made him strong.

So drink, my brave boys! it's all right— All thoughts of old Care nobly scorning; For, if we get fresh over-night, We shall be fresh again in the morning.

But, alsa! sad infirmities come Old and crusty on bee's wing to plague you;
And he soon, like his crony, old Tom,
Was accustomed to dull quartern ague-

Full proof he was given to drinking, At least so 'twas thought 'neath his roof; And what most his life's chain was unlinking, He was given to drinking full proof.

'And what if I'm given to tipple,
'Tis just as it should be,' says he;
'For 'will make us but quits, my good people,
If the tipple be given to me.'

Well, they sent for the doctor by stealth: Ardent spirits, he said, had caused fever, Ruos and brandy were had for his health, So advised him to go to Geneva.

Oh! Geneva's blue water was bright, But, alas! it was not eau de vie; For, in reeling along one dark night, He was drowned, as historians agree.

O ye drinkers! I deem it but right
To give you this song as a warning;
If you soak your clay over-night,
Why your clay may be soaked in the morning."

Sketch of the History of Van Diemen's Land; illustrated by a Map of the Island, and an Account of the Van Diemen's Land Company. By J. Bischoff, Esq. 8vo. pp. 260. London, 1832. Richardson.

The Van Diemen's Land Almanac for 1831. 12mo. pp. 263. Hobart Town. Melville. THE first of these publications is a compilation, but a clear and clever one, affording a good view of an island of considerable interest, in whatever way it is considered - whether as a receptacle for emigration, a penal settlement, a political experiment, or a fruitful source of inquiry in the various branches of natural history. On the latter point the following notices are curious.

" Myrtle is the principal timber throughout this district. Its appearance, as to a rough bark and thick foliage, very much resembles the elm; but there are no elms equal to those gigantic trees, being in general from 150 to 200 feet in height, and from thirty to forty feet in circumference. The wood is very like

"When the heath was set on fire, I caught one of those curious insects, the native straw: it is, I apprehend, a nondescript. The only creatures inhabiting these large forests, appeared to be opossums and bandicoot rats, and, I suppose, tigers, or native dogs, as they are called; as we often heard the cracking of sticks by some heavy creature after dark, as we lay, like mummies, rolled up in blankets to keep off the musquitoes, by our fire-side, upon our bed of fern-leaves. This, and owl's and doleful cry of 'more pork,' and the screaming

would be a pity to bestow another cut upon it. | content ourselves, for a finale, with a drinking- | when they made an unusually loud noise, it was occasioned by the eagle-hawk pouncing upon them for his prey. We also occasionally heard the trumpeter, or black-magpie, and black cockatoos in large mobs; but they kept so much aloft, we only were able to shoot one of them and one parrot during the whole journey; and one of the men shot a 'more pork.'"

"Van Diemen's Land (we now quote from the Almanac) has been already said to be thickly timbered. It may indeed be styled a land of forests, the woodlands being out of all proportion to ground that is even tolerably clear of timber; yet in many places there is no underwood, the ground being covered with tall, ungainly trees, standing at some distance from each other, and running up to a great height before they shoot out any branches. Much of the timber of the colony is extremely serviceable for every building purpose, particularly stringy bark, which has been termed the oak of Van Diemen's Land, both on account of the appearance and durability of the wood, and of the uses to which it is applied. Gum, of several sorts; almost equal to stringy bark. Peppermint - another wood of the same description, but particularly used where facility of splitting is required. Among the ornamental woods come-light wood, the oak or beef-tree, honeysuckle, myrtle, and the cherry-tree. Woods that are much esteemed for the fitting up of houses, cabinet-makers, and others, are Huon pine, black and silver mimosas, pencil oedar, and sassafras. All the trees are ever-greens, and some of them, particularly the mimosas, put forth very rich blossoms in the spring; but the prevailing colour of nearly all of this description has been remarked to partake more or less of yellow. The foliage is generally of a dark or sombre green, and the eye wanders over the wide expanse of dense forest every where presented, searching in vain for the relief that is afforded by the many varying hues of the deciduous family. The varieties of shrubs are many, and extremely beautiful; and several of them have very elegant flowers. It is extremely difficult to transplant them; indeed, the only way of doing this with a chance of their living, is to be careful that there is a solid ball of earth, not less than a foot square, around the root; and provided this be well attended to, the season or period of the year is of less consequence than some imagine. The winter months are, however, generally thought preferable to any others. In a work of this kind, it would be impossible even to give a list of the names of the numerous shrubs and valuable plants which are to be found in many parts of the island; Mount Wellington alone would be an extensive field for the study of botanical inquiry. Among the most valuable yet discovered, might be enumerated the pepper-tree, the bark of which has proved to contain many valuable medicinal qualities. The tea-tree should not pass unnoticed, whose leaves serve as a substitute for those of the Chinese plant; and although the beverage cannot be said to be equally as good, there is no question but that it is much more wholesome. The fern-tree may perhaps be ranked as the most elegant production of nature in the island; but, as before stated, merely to continue enumerating the many varied sorts of shrubs, would occupy more room than could be well spared, without prejudice to other heads of which this work is treating. The botanical fever, now raging in England, has not yet Dun Brown." of the oposeums, were the only disturbances fever, now raging in England, has not yet if it were not allowing too much space to we experienced during the night. Parrots, trifling pleasantry, we would quote more; but far above our reach, were chattering all day; questionably the most profitable; indeed, so little has botany been studied, that we believe it can be safely said, that there is only one person on the island who makes it a business, that person is a Mr. Scott, who is well known, having discovered the method by which he is enabled to guarantee plants and seeds that may be required in the northern hemisphere."

From the country we naturally turn to its inhabitants.

"The aboriginal savages of Van Diemen's Land were early distinguished for their extreme timidity and extreme cunning and treachery. Soon after the colony was settled. in the year 1805, a scarcity of provisions was felt, amounting almost to a famine. In this extremity the convicts were permitted to go into the bush in order to find food, and as the country abounded with game, they readily discovered it, and were subsequently indisposed to return and submit to the authority of the government. This state of things continued until the year 1809 or 1810, and laid the foundation for that system of plunder which was denominated bush-ranging. The convicts leading this predatory course of life, continually associated with the aboriginal natives, whom, it is unquestionable, they treated with the most unnatural cruelty, taking away their women, and often murdering the men. The sea-faring people employed in the sealing-trade also united in the commission of these acts of cruelty; and although the miserable savages were too timid to resent the atrocities committed upon their tribes openly, they nevertheless secretly speared their oppressors whenever favourable opportunities placed them within their power. Unable to distinguish between the class of persons whom I have described and the stock-keepers, they no doubt frequently vented their enmity upon the latter, and hence the enmity between the natives and the Europeans was extended. The savages having become more expert, became also more bold and sanguinary, and undoubtedly they would, without distinction, murder every white inhabitant, if they could do so with safety to themselves. In the year 1824, great encouragement was held out to the natives to seek the protection of the go-vernment; and three tribes especially, the Big River, the Oyster Bay, and the Abyssinia tribes, were treated with peculiar kindness. Huts were erected for them and food provided, and they were sure of protection from all the respectable part of the community, as well as from the government. I had frequent interviews with them myself, and held out to their chiefs the strongest assurances of protection. Still, their enmity was evidently unabated; and I have no doubt they were continually ill-used by the dissolute and abandoned convicts who had absconded either from the government or from the service of the settlers. From this or other exciting causes, the character of the savages has evidently become more and more hostile; and although their natural timidity still prevents them from openly attacking only two armed persons, however great their number, yet they will, with a patience quite inexhaustible, watch a cottage or a field for days together, until the unsuspecting inhabitants af-ford some opening, of which the savages instantly avail themselves, and suddenly spear to death the defenceless victims of their indiscriminate vengeance; and success in various instances seems now to have made them as eager in this mode of warfare (their object being to plunder as well as to destroy the white inha-

fifty savages before them; but still they return | tings; in obedience to this command, the comand watch, until their unerring spears can victim to the ground. This, bring some which is a faithful statement of our situation, must, I am persuaded, convince you that the hope of conciliation cannot at this time be reasonably entertained, nor can measures to attain it be any longer prudently acted upon."

by the Almanac) is not much known, but they have been noticed to sound the letter R with a rough deep emphasis, particularly when excited by anger or otherwise; and that upon these occasions, also, they use the word werr, werr, very vehemently. Their usual food is kangaroo, opossums, or any other native animal they can catch. They broil the flesh, or rather just warm it on the coals, and then devour it with greediness. They likewise eat a root which they sometimes find in the earth, and which is not altogether unlike a yam in taste. They never kindle large fires, lest their haunts might be tracked, but choose retired situations, and generally where provisions are easily attainable. They are extremely dexterous in the use of the spear, which they can throw at a mark, at a considerable distance, with so much nicety as seldom to miss it. In managing the waddies, also, they display great skill and prowess. When they fight among themselves, the chief weapon is the waddy, which they flourish in the air for some time, with boisterous threats and gestures, and then fall to in good earnest. It has been said that their sculls are much thicker than those of Europeans. They had need be so, to receive some of the blows that are inflicted on these occasions, as they sometimes appear heavy enough to fell an ox. They are said to be extremely fond of their children, and that they treat their women kindly; the latter, however, are compelled to do all the drudgery of the party, as is usual with savages. In their natural disposition, they have the character of being fierce, treacherous, and revengeful."

"So far as means have been presented of judging of their numbers, they are very inconsiderable; probably not exceeding a couple of to the different islands in Bass's Straits; and, thousand in the whole island, and of these the after mature deliberation, they are unanimous greatest proportion by far are males. What can in the opinion, that Gun Carriage Island, sibe the cause of this departure from the usual tuated between Great Island and Cape Barren, rule of nature, does not seem explained. Some have supposed, that many of the female children main, possesses more advantages than any are suffered to perish in infancy, not being thought by their mothers worth the trouble of tablishment. There is excellent anchorage rearing. Whatever it may be, the fact is, that there are at least six times as many males as females-some say, even more. They are perpetually engaged in conflicts between rival tribes, and we are told that they are frequently attended by fatal issues. The settlers know, by experience, that some of these tribes are infinitely more savage and mischievous than others, more skilled in the arts of war, more treacherous, and more difficult to be wrought upon by any thing save unrelenting severity. Such, in few words, collected from the best and most authentic sources of information, are the aboriginal natives of Van Diemen's Land."

Among the best efforts to effect so desirable an end, however, we see that a spirited individual undertook a mission among these danger-ous savages. Of its result the annexed is the account.

" In consequence of the return of Mr. G. A. Robinson from his conciliatory mission to the aborigines of this island, and his excellency the lieutenant-governor having expressed his desire

mittee did meet from time to time, and have the honour now to submit the following report on those points to which their attention was directed by his excellency, and also on the subject of your two letters of the 1st and 3d instant, which they have the honour to acknowledge, and upon which they are required to give "What their language is (we are told their opinion, for the information of the government. The first subject of their inquiry was, to ascertain how far Mr. Robinson had succeeded in the main and principal objects of his mission, viz. the opening an amicable intercourse and friendly communication with the whole of the black population of this island. The committee feel great pleasure in testifying their opinion, that Mr. Robinson has, in a great measure, accomplished this subject, and that in so doing, he has manifested the most daring intrepidity, persevering zeal, and strenuous exertion. He appears to have acquired a competent knowledge of their language, enabling him to converse with them, and to explain the kind and pacific intentions of the government and the settlers generally towards them. Robinson appears also to have gained the confidence of the natives to such an extent that several of the most hostile class have put themselves under his protection, and he feels confident of the possibility of effecting the volun-tary removal of the entire black population, which he is of opinion is not more than 700 in number, in the course of two or three years, holding out to them inducements of food and clothing, and a country where, under the protection of the government, they will be secure from the aggressions of the sealers and bush-rangers, and no restraint imposed on their amusements and sports of the chase. This circumstance leads to the second subject for the consideration of the committee, viz. the selection of the most eligible place for the immediate formation of an establishment to receive those that have been taken, and for the future reception of the whole of the aborigines. The committee have anxiously endeavoured to procure the best possible information with regard and about eleven leagues distant from the for vessels, and it is well supplied with wood and water: it is about two miles long, and a mile and a half wide, and is surrounded by several islands of the same extent. The natives will be enabled to pass over to Cape Barren for the purposes of hunting; but as it does not abound with game, they will return to the establishment, where they will always find food and clothing, &c. The island also abounds with mutton-birds, and also the surrounding coast with shell-fish, their favourite foods."

Of the Company, the author of the volume speaks in the most sanguine terms: not so the Almanac, which says:

"The company itself is not, nor is it likely to become of a popular character. The merchants view it with distrust and jealousy, although it is strictly prohibited from trading, and cannot, therefore, it may be presumed, interfere with them. The settlers like it not, regarding it as an overgrown monster, who is trenching upon what should wholly belong to themselves. It stands, therefore, in a manner, hitants), as they were in pursuing the kangaroo. that the committee appointed for this especial alone in the colony; and if all its capital, or Two Europeans, who will face them, will drive purpose should re-assemble and resume its sit.

vested in agricultural pursuits, in the manner arranged, the feather, the straw, the moss, and that private settlers are compelled to do, in return for the land that is given them, the policy of introducing such a large establishment in a young colony might be less questionable than it is. As things now stand, the company has succeeded in becoming possessed of upwards of three hundred thousand acres of land, upon terms that afford a most unfair comparison towards the private settler. The company's capital is nearly all on paper-that of the settler must be all bond fide, or tangible; and yet, with this manifest advantage on the side of the former, Lord Bathurst sanctioned its receiving land, in a greater proportion of acres per nominal pound sterling, than what is awarded to the other, in return for his real and available capital. That the colony may have derived some advantages from the importation of the men, money, stock, &c., which the company has immediately caused, is not pretended to be denied; but so she would, and to a much greater extent, had the princely domain that has been given to it been parcelled out amongst private settlers. Whatever these advantages may be, they have most assuredly been purchased at a dear rate. Even gold itself may be too highly prized, and, so far as opportunities of judging have been hitherto afforded, the honour of having the Van Diemen's Land Company in possession of the fine portion of the island that now belongs to it, has cost its very extreme value."

These extracts throw a light upon the condition and prospects of Van Diemen's Land: to those interested in farther information, we would commend the works whence they are taken.

Letters to the Young. By Maria Jane Jewsbury. 12mo. pp. 254. 3d edition, revised and enlarged. London, 1832. Hatchard and Son.

WE spoke highly in praise of this little volume on its first appearance, and we now most cor-dially repeat that praise. We remember, in some tale, read " long years ago," there was a king who had sentences from the philosopher and the poet inscribed in all parts of his palace in letters of gold. Did that monarch still exist, how many passages are here which might be most profitably added to his collection! Witness the truth and beauty of expression in the following remarks:

" Minds of a reflective, and somewhat timid cast, are most liable to the influence of morbid sensibility; they soon begin to look through, rather than upon, society, and consequently become disgusted with the construction of it. They serve their pleasures as children do their toys—pull them to pieces in order to ascertain their internal mechanism; and their emotions, as the same children serve rose-buds—open them to accelerate their time of bloom. * * *

" Melancholy consists quite as much in pride as refinement; in the pride of despising trivial sources of enjoyment, as in the refinement which is keenly susceptible of trivial annoyances. A person striving to construct happiness out of daily life, strongly resembles one of the smaller tribe of birds constructing its nest. The materials for this nest are in themselves mean and worthless-here a feather, there a straw, yonder a spray of moss, and on that thorn a tuft of wool: we despise or overlook them; but the bird, wise and patient in the providential instinct of its nature, sees differently, and confounds by its actions both man and his reasoning. It collects the small, con-

the wool, having lost their separate insignificance, form part of a beautiful whole, of a tiny but perfect fabric. Just so let us not despise trifles-any trifle, at least, by means of which an innocent gratification may either be impart-ed or received—and we shall find an aggregate of pleasure. The kind look or word that occupies but a moment, may, by its influence on the spirits, gladden a whole day; five minutes' conversation with a stranger accidentally met, may embody some information that we were previously ignorant of, or suggest some valuable train of thought that might not otherwise have arisen."

There is one very interesting letter, tracing the influence of the Inspired Writings on our greatest poets. To select one or two instances:

"Lord Byron's descriptive apostrophe to Rome, as 'the Niobe of nations,'-'childless and crownless in her voiceless woe,'-'a marble wilderness,' and 'lone mother of dead empires, is in its primary idea of a decayed kingdom personified as a 'woman forsaken and grieved in spirit,' but an eloquent paraphrase of the opening of Lamentations—' How doth the city sit solitary that was full of people! how is she become as a widow! she that was great among the nations, and princess among the provinces, how is she become tributary! she weepeth sore in the night, and her tears are on her cheeks: among all her lovers she hath none to comfort her: all her friends have dealt treacherously with her - they are become her enemies. Again: I know you greatly admire the same poet's 'Ode to Napoleon.' Do so; but admire also Isaiah's ode on the fall of Sennacherib, the Napoleon of Babylon; and observe too, that, independent of a general resemblance throughout in point of structure, Lord Byron's first and finest stanza is altogether derived from the

'Tis past—but yesterday a king,
And armed with kings to strive,
And now thou art a nameless thing;
So abject, yet alive!
Is this the man of thousand thrones,
Who strewed our earth with hostile bones?
And can be thus survive?
Since he miscalled the morning star,
No man nor fiend hath fallen so far.'

'He who smote the people in wrath with a continual stroke is persecuted, and none hin-dereth. How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken nations! They that see thee shall narrowly look upon thee, and consider thee, saying, Is this the man that made the earth to tremblethat did shake kingdoms—that made the world as a wilderness?'

" Campbell's expression-

Her march is on the mountain wave, Her home is on the deep,'

will remind you of the Psalmist's- Thy path is in the sea, and thy footsteps in the great deep.' When a poet said that the Apollo Belvidere appears to have shot the arrow ' less by an effort than a command,' he expressed a noble idea, worthy the transcendent statue; but when Habakkuk says of the Holy One, 'He stood, and measured the earth; he beheld, and drave asunder the nations,' the sublime conception of power exercised by the mere movement of will, s carried to a height worthy the true and living God-the God of Heaven! Young well expresses the same style of sentiment

Whose word was nature's birth,
The shadow of whose hand is Nature's shield,
Her discolution his suspended smile."

The similarity between Jezebel and Lady temned materials, arranges them, and, when Macbeth is also put in a most striking light. visit to the army, who seized upon this oppor-

We give this volume its highest and its true praise, when we say we would place it in the hands of every young person. We know none among the female writers of our day for whose talents we have a higher respect than for those of Miss Jewsbury. The natural powers of her mind have received that best of cultivation, Christian philosophy; and a beautiful purityan earnest thoughtfulness-hope, " which, like the lark, flies heavenward,"-have been the result. Her style is rich and peculiar, where the thoughts are like "apples of gold in pictures of silver." Few writers of the age have so completely made a temple of the mind, and a high place of the heart: there is not a page in the present work but is imbued with the strongest feeling of that religion which saith, "Be not faithless, but believing:" "weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."

CAPT. MUNDY'S SKETCHES IN INDIA. Second Volume.

WE intimated that if we found sufficient inducement in Capt. Mundy's second volume, we would enter, pen in hand, into it, just as the gallant captain himself would with his gun into a second jungle where there was game to tempt him. Pursuing his interesting route with Lord Combermere, and head quarters in Rohilcund, we are told :-

"An experienced eye may readily distinguish individuals of the two sects Mussulman and Hindoo, by a certain rakish, 'devil may care' air in the former, strongly contrasting with the placid and orderly demeanour of the latter tribe. In some instances, however, where the dress and manners may have gradually assimilated, there is still preserved one characteristic mark-the vest of the Islamite is uniformly open on the left breast, and that of the Hindoo on the right."

But the remarks which have struck us as most worthy of attention, are those which relate to the present state of the Mahratta sovereign and people; and from these we shall make a few extracts.

" On the western bank of the Chumbul (says the author), we encountered Major Fielding, assistant resident at the court of Scindia, who was accompanied by several chiefs of note amongst others the commander-in-chief of the cavalry, and the minister for foreign affairs. They brought with them an escort of a thousand horse; and a more ragamuffin crew, dignified with the name of soldiers, I never beheld. That their equipments are mean and ill kept, and their doublets 'not over-new,' is, however, not a matter of astonishment; since it is well known that the troops frequently go for years without receiving a fraction of pay. Every second or third year they mutiny; and Scindia pays them up, after deducting about two-thirds of their allowance, for the expense of keeping their accounts, paper, ink, scribes, &c .- a strong exemplification of Mahratta discipline and Mahratta good faith. At first sight it appears strange that soldiers should continue in a service in which they do not get their dues; they, nevertheless, prefer it infinitely to ours, and for obvious reasons-English discipline is severe, theirs is lax in the extreme; our sepoys, though they receive handsome and regularly paid wages, get nothing beyond the fixed stipend; whereas the Mahratta troops, in default of pay, may seize by force whatever they covet from the defenceless ryot, without fear of retribution. Major Fielding informs us, that our visit to the country has proved an angel's



tunity to make one of their periodical exactions of their dues, and positively refused in a body to turn out on the important occasion of the British commander-in-chief's arrival at the court, until their arrears were paid up. The Maha Rajah was thus constrained to draw from his unwilling treasury no less than five lacs of rupees for this purpose. The personal appearance of the Mahrattas is mean and unprepossessing. They have neither the fair stature and noble bearing of the Mussulman, nor the delicacy of feature and elegance of figure of the southern Hindoo; and they appear to greater disadvantage in our eyes, that we have just left the territories of two of the finest races of people in India—the Seikhs and the Rohillas. Their acknowledged character as brave and skilful soldiers, however, amply makes amends for their personal deficiencies.

"In the afternoon, the two ministers of Scindia visited his excellency, and presented to him about forty chiefs of the country-a rough, uncourtly crew, 'wearing a swashing and a martial outside,' and armed to the teeth with divers-shaped daggers, shields, and immeasurable swords. As they severally approached to present their nuzzar, they swaggered up with a rakehelly nonchalance of manner, most of which was perhaps assumed for the occasion. One fellow, when asked by an officer of the staff, if he understood Persian, surlily answered, 'We are soldiers, like yourselves, and understand little else but fighting.'

Our countrymen halted about five miles from Gwalior, at the hamlet of Jenaira, where Scindia's court was held.

"In the evening the commander-in-chief held a durbar for the reception of the Prince Hindoo Rao, the nearest male relative of the Bye Sahib, or queen regent of the empire, during the minority of the Maha Rajah. His approach was first announced by breathless hurkaras armed with spears, and soon confirmed by the distant jingling of bells, and the dissonant strains of trumpets and shawms; and finally by the glittering of the long lances of his escort, consisting of a thousand cavaliers, and thirty chieftains of rank. His highness's mode of travelling was quite new to us, and smacked more of the hardy warrior than the luxurious eastern magnate. In place of the usual silver-plated houdah, half-filled with soft cushions, his monstrous and beautiful elephant was provided with a kind of double saddle elevated high above his back, and ornamented with costly housings. The prince rode astride on the front part of the saddle, with his feet in silver stirrups, and guided the animal with a long silver ancoos, whilst the rearmost seat was occupied in like manner by a favourite attendant, clad in complete armour.

"Hindoo Rao is a short stout man, with a countenance indicative of courage and even ferocity; his manner towards the British chief was cool, haughty, and provokingly indifferent. Among his own people I was not surprised to hear that he bears the character of a vain, overbearing prince, and to his immediate dependants, a cruel, tyrannical master. His attire presented an affected mixture of magnificence and slovenliness. He wore a red muslin turban, put on puppyishly over one ear, and fastened, after the usual Mahratta fashion, under the chin with a silk scarf of green and silver; round his waist was a sash of yellow silk, through which was thrust a long straight sword, with a yellow velvet scabbard, and an

were clasped round his arms, and a necklace of about forty strings of yellow beads adorned his thick muscular throat. Yet, under all these shewy paraphernalia, instead of the glittering keemcab dress worn by the rest of the chiefs, appeared a plain, coarse white cotton tunic, which, with an evidently affected contempt for the cold, was left unfastened at the neck, exposing the whole of his broad brown breast to the sight. After the customary circulation of attar and paun, Hindoo Rao took his departure, without much abatement of his sulkiness. His spleen had been, perhaps, a good deal stirred up by his lordship's refusal to accede to the wishes expressed by the regent, that he and his suite should appear bare-footed in the august presence of the schoolboy rajah. This point of etiquette was waved after some altercation, and we are to go to court, like soldiers, booted and spurred."

On returning the royal visit—
"The scene," says Captain M., "was, even to us, who had seen so much of eastern courts, novel and interesting; the ceremony striking, and the locale very favourable for display. The interview between the two chiefs took place on a pretty extensive plain, half surrounded by a crescent of heights, the view being suddenly terminated by the craggy and sombre fortress This plain was completely covered of Gwalior. by the cavalcade of the Mahratta sovereign, whose glittering spears and floating pennons we could distinguish even as far as the foot of the rock; and each elevation of ground was thickly thronged with spectators. Every invention of barbaric pomp was lavished on the elephants and equipages of the Rajah's immediate suite. The elephant of the Hindoo Rao. in particular, was the most beautiful animal I ever saw, and caparisoned in the most costly style; the whole of his head and trunk was painted in the richest colours; he wore a deep frontlet of solid silver net-work, and each of his huge tusks was fitted into a sheath of silver richly embossed; massive silver chains encircled his legs (which were about circumferent with a forty-years' oak-tree); large and sonorous bells of the same metal depended from his sides; his ears were decorated with silver earrings about six feet long; and his housings, the fringe of which reached nearly to the ground, were of velvet, embroidered in gold and silver. And here I should remark, that the Mahratta elephants-at least those who are merely used for the Suwarree-have a style of gait and maintien peculiar to themselves, and are as superior in appearance to ours, as the English thorough-bred racer is to the earth-stopper's hack. The Company's elephants, probably from having been rode too young, and oppressed with burdens, shuffle along with short steps, their necks bent, and their heads hanging with the melancholy air of an Oxford Street hackney-coach-horse. The Mahratta elephant strides majestically along, his head elevated far above his shoulder, and his tusks standing out horizontally. The chiefs pride themselves greatly upon these animals, and take pleasure in teaching them a variety of tricks. As the procession passed one of the courtiers, who was riding or driving his own beautiful little elephant, he made it kneel down and salaam with its trunk, and then follow the cavalcade, still on its knees, for about one hundred yards. As soon as Scindia had arrived within one hundred paces of our party, he drew up his elephant; and after the master of the ceremonies had passed and repassed—(and trespassed upon our patience)

Mahratta mobility, who seem to be endowed with the same propensity for staring and gaping as other mobs. The two parties descended simultaneously from their houdahs, and confronted each other, more like bitter enemies preparing to come to blows, than as friends meeting in amity and concord. The old com-mandant—with his triangular, knave-of-spades face—then came forward, and, with the resident, led the officers of the staff up by twos, to be presented to the Maha Rajah, who-no doubt well schooled beforehand—coolly and in-differently returned our salaams. Maha Rajah Mookub Rao Scindia, the descendant of the peishwa's slipper-bearer, is about twelve years old, and, for a Mahratta, a well-grown, goodlooking boy, though of unusually dark com-plexion. He wore a dress of quilted crimson silk, with pyjamas of gold keemcab, and a plain crimson turban, ornamented with a diamond aigrette; pearls, emeralds, and diamonds, being profusely disposed over his whole person. As soon as the English staff had undergone presentation, the Mahratta courtiers were, to the number of forty, introduced in like manner to the British chief: some of them were very richly accoutred; and others, on the contrary.
most shabbily and even squalidly attired. The accolade fraternelle between his lordship and the boy-king next took place; after which ceremony we all remounted our elephants, and having given his majesty a quarter of an hour's start, in order to allow of his reaching the palace before us, we followed him to the 'Mahratta camp.' The amphitheaue of hills around us was crowded with movine masses of spectators, whose persons all bowed to the ground as the little despot passed. A body of about thirty camel-artillery separated the two cavalcades, and kept up a tremendous fire à discrétion. On passing a narrow defile in the chain of hills, we suddenly came in view of the Mahratta camp, stretched below us in a tolerably fertile and well-wooded valley, and bearing about as much the appearance of a camp as do the Pavilion and Steyne of Brighton. In place of tents, handsome snow-white minarets, temples, and palaces, peep from among the neem-trees in every direction; and we very soon found ourselves in a street as long, and nearly as well provided with shops, as the Chandee Chowk of Delhi."

They afterwards witnessed some sort of Oriental tournament, and dined with the Mahratta monarch.

"Quitting the scene of the jousts, we proceeded to our dinner engagement at the royal palace, and after undergoing another durbar, which appeared even longer and more tedious than that heaviest of half hours which usually precedes a dinner-party in England, we were ushered in grand state into the banquetinghall, a lofty vaulted apartment, bearing more the appearance of a chapel than a dining-room. A long table was laid down the centre of the hall, and a line of chairs ranged for the guests along one side of it, whilst the other was left open for the operations of the ministers to our appetites, and to expose us more satisfactorily to the curiosity of the spectators. The former were chiefly Hindoos of respectability; and it was the first time that any of us had been waited upon at table by members of that sect The latter were composed of the Maha Rajah, his relatives, and courtiers, who sat apart from the table, but in such a position as enabled them to entilade its whole length with their curious eyes. The partial upraising, too, of a equally long sword-knot of green silk fringed —about twenty times between the two great silken purdar, above the door at the top of the with silver; massive gold bracelets and amulets powers, a space was cleared from the curious hall, betrayed to us, that eyes invisible from

below-those of the pretty pensioners of the zenana-were employed in criticising the Feringees' feast. The Hindoos are mere tyros in gastronomy, as compared with their more courtly and fastidious neighbours the Mussulmans: some of their pillaus and cawabs were. however, sufficiently savoury. The dishes were not placed on the board; but were carried by troops of zealous attendants down the untenanted side of the table; each in rapid succession presenting his smoking burden, describing its exquisite qualities with the eloquence of an auctioneer, and exhorting the guests in the most moving terms to partake of it. Refusal was out of the question, and in a few minutes my plate became a perfect mountain of confused sweets and savouries - a rudis indigestaque moles !- a complete culinary chaos! Our entertainers must have thought us a right merry set of fellows, for we were all nearly convulsed and I was quite choked with laughter, excited by the very eager and enthusiastic manner in which some of the table-attendants displayed the good points of their respective viands. One fellow exalted a large fried fish in mid air, holding it up by the tail in his fingers; and wound up his declamatory eulogium by plumping it down on my plate, which was already swimming with a kind of crême fouettée, ad-ministered by his precursor. A second uplifted by the leg, and twirled between his finger and thumb, a huge cawabbed capon, which, from its gigantic proportions, and the sprawling, untrussed state of its limbs, exceedingly resembled a young grilled Hindoo. No dish appeared a second time, each being carried off as it reached the foot of the table; series after series came in, and we might have been dining until this moment, had not his lordship requested their forbearance just as they were ushering in the fiftieth course. I omitted to say, that the table appurtenances were furnished by the resident. Thus ended the first and only feast that I was ever bidden to by the disciples of Brahmah; and if in culinary qualities it fell short of the Mussulman tables which had been spread for us during our tour, it was at least infinitely more productive of food for merriment. We rose from this amusing though fatiguing banquet, with heads aching from the savoury vapours of the smoking hecatombe heaped by our profuse hosts upon the altar of our appetites, and with sides aching from the cachinnatory convulsions we had undergone, the semi-suppression of which was even more arduous than its unrestrained indulgence would have been.

" In taking leave," says the author, in conclusion, "of this eccentric people, however, it is but justice to pay them the passing compliment of confessing that my personal acquaintance with them, slight as it was, tended to raise them a hundredfold above the standard of my preconceived opinion. The wandering horde of lawless freebooters, who, like a flight of locusts, spread for so many years their desolating influence over the fertile provinces of India, have at length, emulative of the more respectable bee, quietly alighted in one swarm, and gradually settled down into a regular government; contenting themselves with the revenues drawn from their own states, instead of playing the highwayman in the dominions of their neighbours: an amelioration in civil government, as well as in moral policy, for which they are indebted more perhaps to the overawing influence of the British power than to

be scarcely distinguishable one from the other : property is respected, as the rich Munny Ram's unviolated coffers attest; hospitality and good faith towards strangers are in pretty good practice; and heads rest with a tolerably secure tenure on their own native shoulders.

The rest of the volume is dedicated to sport. ing intelligence, a voyage down the Ganges to Calcutta, a visit to Porce the locale of Jugger. nauth, and an account of the voyage home via the Cape, St. Helena, &c., in the Pallas, commanded by Captain Fitzclarence. Of these we have left ourselves little room to say any thing, but will try to add a variety or two in our next.

A Geological Manual. By Henry T. de La Beche, F.R.S. F.G.S. Second edition, corrected and enlarged. 8vo. pp. 564; with 108 Wood-cuts. London, 1832. Treuttel and Würtz.

MR. DE LA BECHE has accomplished his task with industry and ability, and his Geological Manual is a valuable compendium for the use of the student, or the reference of the practical observer. In works of this description there are many difficulties to overcome; some connected with the author, others with the subject itself: among the first we may more particularly notice the difficulty of even stating those results which force themselves upon the mind, without entering into the details which sanction them, and from which they spring; and in the latter we most certainly have to consider with caution that repetition of organic species which has resulted from two very different causes, - the extent of the collateral branches of natural history, which are made to give their assistance to this laborious subject; and lastly, the knowledge of physics, which is necessary when we begin to investigate the history and causes of any species of change to which the earth may be subject, whether past or future. The progress of geology has been acknowledged on all hands to have been precisely the reverse of that which has obtained in the exact sciences. Men began with the transcendental, and advanced to the rudimentary. The first geologists elaborated their systems in their closets; the next race combined the facts of nature in the most philosophical manner that their abilities or opportunities permitted, and deduced theories, legitimately so called; the last do little more than collate their notebooks, - give a natural-historical account of what they see, - identify their shells or plants with Sowerby or Brogniart,—and deposit their insulated facts in archives, which are to be the mines out of which a future and happier race of philosophers are to draw conclusions and build hypotheses. From this state of modern geology, prosecuted in this country by men of independent means with zeal and enthusiasm, such a multiplicity of sciences, many of them burdened with enormous technical labour, have become necessary to form a complete geologist, that it is in vain to look for such a ' perfect monster." Few works, pretending to represent the science as it at present stands, have made their appearance these many years. One of recent date and unbounded pretensions has been extinguished by the anathema of one of the first authorities in Europe; a second, calling itself a System of Geology, never shook off the weight of the few columns which we devoted to the analysis of its contents. Prof.

are no longer so confounded and blended, as to the field almost without a rival, and certainly without any thing that approximates to it in simplicity of detail and correctness of execu-tion, and which withdraws itself from the pale of criticism by not attempting to enter upon those speculations or those deductions which the author knew full well were to be drawn from the immensity of facts presented by this noble science.

Mr. de la Beche's work has been called the dynamics of geology; and we are certainly in-clined to think this not only the most interesting part of the science, but that which will ultimately lead to the most correct and definite views of the theory of the formation or degradation of the earth's crust. Who would assert that a person unacquainted with the technical part of those branches of natural history which are necessary to the successful knowledge of the different formations, could not appreciate the constancy of the laws of superposition? The doctrines of the parallelism of chains of synchronous elevation are purely dynamical considerations, and yet they will lead to an entire reform in the deductions as to the relative ages of basins and uplands as well as of mountain chains. As an afterconsideration, geology is a science which ought to be, and will eventually be, treated analytically, and the general principles deduced from previously collected data or accumulated facts. The superficial distribution of land and water should be studied after the principles laid down by De Humboldt; and we might say the same thing of those general features of the globe which give to it its irregularity, and whence originate its contrasted configurations. The chapters on the natural history of the sea, on active volcanoes, on coral islands, do not attain that perfection which we should have desired, more especially where, however, confined by the wish for brevity.

Analysis is expected in the author of a Manual, which must be considered the most valuable and the most important which we possess in the science of which it treats.

England and France; or, a Cure for the Ministerial Gallomania. Pp. 268. London,

1832. Murray.

A POLITICAL volume of very considerable talent, hot on the Tory side, and severely censuring every part of the administration of Lord Grey. Non nostrum, &c.

School and College Classics. The first five Books of Livy, with English explanatory Notes and Examination Questions. By D. B. Hickie, LL.D., Head Master of Hawkshead Grammar School. Pp. 444. London, Longman and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; Baldwin and Co.

WE rather suspect, for our memory cannot be expected to be so fresh over eight hundred Nos. as over those of a year or two, that we have not particularly and individually noticed the volumes of this series of school-books as they have appeared. Dr. Bloomfield's Thucy-dides (No. 738) and Stocker's Herodotus we are sure we spoke of with the high encomium their excellence deserved; and we now take the opportunity to recommend, with this useful edition of Livy, the Rev. J. R. Major's Orestes of Euripides, with a translation of Porson's Notes; the Prometheus, with English notes and examination questions; Sophocles' Œdipus Coloneus and Œdipus Rex, after the the march of honesty in themselves. Be the cause, however, what it may, the effect is bene-ficial. In Mahratta ethics, meum and tunn be redeemed; and the present work occupies Barker; and Twelve Select Orations of Cicero, from the Text of Orellius. All these are capital school copies, and contain much critical and general information of great value to the more advanced student.

To such we would further mention in terms of high praise "Introductions to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets," by H. N. Coleridge, in which will be found a mass of judicious remark and elegant literature, though adapted principally for young persons.

Art in Nature, and Science anticipated. By Charles Williams. 18mo. pp. 324. London, 1832. Westley and Davis.

don, 1832. Westley and Davis.

An engaging work, by which the young may be led, not only into the elementary knowledge, but into a pleasing acquaintance with many interesting objects of natural history. Some of the technical terms are perhaps rather tough; but there is a most useful mass of information communicated in an entertaining way.

Waterloo: a Poem. By Thomas Jackson, Esq.
Pp. 84. Longman and Co.
A sour of rhyming review of this famous battle: the details of a despatch versified.

Village Lectures. By the Rev. J. D. Parmeter, B.A. 12mo. pp. 200. Hatchard and Son.

THE creation and fall of man are simply but emphatically illustrated in these addresses. Copious and good use is made of the most learned and pious commentators; and altogether the volume is one of practical and Christian merit.

Analogies of Organised Beings. 8vo. pp. 157. Oxford, 1831. Collingwood.

SUGGESTIONS on the analogies of organised beings, which imply the theory of their relations, and the conditions of their existence, must always be of considerable interest to science; but we doubt very much if the circle of application adopted by the author of the work now before us can do much towards advancing those interests. The doctrines of analogy, as assumed by the school which, from the days of Aristotle, has considered them as a series of resemblances which convey no idea of unity of composition; the doctrines of the philosophers who suppose the necessity of conditions, as a basis for the analogies of structure and function. implying a uniform type in the animal creation; and the analogy opposed to affinity in the obscure, yet ingenious, theory of a revolution in circles of smaller diameters into others of greater, either of a binary or a quinary system, each circle being composed of a typical and of aberrant members,-present us with very distinct and opposite conceptions of the importance of that analogy which has always been known to exist in the animal kingdom and to the relations which the individuals of that kingdom bear to one another. On the discussion now pending between two celebrated naturalists. we decidedly lean to the opinion that the doctrine of affinities, in other words, that the system of Mr. MacLeay, is a natural one; but the doctrine which regards vultures, for example, as having an affinity among members of their own group, but only an analogy to dogs and to insects which feed on carrion (Necrophaga Latreille), is only a step towards that system which can trace a theory of analogies throughout the whole animal kingdom, and which must also be natural as long as organisa-

tion and function lend their aid in establishing those remote analogies. It is not whether analogy means the similarity of two things, or the similarity of sameness of two relations-"a resemblance of ratios" (λόγων ὁμωότης), that can guide us in these researches; it must be considerations on the unity of composition evinced in the analogy in the organisation and condition of existence of creatures which have no immediate affinity to one another, which also demonstrates that the doctrine of analogies can afford us the same insight into a natural system as the doctrine of affinities, only that its views will be more extended, and its prosecution will demand a more laborious inquiry into comparative anatomy. It is on this account that we point out the incapability of Mr. Duncan's work to forward the interests of science; for, though crowded with interesting facts of analogous structure and analogous functions or habits of animals, it wants a philosophical basis to render them at all available to the purposes of science. The introduction of the vegetable kingdom in these analogical comparisons for they cannot take a higher title-is, farther, a mere object of curiosity, portraying ingenuity in the author, but little novelty of research.

The Aldine Poets, XIX. Milton, Vol. III. London, Pickering.

ANOTHER worthy accession to this justly popular work, and in itself a charming volume, with the more miscellaneous poems of our immortal bard.

Population Returns of Great Britain, according to the Returns made to Parliament in 1831: together with the Annual Value of Real Property, as assessed in 1825. Arranged in Alphabetical Order by John Gorton, Editor of the "Topographical Dictionary." 8vo. pp. 112. London, 1832. Chapman and Hall. WE recently noticed a publication of the same class: and, when we look at the importance of these returns to future politics and statistics, we must bestow our hearty approbation on Mr. Gorton for the pains he has taken in going into the most minute details, and giving them the convenient arrangement of alphabetical order. Reference is thus made easy and immediate; and the work, at the same time cheap and useful, is well adapted to the public wants. We miss, however, the specification of males and females, as in the original returns: we hope the difference of sex still exists, or we might conclude, as Mr. Gorton's book does-" End of Population."

Roman History for Youth; with 76 Engravings from Drawings by Brooke, &c. &c. By Thos. Rose. London, 1832. H. Fisher and Co. This is a very concise and clever little epitome of Roman history, and excellently suited to the capacity of readers from six to ten or twelve years of age. The pictures are quite the thing; and the separation of the notices of other objects at different periods, from the historical narrative, is very judicious.

Twenty Parochial Sermons. By the Rev. C. Girdlestone. pp. 360. Oxford, H. Parker. Practical, useful, cheap, and excellent in every respect: exemplary to the clergy as a clerical work, and one of the fruits of a Christian pastor's duty conscientiously performed, this volume deserves to be widely circulated among all classes of the community.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

R. LANDER'S NEW EXPEDITION TO AFRICA. THE preparations for this interesting expedition are proceeding with activity; and it will probably very soon leave the shores of England. It is not easy to prophesy what the results may be; but it is surely an enterprise every way worthy of the British character, and one likely to be productive of future consequences, the importance of which it would be difficult to overrate either in a commercial or in a moral and political view. Sir John Tobin is, we are informed, one of its great promoters; and the immediate objects contemplated are, to ascend the Niger, to establish a trade with the natives, and to enlarge our geographical knowledge of the country. When we look at the dense population described in the brothers Landers' journal, it is obvious that in them may be found a mighty market for the manufactured goods and wares of England; for the cottons of Manchester, Glasgow, &c. and for many other products of our skill and industry. In return for these, the rich commodities of gold, ivory, hippopotamus' teeth, and the more common articles of wood, peltry, gums, &c. &c. may be imported; and, if encouragement be given, indigo and other valuable things would be largely cultivated to barter with Europe. And yet nobler aims are before us, -the ending of the traffic in human beings, and the gradual enlightenment and civilisation of Africa!!

To commence this auspicious work, Richard Lander sets out on his third voyage to that country, accompanied by his younger brother: John, we believe, remaining as his locum tenens in the place bestowed upon him by government. The sum of 300l. has, we are told, been already presented by Sir J. Tobin and the individuals concerned in the mercantile speculation; and it is hoped that the Admiralty will lend all the aid it can, even if it does not send out some competent person to make scientific observations and surveys, which we should think very desirable. The steam-vessel, in which the travellers embark, will be attended by a sailing craft, with fuel, stores, and supplies, so as not to exhaust the former on her progress to her destination. She will ascend the river as high as is expedient, and become a depôt, while a smaller steam-boat, of shallow draught, will adventure farther up the stream. This is of cast-iron, and is capable of going where there is four feet of water; and as Mr. Lander's experience will carry him forward at the time when the Niger is swollen by the rains, there is great reason to hope that he will surmount every difficulty of falls, and currents, and flats, and reach the famous Timbuctoo in his iron shallop! What will the natives say when they see such a vessel, and impelled by such a power as fire-generated steam? Forth, our gallant countrymen; and may it prove that

Audaces Fortuna juvat!

EGYPTIAN AND GREEK ANTIQUITIES, &c. WE have lately been indulged and gratified with the inspection of a rich collection of the most interesting memorials of antiquity, made by a private individual during an extensive eastern tour, and brought to this country in the highest state of preservation. Of the value of these treasures we can convey but a very inadequate idea to our readers; for they must be seen and examined in order to be duly appreciated. Mr. J. Sams, the gentleman who has so zealously and successfully devoted himself to this pursuit, not only visited Egypt, Syria, and Greece, but remained long enough in these

^{* 12}mo. pp. 239. Part I. containing General Introduction and Homer. J. Murray.

countries to enable him to explore their hidden resources, and bring to light a multitude of objects which had lain in darkness for ages. From the tombs of Thebes, from the mountains of Sinai and Horeb, from the valley of the Jordan as well as from the Cataracts of the Nile, from the classic depositories of Greece, from the city and from the desert, he has with equal diligence and ability increased his store, and now possesses a mass of curious and instructive remains entirely worthy of a national museum.

Though we have spent hours in examining this multitude of vases, sarcophagi, papyri, inscriptions, bronzes, monuments, relievos, mummy-cases, hieroglyphics, articles indicative of the trades and professions of the dead buried two thousand years ago, manufactures, religious emblems, paintings, sculptures, coins, medals, clay-figures, and natural and artificial productions of every kind; we have found that to do justice to them our hours must have been extended to days and weeks. Separately, many of the specimens are calculated to excite much admiration and wonder; but it is as a whole that we are most tempted to extol the information they impress upon the mind. They teach us the progress of arts and sciences from the cradle of the human race, till we see them perfected in the immortal works of Greece. In numerous instances this transition is remark. ably illustrated not only by the finished, but perhaps still more by the unfinished examples of various kinds of production which Mr. Sams has been fortunate enough to secure. The painters' palettes, with their colours half pre-pared, shew us more of the art of painting than any picture could do; the imperfect inscription gives us more insight into the manner and method of perpetuating these prevailing memorials than the most polished marble or lasting brass, on which the task has been completed. It is a striking circumstance, that all the monuments of ancient Egypt are covered with symbols and inscriptions, as if that people were determined that nothing respecting them. their rulers, their rites, and their institutions, should ever perish: yet all are lost, or at least involved in such doubt and mystery, that it is only now in our day, after the lapse of ages, that some approach has been made towards developing these unintelligible records! The collection of which we are writing is pre-eminently fitted to promote this research, not more by its splendid contents than by its novel and minute articles, which, as it were, open the private doors of the Coptic or Ethiopic artisan, and make us as well acquainted with his internal economy as the costly sepulchre and magnificent temple tell of the Pharach and his historical deeds. The children's balls and ninepins are fully as instructive as the pyramid and obelisks; and will serve us better in regaining a knowledge of the early habits of our species than the sphynx, so hard to be unriddled.

What may be the destination of Mr. Sams's collection we cannot tell; but sure we are that it ought to belong to the English nation. Such, we learn, is also the opinion of all who have been favoured with a sight of it, including several of our most enlightened antiquaries; and we do trust, in spite of the too common feeling which depreciates what is so truly wealth, when compared with the merely economic, useful, and necessary, that ere long these relics of the old world will be safely arranged in the British Museum. We have attempted no description of the Greek vases, &c. but there are some of the most beautiful we ever saw, and singularly interesting from their mythological representations.

which we ever enjoyed.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

MR. COWPER on improvements in the loom for weaving figured silk. The principle of figure-weaving consists in keeping up the pro-per threads of the warp while the weaving is going on, and then dropping these figure-threads into their places again. This was illustrated on a large scale by weaving a figure with slips of paper an inch wide. The ordinary mode of raising the figure-threads was explained, and the beautiful invention of the Jacquard loom was illustrated by drawings and models: by a series of threads attached to a board, a sort of working diagram was formed. In the old mode the changes in the arrangements of the figurethread were produced by certain groups of strings being knitted together, and were limited to 80 or 100; in the Jacquard loom they are produced by perforated cards. A specimen of silk was exhibited, containing 400 changes, produced by 400 cards; together with another specimen produced by 2000.

After Mr. Cowper's illustration, Professor

Ritchie exhibited the arrangement he had made for obtaining the spark from the magnet, and exploding gases by its means. The experiment was very successfully performed several times. Mr. Faraday shewed the arrangement he had adopted for obtaining the spark, which he rendered beautifully visible. The magnet he used was the natural loadstone belonging to Professor Daniell.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

On Monday last this Society held its first anniversary meeting, when a very satisfactory report was made of its affairs. From this it appeared that 450 members had now joined the Society, and paid their contributions to its bankers :that of the sum thus accumulated, 36571. 10s. was invested in the purchase of 4000l. 31 reduced stock, leaving, on the 31st March last, a balance in the bankers' hands of 6111, 14s. 7d.: and that the annual income of the Society was about 700L, exclusive of his Majesty's gracious donation to it of fifty guineas yearly, to constitute a premium for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery. Par-ticulars were also given of the expenditure, which for the first eighteen months did not much exceed a year's income. The report was ordered to be printed for the use of the members; and the election of council and officers for the ensuing year was proceeded in.

for the ensuing year was proceeded in.

The following were re-elected:—
President.—Right Hon. Lord Goderich.
Vice-President..—G. B. Greenough, W. R. Hamilton,
Eagra, Col. Leake.
Treasure.—John Biddulph, Esq.
Secretary.—Capt. M'Konochie.
Foreign Secretary.—Rev. G. C. Renouard.
Counsellors.—Francis Baily, Esq., Capt. Beaufort, John
Britton, W. Brockedon, Robert Brown, Esqra, Sir A. de
Capell Brooke, Hon. M. Elphinstone, Col. Sir A. Fraser,
Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Col. Sir J. T. Jones, George Long,
R. I. Murchison, Thomas Murdoch, Esqua, Capt. Smyth.
In the room of John Barrow, Esq. who retired from the
vice-presidency, R. W. Hay, Esq. was chosen; and in the
places of Lord Althorp, Capt. Basil Hall, Mr. Hay, Major
the Hon. G. Keppel, Col. Montettla, Sir G. Murray, and
Lord Frudhoe,—Mr. Barrow, Mr. A. Bach, Gen. Sir A.
Bryce, Mr. W. P. Craufurd, Capt. Owen, Dr. Richardson,
and Mr. John Ward, were elected into the Council.

In the evening an ordinary meeting was also

In the evening an ordinary meeting was also held, when a paper was commenced, contri-buted by Captain Owen, R.N., giving the particulars of an expedition up the river Zamberi to Senna, performed, under his directions, by some of the officers of H.M.S. Leven, when some of the officers of H.M.S. Leven, when engaged in surveying the east coast of Africa; full account of the transit will be found.

Altogether, the view of the collection has but of this we shall not offer any analysis till been one of the greatest treats of its nature it is concluded. A short communication was also made, and received with great satisfaction, that Dr. Richardson, the able and intrepid companion of Sir John Franklin in his polar expeditions, had volunteered his services to his Majesty's government to conduct an expedition from the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements to the Northern Ocean, in search of Captain Ross;—and that sanguine hopes were entertained that this offer would be accepted, and a small expedition fitted out accordingly.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

F. BAILY, Esq. in the chair. - The following communications were read: On the transit of Mercury of May 5th, from the Astronomer Royal, Mr. Riddle, Mr. Simms, and Professor Hamilton. On the occultation of Saturn, on May 8th, from Capt. Smyth, Mr. Simms, and the Rev. M. Ward. New method of clearing the moon's distance, by Baron Zach. Method of ascertaining the rate of the moon's variations in right ascension, by Lieut. Raper. Determination of the solar parallax from various observations of the transit of Venus in 1769, a posthumous paper by Don J. J. de Ferrer; and two other papers. Five gentlemen were elected fellows, and M. Legendre, of the French Institute, was chosen an associate.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MAY 2d. - Mr. Murchison, president, in the chair. Several fellows were elected. A paper was read, on the geological structure of the north-eastern part of the county of Antrim, by James Bryce, jun. Esq. M.A., member of the Belfast Natural History Society, &c., and communicated by Mr. Murchison.

May 16. - The President in the chair. A paper was read by Rev. Adam Sedgwick, Woodwardian Professor in the University of Cambridge, on the primary stratified schistone group of Cumberland.

LITERARY AND LEARNED. ROYAL SOCIETY.

DR. BOSTOCK in the chair. A paper was partly read entitled, on Herriot's Astronomical Observations contained in his unpublished MSS., belonging to the Earl of Egremont, by S. P. Rigaud, Civilian Professor in the University of Oxford. To the interesting contents of this communication we shall hereafter refer. Lord Oxmanton, M.P. and Woodbine Parish, H.B.M. Consul at Buenos Ayres, were admitted fellows.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. HALLAM in the chair. - Mr. Rogers exhibited one of two stone cannon balls recently found at Woolwich, about fourteen feet below the surface of the ground. Mr. Blake exhibited a Roman urn, found at Cisbury Hill, near Findon, in Sussex. Mr. Woolcomb, of Plymouth, communicated a description of a recent discovery of gold and silver coins near that place, supposed to be Celtic or British, although it had been the opinion of some that the Britons had no gold or silver coins before the invasion of the Romans. They were concave on one side, and consequently convex on the other, and hore representations of horses; and some with only the fore parts of horses, accompanied by dots in particular places. [The description agrees much with some British coins found near High Wycombe, in Bucks, in



1827, and described by Mr. Norris in the 22d vol. of the Archeologia, p. 297.] Mr. Watton exhibited an instrument of brass found on the estate of Mr. Chadwick, at Rochdale, under an ancient oak, and from its situation must have lain there when the acorn was deposited from which the tree sprung; it was composed of two semi-circular pieces united, forming a ring of about six inches diameter,—one part carved in a massive knotted pattern, the other smaller, and richly engraved. It is supposed to have been either a bracelet, a collar of a serf or slave, or to be worn on the breast as a badge of distinction; probably the latter, as it appeared too large for a bracelet, and too small, as well as heavy, for the neck. Mr. Watton also communicated five letters from Edward, the third, and Henry, the fourth, Earls of Derby, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for raising men, arms, and provisions.

May 17 .- Mr. Hudson Gurney in the chair. Mr. Rogers exhibited an exquisitely carved portrait of Charles the Second, by G. Gibbons. Part of a communication was read from the Rev. H. J. Todd on the Ocellum Promontorium of Ptolemy, on the Yorkshire coast, considered by Mr. Todd to have been at Flamborough Head, in opposition to Camden, and other authors, who have variously fixed it at Kiln-

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

May 16th. - The President, Lord Dover, in the chair. A further portion of Sir William Gell's learned work, in manuscript, was read by the foreign secretary: the part selected relates to the History and Antiquities of Campagna. Earl Gower was elected a member; and presents of books, &c. were announced from several members.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

RIGHT HON. C. W. W. WYNN in the chair. Donations: from Viscount Goderich, Clough's Singhalese and English Dictionary ;-from the President, the Parliamentary Papers on East India Affairs, published in 1830—1831, 14 vols.;—from Von Hammer, his edition of Marcus Antoninus in Greek, with a translation into Persian by himself; also the 8th vol. of his History of the Ottoman Empire, &c.; from Charles Coleman, Esq., his work on the Mythology of the Hindus, and a very curious representation of a series of temples, composed entirely of manuscript, on paper upwards of fifteen feet in length. The writing is merely a repetition of the name of the goddess Durga. The following papers were read, An account of the Mookwas in the district of Putlam in Ceylon, by Simon Casi Chitty Monegar. They are a very industrious and peaceable tribe, whose customs bear a great resemblance to those of the Nairs on the Malabar coast. There were two or three other papers on agriculture and antiquities, by natives of Ceylon, communicated to the Society by Colonel Colebrooke, to whom they were given for that purpose by the authors, while he was in that island. A paper by Professor Rask on the Zend language and the Zendavesta, was also read. M. Anquetil du Perron was persuaded that the Zend was the old language of Media, and that the books preserved in that tongue were the authentic works of Zoroaster, and, of course, written five or six centuries before Christ. Mr. Erskine, in an ingenious and learned memoir on the sacred books and religion of the Parsees, printed in vol. ii. of the Bombay Lite-

hand, that the Zend is a dialect of Sanscrit, introduced from India for religious purposes and never spoken in any part of Persia, and that the Zend writings were restored and brought into their present form in the reign of Ardashir Babigan, or about A.D. 230. Professor Rask prefers the first hypothesis, as the most easy and natural, though far from being proved by Anquetil; and applies himself in the remainder of his paper to an exposition of the reasons which induce him to think that of Mr. Erskine the least tenable; in doing which he enters into some details on the grammatical structure of the Zend language.

PIME ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. [Second Notice.]

No. 215. The Destroying Angels and Demons of Evil interrupting the Orgies of the Vicious and Intemperate. A finished Sketch of that class of compositions called by the Romans " Visions. not having their origin in history or poetry. W. Etty, R.A.—"A house divided against itself cannot stand." Satan is here destroying his own work; an operation in which we heartily wish him success. Incongruous, however, as the design is, it reminds us in many parts of sea, Ravensburn, and even as including the the grandeur and energy of Michael Angelo; whole district of Holderness. luxuriance of pencil which we should in vain look for in any modern artist but Mr. Etty.

No. 222. Dinner-time. W. F. Witherington, A .- A delightful contrast to the lastmentioned subject. Here all is cheerful innocence, with which no fiend of darkness has any right to interfere. This pleasing picture is painted with Mr. Witherington's usual care and attention to detail.

No. 29. Rustic Civility. W. Collins, R.A. - Mr. Collins might, with reference to this picturesque and Gainsborough-like performance, have aptly quoted Campbell's well-known

" And coming events cast their shadows before." We rejoice to recognise the full energies of his pencil in this, and again in No. 112. Skittle-Players, where he has entered into the gume with the spirit of an amateur. The scenery in both these charming works is beautifully picturesque.

No. 133. The Forgotten Word. W. Mulready, R.A. - One of this admirable artist's happy thoughts, clothed in his truly natural and graphic language. The puzzle in the boy's look and posture is inimitable.

No. 28. The Fair Maid of Perth; St. Valentine's Morn. W. Allan, A .- Much as we admire the picture by this able artist, noticed in our last number, this certainly carries away the palm. We consider it one of Mr. Allan's most successful productions; and if, as we understand, he has for some time past been labouring under indisposition, we sincerely congratulate

him on such a proof of the return of his powers.

No. 239. The Saint-manufactory. T. Uwins. Mr. Uwins has here produced a whimsical and entertaining display of superstitious mummery: a pictorial satire well applied. Such a manufacture was carried on in the days of Isaiah, and is described by the prophet in his powerful, and, we may add, graphic style.
No. 30. Portrait of Rajah Rammohun Roy.

H. T. Briggs, R.A. Elect .- The character of this illustrious and extraordinary foreigner, and the probable effect of his opinions and writings upon his countrymen and the world at large, added to the expression of his countenance, the

costume, prevent us from viewing the present performance in any other light than as an historical work; and that impression is confirmed by the elevated and admirable manner in which Mr. Briggs has treated his subject.

No. 24. The Juvenile Architects. more, jun....All that we have seen of this junior artist's recent works, including that under our notice, justifies us in saying, that in subjects of a familiar description he has, by the clearness and beauty of his colouring, as well as by the skilful management of his chiaroscuro, placed himself above the greater number of his contemporaries.

No. 194. Here: Much ado about nothing. R. T. Bone. - An attractive and faccinating female; painted with the clearness and in the style of Rubens's celebrated Chapean de Paille.

No. 225. Sketching from Nature: a View in Kensington Gardens. H. P. Bone. This is one of the latent besuties of Kensington Gardens, and is so entirely apart from their general character, that few but a painter in search of the picturesque would have discovered and brought it to light.

We will now saunter into the School of

Painting. No. 279. Whitehall Stairs, June 18, 1817. J. Constable, R.A.—Every body knows the anecdote of poor Fuseli, who, when he was keeper of the Royal Academy, on one day leaving his apartment, upon the first floor of Somerset House, for the purpose of ascending to the great room, then open with the exhibition of the year, roared down the geometrical staircase to one of the servants of the institution, "John! pring me my emprella; I'm going to see Mr. Constable's picture!" St. Swithin has again been inspiring Mr. Constable in his present work, which is watery and threatening; although there is not quite so much of the deluge in it as in some of his former showers. Yet, with all his eccentricity of style, there are redeeming excellencies in Mr. Constable's productions, far beyond the reach of ordinary talents. The picture under our notice, for instance, possesses qualities of art sufficient to

set up a score of mediocre painters. No. 355. The Fiery Furnace. Turner, R.A. - Judiciously placed by the hanging committee opposite the last-mentioned work, in order to prevent the room from becoming damp. Certainly, since the introduc-tion of chrome, more fires have broken out in art than formerly; and this is one of them-Another is, No. 256. ____, G. Jones, R.A. But these are not the only mischiefs of which the varieties of this ultra-brilliant colour have been productive in modern art. They frequently lead, in other subjects, to a forced and unnatural splendour, painful to the eye, and which reminds us of Wolcot's couplet:

"Go on, my lads; leave Nature's dusky bue, And, by and by, she'll come and copy you!"

No. 313. The Opening of New London Bridge. C. Stanfield. - Several very clever views of this event have already appeared; but Mr. Stanfield's, like the rod of Meses, swallows them all. It is one of the most magnificent spectacles ever presented by the hand of art. We are absolutely transported to the spot, and partake of the excitement of the crowd we gaze upon. There is that also which might "point a moral," in the dilapidated remains of the old bridge, seen through one of the arches of its proud successor.

No. 333. The Wounded Knight. E. T. Parris. - Mr. Parris's merits cannot be hid even in a corner; but still this beautiful work rary Transactions, considers, on the other dignity of his person, and the splendour of his was entitled to a more conspicuous situation.



It is of a very elevated character, partaking of the historical and the romantic. The figures are full of elegance and expression, and are exquisitely finished; the accessories are well imagined, tastefully arranged, and skilfully handled; and a rich, deep, and harmonious tone of colour pervades the whole picture.

[To be continued.]

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

(Third and concluding Notice.)

No. 359. King James the First and his Jeweller George Heriot. A. Chisholm.—This is decidedly the best work that we have seen from Mr. Chisholm's hands, and places him in the first rank of the Painters in Water-colours. It is brilliant both in colouring and in effect, and tells the story very dramatically. In art it is no joke to represent laughter, and especially "royal cachinnation." Some sacrifice of dignity must always take place; and this to a certain degree is visible in the picture under our notice, which, however, is in all other respects an admirable composition.

No. 126. Jenny Jones before Mrs. Deborah Wilkins. J. M. Wright. — Why where the deuce did Mr. Wright obtain his model for the vixenish fury of Mrs. Wilkins? We are unwilling to credit so foul an aspersion on the features of the beau sexe; and rather imagine that the idea has been generated in the mind of the artist, as that of the Olympic Jupiter

was in the mind of Phidias.

No. 341. The Page. W. Hunt.—In our first and general view of the exhibition we mentioned this performance with just commendation, under the title of "A Negro." In addition to its excellence in character and execution, it is better proportioned to the field of the picture than most other heads by the same powerful and fertile artist.

No. 360. The Seametress. W. Hunt.—In our opinion, the most beautiful of Mr. Hunt's single figures. The charm of simplicity and sentiment was never more successfully represented.

No. 4. Dort,—Evening. S. Austin.—To this animated scene Mr. Austin has imparted a character of light, with a transparency of colouring, which it would be difficult to surpass; and in No. 201, Landscape on the Severn, he has invested a simple and ordinary group of trees, a flat country, and a little stream, with an interest which no ordinary powers could have conferred on them.

No. 31. Isaac of York, Rebecca, and Gurth.

J. W. Wright.—This artist is, we believe, a junior of that name; but he promises soon to rank with his seniors. His figures, however, are rather too large for the space of his picture; and the character of Gurth is a little too elevated: that of Rebecca is beautifully interesting. No. 409, The Confidential Communication, by the same artist, is replete with taste and elegance, and is sweetly executed.

No. 98. The Charlton Woods, near Greenwich (a study from nature), with Fallow Deer. Robson and Hills. No. 179. Cattle—Scene on the Banks of Loch Lomond. Hills and Robson.—Never did any two artists unite their powers with more complete success. It is impossible to conceive any thing more clear, brilliant, and natural, than these charming works.

No. 156. The Lump of Pudding; No. 170, Hot Bread and Milk. W. Hunt. — Truly comic. When Mr. Hunt condescends to make sport, he does it, like Samson, with a strong hand: we allude to his vigorous execution.

No. 84. Pastorella discovered by the Shepherd—Evening. G. Barret.—A composition of classic elegance and taste, with a due portion of the natural and the picturesque. The figures are so much in the style of Cristall, that on the first glance we imagined the performance was from the pencil of that veteran artist; the absence of whose fine works from the exhibition of this year we the more regret, as we understand that it proceeds from ill health. No. 102, Sunset, also by Mr. Barret, is a most brilliant display of tone and colour.

No. 111. Arethusa, pursued by Alpheus, is transformed by Diana into a Fountain. T. Fielding. — A beautiful representation of the cov nymb in her "melting mood"

coy nymph, in her "melting mood."
No. 118. The Flight into Egypt. F. O. Finch.
—The figures entirely subordinate to the effect
of light seen through the trunks and branches
of a forest: the whole very original, both in
character and in treatment.

No. 272. Two Sisters contemplating the Portrait of their deceased Mother. Miss L. Sharpe.—Interesting from the beauty of the character, the pathos of the sentiment, and the style of the execution.

No. 3. King Cophueta and the Beggar Maid. H. Richter.—So little has the fair lady the appearance of poverty, that on our first glance at the picture, we imagined the subject to be the interview of Solomon with the Queen of Sheba. It is, however, in Mr.

Richter's purest and best style.

No. 257. Interior of the Abbey of St. Owen, showing the Jubé which formerly stood at the entrance of the Choir. The Figures represent the Obsequies of the Cardinal d'Amboise, in 1510. F. Mackenzie.—We understand that the elegant and tasteful piece of architecture principally alluded to in the above title was destroyed during the French revolution; and that it has been represented in its original state from such documents as Mr. Mackenzie, who has executed his difficult task with great skill, could procure.

Having thus noticed in detail some of the prominent features of this truly interesting exhibition, our limits compel us to content ourselves with indicating by number and name a few of the most attractive among the remainder, viz.:—

No. 16, At Mousehole, Mount's Bay, Cornwall, H. Gastineau; No. 21, The Head of Corra Lin, Clyde, W. Nepfield; No. 23, At Venice, No. 24, At Ulm, S. Prout; No. 30, A Fort on the Genoese Coast, with native Fishermen, W. Walker; No. 55, Hôtel des Velociferes at Rouen, being a part of the remains of an ancient Convent, with the Paris Diligence preparing to depart, F. Nash; No. 57, A Cornfield, Lincoln in the distance, P. Dewint; No. 127, Fruit, Miss Byrne; No. 133, Fishinghut, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, W. Evans; No. 140, On the Tees, near Athelstone Abbey, Yorkshire, H. Gastineau; No. 143, Cottage Scene, in the Grove, Droxford, Hants, W. Evans; No. 150, Entrance to Gunton Park, Norfolk, J. S. Cottman; No. 189, West Front of St. Paul's, from Ludgate Street, R. H. Essex; No. 193, Fruit, Miss Byrne; No. 204, Interior of the ancient Church of St. Valentine, at Juniages, on the Scine, F. Nash; No. 241, Entrance to Haddon Hall, D. Cox; No. 246, Candebec, W. Scott; No. 287, A Bittern, W. Hunt; No. 295, Chedder Cliffs, Somersetshire, S. Jackson; No. 309, Interior at Haddon Hall, Derbyshire, G. Cattermole; No. 312, At Maidstone, G. Pyne; No. 319, Suresen.

No. 84. Pastorella discovered by the Shep- J. Byrne, No. 365, Naples—Santa Lucia, herd—Evening. G. Barret.—A composition of J. D. Harding; No. 377, Retirement, G. Barclassic elegance and taste, with a due portion of ret; No. 383, Fruit, Miss Scott; No. 385, the natural and the picturesque. The figures Desdemona and Emilia, J. W. Wright, &c. &c.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.

On Saturday this benevolent institution held their usual anniversary dinner; Lord F. L. Gower in the chair; but in consequence of the excitement that prevailed, there was but a thin sprinkling either of artists or amateurs. We are sorry to see politics carried to such an extent, that people met together for the purposes of charity and social enjoyment, should almost the first thing try to mar both, and excite angry feelings:—we allude to those sapient gentry who chose to hiss the health of our good King and Queen. The dinner was capital, and, with this exception, went off very well;—especially as the subscription list was good, and munificently headed by the sovereign whose name was so ungratefully insulted.

SALES OF PICTURES.

MR. PHILLIPS'S room was crowded with amateurs yesterday, to attend the commencement of the sale of Mr. Morant's pictures. That worthy gentleman, and constant friend of the arts and artists, has, we learned with regret from Mr. Phillips's opening address, been obliged to leave London, in consequence of ill health, and submit his fine collection, of some forty years, to distribution. We have rarely seen an auction-room hung round with so many attractions, principally small cabinet pieces, and all of them of unquestioned originality. It was stated that they cost Mr. Morant above 22,000%, and we have no doubt of the fact, even allowing for the taste and judgment with which he purchased; for there are a hundred and twenty capital old masters in the first two days' sale, and seventy of our most emi-nent living artists in the third. The great variety and the character of these works made the exhibition for the last few days quite a gay resort; and above seven thousand persons visited the spectacle.

From Bond Street we travelled to Pall Mall, to look at a collection of pictures, some of them of very high quality, and for sale next week by Mr. Foster. Among these, passing by some genume Morlands, Gainsborough, Westall, Loutherbourg, &c. &c., we ought to notice a few chef-d'œuvres. A Holy Family, by Titian; a head, by Correggio; a Proccacini; a Giorgione; a monk, by Velasquez; an early Claude; and a perfect specimen of Jan Steen, particularly struck us; the Titian, Velasquez, and Correggio, especially, as worthy of the best attention of the lovers of excellence in the art.

MURILLO

WE have seen an Exhibition in Old Bond Street of three pictures by Murillo, which is well worth visiting. There are two single figures—the one a Galley-Slave, the other a Negro Boy—and a composition, "Isaac blessing Jacob." The last, especially, is one of the finest specimens of this celebrated master that we have ever met with.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Entrance to Haddon Hall, D. Cox; No. 246, Candebeo, W. Scott; No. 286, The Deserted Garden, G. Barret; No. 287, A Bittern, W. a beautiful head of an English setter, engraved Hunt; No. 295, Chedder Cliffs, Somersetshire, S. Jackson; No. 309, Interior at Haddon Hall, Derbyshire, G. Cattermole; No. 312, At Maidstone, G. Pyne; No. 319, Sundries, died suddenly last month, leaving a widow and W. Hunt; No. 361, The Mountain Stream, family in a state bordering on destitution. We



trust that the hand of liberality will be ex- | He carried me 'ome, safe and sound, to my tended to their relief.

Lord F. Leveson Gower. Drawn from Life on Stone by F. W. Wilkin.

Force and sweetness are the characteristics of this fine drawing. Having been executed at once from nature, it has a remarkable air of truth and originality.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE EPPING HUNT.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette. Sir,—I vould be hobliged by your hacceptance of the hinclosed heffusion. Respectfully yours,

E. SIMPKINS.

THE first time I 'unted I ne'er shall forget, 'Twas to Hepping I vent, and I got werry vet:

The rain rattled down so unkimmonly fast, That I thought I should surely be drownded at last.

My new leather breeches, though not werry In less than a jiffey stuck tight to my skin; And my beautiful coat, of a beautiful green, The most beautiful bottle vot ever vas seen, In the same little time vas all vet through and through, new.

Which griewously wexed me, because it vas But seeing as 'ow I vas fairly let in For a sousing, I made up my mind for to grin; And grin then I did, first at this and then that-

At Jinkins's coat and his shocking bad hat, At Higgins's 'oss, and at Higgins's boots, At the warious coats and the divers surtouts. But, O! 'ow delighted I vas at the start! Ven the stag vas turned hout on the 'ill from

the cart, [begun, And the 'ounds followed a'ter—the 'unt vas And, in spite of the veather, 'tvas capital fun; Avay ve all scampered, men, 'osses, and all, Till ve came to a leap, ven I came for to fall Slap into a ditch: though I vas'nt much 'urt, I did'nt much like being kivered vi' dirt; But I thought it a trifle, for looking around, I saw lots of 'untamen stretched out on the

ground. Amongst them vas Higgins and Higgins's son, In short, more vere hunder their 'osses than on. I mounted again, clapped my spurs in, but,

zounds! The never a bit would my 'oss reach the 'ounds; Thinks I, is he hinjured? I'll get off and

see-And, sure as a gun, he had broken his knee! I thought that my 'unting vas now at an end, Ven a man who vas thrown came and hoffered to lend

His 'unter, prowided I'd let him 'ave mine, To go to a surgeon's - for he'd hinjured his spine.

The swap was heffected, and hoff at full speed His hanimal started-no spurring he need; He fairly ran off, but so little I cared,

That stag, 'ounds, and 'untsmen, amazingly stared,

As I distanced them all, like a shot from a gun, Or a cloud in a tempest wot passes the sun; Thinks I, he'll be tired afore the next mile, So I gave him his 'ead till he came to a stile, Ven I pulled him up sharp-but 'tvas pulling in vain,

For hover he lept, and I fell hoff again. This fall vas a sickner-I came on my nose, And thought that my days had now come to a [in need,

Ven a friend picked me up-and a friend ven As the proverb remarks, is a friend, sir, in-

vife.

Who svears to this day that John Brown saved my life-[Brown Vich he sartainly did; so my blessings on For bringing me hup in his buggy to town.

BIOGRAPHY.

JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ. THE author of Monsieur Tonson, &c., " bade the world good night" last week, and was on Monday buried at the parish church of Blooms-For more than forty years connected with the public press of London, and much with the theatrical world, few men were more generally known to the wide circles of society than Mr. Taylor. He was the son of the celebrated Chevalier Taylor, whose travels over the Continent as the curer of all diseases, boasted an éclat unrivalled in more modern times. Early introduced by him to life, Mr. Taylor himself practised with considerable reputation as an oculist; but his vocation was for the drama, journalism, and light literature; and he almost entirely gave up his profession to follow these. Mr. Taylor, we presume, wrote a greater number of prologues and epilogues than any man that ever existed; and he also produced an immense multitude of compositions on almost every subject, - friendly tributes on happy, and consolatory verses on sad occasions, lines on pictures, (for he was attached to, and no mean connoisseur in the fine arts,) songs, epigrams, and in short every species of poetical production. Some of his humorous pieces are pos-sessed of great merit: his Monsieur Tonson, for instance, is not surpassed by any thing of the kind in the English language. The small volume in which it appeared had several similar stories of hardly inferior point and merriment, including a story of Hayman and the Lion. In his later years Mr. Taylor published a larger collection of his miscellanies; but they were not deserving of being remembered beyond the period and circumstances which had elicited them. Mr. Taylor also wrote, we believe, a pamphlet on the dispute at the Haymarket Theatre (1791), and the brief biographical sketches which accompanied Cadell's British Gallery of Portraits. He was a clever and well-informed dramatic critic, and lived on terms of intimacy with all the principal performers of his day, being farther connected with the Kemble family by marriage,-his first wife and, we believe, Mrs. Stephen Kemble were sisters. In private Mr. Taylor was known to thousands as a most facetious companion. He was a punster of invincible perseverance, but often said very witty things; and in his better days was, perhaps, as entertaining in conversation, with anecdote, playfulness, and satire, as any man within the bills of mortality. He was for a long period a proprietor of the Sun newspaper, to which he contributed every sort of authorship to which the columns of a periodical is open. Mr. Taylor was acquainted with many of the most distinguished individuals of the age. By his second marriage, to a Scottish lady of highly respectable family, he has left a son, whose amateur musical talents are of a delightful order. Infirmities and age had of late years withdrawn him much from his wonted places; so that his loss will not be so obvious as if he had fallen in his gayer era, when, indeed, few men could have been more missed, even from the wide society of the metropolis, than John Taylor. It is believed that he has left MSS. of his Reminiscences; and if they embody what used to be his conversation, they must be very amusing.



THE GARRICK CLUB PAPERS, NO. XIII.

Garrick Club.

Ox Saturday, a number of members of the Garrick Club gave a farewell dinner to their president, the Earl of Mulgrave, on the eve of his departure for the government of Jamaica. About fifty sat down to dinner; but as this is to be considered rather a private mark of esteem and respect than a public meeting, we forbear going into details. Suffice it to say, that the Earl of Glengall filled the chair, and that the convivial enjoyment of the evening was upheld with unabated good humour and pleasantry to the midnight hour. On his health being drank, Lord Mulgrave addressed the company in an elegant and feeling manner; as did, at subsequent periods of the entertainment. Lord Glengall, the Marquess of Clanricarde, Mr. Frank Mills, Mr. Frank Sheridan (who being toasted as the grandson of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, returned thanks in a neat and appropriate speech), Mr. Mathews, Mr. Sheridan Knowles, and others. The agreeable alternation of song and humorous ballad was happily kept by Duruset, Power, Mathews, and Mathews junior, who chanted one piece as full of pun and point as it could well be stuck. We are inclined to suspect that this smart and amusing composition also owed its authorship to the singer. The party broke up highly delighted with their treat, and only desirous of repeating it on more auspicious occasions than such as the loss of their valued president.

Sir,-Your correspondent in the last Literary Gazette (answering the extract of a letter from Edinburgh, inserted in the preceding publication) seems to mistake the whole point. The question is not, whether Ben Jonson was sent home drunk by young Raleigh to his father, Sir Walter, who, in 1613, was then in the Tower; but whether there is any truth in the statement of Aubrey, Antony Wood, and others, that Ben Jonson was at any time tutor to young Raleigh? His biographers fix upon 1593, when young Raleigh was not born; but unquestionably the fact is, that Ben Jonson was his tutor in 1613; and we have the poet's own evidence for asserting that young Raleigh did make him drunk, and sent him home in that state. The last is only important as confirmatory of the first, regarding the tutorship; for nobody will hesitate long in believing, that it not unfrequently happened to old Ben to be sent home drunk. For my part I like him the better for it; and his company at the Mitre and Mermaid, whether drunk or sober, mus have been delicious, though, perhaps, a little dogmatical.

I can vouch for it, that if your correspondent will examine the original MSS. at Edinburgh (I think in the Advocates' Library), he will find that Drummond, of Hawthornden, gives the story as it was related to him by Ben Jonson, with a great deal of other curious matter, and of a scientific but not very pleasing character, not a little "scandal about Queen Elizabeth," and in many parts strongly reminds us of the of a nature not to be noticed more particularly. It is many years since I was in Edinburgh, but still I can bear out the general accuracy of your extract of a letter from thence.

I dare-say that Mr. Gifford never thought of looking at the papers; but I earnestly wish that somebody would undertake to publish all that is new and curious in them, especially the additions to the conversations between Ben Jonson and Drummond. The MSS. include a number of unprinted poems by Drummond; to the excellence of some of which, especially sonnets, I beg you to accept my testimony, until better evidence is produced in their favour.

I am, &c.

D. A.

MUSIC.

MRS. ANDERSON'S CONCERT.

OF the numerous concerts which it is our yearly pleasure to attend, we know of none more invariably distinguished than those of Mrs. Anderson; nor has the one for the present season. which took place on Friday, the 11th, proved any exception to our general remark. We always observe a happy peculiarity in this lady's arrangements, that they are so tastefully made as to afford no fatiguing preponderance of either the vocal or instrumental parts, but meet exactly what our neighbours the French would term the juste milieu. Mrs. Anderson, although suffering from illness (for which an appeal was made, but of which, in the brilliancy of her execution, not the slightest traces were discoverable), performed several pieces on the piano-forte, selected from Mozart, Czerney, and Hummel, which were listened to with the deepest attention and delight. Mori, who seems to have caught fresh inspiration from Paganini, Harper on the trumpet, and Miss Windsor, who executed a concerto on the harp with much skill and admired effect, afforded their unequalled aid. Madame Mariani, who has been since so well received at the King's Theatre, made her first appearance on this occasion before an English audience. The fine deep tones of her contralto voice have much in them to impress, but are certainly better adapted for the large area of the Opera House than the confined space of a concert-room. Madame Cinti Damoreau, Donzelli, and De Begnis, in the merry terzetto of Vada si via di quà, elicited a laughing and unanimous encore. The whole performance was of the most effective kind, and gave the greatest possible satisfaction.

Mr. Wigley's Concert, at Mr. Penn's, on Friday week. A great variety of musical talent contributed to the amusement of the evening. Mr. Wigley's duet with his daughter was warmly applauded; and Mr. Parry's perform-ance on the harp (one of our delicious old Welsh airs) drew forth a hearty encore. Miss Bellchambers, again, struck us as being much improved; but, perhaps, of all the entertainment, our favourite was Mori's exquisite performance on the violin.

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

On Saturday was produced Pacini's serious opera of Gli Arabi nella Gallia, which might have been called any thing else with as good

and in many parts strongly reminds us of the former works of the same composer. The choruses are the best, but even they are noisy. The great attraction or attractions of the evening were Madame Mariani and Signora Grisi, two new, and nearly the last of Mr. Mason's promised novelties; and with them he has faithfully and amply redeemed his promise to the public on opening his season. Mariani's voice is one of the finest and most powerful contraltos we have heard for a long time: of her looks we will say little, except just a hint to those who recollect Pesaroni, that Mariani might draw lots with her for loveliness; but there is withal something very intelligent in her face when lit up with expression, and when she sings, one no longer thinks of the defects of one portion of the system, which are completely thrown in the back-ground by the beauties of the other. Her first aria stamped her a favourite with the audience at once, and she improved upon them till the close. is a lady-like and pleasant actress and singer; her voice is rather thin, especially in its upper tones, but this is in a great measure carried off by her science, and by her execution of the music. We are glad to see that V. Galli does not object to take so insignificant a part as that of the old priest; his fine voice is a great addition to the choruses at the beginning of the opera; and by having some one of acknowledged talent to look up to as a leader, the choristers follow in good order, instead of being all leaders, which has been very often the case. Grisi and Mariani were both called for at the conclusion, and much applauded by a very full house. The opera is altogether well got up.

FRENCH PLAYS.

MADAME ALBERT still continues to delight us by her natural and unaffected acting in melodramatic pieces, and her piquant vivacity in vaudevilles. The admirers of Miss Kelly's style would do well to see Madame Albert, both in Deux Jours, ou la Nouvelle Mariée, and Valentine; pieces which bear a great similarity to each other, except in the finale. The simple and unaffected pathos with which she sustains the character of a woman deceived by her lover, we have not seen equalled on the French stage; and the melancholy sweetness which distinguish the slight-songs they can hardly be called, they are more-musical recitations, was quite affecting. In comedy, too, her naïve gaiety is quite irresistible.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

King's Theatre, May 9. Der Freischutz. The powers of the German magic balls are vet more wonderful than from the English version we were aware of; for the eagle almost out of sight) came bang down upon the stage with such force that it broke in three pieces, though the gun—flashed in the pan!! In the ballet there is a figure danced by four ladies in pink, and eight in white dresses; and the various combinations of the said dresses form the effect, the idea of the dance. On this occasion, one of the pink and two of the white were absent; so that the figure went off like a firework in the rain -it was necessarily a ceaseless succession of most distressing odd-ities and eye-sores, and was consequently danced from first to last to the inharmonious music of general hisses. reason; for, from beginning to end, one could never make out the point at which it was to finish; and, to tell the truth, we were just as triste. I never saw so many dandies on the wise at the end of the chapter. The music is stage.

**O I remember Pasta once, in Il Crociato, hurrying to her dressing-room after the trio Ma il doer, un sacro onor and, on the audience not suffering the piece to proceed till the trio was sung again, hurrying on the wise at the end of the chapter. The music is stage.

The scene represented an archway, stage half-Crusader, half-Mameluke!

across which the things sauntered with a nonchalance truly amazing.

Clarence Theatre, May 10.—The new establishment, under the management of the accomplished Mrs. Fitzwilliam, where she acts and gags away delightfully, ad lib. On entering, dressed as a modern exquisite, her hat tumbled off her head; whereon she promptly addressed a person on the stage with, "Might I—a—beg the favar?—stays rather toight!" As the bottom of the curtain does not reach the stage by some half-dozen inches, we are amused between the pieces by an incessant flitting to and fro of feet in every imaginable variety of shoe, from the white satin of the proprietress to the clod-hopper of the sceneshifter.

Cobourg, May 11. - Owing, I presume, to the defalcation of some more appropriatelygarbed vocalist, the Ode of Triumph on the meeting of Kings Henry and Francis on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, was sung by a chambermaid! If this was not an "unrehearsed," the Wolsey who arranged the fete certainly lacked the taste and aristocratic punctilio of

his prototype. King's Theatre, May 12. - In Gli Arabi nella Gallia, there was a procession of Arabs with stocks and shirt-collars; but such mixed costume was but a type of what followed. Rosa Mariani, who had been enacting a helmed and armoured hero, was called for at the fall of the curtain; but her part ending before the end of the play, it must have been plain to the reasonable portion of the audience that she must be at her toilet. The said portion must have amounted to nearly as many as three or four individuals; for all the rest of the house continued vociferating and clapping, till, though I did neither, my own lungs and hands felt quite tired and aching. last, she — no, he — no, it appeared; - but how describe what appeared? So wonderfully changed! Let those who saw it not, imagine a form-its mid person enveloped in a darkcoloured cloak, its legs encased in gleamy mail, and its head surmounted by a Regent-Street blue bonnet-bowing, and ducking, and laughing outright with real de bon cour, in participation of the joke of which itself was the object.

Strand Theatre, May 15. - Political gag whereof I spake my opinion in our last) was the order of the night. It mostly turned on being in and out of place, petticoat govern-ment, &c.; but none of the hits were of sufficient wit to warrant my recording them. A chamber-scene was lowered with such violence that it separated about one-half from its woodwork above, and hung down in the semblance of a gigantic dog-ear, the space revealing a corresponding portion of landscape behind. As it was out of the question proceeding with the play under this state of affairs, another chamber-scene kindly consented to sustain the part of the indisposed one at a very short notice. In a piece entitled How to die for Love, the whole point and joke turns upon the firing of a pistol, which (need I go on?) would not fire, and Mr. Gallot fell flat on the stage without being shot. Here, as in the Freischutz bungle, the effect was rendered more ludicrous by somebody else firing a pistol behind the scenes. Till people can master the impracticable manœuvre of firing a gun or



pistol, I would strongly recommend the use of air-guns; and by specifying in the dialogue that they were such, the monstrous and insurmountable difficulty of producing flash and report might be altogether superseded.

VARIETIES.

A meeting of the Philosophical Cambridae... Society was held on Monday evening, Professor Sedgwick, the president, being in the chair. A paper by Sir John F. W. Herschel was read, containing a description of a machine for solving equations. A notice was also read of a visit by W. H. Yates, Esq., of St. John's College, to the magnetic mountain of Sipylus, near Magnesia, in Asia Minor; the mountain from which the magnet is said by Pliny to have derived its name. After the meeting, Professor Sedgwick gave an account, illustrated by maps, of the physical geography and the history of the Bedford Level.

London University.—The distribution of the prizes to the medical school took place on Wednesday, and afforded sufficient proof of the great advantages which have been derived from the pursuit of this important branch of education on a liberal and efficient scale. Already does the medical school of the University occupy a conspicuous place in the public estimation. and every year must add to its high character

and usefulness.

Printers' Pension Society. - The Anniversary Meeting took place on Thursday, and we regret that we were unable to attend it. We have been more sorry to see a controversy in the newspapers, likely to injure this benevolent institution. It has been said, that every printer might, by economy and prudence, lay up, himself, a sufficient provision for old age, infirmity, or ill health; but surely this is assuming more than can be borne out by facts in any mechanical employment whatever. Even a single man, with constant health, unencumbered by perhaps a mother, sisters, wife, children, or dependent relation, could hardly do more than decently support himself, and lay by a modicum for the contingencies of life. Should he haveand how few are without having?-an extra burthen upon his exertions; where, in Heaven's name, is he to discover the means of funding a reserve, against the accidents of his laborious occupation, or the certainties of coming years?
Again, it is imputed to those concerned with the press, that they are of improvident and dissolute habits: we can only deny this from all we know of the class of men alluded to. In the office where this sheet is printed, as respectable a body of individuals as ever wrought at a trade, earn no bread of idleness; but yet, with all their intelligence and industry, we do not believe that the most liberally paid of them all could, by twenty years of saving, place themselves above every chance of misfortune and want. And it is for such cases only that a society like the present is intended; that society being largely, almost entirely, supported by the contributions of the parties themselves. Why then, when they seek the collateral aid of the humane and wealthy, should they be more condemned than the literary man, the actor, and the artist?—have not they also helpless widows and orphans to leave? do not they also grow aged, and feeble, and suffering? Surely it is not well to divert the stream of bounty from so just and reasonable a claim: far better were it that some undeserving should benefit, than that the deserving should perish. But we have every reason (as subscribers) to believe that the charity is wisely administered. Traveller,

L. E. L. - Some of our over-informed contemporaries have (as they often do) been amusing their readers with opinions upon a tragedy written by Miss Landon, and not only their own opinions, but the opinions of "the select to whom this play had been read. From these statements we were sorry to find that, though the tragedy had very great poetical merit, it wanted several requisites of a successful drama; was a little too diffuse, &c. &c. Now all this is extremely agreeable as literary intelligence; but, like a good deal of political news, it has one slight defect -- Miss Landon has not written a single line of the tragedy aforesaid!!

Sub-aquatics.—An individual was to be seen the other day in the river, near Battersea; and literally in the river, for he was trying an experiment of submerging himself by means of an apparatus and walking about at the bottom of the water. We were not near enough to ascertain the exact nature of his means, but they appeared to be simple and efficacious. A helmet covered his head, with a zone of glass round the eyes, so that every thing below is distinctly visible. Connected with this was a garb which enveloped his body down to the waist, where it was fastened, and all above is kept dry. A pipe rises to the surface for the air, - how managed, we cannot say; but we were told that the design had been found to answer both in the river (of which we had evidence) and 91 E09

Baron Cuvier. - The Paris Journals state that this celebrated naturalist was struck by paralysis on Friday: on Sunday night he died. His great work, the Animal Kingdom, maintains the highest place in the literature of every country; and we may observe that Mr. Griffiths' English edition has just reached Part XXXII. Insecta, Part V.—a very well-executed fasciculus.

The Halt in the Descri. The hot sun shrinks from the land of the Kurd. The hot sun shrinks from the land of the Kurd, As the welcome cry of the halt is heard; Weary and faint were they who had striven Through the sultry hours when that cry was given! From his courser's neck each has loosed the rein, And he feeds at will on the verdant plain—
The oasis he patiently toiled to gain—
Or drinks of the fount that is gushing by,
Whilst the sunset breeze wakes rejoicingly,
And Arab and Frank in brotherhood share
A hysprings rest 'mid the perfumed air. And any Faik in the perfumed air.
But the pearly light of the crescent moon.
From the blue arch gleams o'er that wide saloon,
And each Moslenz kneels as he views on high And each Moslem kneels as he views on high The auspicious sign in the starry sky. And the hum of the murmured rite is there, And the heave of the voiceless heart in prayer, And that balmy sense of entire repose That the trammelled spirit too seldom knows.

Mrs. Bray's White Hoods has just been translated into French: a well-deserved tribute to the talents of that accomplished lady.

Ops and Hiron. - A worthy alderman of Bradford, in Yorkshire, is so great a purist that he will never pay a bill that has got a fault of orthography in it. One day he received a bill for a pocket of ops (hops); the learned Prisoian sent for the witless wight, and giving him a good lecturing, asked if he was not ashamed to spell hops in that manner. "Why, sir, if you must know the truth, we have been obliged to do it ever since your brother-in-law took all the h's to spell iron."

Actual Conversation between an Irish Lady and an Irish Servant out of place .- " Ah! then I'm proud to see yer ladyship; and God reward ye and be good to ye, for the favour ye've shewn a poor lone ould craythur like myself! Sure, "Why what would I do but die only for ye?"

• Versified from a scene in the Journal of an Oriental

don't you try to get a place ?" " A place is it? Och, it's my feet that's wore off looking after them for places; and the worst o' them wont take up wid me, 'cause I'm ould and Irish, which is a shame—and you, ma'am, and many like ye, from the sod, God bless ye!" "Well you must only keep up your spirits." "Troth ma'am, it's all I have to keep. And now there's two o' my front teeth gone; though to be sure they took the best time to be off, when I'd nothing for 'em to do."

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Litrrary Gasette Weekty Advertisement, No. XX. May 1868, 1882.]
Mrs. S. C. Hall, to whose less ambitious but valuable productions we have so frequently given the meed of our admiration, is, we understand, preparing for publication, a three-volume tale, under the title of the Bucation, as the some of which is laid along the coast of Kest and in the vicinity of London, during the latter years of the Protectorate.

A Manual of Grecian Antiquities, being a Compendion:
Account of the Manners and Customs of the Anciest Gresks, for the use of Schools, &c., by George H. Smith.
La Coquetterle, a Tale; Sketches of Society in France and Belgium.

A new edition of the first volume of Col. Napier's History of the War in the Peninsula, with a Reply to various Opponents, &c.

A History of the King's German Legion, from its organization in 1803, by Major Ludlow Heemish.

The Fourth Volume of the Cornwall Geological Transactions. [Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. XX. May 19th, 188.]

actions.

Mr. Thackrah, of Leeds, of whose first work en de-eases incident to the clothing districts we took made notice, is, we hear, preparing an enlarged edition of his work on Employments as affecting Health and Longevity

work on Employment in general.

Introduction to Botany, by John Lindley, Esq.

An Introduction to the Knowledge of British Birds, for Young Persons, by R. A. Slaney, Esq. M.P.

LIST OF YEW ROOMS.

Rowe on the Ruins of Empires, 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.—Astley Cooper on the Thymus Gland, 4to. 14s. bds.—Schiller's Flesko, a Tragedy, 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.—Blackmere on Consumptions, 8vo. 9s. bds.—The Tollette of Health, Beauty, and Fashion, fcp. 5s. bds.—The Radical, a Autobiography, by the Author of the "Member," fcp. 3s. bds.—Short's History of the Church of England, 9vo. 8s. 8vo. 3ls. bds.—England, 9vo. 8s. 8vo. 8ls. bds.—Fifty Games on the Game of Chess, 8vo. 2vs. bds.; Fifty Games of Chess actually played, 8vo. 5s. bds.—Scott's Stourbridge and in Vicinity, 8vo. 3ls. bds.—The Church of God, in a Series of Sermons by the Rev. R. W. Evans, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Contarini Fleming, 4 vols. fcp. 1l. 4s. bds.—Fry's Scripture Principles of Education, 18mo. 2s. 6d. hf.-bd.—well's Parochial Sermons, 12mo. 5s. bds.—Tate's Horstin Restitutus, 8vo. 6s. 6d. bds.—Notes upon Notes, &c., with Seven coloured Plates, 18mo. 3s. sewed.—Paternal Advice to Young Men, 33mo. 1s. 6d. bds.; 2s. silk.—The Easter Offering, or Catholic Annual for 1832, 8vo. 10s. 6s. silk.

(3) It is worthy of note, that not a single volume of interest has issued from the press during this Reform-stern week.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1969.

May.	Thermometer.				Barometer.			
Thursday	10	From	33.	to	53.	30-94		
Friday	11	• • • • •	33.	••	57.	30-30	• •	30-22
Saturday · ·			33.	• •	53.	30-04		
Sunday			35.	••	53.	29-68		
Monday			31.	• •	5 3.	29-75		
Tuesday	15	• • • • •	3 L	••		29-78		
Wednesday	16	1	29.	••	57.	29-79		

Prevailing winds, N.W. and N.E. Alternately clear and cloudy; rain at times on the 11th, 13th, and 15th.

Afternately clear and cloudy; rain at times on the lith, 13th, and 15th.

Rain fallen, 5 of an inch.
On the afternoon of the 15th, from three till four, this neighbourhood was visited by thunder and lightning, accompanied by a shower of hail. All who describe the peal of thunder heard at 20' after 3, give it as their opinion, that it was by far the loudest ever heard; several have felt slightly the effects of the electric fauls which preceded the thunder about half a second; an oak tree, about a quarter of a mile eastward of this place, was shattered to pieces, and the ground theown up at a little distance from its foot. At three o'clock the hail-stone fell so thickly, that in less than three minutes the ground was completely covered; the hail-stones were remarkably soft, resembling rather lumps of snow, of an irregular form, and measuring in the broadest part half an inch. During the storm the thermometer fell from 57 to 43.

Edmonton.

Charles H. Apage.

Edmonton.

Latitude 51° 37′ 32″ N.

Longitude ... 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich. CHARLES H. ADAMS

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Δ will find an enclosure at our office.



ADVERTISEMENTS.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

RTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT ARTISTS' GENERAL DELLEV CALLS, INSTITUTION, for the Relief of Decayed Artists, their Widows, and Orphans.

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The Nobility, Friends, and Subscribers, are respectfully informed, that the Seventeenth Anniversary Festival will be celebrated in Freemasons' Hall, on Saturday, the 26th instant, on

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, K.G. has graciously signified his intention to preside. Stemande

Sir Henry Richardson
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Dinner on table at Half-past Five o'Clock. The Vocal Department under the direction of Mr. Broadburst. Tickets, il. is. each, may be had of the Stewards; at the Freemasons' Hall; and of the Assistant-Secretary, 14, Duke Street, Fortland Place.

WILLIAM JOHN ROPER, Assistant-Secretary.

LOSE of the PRESENT EXHIBITION. British Institution, Pail Mall.—The Callery for the Ex-hibition and Sale of the Werks of British Artists, is open daily, from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Evening, and will be closed on Saturday next, the 56th instant.

Admission, 1s, Catalogue, 1s, The Gallery will be re-opened early in June, with a Selection of Pictures by Ancient Masters. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

PRASER'S MAGAZINE.—An impression having got abroad that many of the early Numbers of this Periodical are not to be procured, the Publisher begs leave to state, that Reprints have been always made when required; and though it has occurred that the Stock on hand has often run very low, yet there never has been any difficulty in obtaining from him a complete Set, either in Numbers or in Vols. In all there are Twenty-eight Numbers, which may be had sewed, 2s. 6d. each, or in Volumes, (Six Numbers to a Volume), neatly bound in green cloth and lettered, 16s. 6d. each.

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With this view he has chosen to write the life of the monk Hildebrand, the famous Pope Gregory VII., who, nearly eight hundred years ago, certainly carried the arrogance and dominion of the pontificate to the acme of human assumption, bringing monarchs in abjectness to his feet, denouncing, dethroning, and excommunicating princes and prelates, and, in short, making Christendom subject to his political intrigues and absolute will. With regard to the argument against the Roman Catholic religion built upon this history, we may, without entering into the polemical controversy at all, merely observe, that it would be quite as apposite to reason on the English government from data furnished by William the Conqueror, or on the German confederation from the doings of Otho or Conrad. Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis: though the world is not so enlightened as it boasts, and fanaticism and hypocrisy can still hold millions in thrall, and make fools of other millions, the day is gone by for such sweeping prostration of the human intellect. As a historical fragment, however, and the pic-ture of an extraordinary period, when new principles and pretensions sprung up which have since exercised great influence on society, the period of Gregory VII. is one of very considerable interest, and we are well satisfied to see it illustrated by any additional information, whether gathered from MSS. hitherto unconsulted, or from other sources. But it is better for us to let the author speak for himself on these points.

"In the course (he says) of the first visit which I paid to Italy, I discovered, from conversation with many distinguished natives of that beautiful but misgoverned country, that Pius VII., on his restoration to the pontifical throne, had not forgiven all his former persecutors; some of whom had been sent into perpetual exile, - some deprived of their offices and honours, - and others imprisoned for life. Among the last class of these unfortunate victims was a certain lawyer, by name Lamberti, who had distinguished himself as attorneygeneral to the imperial government of Rome during the French invasion, and who, on the return of the pope, had written a work to prove how the predecessors of his holiness had gradually usurped the temporal dominion of Rome,

while the second, having obtained his release Dante, Boccaccio, Machiavelli, Galileo, &c. as by pecuniary influence, is now well known among the merchants of Rome. Narrations and anecdotes such as this, which constantly assailed me from persons of veracity, led me, on reflection, to imagine that the descendants of the ancient Romans could never have been subdued to the dominion of priests, otherwise than by a continued series of violence and fraud through many ages; and that among them some spirit must still exist who viewed with indignation the temporal sovereignty of the church, and pitied the debasement of his countrymen, and the religious thraldom in which they were held. In pursuing this train of ideas, by chance there fell into my hands a MS, still more recent than that of Lamberti. — the production of a man of learning who had lately died, and whose effects were sold by his executors. On the perusal of this MS., it appeared to me to elucidate a period of singular interest, and of no less singular obscurity; and I ventured to hope that I might render a service to literature and to mankind, by adapting it, with some suppressions and alterations, to publication in my native tongue. I was always of opinion that the idolatrous religion of Italy was not the religion of the enlightened classes of that country; and, in examining its history, we find a continued series of learned men persecuted by the papal court for their religious opinions. In vain did Dante, Boccac-cio, Machiavelli, Diodati, Galileo, Sarpi, and, lastly, Ricci, bishop of Pistoia, (names of some celebrity,) endeavour to introduce reform into the religion of their country. One of the most interesting chapters in the 'History of Italy,' by Botta, is that which treats upon the govern-ment of Tuscany under Peter Leopold, and on the council of Pistoia, which endeavoured to bring about measures of reform, somewhat superficial, but which would ultimately have led to more important changes. The iron hand of the pontiff kept down that knot of bishops; and monkish vigilance armed itself at once with calumny and deceit. The catholic religion, as it exists in Italy, is nothing more than the triumph of fraud over ignorance and blindness. Let us look minutely into the matter, and my proposition will be proved. The history which I am about to submit to the judgment of the public will satisfy the most incredulous, that the monkish and ecclesiastical despotism, which has been established for eight centuries, is detested in Rome itself; and that the day, perhaps, may not be very far distant when the reformed churches on this side the Alps shall triumph in the extension to the Eternal City, and its minions, of the religious principles which they themselves profess.

Such then are the foundations and object of this work; and of the way in which it is executed, the quotation we have made will serve to give an idea. As for the style, it is evi-dently not free from the trammels of transby means of treachery and slaughter. This to give an idea. As for the style, it is evimanuscript having come to the knowledge of dently not free from the trammels of trans-Gonsalvi, its author and copyist were both lation; and as for some of the thoughts and ex-

the materials yet to be found in Italy, bearing on the history not only of the period chosen by Sir Roger Greisley, but on other ages, the following conveys rather interesting literary in-

telligence:—
"To write the history of Italy at this period with fidelity, we must not confine ourselves to the dry details of Muratori, the prolixities of Sismondi, or the labours of Giannone; but visit the libraries of Rome, and the archives in the monasteries of the kingdom of Naples and the pontifical states. There still exists in the Barberini library a number of chronicles, hi-therto unprinted, which might add a thick volume to the Rerum Italicarum Scriptores. It will not be surprising if I assert, that Tassoni, the author of the Secchia Rapita, wrote an Ecclesiastical History (which, however, was never published), with the view of confuting Baronius. The learned world had no desire to read it. It is alluded to in the life of this author as being written in Latin; whereas I have seen it in four large volumes in the Barberini library, written in a fair hand, probably the author's own, in good Italian, and interspersed with notes from chronicles which neither Muratori nor other writers had seen or referred to. Of these facts any English traveller may convince himself."

Previous to the memoir of Gregory, we have what the author calls a "prospectus" of the antecedent political affairs of Italy, compiled in rambling fashion, in which patricians and "senatresses" of Rome, counts of Tusculum, the family of the Crescenzi, Saracens, Nor-mans, Germans, and Popes, figure in admired disorder. Of this part we select a specimen. After sketches of St. Nilo, a Greek monk, and St. Romualdus, a Latin one, who died at advanced ages, early in the eleventh century,

Sir Roger says,—
"From the lives of these two most celebrated saints of their time, an inference may be drawn of the tendency of the Western church to a system of externals, applying itself solely to continual discipline and fasting, in-stead of the improvement of the heart. For the perusal of the sacred writings and spiritual lessons of the ancient fathers of the church, was substituted that of legends and decretals, and the Book of Canons, by which the whole Western church was governed. Images and relics of the saints acquired an excessive adora-tion; and continual discoveries were being made of the bodies of miracle-working saints. Impostors were to be found, appearing every day under new names and with fresh miracles, imposing on the credulity of the public, and amassing wealth by defrauding the pious multitude. Some of these impostors, too insolent in their practices, were discovered and punished, whilst others derived from them their whole fortune and subsistence. It went to Gonsalvi, its author and copyist were both lation; and as for some of the thoughts and excondemned to imprisonment; under the infliction of which the first died a few years ago; a smile—such, for instance, as the mention of for 100 talents. The head of St. John the



multitude of spectators, amongst whom was even our day is not free from like absurdities.

Robert, king of France. The principal supporters of this religious mania were the cru-lowing miracle was exhibited to public venesaders; that is to say, those persons who went ration in the church of St. Peter, on occasion on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. These persons, of the sanctification of a certain Spaniard:—on their return to their own country, finding A picture was exhibited, where he was repreall their substance exhausted, exerted their sented in a kitchen, at the fire of which stood ntmost cunning to regain it; pretending that the landlord, turning a spit full of little birds, they had found some relics of the ancient all of which flew away half roasted at the dimartyrs or apostles, or some object relative to the life or death of our Saviour. By these And, "since writing the above," he adds, martyrs or aposties, or some object relative to the life or death of our Saviour. By these means an immense number of persons, excited by religious curiosity, repaired to the places friend, who was an eye-witness of it, with where these objects were exposed, and the churches and the provinces of which became strongly than the foregoing, of the justice of enriched by them. With the same motive, in the observation in the text. The narrator, a the year 1008, a portion of the rod of Moses man of veracity, is himself a Roman Catholic. was discovered in France, which attracted a For some time after the assumption of the was uncovered in France, which attracted a For some time after the assumption of the vast number of visitors, both from that country and Italy. In 1014, some monks, on their relative transfer to impress the minds turn from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, brought of the lower classes, who are still full of ignowith them a part of the napkin with which rance and fanaticism, and believe in miracles, our Saviour wiped the feet of the apostles at the Last Supper; and, in order to prove its authenticity, they passed it uninjured through the flames. This kind of miracles, which were in such favour with the ignorant multitude in placed a figure of the Saviour as large as life, and the such ranks are the saviour as large as life, and the saviour as large as l those days, produces no effect, since chemical carrying the cross. Under its gown was conscience has enabled us to penetrate into the cealed a boy, who held a string attached to the hidden secrets of nature; and if history is di- head of this figure. After some preliminary ligently examined, we shall perceive that the discourse, the friar informed his congregation human mind was occupied in the discovery of that he was going to apply to the image to that science at this period. The alchemists, know whether Miguel was, or was not, the perhaps, although persecuted as the followers legitimate sovereign of Portugal; being quite of the devil, were not altogether extinct, and satisfied that it would perform a miracle to still read some books which laid open the dis- work conviction in the incredulous. He then coveries of the ancient Greeks and Romans. The commercial cities of Italy, in communication with the East, acquired extraordinary knowledge, of which they availed themselves disadvantageously to the morality and piety of the Christian church. About this time, too, (the year 1000), the epoch at which, according to prediction, the world was to be at an end, men began to make fresh researches, and to build new churches, to repair the old ones, and to invent novelties. The prophecy of Da-niel, which says, 'Tempus, tempora, dimi-dium temporis,' proving by experience to be inapplicable to the interpretation which the monks and ecclesiastics had generally given it, produced a new energy in the human mind: and if, at first, the wealth of the churches were aggrandised by profuse largesses, we shall hereafter see them struggling to preserve it. A disposition also to study was now induced: and a certain Guido, a monk of Pomposa, being called to Rome as a music-master, whilst very young, invented the scale or gamut of C notes, which was then esteemed miraculous. Happily for him the matter took this turn; for otherwise he would have suffered death. The religious superstition was so strong, that any unusual effects of human nature were attributed to diabolical operations; and, in such instances, the reputed authors were either beheaded or burnt. Such was the fate of an unhappy wretch who had discovered the secret of making glass malleable. This sublime ge-nius made a goblet of this glass; and, being conducted into the presence of Henry, in 1022, he threw it on the ground, when, instead of breaking, it bent, and suddenly resumed its original shape. The ignorant emperor, believing him to be possessed with the devil, ordered him to be beheaded. Such were the obstacles which were presented by a supersti-tious religion to the civilisation of mankind." translation of the Agamemnon; Medwin's ver-

Baptist was dug up, and attracted an immense: elder times; but, if we may believe our author,

turned to the figure, and said, 'Is Don Pedro our sovereign?' to which he obtained no reply. 'Is Donna Maria?' No answer. 'Is Don Miguel?' Upon which last interrogatory the figure nodded its head three times in token of assent. On the third Sunday of this pantomime, the friar, on repeating his two first questions, as previously, received, as before, no answer; but on coming to his third, the same silence, unaccompanied by the expected motion of the head, continued. Indignation soon took the place of surprise and disappointment; and putting his question for the third time, in a loud and angry tone, the innocent agent of this religious farce emerged from beneath the Saviour's gown, and informed the audience, with genuine, but fatal simplicity, that his miracle-working string was broken.

As this curious story will probably amuse our readers more than any extract we could select from the life of Gregory, we shall ven-ture to conclude our notice of the volume before us without farther quotation; assuring them that they lose nothing by having a Re-view offered without a syllable from the main and staple portion of the work. A complete history of the Papal See would be one of the most imperishable productions of literature.

The Agamemnon of Æschylus, translated from the Greek; illustrated by a Dissertation on Grecian Tragedy, &c. By John S. Harford, Esq. D.C.L. F.R.S. 8vo. pp. 267. London,

1832. Murray.
Agamemnon; a Tragedy: translated from the
Greek of Eschylus into English Verse. By Thomas Medwin, Esq., author of the "Conversations of Lord Byron." 8vo. pp. 90.

London, 1832. Pickering. SINCE our Review of the Prometheus, Mr.

simultaneously; and it will be a somewhat interesting task to compare the two together.

Mr. Harford's work is splendidly illustrated y some finished plates from ancient gems and busts, which throw a beautiful light on the scenery and costume of the drama; besides three exquisite designs by Flaxman, which nothing in antiquity can surpass. His prefatory Dissertation, on the Rise and Progress of Grecian Tragedy, exhibits elegant scholarship, profound investigation, and forms in itself a valu-able condensation of historical facts, which have been culled from many and curious sources. In union with our own taste, Mr. Harford professes a deep admiration for the tragic muse of Greece, and the poetical miracles which the "wondrous three" AEschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides have achieved for undying fame. We are more urgent in endeavouring to advocate a severe and critical study of classical models, because we view with regret the careless and immature productions which, under the false semblance of poetry, from time to time emanate from the pseudo-literature of the day. Verse, indeed, has become the written vanity of an idle brain; and not until poetry has been made a life, instead of a mere accomplishment. can we expect to see the "lofty rhyme" in its true and glorious perfection. In allusion to the priceless value of the ancient models, Mr. Harford ably observes :- "The tragedies of Greece were the homilies of antiquity. They reflect the feelings and the inspirations of an age the most brilliant in Athenian history, and formed the bright mine of lofty thought and moral aphorism, to which philosophers and rhetoricians in succeeding ages had recourse for materials wherewith to adorn or illustrate their compositions, and to which even the fathers of the church disdained not to apply for similar purposes."

In the essay on the history of Greek drams, there is much which merits extract: but we must limit our wishes, and by a few selections entice the reader to a perusal of the whole. The architects of the ancient theatre are supposed to have selected situations for their huge edifices, which commanded a fine view of adjacent scenery;—hence Mr. H., with much taste, remarks:—"The majestic mountains and luxuriant plains, the groves, and gardens, the land-locked and open sea, in the neighbourhood of many of the principal cities of Greece, presented the finest materials which taste could suggest or desire for such combinations. But the charm of southern landscape depends not solely on the romantic or beautiful features which enter into its composition. In that land of the sun, the purity of the atmosphere, the rich and magical hues of colour, the soft loveliness of the aerial perspective, the powerful relief of light and shadow,—produce on the senses, while contemplating the beauties of nature, impressions of pleasure rarely equalled even on our finest days in these northern regions."

On the subject of recitative, research hs

expended infinite toil and learning; and even yet-adhuc sub judice lis est !- the following passage relates to this discussion : ... " It is Aristotle and Plutarch to prove the same of that of Greece. Schlegel, on the other hand, opposes the inferences drawn from those pasous religion to the civilisation of mankind." translation of the Agamemnon; Medwin's versages:—they are, in fact, of very ambiguous Such were the superstitions and tricks of sion of the same noble tragedy has appeared import, and at the utmost afford nothing beyond a plausible colouring to the hypothesis. The colloquial though dignified style of the Grecian drama, its fidelity to nature, its sim-plicity and pathos, appear directly opposed to the supposition of a highly artificial mode of delivery: yet a measured and impressive recitation, and an elevated tone of voice, must have been essential to the due transmission of sound over a vast area; and some slight musical accompaniment to regulate the pitch of the voice would not be at variance with an easy yet lofty style of declamation."
We must conclude our extracts from this

essay by an anecdote recorded in Athenaus, in which the complete mastery of the drama over an Athenian audience is finely developed.

"A remarkable instance is recorded of the degree in which their imaginations were absorbed by the fictitious events of the drama. The dreadful intelligence of the complete destruction of the Athenian fleet and army under Nicias in Sicily, towards the close of the Peloponnesian war, reached the city when its numerous population was assembled in the theatre, entirely absorbed by the representation of a drama, half tragic, half comic, by Hegemon. The messenger announced the fatal news. Scarcely a person there but had lost a son or husband, a brother or friend. A moment's pause gave expression to a thrilling sensation of general grief. The next moment a signal was given to go on with the piece; and, wrapping their heads in their mantles, they con-tinued to survey, or listen to it, to the end."

We now approach the Agamemnon. Cumberland has written an admirable criticism on this tragedy in the Observer, to which we may refer the reader for a full analysis of its poetical grandeur and moral tendencies. Though the Agamemon does not present us with the sub-lime beauty and terrible graces of the Pro-methous, it boasts of qualities scarcely less attractive. The heroic mildness of the con-queror of Troy; his pious fear of the gods, exhibited in the full rapture of victory; the thrilling and overpowering pathos of Cassandra, when she chants her weird-like strains over the dark fate which is connected with the house of Atreus; together with the magnifi-cent choruses, the pictures of storm and rage, and female loveliness in the persons of Iphigenia and Helen, all these render the Agamemnon of Aschylus matchless in its effect, and mighty in its display of human passions. We agree, however, with Mr. Harford, in thinking that the character of Clytennestra is somewhat repulsively drawn; - indeed, she almost appears a lascivious virago; for, notwithstanding she excuses the murder of her husband by his sacrifice of her daughter Iphigenia, the rest cause of her bloody crime is darkly evident in her adulterous alliance with Ægisthus. The Lady Macbeth of our own Eschylus, though "no compunctious visitings of nature" at one time appalled her purpose, and "top-full" as she wished to be of "direct cruelty," yet even she could not resist the mute eloquence of sleep, as it recalled the image of her sire in the features of Duncan!—

" Had he not resumbled My father as he slept, I had done 't !"

But Clytemnestra glories with ferocious joy over the dead body of her lord:

" I struck him twice, and twice he grouned aloud:

than excaped then escaped
His spirit with a sigh; and on its breath
Came rushing forth a mighty shower of blood,
That sprinkled him all o'er with its black dew, a nat appeared sum and our with its black de Making me glad as a field newly sown, When falls the divine rain, and wakes to life The flowers."—Makein's Translation.

We cannot conclude our brief remarks on the nature of this tragedy without an allusion to the tame and almost idiotic verbiage which the chorus of Argive elders circulate among themselves when the cries of Agamemnon reach their ears. But this fault is not altogether to be attributed to Æschylus; he only shares it in common with the very nature of the chorus, which could not actively engage in the events of the drama.

After a comparison of the two versions of this play, we must, according to our judg-ment, award the palm of superiority to Med-win. We are far from denying to Mr. Harford very considerable merit as a scholar, critic, and translator; but he seems to us to want what no study can supply—the power of vivid sympathy with a poet's mind, whereby his heart may be almost said to blend itself with his author's, and thus to throb and thrill with kindred emotions, and to par-take the very essence of his thoughts and feelings. Here and there a warm energy and real felicity of phrase—ouriosa felicitas - appear in Mr. Harford's translation; but, compared as a whole with Medwin's, it is poetically uninspired. We have no reason to be biassed on either side; and when we again bestow our unaffected eulogy on the fire, spirit, and general correctness of Mr. Medwin's version, we are only gratifying that love of truth which is, and ever ought to be, the grand law of criti-

By way of illustrating our preference, we shall compare the two translators, as they exhibit their efforts in some of the choicest passages of this celebrated tragedy.

Χρόνφ μέν αί-εŭ Πριάμου πάλπ άδι πίλιυθος-πάντα δι πύργων, π. τ. λ.

Thus translated by Mr. Harford:

"Time upse on the destined hour;
The gathering clouds of battle lour:
Lo! Friam's city bends to fall;
The martial troops that guard her wall,
And all her treasured stores, await
Th' unjiving stroke of ruthless Fate.
But oh! beware, lest when that town
Reluctant wears the captive chain,
Some god assume a withering frown,
And computer's created honours stain. some god assume a windering rows,
And conquest's created honours stain.
Diana's wrath this house must feel—
Eagles, she hates your bloody meal.
Pour forth deep notes of plaintive wo—
But still? let smiling hope with views of conquest
glow.

The radiant goddess of the chase
O'er the fierce lion's infant race,
O'er all the whelps of savage brood,
That provi within the umbrageous wood,
Or roam the trackless desert's way,
Extends her tutelary sway.
These signs, which joy and terror blend,
She urges to their destined end."

Epede.

By Medwin in the following style:

" Time, the hunter, shall destroy Priam and the state of Troy.

* "Sir Walter Scott, in his Essay on the Drama, has placed this portion of our subject in so humorous a light, that we must indulge in a quotation. 'When a deed of violence was to be acted, the helpless chorus, instead of interfering to prevent the atrocity to which the perpetrator had made them privy, could only, by the rules of the theatre, exhaust their sorrow and surprise in dithyrambics. This was well ridiculed by Bentley in his farce called 'the Wishes,' in one part of which strange performance he introduced a chorus after the manner of the sucient Greeks, who are informed by one of the demostic precesses that a madman with a firebrand has just entared the vanits beneath the place which they occupy, and which contains a magazine of gunpowder. The chorus, instead of stirring from the dangerous vicinity, and which contains a magazine of gunpowder. The chorus, instead of stirring from the dangerous vicinity, immediately commence a long complaint of the hardship of their fase, exclaiming pathetically—'Oh! unhappy madman—or rather, unhappy we, the victims of this madmana fury—or thrice, thrice unhappy the friends of the madman, who did not secure him and restrain him from the perpetration of such deeds of frensy—or three and four times hapless the keeper of the magazine, who done the keys in the door!"

Destiny, with eagle-hand, Sack the town and tear the land. Towers be by a tower subdued, Pregnant with a mightler brood, Should no fate-sent storm arise, To o'ercloud our enterprise; Tarnish the bright bits of steel, Break the curb our foe should fe Dian hates the hounds of Jove, Dian hates the hounds of Jove, Mother-hares are Dian's love; Dian with resentful breast; Loathes the eagle's cruel feast; Dian chaste with pitying eyes Views that embryo sacrifice. Chant the hymn, the pressge hall Chant it—may the good prevail!

Chant it—may the good prevail!

Virgin goddes! chaste and fair!
Huntres! whose maternal care
All in field and forest are,
Tender leverets, gamesome fawns,
All that range the groves or lawns,
And each cub and whelp that dwell
On the mountain, in the dell,
Let this omen cease to be
Of ambiguous augury;
For yon eagles' hapless prey
Bears an aspect of dismay,
Hear my pean, hear it now,
Send the Greeks no tempests, thou."

The exquisite description of the sacrifice of Iphigenia, commencing with-

λιτάς δε και κληδότας πατρφούς nue' older, alara nuestruir r', n. r. 2.

was calculated to inspire the translators: with what different success the specimens will prove. The first is Mr. Harford's version.

"" Antistrophe.

In vain her supplicating shriek
Assalis a father's ears; in vain
Her virgin form, her youth, bespeak
Compassion from the warrior train;
He bids fierce ruffins; heath the shrine
Place as a hind's that form divine;
The prayer ascends, the victim lies
Wrapped in her flowing robe, a destined sacrifice.

Transpers as ner nowing robe, a destined sacrifice. She spoke not; words denouncing wo To all the host had utterance found, But the same hands which laid has low, Her beauteous lips with thongs had bound: Then from her arms and heaving breast Loosing her saffron-coloured vest, On each stern chief her gentle eye Shot forth expressive beams of suppliant energy.

Antitrophe.

Nought but some matchless artist's nowe Could paint, in act to speak, her face, That face which, in the feative hour, Had oft with captivating grace, And songs is high triumphal strain, Halled her loved father's happy reign."

Now for Mr. Medwin's.

"She wakens from her swoon profound— As with a chain, Her lips of love's own light As with a chain,
Her lips of love's own light
And beauty's impress, to restrain
All plaints, or accents of affright.
Or imprecations that might breathe a spell
Upon his house, or break the solema rite,
By hands of cruel priests were bound:
There, like a victim-kid for slaughter,
Enfolded in her robes of purest white,
Thay lift on high his daughter.
But see! oh see, along the ground
The deep folds of her croceate veil
In wild disorder float and trail,
And from her pleading eyes,
With tenderest beams to thrill and melt,
A shaft of pity files;
Fen the stern sacrificers round,
That look which pierced all bosoms, felt,
And wept; while, visioned in the light
Of her own loveliness, more bright
Than pictured breathing form that is but mute,
She looked as though she wished, with that pure voice,
That oft her father's halls along,
Had made full many a chieftain there rejoice,
To speak to that essembled throng."

In the description which the herald gives

In the description which the herald gives of the toils and sufferings of a siege, there occurs a magnificent description of the trance of ocean beneath a glaring sun, when-

Of this passage Mr. Harford presents us with a very spiritiess version.

What time the sea, Its heaving billows hushed in saft repose, Slept mean the blaze of noon,"

Contrast it with the noble, though somewhat paraphrastic, translation by Medwin:

"When on his noontide couch, in heavy sleep Outstretched, th' interminable ocean lay, Waveless and windless."

The tempest which scattered the Grecian fleet,—who that has perused the description of it, as shadowed forth by the picture-words of Eschylus, ever forgot the truth and awful vigour of the passage?

σῦς καὶ δάλασσα, καὶ τὰ πίστ' ἰδιιζάτην, τη τυπτί δυσπύματτα δ' ώρώρι παπά. ταϋς γὰρ πρὸς άλλήλαισι Θρήπιαι πτοαί Heurer z. T. A.

Which has been rendered in the following manner by our translators: --- by Mr. Har-

ord—

"It fell on us by night—water and flame,
Opposing elements, exchanged a pledge
To wreak destruction on the Argive host.
'Midst brooding darkness swelled the raging deep,
Ship against ship by Thracian blasts was hurled.
Lashed by the whirlwind's fury, and engulfed
By the wide-gaping surge, their gallant forms
Were seen no more; the pilot's art was vain.
The radiant morn babeld th'. Ægean sea
With naval spoils, and with the corses pale
Of Grecian warriors, strewn."

By Mr. Medwin-

Alr. Medwin—

"In the night rushed down
A horrible hurricane from Thrace: it came,
Driving vast mountainous seas like flocks before it,
And battering vessel against vessel, they
Split by the violence of the shock, and torn
By the flerce buffeting of the winds and waves,
In eddying whiripools sucked, or shepherded
By that misleading pilot, the Typhoon,
Vanished away. And when the sun rode high,
We saw the Egean, as with flowery weeds,
White with the floating corses of our friends."

These comparisons might easily be extended, but we have been already allured into a longer review than we anticipated, and must close by one more quotation - no passage in Grecian poetry has been more admired.

λίγωμ' ἄν φρόνημα μὶν νηνίμου γαλάνας,*
απασπαϊον δ' ἄγαλμα πλούτου· μαλθακόν δμμάτων βίλος, dukibupar leuras ärdas, watanyirone.

Thus dismissed by Mr. Harford. "Love's fairest flower, resplendent as the morn "!

Now, we are fully aware that our language is inadequate to develop the full magic and sweetness of the original; but Mr. Medwin has at least treated his author with more truth and courtesy.

"A thought of breathless calm and silent joy,
Image of all that nature boasts, or art
Of beauty, there came also one to Troy,
Who vibrated a sweet and delicate dart
From her mild eyes, that wounded every heart,
And oped in every breast the flower of love."

Here we close our analysis; and as we have offered a grateful eulogy to Mr. Medwin for his labours, he will perhaps not despise our parting counsel: he must remodel a considerable number of lines into a more faultless and harmonious versification. Some of his terminal syllables are vile transgressions against all metrical laws; and as this carelessness is easily atoned for, his own judgment and taste will be his best advisers. In every other respect we can most sincerely dismiss him with a classical benediction—I peds fausto!

⁶ Poetry has never surpassed the ethereality of this description of female loveliness: the words seem to adum-brate the very spirit of beauty. Even Desdemona...

"a maiden never bold,
Of spirit so still and quiet, that her motion
Blushed at herself"—

or she who walked in Milton's paradise, on whom,
" as queen,
A pomp of winning graces waited still" are eclipsed by the unearthly grace of Helen.

Saturday Evening. By the Author of "Natural History of Enthusiasm." 8vo. pp. 491. London, 1832. Holdsworth and Ball

VALUABLE work at any time, but doubly so in the present, when infidelity, like a cholera of the mind, is rapidly destroying so much of the warmth and energy of life. We cannot do better than make some extracts from these pages, and then recommend them, as a whole, to our readers. How true is the following view of the old and decaying idolatries of this

"Nothing more remarkably distinguishes the religious state of mankind in our own times, as compared with any other eras, concerning which history enables us at all to form an opinion, than the air of dotage which belongs, without exception, to every one of the leading superstitions of the nations. There have been times when, if some were on their wane, others were in full vigour, or just starting forth from their cradle with a giant strength. If we track the course of time during the lapse of four-and-twenty centuries, we shall find this to have been the case in each period. In each there was, in some quarter within the circle of historic light, or its penumbra, one or more forms of religious error which very firmly grasped the minds of the nations that were its victims. Although our knowledge of the human race is now incomparably more extensive, and accurate, than ever has been heretofore possessed, we can descry, in no direction, a young and hale and mantling religious delusion, such as threatens to become invasive; or which attracts the eyes of mankind by the signal proofs it is giving of its sway of the imagination and the turbulent passions of our nature. The contrary is the fact, and it is so in every zone. It is conspicuous that the demons are holding the reins of their power with a tremulous hand. The spirit of counsel and might has left them: the spirit of adventure and bold imposture has also departed. It seems as if there were neither courage nor concert in the halls of aerial government. Not only is every extant form of error ancient-most of them immemorially so; but every form is imbecile, as well as old. Or, if we would seek a phrase that should at once describe the present condition of false religion, universally, we find it in the expression already quoted—The errors in the expression already quoted — The errors of mankind are now 'antiquated, and in their dotage.' Dare we so far penetrate futurity, as to add __ ' They are ready to vanish away?

"The heroic savage who stalks through the wilderness of America, and the pallid Mongul, and the feverish Tartar of central Asia, and the luxurious islander of the Southern and Pacific Ocean, are men upon whose visage, in whose customs, and in whose belief, we read the characters of a distant age : - they all may boast an ancestry, and they possess a memorial. They are not the mere progeny of the desert, born of oblivion, and destined to oblivion; but the descendants of men; and the races they belong to are the wrecks of primitive empires. A personage of princely birth and education has wandered far from his patrimony, has fallen from his rank, has endured many degradations, has forgotten his rights: nevertheless there is an inalienable greatness about him; and even the trumpery of the ornaments he wears contains proof of his noble lineage. Like every thing else that distinguishes these fallen and impoverished families, their religion is—a relic. And it is a relic, faded in colours, and de-

Tartar conquests of the middle ages, and if the imperfect notices of the ancient Scythian nations preserved by the Greek writers, may be taken as affording the means of a compsrison between the present and the past religious condition of those classes of the human family of which we are speaking, it is quite manifest that the dimness, and the incertitude, and the terrors of extreme age have come upon all their superstitions. The force of the fanaticism they once engendered is spent. The demon is less the object of terror, is less often and less largely propitiated with blood; -the priest is less a prince than he was, and more a mercenary. Yes, and symptoms have appeared, even in this class, of incredulity and reason. No phrase better describes these now fading errors, than that already quoted - they are all 'superannuated and decaying with age.' By civilisation and industry, but not in matters of religion, the Chinese is entitled to take rank above his northern neighbour, cousin, and con-queror—the Mongul. In truth, it must hardly be said that there is any thing of religion in China, if we deduct, on the one hand, what is purely an instrument of civil polity -a pomp of government; and, on the other, what is mere domestic usage, or immemorial decoration of the home economy. Ages have passed away since mind, or feeling, or passion, ani-mated the religion of China. The religion of China is now a thing, not only as absurdly gay, but as dead at heart, as an Egyptian mummy: it is fit only to rest where it has lain two thousand years: touch it_shake it_it crumbles to dust. Let but the civil institu-tions of China be broken up, and we might look about in vain for its religion. But may not at least the dark and gorgeous superstitions of India boast of undiminished strength, as well as of venerable age? Antiquated as they are, can we affirm that they totter? Less so, it may be granted, than any other forms of false religion upon earth. They were born for longevity; they are the very beings of the climate; almost as proper to it as its prodigious and venomous reptiles. But can it be said of these illusions, firm as they still seem, that they have not been placed in jeopardy during the last fifty years, and especially of late? Is there not even now, in the fanaticism of India, more of usage than of passion? And we well know that the very crisis of a profound religious system, such as Hindooism—such as Romanism, comes on, when the enormities which once were cruel and sincere, begin to be simply loathsome and farcical. Besides, ... does not the strength of the religion of India consist in the credit of the Braminical order? The beard of the Bramin is the secret of its power; but, like the locks of Samson, may it not readily be lost? The credit of the Bramin rests upon the unnatural partition of the people by caste; and this partition is hastening to decay.

We must add the consequence drawn from this view:-

"Three very distinct inferences might be drawn from the remarkable fact (which will hardly be disputed) of the now antiquated and infirm state of every existing superstition. The first of these might be termed the Atheistic inference; the second, the Evangelic; and the third, the Prophetic. There are those who, in looking abroad upon mankind at the present moment, and in gathering up the general result of all the facts to which, hastily, we have alluded, would indulge the belief that the instinct of religion in the human mind is slowly cayed. If the history of the subjugation of the wearing out—that the habitude of worship is empires of Mexico and Peru, and if that of the being obliterated, and that an age or more to

come shall see nation after nation renouncing both the forms and the substance of its regard to invisible power. Against such an inference there lies the unbroken evidence of experience in all ages and all places-not to say the invincible proof of Christianity. The second, or evangelic inference, from the same facts, must be granted to be valid by every Christian; as well as, in the highest degree, momentous. Although it will by no means follow (facts prove the contrary) that because the grasp of fanaticism is becoming less firm upon the human heart than heretofore, therefore men will now readily admit the better faith we offer them; nevertheless it is unquestionably an enterprise of more promise to assail the nations in their hour of faintness and solution, than at a time when magnificent and seductive systems of worship were at their height of energy and splendour. If probabilities drawn from the state of the human mind are at all to be looked to, should we not rather, for example, carry a mission into the heart of Persia or Turkey now, than in the age of Almamon or Almansor? Or should we not rather (personal peril not considered) disseminate the word of life in the Spanish republics of America in our own times than in the times of the zealous Torquemada? In this sense the present era may justly be deemed the day of hope for the gospel. No such singular conjuncture of symptoms, throughout the world, has ever before invited the activity and zeal of Christians. And if the pressure of responsibility is at all times great upon them in this behalf, it has acquired now a treble weight; inasmuch as it seems as if the antagonist powers were fast drawing off from the field. Looking out to the long and manycoloured array of ghostly domination, as it stretches its lines across plains and hills, we discern movement—but it is the stir of retreat. Encampments are breaking up, barriers are trampled upon, standards are furled, the clarion of dismay is sounded. This then is the hour for the hosts of the Lord to snatch their weapons and be up! Ours then is 'a day of preparation' in the sense of missionary enterprise; and on this ground, notwithstanding all discouragements, it may be hoped, not feebly, that 'the Sabbath draweth on.' But there is that ' the Sabbath draweth on.' yet an inference distinct from the one we have named, which fairly may be drawn from the present religious condition of mankind. We term it a prophetic inference; because its validity rest altogether upon the ground of those predictions scattered through the inspired volume, which declare that true religion shall at length be universal. This only being assumed, we may attribute as much or as little value as we think fit to those special interpretations which bring the lines of prophecy to converge upon the present age. All such disputable in-terpretations apart, it is impossible to compare the general sense of prophetic Scripture with the movement—the laxation of the human mind, in all countries, without admitting a sentiment of awe and expectation. And this sentiment is rendered the more intense by the fact, that the decrepitude of superstition has been rapidly accelerated of late; the powers of its life have sunk apace, and mortal symptoms have appeared in quick succession."

We would especially point attention to the chapters treating of "the last conflict of great principles," to "licentious religionism," and to "the precursor;" and with this recommendation, close a work which does so much credit

to its author.

The Toilette of Health, Beauty, and Fashion. 12mo. pp. 200. London, 1832. noom and Cremer.

WE confess our incompetence to the task before us...this examination into the sublime and beautiful of the toilette; and therefore shall approach its mysteries with due humility, treading its precincts with "unsandalled foot;" rather quoting the opinion of the work itself than adventuring on the expression of our own. We submit the ensuing judgment on their stability to the opinion of our fair readers.

"In every age and country, the head-dress of the ladies has been more subject to the capricious tyranny of fashion than the decoration of any other part of the body. Ancient authors abound with declamations against the absurdities committed by women in the manner of dressing their hair, and against the circumstances of their taste. 'You are at a loss,' says Tertullian, 'what to be at with your hair. Sometimes you put it into a press; at others, you tie it negligently together, or set it entirely at liberty. You raise or lower it according to your fancy. Some keep it closely twisted up into curls, while others choose to let it float loosely in the wind;'-a proof that women have ever manifested the same love of change. is, therefore, in vain to declaim against the practice of the present day, and to lay to its account a frivolity not at all peculiar to it, but the honour of which it shares with every preceding age. There is now-a-days, as formerly, the same succession of good and bad taste, of pleasing or grotesque fashions. To expect the fair sex, therefore, to relinquish the love of change, would be to require an impossibility."

To this we add St. Cyprian's decision:

"St. Cyprian, among others, lays down twelve reasons to prove that women ought not to stain their hair; out of which the following two are selected as not unworthy of notice:

'The action of staining the hair,' says he, 'is worse than adultery.' The other, equally singular with the former, is, that 'to blacken the hair argues a detestation of that whiteness which belongs to the head of the lord."

Pray is the following cosmetic meant to serve a double purpose? It seems exceedingly like a receipt from a cookery book.

" Take juice of water-lilies, of melons, of cucumbers, of lemons, each one ounce; briony, wild succory, lily-flowers, borage, beans, of each a handful; eight pigeons stewed. Put the whole mixture into an alembic, adding four ounces of lump sugar, well pounded, one drachm of borax, the same quantity of camphor, the crumb of three French rolls, and a pint of white wine. When the whole has remained in digestion for seventeen or eighteen days, proceed to distillation, and you will obtain pigeon-water, which is such an improvement of the complexion."

We are ourselves not acquainted with any old ladies; but if such there be, perhaps they would like "a wash to give the face a younger

Distil the whole in balneum mariæ, wash your self with some at bed-time, and in the morning with barley-water; and, with the blessing of

God, it will not fail to give you a younger look."
We must say, the blessing seems to us very necessary. The description of the eye-brows is too eloquent to be omitted, particularly when we observe the caution at the conclusion.

paratively but little noticed, though in disclosing the real sentiments of the mind scarcely any other feature of the face can come in competition. In vain the most prudent female imposes silence on her tongue — in vain she contrives to compose her face and her eyes — a single move. ment of the eye-brows instantly discloses what is passing in her soul. Placed upon a skin and attached to muscles which move them in every direction, the eye-brows are obedient, in consequence of their extreme mobility, to the slightest internal impulses. There majesty, pride, vanity, severity, kindness, the dull and gloomy passions, and the passions soft and gay, are alternately depicted. But it would seem that the are beauty large. that the eye-brows have a still stronger expression in women than in men; as they are more easily moved, so in them the signs of internal emotions cannot but manifest themselves more speedily. 'The eye-brows alone,' says Lavater, the prince of physiognomists, 'often give the positive expression of the character.' 'Part of the soul, says Pliny the Elder, resides in the eye-brows, which move at the command of the will.' Le Bran, in his treatise on the Passions, says, 'that the eye-brows are the least equivocal interpreters of the emotions of the heart, and of the affections of the soul: and Pernette observes, that ' one of the parts of the face which ought to be considered as one of the safest interpreters of the sentiments, is the eyebrows.' A perfect vocabulary might, indeed, be composed of the language of the eye-brows, though this would be leading us too far out of our direct road. We shall merely add the following word of advice to the fair sex— Ladies, beware of your eye-brows; use them discreetly, since very frequently they are either treacherous or imprudent.""

We conclude, as in duty bound, with the morality of the book: Mrs. Hannah More herself could not have wound up better.

"Let then the ladies observe the following rules: — in the morning use pure water as a preparatory ablution: after which they must abstain from all sudden gusts of passion, particularly envy, as that gives the skin a sallow paleness. It may seem trifling to talk of tem-perance, yet must this be attended to, both in eating and drinking, if they would avoid those pimples, for which the advertised washes are a cure. Instead of rouge, let them use moderate exercise, which will raise a natural bloom in their cheek, inimitable by art. Ingenuous candour, and unaffected good humour, will give an openness to their countenance that will make them universally agreeable. A desire of pleasing will add fire to their eyes, and breathing the morning air at sunrise will give their lips a vermilion hue. That amiable vivacity which they now possess, may be happily heightened and preserved, if they avoid late hours and card-playing, as well as novel-reading by candle-light, but not otherwise; for the first gives the face a drowsy, disagreeable aspect, the second is the mother of wrinkles, and the third is a fruitful source of weak eyes and a sallow complexion. A white hand is a very desirable ornament; and a hand can never be white unless it be kept clean; nor is this all, for if a young lady would excel her companions in this respect, she must keep her hands in constant motion, which will occasion the blood to circulate freely, and have a wonderful effect. The motion recommended, is working at her needle, brushing up the house, and twirling the distaff."

There are an infinite variety of receipts of all kinds; some judicious remarks on white "The eye-brows are a part of the face com- paints, whose injurious nature is fully shewn:



is a very useful and excellent little volume for a lady's dressing-room.

A General and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Em-pire. By John Burke, Esq. Fourth edi-tion. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

WE are inclined to plume ourselves on the increased and increasing accuracy which is obvious in works of this kind; and consequently for many of the good qualities which distinguish the new edition of Mr. Burke's very useful work. So long agone as A.D. 1820, in the *Literary Gazette*, Nos. 179, 184, 185, and 188, the blunders in the then most recent editions of Debrett's Peerage (of 1817 and 1820) were discussed in a bantering manner; and the marriages of parties long after they were dead, the births of children long before their parents were married, or after they had been in their graves for years, and other curious accidents and errors, were facetiously pointed out, and their correction insisted upon; to which the editor, Mr. D., replied, page 504, and the matter ended, except that the John Bull newspaper, having given the public time to forget our articles (and the public has so charming a memory, that a journal runs little risk in repeating what has been said five or six years before), served them up again in a humorous réchauffé, and raised the laugh encore at the peccadilloes of Debrett. It is true enough, that in a work containing such a multitude of dates and figures it is impossible to avoid a number of mistakes; but still, up to this period, sufficient pains and care had not been bestowed where so many opportunities had been afforded, and where, for the sake of reference, precision was so essential. We presume, for we have not consulted later publications of Debrett, that corrigenda have been judiciously and effectively applied; and, at any rate, that the competition now in the field is calculated to produce better performance on all hands. Be this as it may, Mr. Burke has certainly done his duty, and given us a very satisfactory Peerage and Baronetage up to the present period.

There is, however, one thing in this book against which, upon literary principle, we decidedly protest:—it is the intrusion (only in a few cases, we allow,) of the compiler's opinions of the men whose lineage it is the purport of a family dictionary to trace, and with which he has no business, unless he thinks an arena of this sort a proper one for political dispute and argument. We beg to say, that to be accurate in facts, and very dry, is the best recommendation of such a work. A person looking, for example, to the genealogy of the Lord Chancellor, does not want to be told, that, in Mr. Debrett's, or Mr. Burke's, or Mr. Any-bodyelse's opinion (out of a newspaper or a pamphlet)-" This eminent person, after a long series of great and gratuitous public services, was constituted lord chancellor, and created a peer of the realm, upon the accession of the Grey administration, in 1830—honours which, if conferred upon any other subject within his majesty's dominions, would have been deemed the proudest and loftiest elevation; but in the solitary instance of Brougham - Henry

and altogether (we say it in all humility) this lington, and enumerated the honours so nobly won by these immortal achievements, we turn from the field to the cabinet, and there find the same master-mind engaged in the still more glorious work of internal pacification; restoring domestic concord to a distracted empire, consolidating her energies, augmenting her resources, and enlarging her freedom. Called upon to preside over his majesty's councils, as first minister of the crown, this illustrious personage has hitherto most fully sustained his high reputation in this new sphere of ac-tion. To do less, might accomplish much—to do more, would be impossible. These remarks were made in 1829: the Duke of Wellington has since ceased to guide the helm of the state. His administration is no more; few, however, of its predecessors have merited so glorious an epitaph as may be inscribed upon its monu-mental tablet... 'Religious Liberty!' "

Now, these two quotations alone shew how dangerous it is to step aside from the common path, and introduce what, whether right or wrong, must be out of place. A prating (we mean an eloquent young) member of the House of Commons is an uncommon hore at a social dinuer-table; a sagacious peer (there are a few) the chill of a drawing-room; a punning fellow is intolerable in a serious company; a three-bottle man odious to a Temperance Society; and a member of the Temperance Society the very - at a convivial meeting. But none of these are more outré than declamation in an account of a man's ancestors, self, relations, and posterity. We have, however, again, in fairness, to state, that Mr. Burke falls very seldom into this lapse; and that our objection is rather to the precedent than to an aggravated offence.
In some of the other peerages there are me

morials of singular curiosity; for instance, in the account of the famous Percy race:—

" Joceline, eleventh earl, married Elizabeth youngest daughter of Thomas Wriothesly, earl of Southampton, lord-high-treasurer of England, by whom he left, at his decease, 21st May, 1670, an only daughter, Elizabeth, but no male issue, when the honours created by Queen Mary ceased. King Charles II. created, in 1674, his third natural son, by the Duchess of Cleveland, George Fitzroy, Earl, and, after-wards, Duke of Northumberland; but that nobleman dying without issue, in 1716, those dignities expired. In the meantime, one James Percy, a trunk-maker, claimed the honours of the Percy family, and so annoyed the House of Lords, that their lordships at last sentenced him to wear a paper in Westminster-hall, de-claring him 'a false and impudent pretender to the earldom of Northumberland.'

Upon which Mr. Burke puts this note.

"Claim of James Percy (known as the trunk-maker) to the honours and estates of the family of Percy, extracted from a case addressed to King Charles II .- The claimant deduced his descent from Sir Ingelram Percy, third son of Henry, fifth earl, who, he alleged, left two sons, Henry and Robert. The elder, Henry Percy, married the daughter of one Tibbott, and had three sons, James, William, and Henry. The two elder died unmarried; but the younger, Henry Percy, married Lydea, daughter of Mr. Robert Cope, of Horton, in Northamptonshire, and had three sons, Henry, who died young;

one John Clerk for scandal, in declaring that he had been an impostor, &c.; but upon the trial he was nonsuited, owing, he declares, to the collusion of his attorney; and he states that the Lord Chief-justice Hales, dissatisfied with the decision, stood up and said aloud in open court, 'that the claimant had proved open court, 'that the claimant nan proven himself a true Percy, by father, mother, grand-father, and grandmother, and of the blood and family of the Percys of Northumberland, and that he did verily believe the claimant was cousin and next heir male to Joceline Percy, late earl of Northumberland, only he was afraid he had taken the descent a little too late;' and Lord Hales is further stated to have said, when entering his coach, to Lord Shaftesbury, 'I verily believe he (James Percy) hath as much right to the earldom of Northumberland as I have to this coach and horses, which I have bought and paid for.' The claimant brought a subsequent action against another of his adversaries, one Wright, for slander, in declaring his illegitimacy, &c. &c.; and the case was tried before Lord-chief-justice Rainsford, when, having proved his legitimacy and pedigree, he had a verdict for 300l. damages. After this he appears to have had a long litigation, in the exchequer, with Edward Craister, Esq., sheriff of Northumberland, for the 201 annual rent out of that shire attached to the earldom; and it must be owned that all the difficulties which wealth and power could devise, were thrown in the way of any thing like a fair decision of the merits of the case."

But it will not be expected that we should fill our page with extracts from a book of mere reference. Suffice it to repeat, that this is a reference. Sumos it to repeat, that this is careful and well-arranged, and much-improved edition (our censure applies to not three pages altogether),—that the lists are complete, the mottoes newly and better translated than heretofore, and the arms engraved in a superior

A Three Months' Tour in Switzerland and France; illustrated with Plates, descriptive of Mountain Scenery, and interspersed with Poetry: with a Route to Chamouni, the Ber-8vo. pp. 263. London, 1832. Smith, Elddiard.

THE title-page of such a tour promises nothing to us. We are like post-horses on this road, and have gone over the ground so often, that he must be a clever driver indeed who contrives to make us like it. Our only difference is—to be whipped through at full speed, to jog drudgingly over the well-beaten route, or to drawl it with a bit of green here and there by the side of the way.

It must, however, be confessed, that our present conducteur is a very amiable and pleasant companion; and if he cannot shew us much that is new, he, at any rate, renders the old as agreeable as may be. His title-page explains his route; and we need only pick out a specimen or two to exhibit the manner of his travel. So early as page 12 we have a trip, where, in steaming from Havre to Rouen, we are twice told how delightful it is thus to glide down a spacious river-the boat, all the while, going

up. But we pass on to Switzerland.
"The great feature which distinguishes
Switzerland from almost every other country Brougham, the purest of her patriots, the boldest of her defenders, the ablest of her instructions.—England, with one accord, declared that there had been no exaltation." Nor of the Duke of Wellington.—" Having thus glanced at the military exploits of the Duke of Wel. In 1674 he brought an action-at-law against Switzeriand from almost every other country is the contrast you behold around you so frequently, where the two seasons of summer quently, where the two seasons of summer and winter are such constant companions, and harmonise together in such good fellowship. On one side, mountains clad in the verdure of summer, even to the summit; on the other,

loftier still, the more imperial hills enrobed in lake, with torn garments, dishevelled hair, pies public attention, we transcribe what Capthe grander livery of winter, crowned by a carrying a flambeau in her hand, pursued by a tain Mundy says on that subject: tiara of ice, with an avalanche for the scentre of his sway,"

At one end of Muotta-thal, a village in the canton of Schweitz, we are told, " Is a marble mill, the property of a Glarnois, who gets his bread by preparing wood for musical instruments of maple or fir, the same as is used by those who make violins and pianos, by which he makes considerable profit. He always selects such trees as have grown on the highest mountains, and on the north side, as the wood which is exposed to this wind is always found to be more elastic, and to produce a finer tone, than trees which have grown in any other situation. Out of a hundred maple - trees scarcely one can be found fit for the purpose."

And on a harp made from this wood our author introduces one of the several poems with which he has studded his tour, and which we select as a fair sample of the whole.

"Who gav'st thee, Harp, that voice, that tone, So plaintive, mellow, yet so round?—
Caught listening to the echo lone?—
Or midst the rushing cataracts found?—
Where'er thou got'st thy harmony,
To thee, 'twas fatal, gifted tree! When high aloft thy green head swung To the loud music of the blast. To the loud music of the biast, When peeling anthems rocking rung, As through each branch the wild winds past, The wayfarer would stop to heav,— To the forest turn his raptured ear i Now thy leafy honours strown.

Thy proud tops lash the skies no more;
But though thy brightest charms are flown,
A second birth's for thee in store;
Melodious still, though changed thy form,—
No more responsive to the storm.

Now dulcet notes thou dost reply, Now dulcet notes thou dost reply, Invoked by the soft silver call Of heaven-born song; — thy dying fall Challenged by vocal harmony; Transplanted to a foreign strand,— Halled,— welcomed in a distant land."

We now quote another prose passage, relative to the chamois.

"Near a bridge called the Schon-Brucke a sight awaited us, new to all the party, chamois, and alive! The guide first directed our attention to a woman, standing at the time near one of those cabins that are scattered very thinly over the nearly barren spot : she beckoned to us, and, as we approached, we found her in possession of a young chamois, nearly full grown, who seemed very averse to being thus exhibited; neither was it without much difficulty she could retain her unruly prisoner. The guide confirmed the assurance she gave us, of the utter impossibility of keeping them in confinement, much less of taming them, let them get them ever so young. After a certain time, such is their wild nature, that they are obliged either to destroy them or give them their liberty.'

To the castle of Lowerts the following legend belongs :--

" In 1307, a creature of the infamous Gesler is said to have carried off by force a young girl of Art, and to have brought her to this island: the brothers of the girl having got intelligence, overtook the ruffian, and washed out the indignity in the blood of the perpetrator of the foul deed. On the first of January of the following year, the inhabitants of Schweitz seized the castle, and destroyed it. Since then an appropriate inhabitant, one of a supernatural species, is said to have taken up its abode here upon particular occasions. a certain hour (midnight, of course,) frightful cries may be heard within the walls, preceded by a clap of thunder; after which, a young female (beautiful, no doubt,) makes her ap-pearance on the ramparts, which overhang the

man armed at all points. The warrior, at length, is seen to fly, in his turn, before the object of his pursuit, and finally to precipitate himself into the lake beneath, amidst the most frightful vells."

Here we close the book, which exhibits the writer, as we said at the outset, in an amiable point of view __ a lover of the beautiful in nature, and well disposed to please and be pleased. Hence both as spectator and author he deserves our kindly report.

CAPT. MUNDY'S SKETCHES IN INDIA. Second Volume: - Conclusion.

In terminating our notice of these volumes, we shall turn to the hunting and hawking descriptions of our enthusiastic sportsman, who says,

during part of his peregrinations:-other kind of falcon, of which, I believe, I have not made mention. It is a very small bird, perhaps barely so large as a thrush, and its prey is proportioned to its strength. It is flown at quails, sparrows, and others of the feathered tribe, of the like calibre. The mode of starting it is different from that used with any other hawk. The falconer holds the little well-drilled savage within the grasp of his hand, the head and tail protruding at either opening, and the plumage carefully smoothed down. When he arrives within twenty or thirty yards of the quarry, the sportsman throws his hawk much as he would a cricketball, in the direction of it. The little creature gains his wings in an instant, and strikes the game after the manner of the bhause. There is a queer tribe of gregarious little birds, common in India, which afford very laughable sport with the above-described hawk. They are usually found in a chattering fluttering con-gress of ten or a dozen, at the foot of some baubul tree; where the little busy-bodies are so absorbed in the subject under immediate agitation, that the falconer may approach within six paces of their noisy court of parliament, ere they entertain a thought of proroguing it. In the heat of the debate, down comes the little hawk (like some Cromwell) into the midst of the astonished assembly, and begins to lay about him right and left; when, strange to say, the whole tribe set upon him, unquibus et rostris, and with a virulence of tongue as manifestly vituperative, to a discerning ear, as if it were couched in words. In the dust of the contest the sportsman runs up, and all the party take wing, except some two or three unfortunates, who, having caught a tartar, lie fluttering in the clutches of the feathered tyrant.

Again, boar-hunting, we are told, is much more exciting than even the tiger-chase, and more depends on the sportsman's own activity and skill.

"A hog, bent on retreat, will dash through the thickest fence of prickly pear as if it were a young quick hedge; spring over a fifteen feet ditch with the agility of a deer; and should he meet with a precipitous ravine in his path, he tumbles into it, and out of it, as if he had not got a neck to break. These same obstacles lie in the way of the rider, who has to bear it constantly in mind, that, unlike the fox-hunter, he carries a sharp-edged weapon in his hand which, in an awkward grip, he may chance to run into his steed, and which in a fall may

The usual influx of pilgrims at this epoch is immense; crowds of votaries are already assembled in the town, or are wearily plodding their way towards this Mecca of their hopes. But their numbers decrease yearly, and the sanctity of Juggernauth wanes in proportion to the progress of civilisation in India. mad fanaticism which formerly led hundreds of voluntary victims to immolate themselves beneath the wheels of the idol's car - an offering which is said to extract a ghastly smile of delight from the blood-loving Dagon — is now much sobered down. Sterling mentions that, during the four years in which he witnessed the ceremony, Juggernauth was only propitiated with three sacrifices; and that these wretches, being afflicted with some grievous bodily complaints, merely embraced that method of ridding themselves of a miserable existence, as preferable to the more common-place suicide of hanging or drowning. The average number of pilgrims annually resorting to Pooree is said to be about one hundred and twenty thousand. many of whom are destined never to return. Thousands of these poor wretches die from famine, over-fatigue during the journey, or from the pernicious climate of the rainy season; and their corpses, thrown on the sands near the English station, are either burnt, or left to be devoured by the troops of Pariah dogs, jackals, and vultures, with which this place, so rich in food for them, swarms. The chaplain of the district assured me that he had himself seen on the space of half an aere of ground, as many as one hundred and fifty bodies, with twice as many of the above-named scavengers fighting over their horrid feast,

'As they laxily mumbled the bones of the dead,
When they searcely could rise from the spot where
they fed!'

"At the festival of the Rath Jattra, the idols are conducted in state to visit their country-seat, one mile and a half from Pooree a journey of three days. By all accounts, the method of inducting their worships from the temple to their raths, or cars, is not re-markably oceanonious. Ropes being fastened round their throats, they are dragged 'neckand-heels' down the grand steps, through the mud, and are finally hauled by the same gallows-like process into their respective vehicl where they are decorated by the priests, and welcomed by shouts of admiration and triumph from the fanatical multitude. The raths, on which the monster-deities are drawn, are of lofty and massive dimensions and clumsy architecture: that of Sri Jeo is nearly forty-five feet in height, has a platform of thirty-five feet square, and moves upon sixteen wheels of solid timber. At first sight it appears even worse than strange and inconsistent, that the same government which encourages the religious en-deavours of hundreds of missionaries to convert the Hindoos to the Christian faith, should virtually countenance (as the cavillers against the Company on this much-canvassed point insist that it does) the most revolting idolatry, by making it a source of revenue. It is certain that the E. I. Company, by the pilgrim-tax, secure to themselves an annual average amount of fifteen thousand pounds; that the collections are made by the Brahmins; and that in return for this extortion-startling fact !- a Christian government agrees to keep in repair, and adorn with silks and broad-cloths, a pagan idol; and prove an ugly companion to himself."

to support, for the private use of the graven
As the subject of the pilgrim-tax for the
image, a stud of elephants and horses! The
monstrous idoletry of Juggernauth now occudefenders of the system, on the other hand, contend that the interference of the Company is salutary in every respect; that it controls a rapacious and unprincipled priesthood by depriving them of an immense revenue; and that the mode pursued is the one best calculated to bring about the final suppression of the idol. It is, indeed, manifest, that taxation is any thing but encouraging to the thing taxed; and it is obvious to every one, that open and violent opposition to a rite so firmly rooted in the religious prejudices of the natives might shake the allegiance of our Hindoo sepoys, and thereby involve even the loss of India." it were committing suicide for very grief! The foliage of the rest is thinned and disfigured by the frequent and almost excusable depredations of visitors. Fresh cuttings have, however, been planted by the governor, who intends, proved, alas! moreover, to set cypresses round the outer fence. Madame Bertrand's immortelles have proved, alas! mortal. The fine tall old corporal who came out from England with the ex-emperor, was full of his praises: 'I saw the general often,' said the old fellow; 'I he had an eye in his head like an eagle!' He described the visit of the French pilgrims to this spot.

We conclude with a notice of the scene where closed a memorable career—the last abode of

Buonaparte. "As we turned through the lodges, the old house appeared at the end of an avenue of scrubby and weather-worn trees. It bears the exterior of a respectable farm-house, but is now fast running to decay. On entering a dirty court-yard, and quitting our horses, we were shewn by some idlers into a square building. which once contained the bed-room, sittingroom, and bath of the Empereur des François. The partitions and floorings are now thrown down and torn up, and the apartments occupied for six years by the hero before whom kings, emperors, and popes, had quailed, are now tenanted by cart-horses! Passing on with a groan, I entered a small chamber, with two windows looking towards the north. Between these windows are the marks of a fixed sofa: on that couch Napoleon died. The apartment is now occupied by a threshing-machine;—
'No bad emblem of its former tenant!' said a sacrilegious wag. Hence we were conducted onwards to a large room, which formerly contained a billiard-table, and whose front looks out upon a little latticed veranda, where the imperial peripatetic—I cannot style him philosopher—enjoyed the luxury of six paces to and fro — his favourite promenade. The whitewashed walls are scored with names of every nation; and the paper of the ceiling has been torn off in strips, as holy relies. Many couplets, chiefly French, extolling and lamenting the departed hero, adorn or disfigure (according to

périale : '
Du grand Napoléon le nom toujours cité lra de bouche en bouche à la postérité.'

their qualities) the plaster walls. The only lines that I can recall to mind—few are worth

it—are the following, written over the door, and signed (*** *** Officier de la Garde Im-

The writer doubtless possessed more spirit as a sabreur than as a poet. The emperor's once well-kept garden,

'And still where many a garden-flower grows wild,' is now overgrown and choked with weeds. At the end of a walk still exists a small mound, on which it is said the hero of Lodi, Marengo, and Austerlitz, amused himself by erecting a mock battery. The little chunamed tank, in which he fed some fresh-water fish, is quite dried up; and the mud wall, through a hole in which he reconnoitered passers-by, is, like the great owner, returned to earth!"

The tomb is thus described :-

"About half an acre round the grave is railed in. At the gate we were received by an old corporal of the St. Helena corps, who has the care of the place. The tomb itself consists of a square stone, about ten feet by seven, surrounded with a plain iron railing. Four or five weeping willows, their stems leaning towards the grave, hang their pensile branches over it.

The willows are decaying fast, and one of them rests upon the sharp spears of the railing, which are buried in its trunk—as though

the frequent and almost excusable depredations of visitors. Fresh cuttings have, however, been planted by the governor, who intends, moreover, to set cypresses round the outer fence. Madame Bertrand's immortelles have proved, alas! mortal. The fine tall old corporal who came out from England with the ex-emperor, was full of his praises: 'I saw the general often,' said the old fellow; 'he had an eye in his head like an eagle!' He described the visit of the French pilgrims to this spottheir Kibla-as most affecting. Some are extravagant beyond measure in their grief; falling on their faces round the railing (which they never enter, as foreigners do), praying, weeping, and even tearing their hair. Whilst weeping, and even tearing their hair. we were there, my friend of yesterday came towards the spot; but when he saw our large, and, I fear me, rather unimpressed party, he turned upwards, and disappeared. After inscribing our names in a book—into which also appropriate poetry as well as ribald nonsense finds its way-we drank to Napoleon's immortal memory in his own favourite spring, and mounting our steeds, spurred towards Plantation House."

O high ambition lowly laid!

Lectiones Latine ; or, Lessons in Latin Literature, &c. &c. By J. Rowbotham. 12mo. pp. 292. London, 1832. E. Wilson.

ME. ROWEOTHAM is already well known to the public, not only as a successful teacher, but as the author of several school-books to facilitate the study of French, German, Algebra, and other branches of education. His present performance must add to his credit. Divided into four parts, the general selection is good; and the grammar, the notes, the translations, and the explanations, are all well calculated to assist the student, and impress a knowledge of the language upon his mind.

Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical

Society. Vol. IV. Part 2.
This Part of the Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, which has just appeared, is well adapted to keep up the reputation of that active body, and seems to us (along with other collections of scientific memoirs, which, among the multitude of subjects that pass before us, we have not had time to notice,) to shew the groundlessness of the complaint, that science is on the decline in England. It contains two memoirs by Professor Airy on the subject of physical opticsa science which has now taken its place by the side of physical astronomy, in regard to the union of intricacy and certainty which its calculations exhibit. In both these memoirs Professor Airy describes some complex and curious phenomena, which had never before been observed, and which were, previous to observation, predicted in their minutest circumstances by theory, and afterwards verified by experiment. Professor Clark describes a fœtus with one head and two bodies, of which he has examined the anatomy; and he connects the remarkable circumstances which this examination presents with the important doctrines on the history of the development of the embryo recently established by continental physiologists. Professor Henslow has examined a species of digitalis, produced by the mixture

mixtures and the sterility of the offspring. Mr. Jenyns has described with great accuracy all the British shells of the species Cyclas and Pisidium, with their inhabitants: several of these species have been added to the list by Mr. Jenyns himself. Mr. Stephens has given an account of a splendid beetle from Brazil, which is not only a new species, but forms the type of a new genus. This paper is illustrated by two beautiful plates of the insect. The papers also of Dr. Clark and Mr. Jenyns, and that of Prof. Henslow more particularly, are illustrated by a number of engravings, drawa and coloured with eminent care and skill.

Paternal Advice, chiefly to young Men on entering into Life. London, 1832, R. Groombridge, Bowdery and Kirby; Dublin, Wakeman; Edinburgh, A. Black; Glasgow, J. Finlay.

A VERY small tome, but full of interesting instruction and good advice in the forms of aphorisms, anecdotes, &c.: a neat and useful gift for youth of either sex.

Modern Infidelity considered, &c. By the Rev. R. Hall. New edition. London, 1832 Stockley.

ANOTHER very small, but excellent production, selected from the writings of the late Mr. Hall; and with a sketch of his life and character prefixed.

The Annual Historian for 1831. By Ingram Cobbin, A.M. 18mo. pp. 322. London, 1832. Westley and Davis.

A DIGEST of the chief historical events of the world during the past year, adapted for the reading of young persons. It takes what is called the liberal side in its view of public matters, and is well arranged.

Brighton as it is. London, 1832. Wallis. BRIGHTON as it is! we wish we could see it, "with all the latest improvements in that fashionable watering place:" but as we cannot just now, we beg to commend this guide to those who can.

Rebecca; or, the Times of Primitive Christianity: a Poem, in Four Cantos. By the Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth, A.M. 12mo. pp. 450. London, 1832. J. Nisbet.

To the serious reader this work will have many attractions, and it does much credit to Mr. Hollingsworth's talents. It is the history of a youthful Jewess converted to Christianity, and suffering from the persecution which endeavoured to crush the early professors of the faith. The following lines of graceful description are a fair specimen of the author's style:

tion are a fair specimen of the author's style:

"Hard by the tufted bank, where Naiads poured In trickling symphonies their dripping urns; Where many a brilliant flower looked forth alone On its own solitary chosen home Of mossy quietude, or gased with joy At its soft shadow, waving brightly forth Across some aleeping eddy, girdled round By rocks, and twisted roots, and feathery stems Of fern and creeping ivy,—where, above, Trees lifted high in whispering pride of leaf Their hoary trunks, or languishingly bent As if enamour'd of the deep cool stream, Wakening new dimples on its placid face, As breezes hastening here to cool their wings Breathed gently on their leaves,—where, dark and still, As if it longed to rest between these banks Crowded with deep cool shades, the river lay In undisturbed repose, save when in joy, Flashing with burning gold or silvery scale, Forth for one instant sprang the finny king. Then plunged again, and left the startled pool To murmur on in rapture as before;—Hard by this grove and stream, a Temple lay Defaced by Time; once dedicate, and named

Appello's shrize. Its slender pillars broke
Held partially the porch; the statues lay
Despoiled, and fallen from their marble base.
Luxuriant tendrils spread from climbing plants
In gay uniformed revels o'er the halls,
O'r flung festoons of flowers through the roof,
Alluring birds and bees to murmur where
The Sun-god's votaries raised the lofty hymn.
The sacred garden now a tangled wild
Of sweets, and noxious weeds; and hither alunk
Snakes undisturbed, or golden lizards basked
Their radiant forms amid the througing trees.
Walks choked with flowers, and marble basins decked
In blossoms, crowding their bright heads beneath
Soft waters nurmuring through the matted leaves,
Gave verdant shelter to the glittering tribes
O'f birds and buxing insects, as they stooped
in giddy circles round the bubbling springs;
O'r trimm'd their feathery pride beaded the brim
O'f fountains, where harmonious concords wove,
In former days, on every sunny eve,
Commingling symphonies of prayer and praise.
The vine unprun'd held dailiance with the trees,
And wreathed around their trunks her amorous arms,
Empurpling all their brows with clustering grapes.
Continuous, the orange blossoms fell
In snowy showers unbeeted, while her fruit,
With golden rind enveloped, hastened forth
To meet alone the sun's enkindling glance." Its slender pillars brok

There are some interesting notes on various religious topics.

Real Life: Pages from the Portfolio of a Chro-nicler. Pp. 326. Edinburgh, 1832, Waugh and Innes: Glasgow, Ogle: Dublin, Tims; Curry and Co.: London, Whittaker and Co. WE are exceedingly pleased with this little volume, which depicts the life of the poorer classes in Scotland with equal truth and encouragement. We recommend it as a most useful work to the rich, whom it informs of the many small charities practised by those placed, as it is called, below them. It is most disgusting to hear people who know nothing of the subject on which they are speaking, talk of what they term the want of feeling in the lower classes. The poor are very kind to the poor,-kind in often yielding to each other time, assistance, and sympathy; and it is a good feature in this work, that it gives in-stances of such conduct. We cordially recommend these sketches of Real Life.

Scenes from the Belgian Revolution. By C. F. Henningsen, author of the "Last of the Sophis." Pp. 84. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

MR. HENNINGSEN ought to be made poet laureate of Amsterdam immediately, so warmly does he embrace the Dutch cause. Some of the notes are very amusing; and we must say we agree with him in respect and admiration for the Batavian states: we know no people more entitled, from their whole history, to their own self-respect than the Dutch.

Ardent: a Tale of Windsor Forest in the Nineteenth Century. 4 vols. London, 1832, Chappel; Windsor, Moreton; Eton, Ingalton and Son.

THIS is one of those works which certainly do surprise us; for what in the world could tempt any one to fill four volumes with such solemn silliness is utterly beyond our comprehension.

The Florentine Brothers, and other Poems. By David Hobkirk. Newcastle, 1832. Charnley. THERE is much poetical feeling in this slight volume. It is a tale from the romantic annals of Italy, with one or two minor poems. work is inscribed to Miss L. E. Landon.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

MR. FARADAY on the crispations of fluids lying on vibrating surfaces. After the read-drawings of remains of antiquity discovered in in Monorief's drama of that name. G. Clint, A.

ing of his paper before the Royal Society last year on certain forms assumed by particles upon vibrating surfaces, Mr. Faraday pursued the investigation, and extended the principles in explanation of the curious configurations observed by Œrsted and Wheatstone, on the surfaces of fluids on vibrating plates. By gra-dual experiment he connected these minute appearances with one form of stationary undulations, and shewed that the direct motion of the plate to and fro was with respect to the fluid converted into a reciprocating lateral motion; the fluid dividing, as it were, into quantities which, on rising, formed heaps, and on falling, gave origin to an equal set of similar interposed heaps, which again passed back into the first set, and so on continually. Various forms of vibrations were shewn :- thus, if a cylinder just touching the surface of water be made to vibrate up and down rapidly, radii form all round it to a great extent, as if elevated and depressed lines were passing directly outwards. Mr. Faraday then considered the possibility of similar effects taking place in elastic media sur-rounding the vibrating plate, in which case the elasticity allowed of what could only take place in dense inelastic media by a suddenly terminated surface; and, on the supposition that the undulatory theory of light was the true view of its phenomena, he remarked that the present effects pointed out how the direct vibrations of the luminous body might be supposed to become converted into lateral vibrations, and so produce that particular condition of the luminous ether which Young and Freswell have shewn would account for all the phenomena of polarised light.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY: ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

LORD STANLEY in the chair. From the annual address delivered by his lordship, it appeared that during the past year the Society had lost by death thirteen of its fellows, and five foreign members. Amongst these, he observed there were names, the loss of which men of science have every reason to lament. Of Baron Cuvier it was only necessary to mention the name,-no eulogy could add to his fame. Our enterprising countryman, Captain Ross, whose expeditions to the Arctic regions have been noticed in the Literary Gazette, was included in the list of deceased fellows; but the president expressed a hope that Capt. Ross might be still alive, although no accounts of him had been received for two years. From intelligence lately brought to this country, an English vessel had been discovered on the Esquimaux coast imbedded in the ice, which is supposed to be the same in which Captain Ross and his intrepid companions went out. A just compliment was paid to the memory of Sir Thomas Cullum, one of the most ancient as well as liberal fellows of the Society. During the year thirty-one members and two associates had been elected. Lord Stanley was re-elected president.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MAY 24th .- Mr. Hamilton in the chair. The secretary announced that the 24th Vol. of the secretary announced that the 24th vol. of the Archeologia was ready for delivery to the members. The reading of Mr. Todd's paper on Flamborough Head as the Ocellum Promontorium of Ptolemy, and Filey Bay as the Sinus Salutaris, was concluded. Mr. Woodward, of Norfolk, exhibited a collection of

Norfolk, illustrative of the history and habits of the early inhabitants, consisting of Celts, spear-heads, mills, ancient utensils, &c. Mr. Woodward offered the collection to the use of the Society, should they be inclined to publish it.

PINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. [Third Notice.]

No. 346. Hawking. E. Landseer, R.A. We think we may venture to assert that this description of field-sports was never repre-. sented in this manner before. It is as if the picture had been painted in the car of an air-balloon. The birds engaged in mortal combat are brought close to the eye, and every feather is full of character and expression; while the sporting party are gasing with intense interest from below. The whole is executed in the finest style of art; but of the taste and feeling of those who delight in such spectacles we will say nothing.

No. 332. A finished Sketch of Italian Girls going in procession to their first Communion; painted in consequence of seeing a single sunbeam fall on the high altar at the moment of the ceremony. A.W. Callcott, R.A.—An incident like this is, in the eye of an artist, a pearl of great price, repaying a world of toil and travel. Without considering it, as some might, like fire from heaven falling upon an accepted sacrifice, but taking it merely in its pictorial character, it displays Mr. Callcott's powers in a

very pleasing point of view.

No. 360. Phadria and Cymochles, or the Idle Lake. See Spenser's Faery Queene, Canto VI. W. Etty, R.A.—As the poem no where says the amorous couple were stinted for room in the vessel in which they embarked, we think Mr. Etty might have accommodated them better, without injury to his picture, which is, however, beautifully executed.

No. 383. Usurpation of Birds' Nests by Cupids. T. Stothard, R.A.—Not a very happy title for a design purely ornamental, which is in the style of the paintings at Herculaneum, and which exhibits this veteran artist's usual

No. 382. The Village Postman. T. Clater.

Whether the epistle be a love-letter or a valentine, or both, is left to conjecture: the expression in the features of the two girls shews that it is highly acceptable. As a work of art, it is one of Mr. Clater's best productions. The effect of chiaroscuro in the interior, and the execution of the accessories, are admirable.

No. 262. Smugglers. T. Webster.—This in-

terior exhibits characters of a very different description from those in that just mentioned. The eager look-out of the man with the telescope, in correspondence with the expression and gestures of his companions, tells of approaching booty or danger. It is one of the most spirited performances that we have ever seen from Mr. Webster's pencil.

No. 272. Cinderella. C. Landseer. - The story is well told, and cleverly painted as respects both colour and effect. It might perhaps have been better had the costume of the sisters been of an earlier date.

No. 252. The Water-Mill. F. R. Lee. Fortunately for Mr. Lee, the reputation he has already obtained cannot suffer by the situation in which this performance is placed. It is one of many instances to shew how a good picture may be hidden from the visitors of the Exhibition.

No. 257. Mr. Mathews as Monsieur Mallet,

Artista.

In style and execution, Mr. Clint's works greatly resemble those of the late Zoffany. We can hardly pay him a higher compliment.

No. 302. Portraits of two favourite Dogs, the property of J. King, Esq. T. Woodward.—Whatever the animals may be in the eyes of their possessor, we are sure the representation of them will be duly estimated by all who can appreciate excellence in art.

No. 303. Sketch of an Italian Boy. J. Hayes. There is a strong stamp of truth on this

modestly named performance.

No. 319. The Procession to the Christening; a Scene at L'Ariccia, near Rome. P. Williams. In this tasteful composition there is a sufficiency of contrast in character and costume to render it highly picturesque, and a skill and care in the execution that would give interest to a less dignified subject-

No. 352. Composition, J. W. Allen; No. 353, Cattle in a Farm-yard, J. Dearman; and No. 354, Scene on the River Dart, C. Marshall; are all distinguished for their sparkling and

brilliant effect.

The Ante-room (improperly termed in the Catalogue the Anti-room) contains some very clever and pleasing pictures. Among the foremost we rank-

No. 464. Puok disenchanting Bottom; Oberon and Titania reconciled; Mesers. Peachblosson, Coboeb, Moth, and Mustard-seed, bringing gifts. D. McClise.—Notwithstanding the rapid progress that we have witnessed in the practice of this able artist, in oil as well as in water-colours, we were not prepared for so admirable a work as this; in which all that is highly imaginative in conception is united with all that is skilful and splendid in execution.

[To be continued.]

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

WE have always held it expedient, pour encourager les autres to follow a good example, to make the public acquainted with those patrons of the fine arts who watch the productions of merit at our Exhibitions, and, in the best way, encourage those who thus sustain the character of our native school. The following is the list

of sales for 1832	:-	
Subjects.	Artists.	Purchasers.
Portsmouth, from		1
the King's Bas-	C. Stanfield · · · ·	· His Majesty.
Ruins of the House		· Earl of Aberdeen.
Scene on the River		1
Wytham] Timber - Waggon	Ditto	· Ditto.
crossing a Brook	F. R. Lee	· Duke of Bedford.
Covent Gärden Mar- ket		
Sea-Shore, with Fi-		
gures	T. S. Good	· Ditto.
Mole at Naples · · · ·	G. Jones, R.A. .	Marques Lans-
urrand al me Lil.		
teenth Century taking the Veil.	S. Hart	Ditto
Interior of a High-		1
lander's House Lassie herding	E. Laddeer, K.A	W. Wells, esq.
Sheep	Ditto · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· Ditto.
Benjamin	W. Hilton, R.A.	· Ditto.
View on the River		i
Dart, Devon The Plain Gold Ring.	F. R. Lee · · · · · · J. R. Herbert · · ·	· Ditto. · Lord Durie.
Hawking	E. Landseer, R.A	. Earl of Resex.
The Cloister	A. G. Vickers · · ·	N. W. R. Col-
An Antiquary	A. Fraser ·····	· Lord Northwick.
The Virgin with the Infunt Christ	F. Schlavone	· Lord Seleev.
Falstaff, Pistol, and	0 00-1 1 10 1	707 907-11s
MODERAGE CHARGE	C. Clint, A.R.A W. Etty, R.A	· Dr. Cartwright.
Sabrina	Ditto	· Sir F. Freeling.
POR	Miss E. Johes	Ditto
Gil Blaz and Aurers The Victim Bride	M. A. Shee	
	r. Corpeau	x C. meann, esq.

	The Glower Miss Jones R. Holford, enq. Canterbury Cathe-	ľ
	dral · · · · · · · · C. Deene · · · · · · Ditto.	ŀ
	Apples	H
•	Note Ask Verms on	1
	the Tamer P. H. Rogers H. Pelle, eq. Semiramide H. Singleton Marquesse Stafford. Pecchae A. J. Oliver, A.R.A. J. Renshaw, eq.	li
	Peacher A. J.Oliver, A.R.A. J. Renshaw, esq.	li
	Hastings Fisher-	ŀ
	man J. Inskipp T. W. esq.	li
	Figures W. Shayer W. Wells, enq. Frarreners C. Hancock Lord Monson.	ľ
	A Philosopher in Search of the Wind R. Farrier Ditto. Sketch of a Cottage T. Webster Ditto.	ľ
	Sketch of a Cottage T. Webster Ditto.	ľ
	Sterch of a Otting T. Webster Ditto. Head of Loch Tay, Parthabire C. Flelding R. Vernon, esq. Scene in Boccaccio R. T. Bone Ditto.	ľ
	A Falconer Alex France Ditto.	ŀ
	A Falconer Alex. Fracer { C. R. Mainwa-ring, esq.	1
	A Spanish Gentleman	ľ
	The Pedlar Ditto Woodburne, esq. Sir Ed. Waverlay Miss Cook Woodburne, esq.	1
	Loch Lomond T. C. Hoffand J. Wollett, esq.	h
		ļ
į	Lum, Devon J. Burnet	ľ
	Solomon's Sacritics	1
	at the Dedication of the Temple T. H. Nixon W. H. Trant, esq. The Cathedral of St.	ľ
	Laurence, Rot-	li
	terram D. Colleger D. Colleger, eq. A Domestic Affice. Son W. E. West B. Wiggan, esq. Victo in Italy W. Cowen J. Taverner, esq. Berley Heath A. Clint Berley Heath	ŀ
	Victo in Italy W. Cowen J. Taverner, esq. Berley Heath A. Clint	li
	million Dista	1
	Scene at Battersea J. Stark	ľ
	Scene at Battersea J. Stark Dr. Penrose. Study from Nature Mrs. Carpenter Dr. Penrose. A Highland Puss. Miss A. Nasmyth H. Cottley, esq. Barmouth, North Walss. J. Wilson J. Stewart esq.	ŀ
	Wales J. Wilson J. Stewart, eq. Henristia, a Study R. Rothwell Countem Da Salis. The Young Student W. M'Call Lord Monson. Parties of Orters A. Marchest Large	ŀ
	The Young Student W. M'Call Lord Monson- Portice of Octa-) C. Loren B. A. (Marquess Lans-	ŀ
	Portico of Octa- via, Rome G. Jones, R.A { Marquess Lans- downe. The Challenge E. Landseer, R.A. Lord Selsey.	١
•	Dead Game Stephen Taylor H. Hoare, esq. Reading and List-	ľ
	ming T. S. Good Lord Northwick.	ľ
	Margate Sands— Sunset G. P. Reinagle Ditto. Study of Children's	1
	Heads T. Uwins A. Watts, eeq.	1
	men	ŀ
	Playing at Carde . C. Steedman Ditto. The Inner Harbour,	1
	The Inner Harbour, Dover G. Hilditch, jun J. Broadhurst, esq. The Wolr on the	ľ
	River Dart J. Tingcombe Ditto.	
	narron Castie E. Childe Ditto. A Water-Mill J. Wilson Ditto. Free and Eag T. S. Good J. Webb, esq.	1
		1
	Dubati and the state of the sta	4
	Don Quisote C. R. Leslie, R.A. A. Watts, esq.	1
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MRW PUBLICATIONS.

The History and Topography of the United States of North America. Edited by John Howard Hinton, A.M. Hinton.

This elaborate and valuable work is at length brought to a termination. During its progress we have repeatedly called the attention of our readers to the interest and variety of its embellishments. They have been appropriately closed with a very finely engraved head of the immortal Washington, engraved from a picture by Gilbert Stuart. Mr. Hinton gives the fol-lowing account of Stuart, and of the circumstances which attended the execution of his portrait of Washington.

"Among the most distinguished American Moon, Boys, and Graves.

painters must be ranked Gilbert Stuart. He "St. Catharing's Hill, near Guildford." was a native of Rhode Island, and, after leav. " Chatham," " Margate," and " Ashby de s

ing college, made up his mind to follow painting as a profession; and not being able to find a proper master in America, (Copley being then gone to England,) he embarked for this country in 1775, and put himself under the instruction of Mr. West, who was then in the zenith of his fame. Stuart soon became a favourite pupil d his master, and graduated from his school with a high reputation: as a portrait-painter he ranked second to no one in London but Sir Joshua Reynolds. While in the metropolis, he had the good fortune to become acquainted with Burke, Fox, Sheridan, and many of their associates. These men were not only the patrons of the arts, but the friends of artists. He painted several of them in a fine style, which spread his fame far and wide. They were anxious to possess, and to give to the world a correct likeness of Washington, and they induced Stuart to visit the United States for that purpose. When he arrived at the city of Washington, the great man had retired from all office, and was in private life at Mount Vernon. When he sat to Stuart, as the latter has often stated, an apathy seemed to seize him, and a vacuity spread over his countenance, most appalling to the painter. Stuart was however, not easily overcome; he made several fruitless attempts to awaken the heroic spirit in him, by talking of battles, but in vain. He next tried to warm up the patriot and sage by turning the conversation to the republican aces of antiquity; - this was equally unsuccessful. At length the painter struck on the master-key, and opened a way to his mind, which he has so happily transferred to the canvass with the features of his face."

We regret that Mr. Hinton has not more explicitly stated what this "master-key" was ... The tender passion for five pounds!

Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. Painted by D. Roberts; engraved by J. P. Quilley. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

WHEN this magnificent picture was exhibited, we expressed our admiration of the granden with which it had been conceived, and the ability with which it was executed. The subject, replete with imposing architectural design, the picturesque and striking forms which characterise the arts and religion of ancient Egypt, and the multitude of human beings actuated by one great impulse, is altogether finely suited for the highest exercise of the pencil; nor is it less calculated for effect in the hands of the Mr. Quilley has made a faithful engraver. transcript of the splendid scene, and produced a print of very great interest and beauty, with propriety dedicated to Lord Northwick, the purchaser of the original, and always a judicious and liberal friend to British artists and their works.

St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. Painted by H. Gastineau; on stone by G. Barnard Ackermann.

A spirited and artist-like view of an object of very peculiar pictorial attraction, the famed St. Michael's Mount. The dash of the waves, the fine break of clouds, the animation imparted by the hovering sea-fowl, the village at the foot of the rock, the shipping, and the rocky foreground, are all happily combined, and would tempt us to Penzance, were it only to look on the reality.

England and Wales. From Drawings by J. M. W. Turner, Esq., R.A. No. XIV.

Zouch," engraved by Messrs. J. H. Kernot, W. Miller, R. Wallis, and W. Radclyffe, are the plates which in the present Number attest the powers of our great landscape painter. We repeat our wish that he would attend a little more to his figures: in most cases they deform the scenes which they are intended to enliven and adora.

The Gallery of Greenwich Hospital. With Biographical and Historical Memoirs by Edward Hawke Locker, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. Part IV. Harding and Lepard. THE embellishments of this Part consist of

THE embellishments of this Part consist of fine portraits of Charles Howard, earl of Nottingham; George Monk, duke of Albemarle; Cuthbert Lord Collingwood; and William Locker, Esq., lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital; and a very beautiful little print of Lord Howe's victory on the 1st of June, 1794, engraved by J. H. Le Petit, from the well-known picture by P. J. De Loutherbourg, R.A.

Views of the principal Seats, and Marine and Landscape Scenery, in the Neighbourhood of Lymington, Hants. From original Pictures taken on the spot, by J. M. Gilbert, Marine Painter. Drawn on stone by L. Haghe. Part I. Ackermann.

THE beauties of the neighbourhood of Lymington are well known. In the four plates of which the present Number of this new publication consists, Messrs. Gilbert and Haghe have rendered a portion of those beauties in a Boningtonian style of art highly creditable to their talents and taste.

MR. HAYDON'S EXHIBITION; EGYPTIAN HALL.

DURING the present week Mr. Haydon has added to his attractive exhibition a new picture: "Napoleon musing on his future grave." The figure is of the size of nature; and it is impossible to contemplate it without sympathising (as far as our abhorrence of mere military ambition will allow us to sympathise) with our fellow-creature; —a being now ac-knowledged, and to be acknowledged for ever, of transcendent, although of most misdirected power. He is evidently throwing his thoughts backward to the time when, like Casar, he was "the foremost man of all the earth;" and forward to the time when the meanest bombardier of the French, or of any other army, will be his equal. Humble as we are, we own we do not envy his reflections. What are they? That he might have been the greatest benefactor the world ever saw: that he chose to be the perpetuator of its most antiquated, vulgar, and injurious prejudices! -We repeat, however, that the fine abstraction which Mr. Haydon has here embodied, must interest all who game upon it.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

"OUR PRESENT MAY."

AGAIN May on her flowers shines,
Of April days the offspring sweet,
Whose opening buds their perfume breathe,
Her bright and gladdening smiles to greet.

If late she comes, with bloomy train
To deck departed Winter's tomb,
More lovely her bright days appear,
Succeeding those of gust and gloom.

The breeze now plays upon the rose, Which, like a coy and blushing maid,

Written after reading L. E. L.'s beautiful ptem und the above title in the Literary Gazette, May 12. Half smiling, trembles at each sigh
That does its fresh young heart invade.

And, like the maid, is soon deceived —
For this false rover through the day,
But lingers with the rose awhile,
Then with its fragrance steals away.—

Yes, May is come, and Hope was true
In whispering her joyous birth—
The leafy boughs are gemmed with buds,
The summer sun smiles on our earth.

Then let us not ourselves deceive, And Hope the false deluder deem— Condemning her for visions vain, And every weak impatient dream.

Though cold and bleak at first, sweet May,
Thou art not doomed like some to die,
Who, mourning o'er their shadowy days,
Let brightest hours unheeded fly.
May 23.

BIOGRAPHY. BARON CUVIER.

BARON CUVIER, as we last week stated, died at Paris on Tuesday the 15th of May. This at Paris on Tuesday the 15th of May. This illustrious naturalist, during a long and laborious career, has surpassed all who have preceded him, from the days of Aristotle, in the reform which he has effected in the sciences of observation. His religion (being brought up in the Protestant faith) put early difficulties in the way of his education; and at a subsequent period his active mind gave him, in the terman University of Heidelberg, such an unenviable polemical superiority, that he was led, by the persecutions which it entailed, to abandon the profession of the church, his original destination. The learned and eminent Geoffroy St. Hilaire was the first to discover in the pursuits of young George Cavier the indications of that superior mind which was destined even to eclipse his master; and, happily for science, obtained his appointment to the school of natural history of the Garden of Plants. Remarkable it is, that the career of these two friends should have terminated in one of the most abstract discussions that is presented by the annals of natural science. Both proceeded in the same way to remodel the principles and to fix the classifications of naturalists on an unalterable basis, viz. the anatomy of function; and yet how different are the results obtained by two observers of such undoubted intellec-tual attainments? The intimate knowledge of animated nature, obtained by a long and severe observation and reflection; the most curious experiments on the possibility of frustrating even nature in the generation of species; and a careful study of her own deviations from her ordinary or normal structures, have led Geoffroy St. Hilaire to see in the whole of the animal creation a uniformity of structure and unity of composition, which only in the changes produced in the elective affinity of organs, by the necessity of performing new functions as the circumstances become changed, lead to that infinite variety of form and aspect, with which it has pleased Omniscience to people the sea, to crowd the air, and to adorn the earth, the patrimony of man.

The characteristic of Cuvier's mind was rather accurate observation than the grasping mies of the Institut of France. Cuvier had ideality of his contemporary; and though all his researches exhibit a most comprehensive and had by her three children, two sons and a scope of thought, yet this was so well disciplined by his habits of actual investigation, His daughter died only a few years ago, and that he cannot be said ever to have committed was considered as the most accomplished and an extravagance in theoretical deduction; and the same admirable perfection of the contem-

plative faculties which makes genius merely the application of common sense to new ideas, prevented him from ever erring so far as to enter the domains of hypothesis. His lectures on Comparative Anatomy have been preserved by two of his pupils, and, in their earliest form, have been translated by Dr. Macartney. They exhibited an unequalled assiduity of research, and were the basis of the natural arrangement of the animal kingdom which he presented to the world in the Règne Animai. Having ascertained, by his own observation, the real situation which insects should occupy in the scale of creation, he left the arrangement of the orders and genera to Latreille, who at that time had already shown himself to be one of the most scientific entomologists of the day, and who has never ceased from applying to that branch of natural history the improve-ments which remained to be effected by the new philosophy which was then dawning upon science. The dissections of the molluscous animals, which were undertaken to ascertain the natural affinities and real importance of that singular class of beings, are consigned to a separate tome, which was published under the Baron's immediate superintendence. The constancy of form and structure, which in the course of these researches this able naturalist had perceived to characterise those separate creations which nature appeared to mark out as distinct species, led him to conceive that the lost forms of the earth, the animals of former worlds, might be grouped, and their affinities to living tribes be established by an inspection of fragments, however small, which might be collected from its rocky strata. There was no occasion to travel to test the truth of this deduction; the basin of the French metropolis contained within itself all the materials necessary for the investigation, and, to assist him in the mineralogical part of the inquiry, he associated M. Brogniart with himself; and the establishment of a new order of formations in the geological series, was one of the first results. Thus, in prosecuting one branch of science, the giant mind of Cuvier was led to effect an improvement in another, as vast as it was unanticipated. The anatomical part of this inquiry, as it stands incorporated in the museum of the Garden of Plants, and in the great work on Fossil Remains, will ever be one of the most lasting monuments to the author's genius. As secretary to the Academy of Sciences, Cuvier was called upon by the Emperor Napoleon to write the history of the modern progress of the sciences of observation-a task which he accomplished with equal ability and modesty; and the annual report of a similar nature, which it was a part of his duty to present to the same learned body, brings down that history to the present The biographical memoirs of learned naturalists, foreigners or countrymen, written during the same period, are also so numerous as to fill several volumes. His last course at the College of France-and latterly he has not lectured much at the Garden of Plants-was on the ancient history of the natural sciences, and evidenced all that crudition and learning which without precedent, a seat in the three Academies of the Institut of France. Cuvier had married the widow of the naturalist Duvaucel, and had by her three children, two sons and a daughter: none of them survive their parent. His daughter died only a few years ago, and was considered as the most accomplished and

continued his lectures on comparative anatomy, and he never totally recovered the shock which he experienced on that occasion. The réunions at Cuvier's house were held on the Saturday evenings, and were a centering point for naturalists of all nations, who, having been once admitted, required only to make their appearance, that their arrival in Paris should be generally known.

Cuvier founded the Museum of Comparative Anatomy, and was extremely liberal in giving strangers access to its treasures, until some gentleman of our sister isle thought proper to remove those parts which were preserved of the celebrated Hottentot Venus; and after that he became distrustful of students from this country. In visiting him, strangers were shewn through a series of from six to seven shewn through a series of from six to seven SIR,—Allow me to trouble you with a few small apartments, which were so many lines concerning Drummond's conversations separate libraries, each having a chair and a table loaded with periodicals or prints. The last but one was the room for the preparations immediately wanted, or making under his eye, and was kept at a high temperature. The next room was his study, in which he walked about behind a desk that nearly traversed the room, and was covered with separate folios of paper; so that when examining one animal, he could put the results of the examination of the dif-ferent systems down in their appropriate places: and the same method was applied to other subjects of inquiry or of composition. Cuvier, on account of the many ungrateful offices which he filled in turn, had many enemies; but the most inveterate of these could never cease to admire the simplicity and honesty which characterised his truly great mind. His political tergiversation has been alluded to in terms of reproach; but, con-sidering the opportunities which he had, and the ambition which he shewed for scientific fame, by the immensity of his labours, we must almost say that his pride was entirely concentrated in the latter. Among other public situations which the baron filled, we find him a member of the council of public instruction, a counsellor of state, a minister of foreign worships, a censor of public writings, and, after the revolution of 1830, a peer of France. His great work on Fishes, which has always been a favourite undertaking with him, and which has proceeded as far as the sixth volume, will Valenciennes. He was born at Montheliard, in 1769; and is said to have died of a paralytic affection of the œsophagus. His body was examined by several of the most eminent pathologists of the present day; and his brain is said to have presented a mass of extraordinary volume, weighing 3lbs. 134 ozs. Phrenologists will treasure up the evidences of his great intellectual capabilities; and an admiring posterity must ever appreciate the splendid achievements which he has effected in science, and the means of improvement which he has thus left to future generations.*



THE GARRICK CLUB PAPERS, NO. XIV. To the Editor, &c.

with Jonson.

Unless I am greatly mistaken, your correspondent from Edinburgh, (Lit. Gas. May 5,) and the gentleman who signs himself D. A. (Lit. Gaz. May 19,) are one and the same person. In his second letter he gives you to understand, that he saw the MS. notes of Drummond's conversations " many years ago at Edinburgh." Now, sir, I can assure you only three or four years have elapsed since that curious document was discovered by Mr. David Laing, among a mass of the poet's papers!! The original appears to be irrecoverably lost; but the copy of it, so unexpectedly brought to light, is doubtless a full and accurate transcript.

Your correspondent has a very imperfect recollection of the MS. which he was fortunate enough to peruse many years before it was found. Well might H. C. L. (Lit. Gas. May 12) observe, that "though in 1613 young Raleigh might have made his tutor drunk, he could not have sent him in that state to Sir Walter, who was then a prisoner in the Tower." The truth is, the MS. says nothing of Jonson's being "sent to the Tower;" but that he was "carried, dead drunk, on a car, by pioneers, through the streets" (of Paris, perhaps). In a note on the Memoir of Shirley, prefixed to the forthcoming edition of that dramatist, I have printed the anecdote at full, in the words of Jonson, as kindly communicated to me by Mr. Laing. I am, &c. ALEX. DYCE. Gray's Inn, May 19, 1832.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

KENSINGTON PALACE.

On Saturday H. R. H. the President of the Royal Society gave another of his evening parties at Kensington Palace, which was, as before, attended by a numerous and distinguished as-semblage of rank and talent. Among the com-pany were the Lord Chief Justice of the court of King's Bench, and other judges; several bishops; the Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Munster, Lord Dover, Lord Dundas, and other noblemen. Nor were garters and stars more conspicuous than the plainer garbs of artists and scientific and literary men, of whom the number amounted to some hundreds, almost all eminent in different learned professions and the higher pursuits of intellectual life. Many objects of great interest were placed in various rooms, mechanical inventions, demonstrations in natural history, &c. &c. In the latter, an apparatus shewing distinctly the circulation of sap in plants attracted much notice.

We need not repeat how admirably we deem meetings like these calculated not only to bring men together who ought to interchange mind On Monday evening the first of three musical

of refinement and general improvement, far beyond what appears on the mere surface. Observations occur, hints are thrown out, and the seeds are sown of things which fructify at a future day for the benefit of the world; for where so much of knowledge and genius come into contact, it is impossible that the result should be barrenness.

Let us say, without flattery, that the affa-bility and courtesy of the royal host are happily in accordance with the design and with our views of its utility.

> ALUM IN BREAD. (From a Correspondent.)

"GREAT cry and little wool," as the d-l said when he shaved the pig. It is well known when he shaved the pig. It is well known that the inhabitants of London are weekly, daily, hourly, poisoned by the administration of that deleterious drug called alum in the staff of life, Anglice bread; but the quantity consumed by the bakers of this deadly poison in the primary article of food has never been stated. It is, by the avowal of a highly respectable drug-broker in the city, no less than ten tons of alum per week! Now, as the unfailing action of alum on the animal economy is muscular contraction, may we not fairly attribute to the use of alum contracted limbs, distorted features, tetanus, locked jaw, paralysis, and a thousand ills to which flesh is heir, even rheumatism and gout. Wherever a particle of alum is deposited, there contraction inevitably follows: ergo, the bakers are public poisoners. And this will be the more evident, when we calculate the portion which every individual is doomed to swallow in the metropolis. The population of London, within the bills of mortality, is taken at 1,500,000: let us subtract from this number one third for children and others, who do not work their own destruction by eating bread; there will still remain 1,000,000 of poisoned patients, who eat in their bread ten tons of alum every seven days. A ton of alum contains 2240 pounds, hence ten tons contain 22,400 pounds, which, multiplied by 16, gives 358,400 ounces of alum eaten weekly, or about one third of an ounce to each person, or nearly one-twentieth of an ounce in a day - a little day, or ere the bread is old. Need we any further evidence to shew that all the London bakers deserve to be treated as offending bakers are treated in Turkey - baked in their own ovens? If we were to condescend to listen to the bakers, they would tell us that without alum, our bread would neither be so white nor so light. Light, indeed! as if the law did not wisely impose a penalty on light loaves, de-claring that if they were not full weight, the baker should be fined so much per loaf, according to the number of light loaves found on his premises: therefore, let us hear no more light bread; we want heavy bread, ay, full weight. But, add the bakers, you may est one-twentieth of an ounce of alum by itself without the slightest injury. Indeed! who can prove that? Who knows that it may not, like coffee and tea, be a slow poison, killing us off, like them, in some fifty years at least? Besides, may not alum be like oxygen, salutary when received into the system pure, but a deadly poison when combined with other sulstances, converting even what was harmless, by its combination with it, into an active poison?

MUSIC.

with each other, but to promote the great cause entertainments, so entitled, was given by Miss



^{*}We read, almost with regret, in the Paris papers, that the government has assigned a pension of 6000 francs to M. Cuvier's widow, continued her in his residence in the Jardin des Plantes, and propose to purchase his museum for the public:—our regret, indeed, is not for this just and liberal conduct of the French, but for the painful contrast it affords to the forced and unnatural economy now too common in England. Here the scholar and the man of science dies like one of the herd, without exciting gratitude for his public benefits, or compassion for those dear to him, whom he has left in sorrow. Treasures beyond price are suffered to be scattered wherever a market can be found; and our poor country sees even the petty states of the continent outstrip it in the acquisition of what constitute the true wealth of nations, and outdo it in the liberal appreciation of genlus.

Bruce at the house of Mr. Taylor, in George Street, Hanover Square, and under the direction of Sir George Smart. A number of noble ladies patronise them; and this, combined with the talents and deserts of Miss Bruce, and the musical force she has collected round her, gave her opening a high degree of interest and fashion. Cinti, Stockhausen, Donzelli, Mori, Lindley, Nicholson, Spagnoletti, Parry, jun. and Begrez, are among the musicians engaged; and we need hardly add the whole is delightful.

M. SEDLATZEK'S CONCERT,

On Monday, with the usual display of talent which this popular flutist always contrives to assemble for his annual treat, was a brilliant entertainment; though we are compelled to speak of it from report, in consequence of the late arrival of cards. Not only some of the leading Italian artists, but the most distinguished of the new German Opera, contributed their co-operation; and the Koellas (four Swiss or Tyrolean children) furnished another proof of the fruits of foreign industry in teaching the young idea how to sing. Sedlatzek himself played with remarkable beauty and effect; and the whole went off with great éclat.

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday Mr. Mason supplied yet another novelty to the public and frequenters of the Opera, by producing an act of La Donna dal Lago, with Donzelli as Roderick Dhu, Madame Mariani as Malcolm, Cinti as Ellen, and Signor Mariani as Douglas. With so strong a cast we need scarcely add that the performance was eminently successful: it was indeed as gratifying as the lovers of finely executed music could desire, and fully sustained the manager's efforts to give both variety and excellence at the King's Theatre.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Covent Garden, May 15th .- Macbeth. When Young died, he hit his head such a bump against the wing, that Macduff went up to him, and expressed the tenderest anxiety lest he, whom he had just slain, should be hurt.
The audience would not suffer the piece to conclude, and on the curtain falling, continued to call out, "Is Mr. Young hurt?" till Mr. Ward came forward and assured them he was

not. King's Theatre, May 16th .- In one scene of Der Freischütz, some window-curtains being withdrawn display a moon-light view. They subsequently close of their own accord, that a change of scene may take place behind them. But the parties most concerned have not yet learnt that they should be yet again withdrawn; and consequently, on all occasions of the performance of Der Freischütz, there has been a desperate battle between Meric and a scene-shifter; she determined on unclosing the curtains, and he as firmly resolved on holding them tightly together. On the first night, Meric got the best of it, and forcing them open, discovered that the view from her window had changed into "the wolf's glen;" and on the night alluded to, the scene-shifter, resolving not to fly as before, was discovered firmly planted in the lady's balcony, his paper cap in bold relief against the moon, to the no small mirth of the audience.

King's Theatre, May 18th .- Fidelio. When grief or long imprisonment changes the colour of men's hair, they do not, I conceive, change singer's eyes during the song from the glare of is the devotion of several pages in each to proteit like those half-dyed specimens which hair, the foot-lights, close up to which they always mote the construction of rail-roads throughout

the efficacy of their nostrums. The gentlemen, however, who represent the prisoners in this opera are of the contrary opinion; for some appeared with white wigs and black beards, others with red wigs and grizzled beards, and so on, to the full amount of as many variations as are attainable through grizzled, red, black, white, &c., multiplied by wig and beard. Haitzinger, the hero, supposed to have been imprisoned for many a long year in a loathsome subterranean cell, appeared with squalid face and fainting limbs, and decked in a profusion of linen of a primness that (had there been one in the house) would have made a quaker burst with envy. He should see how O. Smith and other picturesque dressers of the English stage

Covent Garden, May 19th.—The many repetitions of the Hunchback render an absurd blunder in its text the more remarkable. In the last scene, Miss Taylor exclaims,

"I'll ne'er wed man if not my cousin Modus;"

to which Abbot, instead of responding

" Nor woman I, save cousin Helen's she," answered.

" No man shall marry me but cousin Helen."

The comedy being duly concluded, the green curtain began slowly to descend—the gentle-men bowed, the ladies curtseyed—the curtain stuck mid-way — the audience laughed and hissed-the green curtain slowly ascendedthe ladies curtseyed, the gentlemen bowed—the act-drop was lowered. I am sure the green curtain is old enough, and has been in sufficiently hard practice, to have fully learnt its part by this time.

Covent Garden, May 21st .- Young being called for at the end of the Man of the World, tried to come forward; but, the green curtain being down, could only introduce his leg, which, in a white stocking and red velvet breek, appeared to be actually making its obeisance to the house as its owner's representative. At last, by the co-operation of unseen agents, he was squeezed and thrust on the stage, from whence, on retiring, his leg was again trapped, and continued kicking and struggling in the drollest manner imaginable.

Drury Lane, May 22d .- Charles the Twelfth. In that scene in which Muddlework examines Charles, Cooper, Wallack, and others, having evidently preconcerted the joke, entirely divided Harley's part between them in the most systematic manuer. Whenever it was his turn to speak, one or other of the gentlemen alluded to, snatched his sentences out of his mouth, and delivered them for him. Harley, who is seldom at fault, had no resource but on each occasion to gag to the secretary somewhat in this manner—"Write down, that Adam Brock interrupts me—write down, that this man won't let me speak write down, that they're plotting against me, and taking the words out of my mouth," &c. &c.; and at last, "We'll add it all up presently, and see what it all means."

I presume that when he did call them to account in the green-room, it turned out that some wager had depended on it; but I really think that an explanation was equally due to the audience, more especially as by their impatience they seemed to be blind to the merits of the joke.- I have often wondered why Eudiga always sings "Rise, gentle moon," with a letter about a foot and a half long by a foot broad in her hand. Miss Pearson resolved me in the most satisfactory manner: it is to shield the

dressers exhibit in their windows as proofs of advance, and to hide the whole face when it is politic to conceal the evidences of an indulgence in the voce di testa. A more reasonably shaped and sized article might suffice: it looked on the occasion to which I allude, like Captain Polhill's lease of Covent Garden, which, it was being buzzed in the house, he had purchased.

VARIETIES.

The Theatres. - The removal of all legal restrictions on dramatic entertainments in London has been incidentally mooted in the House of Commons, and Mr. E. Lytton Bulwer, the author of Devereux, Pelham, and Eugene Aram, &c., has given notice of a motion on the subject. In discussing it we trust that reference will be had to the rights of dramatic writers, who are allowed to have very slight property in the produce of their brains in this country.

The Naval and Military Library and Museum .- We have frequently noticed the Institution to which these excellent appendages belong, and expressed our satisfaction at a union and an object which promised so much benefit to both services, and so much good, generally, to the country, deeply interested, as it is, in these branches of its power. The annual report has been forwarded to us; and we rejoice in the account it gives of the progress and prosperity of the design. Hence it appears that nearly 2400 members are enrolled; that the annual subscriptions are above 650L, and the life almost 12001. Prefixed is a brief report of the speech delivered at the meeting by Sir J. Hobhouse, secretary at war; of the talent displayed in which, and the strong effect it produced on the company, we heard so much at the time from parties who were present, that we longed for an opportunity to quote it in our Gazette; and only lost sight of the intent through the pressure of other matters.

Tom Cooke again ran away with the prize offered by the Catch Club for a glee, on Tuesday last. His composition for five voices, called "An Ode to Joy," was declared the best, out of six candidates. This is the fourth prize Mr. Cooke has gained, exclusively of the two goblets given last season by the Melodists' Club for a song and a duet.—Sunday Times.

Muniments of St. Bride's Parish.—We are

clad to see it stated that Mr. Elmes, architect, had discovered some important data relative to old London, before the great fire, in St. Bride's church. The MS. paragraph reached us after it had appeared in all the newspapers.

Epitaphs from Père la Chaise. - The first falsehood. Alexandrine Juillet, aged four years. " Près de mourir, elle nous disait: 'Ne pleure pas, papa, ne pleure pas, maman; je me sens mieux; et elle mournt!" On the point of death she said to us: "Do not cry, my father, do not cry, mother; I feel better;" and she died !-Georgina Mars, aged nineteen.

"Vertus, graces, talents, tout dort sous cette plerre;
Oh vous qui visites cet asile de pleurs,
Sur son tombeau jetes des fleurs;
Gardes vos larmes pour as mère t" i. e.

Goodness, grace, and mind, sleep beneath this stone: oh thou who visitest this asylum of sorrow, fling your flowers on her tomb, but keep your tears for her mother.

New American Journal .- We have to thank the Editor of a new New-York weekly paper, called Rail-Road Journal, for the first seven Numbers, published between January 2 and February 11. The chief novelty of the plan promoting these important means of internal communication, the results of which he certainly well deserves to feel in the extent and facility of his own circulation. Other parts are given to literary and miscellaneous matter, from which we make a selection; premising that we further learn that Sinclair had a capital benefit in January; that Clara Fisher was playing with great success; and that Gouffe, of ape notoriety, was astonishing the natives.

Snake-Fight .- " The late Major T. of the army, a gallant officer, who was severely wounded at the sortie of Fort Erie, and died afterwards from the effect of his wound, while a representative from his native state in congress, used to relate the following account of a battle which he once witnessed between a black and a rattlesnake. He was riding on horseback, when he observed the snakes in the road, a short distance ahead of him. They were moving round in a circle, and apparently following each other. A gentleman who was with the major, and who had witnessed a similar scene before, remarked that it was the prelude to a fight, and worthy of the loss of a little time to witness. They accordingly stopped their horses and watched the snakes. The cautious manœuvre of following each other, in a kind of circle, was pursued for some time, closing at each round, until, when within a few feet, the black snake was observed to stop, coil, and place himself in an attitude to strike. The rattle-snake now passed round his antagonist two or three times, lessening the distance at each round, when he also stopped and began to coil. But before he was ready to strike, the black snake suddenly darted upon him. His evolutions were too rapid to be detected, and when he was again distinctly observed, both snakes were stretched out at full length—the rattle-snake enveloped in the folds of the black, which had also seized the rattlesnake at the back of the head and held him there. After a short interval, the black snake gradually unfolded himself, loosened the grip with his mouth from the rattle-snake's head, and moved away. On examination, the rattle-snake was found to be dead, and apparently every bone in his body was crushed. The black snake is a constrictor, and usually destroys its prey by enfolding and crushing it."

The American Republics..... There are now eleven republics upon the American continent, and at the head of every one of them is a 'mili-tary chieftain.' The following, we believe, is a correct list of the presiding officers:

,	United States	·Gen.	Jackson.
	Mexico ·····	· Gen.	Bustamenta.
	Guatemala	· Gen	Morazan.
	New Grenada	··Gen.	Obando.
	Venezuela	Gez.	Paez.
	Ecuador · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· Gen.	Flores.
	Peru	⊶ Gen.	Gamarra.
	Chili	• Gen.	Prieto.
	Bolivia	· Gen.	Santa Cruz.
	Buenos Ayres	·· Gen	Rosas.
	Hayti	·· uen.	BOVET.

Bustamenta and Obando are vice-presidents. acting as presidents. Rosas has tendered his resignation, but being still in power at the date of the last accounts, and it being uncertain whether his resignation will be accepted, we have put him down accordingly."

Ogdensburg, Jan. 24. Earthquake.... "The shock of an earthquake was felt at this place on Sunday evening last, at about half-past eleven o'clock. Houses were shaken so much as to awaken many from sleep, and the tremulous motion of every thing was painfully perceptible to every person awake. The rattling of stoves, crokery, and windows, with the vibration of every thing movable, together with a sound like

the Union; and the writer labours very ably in | distant thunder underneath the surface of the earth, was distinctly witnessed by all who had not retired to sleep. There were three distinct shocks, the second being the most violent, at intervals of about half a minute, and the rumbling noise continued two or three minutes."

Survey of the Coast ._. "In 1807 an act of congress was passed, making provision for the survey of the coasts of the United States. A fine set of instruments was procured, and we know not what other steps taken; but the business was, after all, left undone. Mr. Hoffman, from the committee on naval affairs in the house, has brought in a bill reviving the former act (the coast of Florida to be included in the survey), and appropriating 20,000 rix-dollars to carry the object into effect."

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. XXI. May 20th, 1888.] An Account of Anne Jackson, with Particulars con-cerning the Plague and Fire in London, written by Her-

seif.

The Rev. Richard Cattermole has in the press, Becket, an Historical Tragedy; the Men of England, an Ode; and other Poems

and other Poems.

An Historical and Topographical Guide to the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Britton's Topographical Sketches of Tumbridge Wells, with Maps and Views, is mearly ready.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

May.	Thermometer.			1 Barometer.			
Thursday · · 17	From	34.	to	55.	29-76		
Friday · · · · 18	• • • • •	36.	••	62.	30-00		
Saturday · · 19	• • • • •	29.	٠.	66.	30-07		
Sunday 20	••••	34.	••	66.	30-16		
Monday . 21	••••	39.	••	70.	30-18		
Tuesday 22		44.	• •	70.	30-15	••	30-13
Wednesday 23	1	40.	••	71.	30.15	• •	80-22
W771 4	~						

Wind variable, S.E. prevailing.
Except the 17th, generally clear.
Rain fallen, 25 of an inch.
On the afternoon of the 17th instant we were visited by another storm of thunder and lightning, though not of so alarming a kind as on the 15th instant. At Enfield, a town about two miles N.W. of this place, hallstones fell of an extraordinary size, measuring three quarters of an inch in the broadest part.

Edmonton. CHARLES I Latitude 51° 37′ 32″ N. Longitude ... 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich. CHARLES H. ADAMS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The passage alluded to by a Constant Reader was a complete oversight.

T. T. L. is declined.

To C. W.—We have no doubt but that a numerous public meeting would assemble to pay a tribute to Mr. Young, as was done to Mr. Kemble, on his retirement from the stage; but in so far as the Garrick Club are concerned, we differ from our correspondent, and are of opinion, that it is more consistent in its members, and more complimentary to the party, to invite him to their own house, than to place a deputation at the head of a meeting elsewhere. And bosides, the act of the Club need not prevent a more general expression of regard for this gifted and esteemed individual.

We are ready to correct our mistake: the air on the

We are ready to correct our mistake: the air on the barp, by Mr. Parry, in Mr. Wigley's concert, was not, we find, a Weish composition, but a modern bailad, "Where is she now?" by Mr. George Linley.

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No. 802.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1832.

PRICE 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Messiah; a Poem, in Six Books. By Robert Montgomery, author of "the Omnipresence of the Deity," "Satan," &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 300. London, 1832. Turrill. [Inscribed, by gracious permission, to the Queen. l

A MODEST and well-written preface introduces this work to the public; and the author concludes it in a tone which seems as if the greatness and sanctity of his subject had so imbued his own mind, that the petty eavils and dissensions of literary hostility could find no entrance there;—that his disposition had been calmed down to remember at no more than its worth, forgetfulness and forgiveness, the bitter enmity which pursued his earlier efforts. We are glad to see this __for nothing can contribute so well in promoting the reaction which injustice always creates; and when the impartial world beholds a young and ardent poet, only sustained by his own strong impulse to struggle in noble attempts against the depressing effects of malice and severity, it will be very apt to take his side, and estimate him even beyond his deserts. For ourselves, we may state we have never been the indiscriminating panegyrists of Mr. Montgomery; but, on the contrary, have freely censured what we thought to be his faults: but we should have been ashamed of ourselves, of our station and influence in literature, and of the character of the Literary Gazette, had it been possible for us to shut our eyes to the high and honourable nature of his efforts, had they been upheld by less than half the talent and genius he displayed. We would not discourage such adventurers by paltry criticisms, nor vent baser passions upon them in the shape of personal wrong. It is among the worst signs of the press, when the mere common generosity which ought to cheer on bold endeavour, is sacrificed to chill- finer :ing censures, to envious irony, and to yet more abhorrent individual scurrility. When we have read these attacks, we have been prone to ask ourselves what grievous offence this youthful bard had committed? To us his crimes appeared to be few and venial:-the themes chosen for his principal compositions were not only moral, but sublime; and with all their faults of inexperience, they were redeemed by many beauties, and gave promise, at least, that the writer would not disgrace the vocation to which he had devoted his energies. To point out his imperfections, was an honest critic's duty; but to pour upon his head all the vials of exasperation and hate, was, in our humble opinion, out of proportion to the sin of publishing a sacred and epic poem. Nay, so humane and merciful are we, that a second misdeed of the same kind looked to us to be insufficient to produce the ire and abuse which followed it; and though the title of the piece was against it, we could not fancy it enough to justify our visiting and persecuting the unhappy writer as if he were the very personage whose name it bore.

But we will have done with the past,—over room in discussing the point. Coming home which we have simply thrown this brief retro- more closely to human feelings, we now select spect, in order to repeat our sentiments, and set ourselves fairly forward as Reviewers who do not consider Mr. Montgomery to have forfeited (quite the reverse) his claim to the best esteem of his country by any thing he has yet done; who think that his principles entitle him to the approbation of the good, his ability to the regards of the enlightened, and his unflinching enthusiasm to the admiration of all, and especially of those who can appreciate the sensitiveness and intensity of poetical feeling.

The Messiah is, in our judgment, equal to any of Mr. Montgomery's productions, and a lasting monument to his fame. It must be read deliherately; for the vastness of the ideas seems occasionally to have overwhelmed the conception of the writer, and to have led to his expressing himself in a rather obscure style, which requires attention to be clearly understood; and this particularly applies to the first two books. Afterwards, when there is more of narrative,—the birth and early history of the Saviour—the temptation—the sermon on the Mount-the miracles-the betrayal and the crucifixion, - the sense is necessarily more obvious than where exalted devotional emotions and abstractions occupy the verse. Quotation will, however, serve our purpose better than remark; and we now proceed to glance through the volume.

The opening is worthy of the subject :-

The opening is worthy of the subject:—
The great Redeemer and the glorious Cross
I sing: oh, Thou I by whom the worlds were made,
Be with me in this high attempt and theme
August of all-surpassing love divine;
That with no daring eye, or step profane,
The Muse may wander where the Saviour trod:
If e'er at morning, noon, or solemn night,
Thy shadow on my soul hath been, or prayer
Or praise before Thy hymn'd throne prevail'd,
Almighty! sanction, and my song inspire."

And the following, a few pages on, is still

"Oh! ye, who in the choir of Cherubim
Divinely shaped, upon your sapphire thrones,
That in the palace of Jehovah blaze,
One anthem of seraphic bliss prolong;
Attune my lyre, triumphantly to sing—
Who, sun-like, dawn'd upon the gloom of death,
The majesty of dreadful Justice saved,
And roil'd away God's thunders from the world!

And roll'd away God's thunders from the world!
But say, hath ever hymn by angel sung,
Hath thought divined, or human voice express'd,
This miracle of miracles profound—
A world redeem'd, and Christ redemption's Lord?
I've seen the sun, creation's paramount,
Rise o'er the waves, and lead the march of day:
Alone have mused, when tempest roof'd the heavens
With blackness, and the tragic main revered,
Till every wave drew worship from my soul,
The dark sublimity of deepest night
Hath girdled, and the giories of her sky
O'erwhelm'd nie: in humbleness and awe,
Before the maiesty of human worth O'envhelm'd nie: in humbleness and awe, Before the majesty of human worth I've bow'd, and felt how lovely virtue is 1—But poor and powerless, dim and undefined The adoration born of scenes or hours Below, to that which o'er the spirit comes, When silent, Lord! it thinks alome of Thee, And looks Perfection in her godlike face, As on she moves in mercy o'er the world, To shed the music of salvation round!"

The personifying "Perfection" as female in this otherwise beautiful invocation and context is questionable; but we shall not waste

an original view of Death.

original view of Death.

"Though Mercy, when a malediction fell
On life and matter from the lips of God,
That Woman's seed should bruise the Serpent's head
Predicted,—still in ghastly vision came
The shadows of thy then unenter'd world,
O Death !—but time hath half thy gloom unveil'd:
Though yet invisible, no more thy realm
A desert seems, where nothing human dwells:
By ages peopled, 'tis the haunt of Dreams
Forsaking earth, to roam and muse awhile
With shapes of being, that did once imbite
The vital breath; there prophet-spirits be,
Whose words were mightier than thunder-tones
When Nature trembles! there the good abide,
The glorious, gifted, and immortal are!
And who of death would all-oblivious be,
When friends are tomb'd, and parents smile no more?
In that eternity where they repose,
Our fancy wanders, and our feelings dwell!
Yet 'twas not thus when new-created Earth

Our fancy wanders, and our feelings (well!
Yet'twas not thus when new-created Earth
From chaos rose, with sumptuous verdure clad:
Flower, fruit, and tree, in primal beauty waved;
No tint of death, no touch of sad decay,
To mar the freshness of the lovely scene,—
That dread announcement; Perish! dust thou art,
And unto dust shalt thou again return,'
To Adam sounded like creation's knell!"

The author goes on contemplating the majesty and power of God, as developed in the scheme of mercy, and utters this fine reflection:

heme of mercy, and utters this fine reflection. "When Nature in her awful doubt creates Myst'ry and madness for the heart and brain, In all that life endures, let mortals feel, That man, the infant of cternity, By wo is nursed, and strengthen'd for the skies; And a brave soul, though earth and hell combine To ecatter tempest round its blighted way, Beholds a God in all things but despair! In hours of sadness, when Oppression rules, And each pale sunburst of unwonted joy Breaks o'er the spirit, like derisive beams Of summer playing round a wintry realm, Let Grief remember how the patriarch cried, With voice that travell'd o'er the sea of time, 'Oh! that the graven rock my words impress'd, And iron stamp'd them with eternal truth! For though in dust my body be dissolved, That my Redeemer liveth, and shall stand, When time is ended, on this mortal earth, I surely know!—on Him mine eye shall gaze, And in my flesh shall I a God behold!"

Our next selections are more allied to natu

Our next selections are more allied to natural scenery and images.

"There is a God! the Universe exclaims;
There is a God! the heart of Man replies;
And round the world that mighty answer rolls!
And thus Creation, while the spirit throbs
In full response to her sublime appeal,
Can teach the mind imagination's creed,
Till all her splendours to the soul become
The faint reflections of a vast Unseen!

Vet vainly beautiful the god of Earth.
Whom Nature's worship for the soul creates:
Our homage is material; and the mind,
While in the light of elemental pomp
It lives and moves, may still her darkness keep,
Unvisited by that perpetual ray
Of hope divine, from revelation born.

Of hope divine, from revelation born.

There is a haunt whose quietude of scene Accordeth well with hours of solemn hue—A churchyard, buried in a beauteous vale, Besprinkled o'er with green and countless graves, And mossy tombs of unambitious pomp Decaying into dust again. No step Of mirth, no laughter of unfeeling life Amid the calm of death, that spot profanes; The skies o'erarch it with serenset love; The winds, when visiting the dark-bough'd elms, An airy anthem sing; and birds and bees, That in their innocence of summer joy Exult and carol with commingling glee, But add to solitude the hull of sound:
There is an ocean—but his unheard waves, By noon entranced, in dreaming slumber he;

Or when the passion of a loud-wing'd gale Hath kindled them with sound, the stormy tone Of waters, mellow'd into music, dies, Like that which schoes from the world afar, Or lingers round the path of perish'd years "

Again :-

Or lingers round the path of perish'd years?

Again:—

"The past survey,—and what hath Reason done? Passion and Doubt her waning light withstood; And stubborn ages, as they swept along. But mock'd her impotence with blind misrule, Of creed or crime begot. Man look'd abroad, And on his spirit rush'd one wast bellef! From life and matter, from the sun and moon, And the deep waters, did a power appeal, Attesting God, and teaching His domain: But how to worship, how His law obey. In vain would philosophic Reason find, In pensive shade, or academic bower. The world was deified! terrestrial gods, In all that apprehending sense believed, A mystic reign for adoration held. Thus, Neptune on his occan-car appear'd, Apollo gloried in the realm of light, And Dian, with her starry nymphs begirt, The virgin moon inspired. There breathed no wind, There waved no grove, no fountain-music play'd, No river in his march of waters joy'd,—But Superstition lent a listening ear To hail her fancied god: each city claim'd Presiding deities, and built her fances For monesters imaged out of monstrous thought, Where dark Pollution fed her secret free. At length Idolatry the mind subdued, From tombs evoked the undeserving dead, Or round the statues of her living greet. In sycophantic homage knelt and pray'd. Religion thus in clouds of error lost, Morality no sacred power assumed. To harmonise the wheels of social life; The world without, to that far nightler world without, a secondary station held, And action was alone the source of law; While thought and impulse, those creative springs On which the conduct of our being turns, In secret wildness kept unholy sway.

Men learnt to live, but were not taught to die: Each hour proclaimed its own peculiar heaven—The heart might covet what the hand revered; And in the soul a thousand years of sin Lie floating, in a see of fancy tose'd, And throning conscience in the heart of man.

Then who can wonder that a darkness hung Round heathen ages, by no hand unveiled? Magnificent and mighty was the past,

And throning conscience in the heart of man.
Then who can wonder that a darkness hung
Round heathen ages, by no hand unveiled?
Mignificent and mighty was the past,
In learning, prowess, and devoted arts;
Yet ne'er was hero, in his sun-bright car,
With all his panoply of gorgeous hue,
And shouting thunders from a nation's lip
To tell his conquest,—so sublimely great
As dying Stephen, when his spirit quenched
in glorious faith the agonies of death,
Beheld the sky, and for his murd'rers prayed!

Befield the sky, and for his murd'rers prayed!
Bright as the morning of primeral day
Burst on the waters of chaotic gloom,
Came revelation on the darksome world;
Then error vanished in celestial truth,
Hushed were the oracles, and quenched the fires
That savage bigotry for ages fed:
New light, new order, new existence rose!
The pangs of wo, the wrongs of patient worth,
Were now no more, as once their truth had been:
Eternity would pay the debt of time,
The soul redeem, and justify her Ged.*

And again:

And again:

"A sunset! what a host of shapes and hues
In cloudy lustre multiplied and flashed,
And flung their beauty in reflected tints
On dimpling waters, musically calm;
And then concentred in one pomp of light,
Like that which girdles an Almighty throne!
But ere the sun behind you see withdrew,
A thunder-gloom with silent threat advanced,
And the loud hiss of the exulting rain
Was heard, till universal freshness beamed;
The meadow sparkled, and the sun retired
On waves of glory, like an ocean god;
From out the billows beamed a rainbow form
That died in saure o'er the distant hills;
The sea-guil fluttered on his foam-like wing,
And, like some fairy of the minute born,
A wind exulted over trees and flowers.

An hour with Nature is an how with Hauses.

A wind exulted over trees and flowers.

An hour with Nature is an hour with Hames,
When feeling hallows what the funcy views;
And thus, of twilight! may the spirt learn
From thy fond stillness what the day denies.
Now Mem'ry too, divinest mourner, wakes
The soul's romance, till years of verdant joy
Revive and bloom around the heart once more.
Bright forms, by greeting childhood so beloved!
Maternal tones, and festures, of whose smile
In blissful rivairy our own was born,
And voicas, echoed in our dreams of heaven,
Around us throng, until th' unliving past
Our being enters, and is life again.

Of no false weakness is the inward sigh of mem'ry, for the days of spring-warm truth Departed; beautiful regret is there! To love the past but makes the present dear; The mourful wisdom of our discontent, Can they unteach what young delusion taught Alone; for who that lives, and living thinks, But adds another to an endless train Of sad confessors since the world began? A life of glory to a dream fulfilled, That pines in acting, as a gargeous cloud, Een as it dazzles, is but dying air?" Of no false weakness is the inward sigh

Indeed, all the last pages of Book II. (in which and the preceding, the prophets, and the types of Christ in the Old Testament are treated of) are of equal merit; and we wish we could do them the justice of quotation-but we can only take two snatches.

Solitude :-

"But nobly true, inexplicably deep,
That mournfulness our better nature feels,
When solitude is silent poetry,
Read by the soul, interpreted within."

Evening:-

Evening:—

"In pale omnipotence of light the moon Presides, too brilliantly for meeker stars To venture forth—save one bright watcher, seen O'er you lone hill to let his beauty smile; The clouds are dead, and scarce a breeze profanes The bliasful calm, save when some rebel dares On fitful wing to wander into life, Awhile, and make unwilling branches wave, Or moonlight flutter through the boughs, and fall In giddy brightness on the grass beneath; Then earth is soundless; and the solemn trees In leafy slumber frown their giant length Before them—Night and Stillness are enthroned!"

We will here add a few similar examples from other parts of the poem. Human ties broken:

Human ties broken:

At length Affliction—that behind our joys A grinning spectre masked in savage gloom Is seated—frowned upon his haughty way: And one, the beatings of whose heart were his, Re-echoed!—she who walked with angel step, Her looks the living sunshine of his soul, Her tones the music of his memory, Whose printless foot made consecrated ground—The hope and heaven of all—lay still in death! Then came that worldless, dread eclipse of mind, The agony that curdless soul and sense, As though annihilation had begun, Or (and) man were mould'ring into dust again!"

Tempest :-

"Tremendous are ye, ever-potent storms,
In wild magnificence of sound and scene!
Watched on the mountains, in convulsive play,
Or from the ocean-margin, when the sea.
With her Creator wreatles, and we hear
The fancied wings of everlasting Power
In wrath and gloom fly sweeping o'er the world?"

The miracle of healing the sick :-

"When the sun's expiring gleam Flashed o'er Capernaum, round Messish's door Disease assembled all her ghastly troop Of martyrs. In an instant, ere a sound Or martyrs. If an instant, etc. a sound Could perish, health's untainted blood returned! The lame and sightless, paisied, deaf, and dumb, Recovered—fiect as resurrection's change!"

on the control of the

Crucifixion :-

"McHixion:—

"And thus they crucify the Son of Man!
Those hands are bleeding which have blessed a world,
Those feet are tortured, which have never moved
Except on exrands of celestial love;
Those brows are throbbing, and those eyes bedimm'd,
Where light and immertality were throned;
And, ah! that pure, unspotted, perfect soul,
Divine as Deity on earth could be,
Doth agonies beneath th' insputed curse,
Whereby a ransons for the world is paid."

But now the spirit of mysterious night
Comes forth, and, like a ruined angel, seems
All dimly glorious, and divinely sad;
And Earth, forgetful of her primal fall,
Lies in the beauty of reflected heaven.
Oh! night creates the paradise of shought,
Enchanting back whatever time has wronged
Or exiled, touched with that celestial hue
Which faith and fancy on the dead bestow,
Emotions which the tyrant day destroys

Can now awaken, like reviving flowers:
And, oh! the darkest of unheavenly souls
Must feel immortal, as his eye receives
From all its views, a loveliness that comes
To light the dimness of the spirit's depth;
As when at morning oft a sunrise pours
As stream of splendour through the window-panes
Of temple vast, to cheer its barren aisles,
And on the gloom of monumental sleep
To gitter, like a resurrection morn!"

Reflections:

Imagery:-

magery:—

"And the young moon looks on the quiet sea, Tranced like a mother, with her doating eye Intently fixed upon a cradled child; While round, and full, and ravishingly bright, A planet here and there the sky adorns; A path of lustre has o'erlaid the deep, And heaves and glitters, like a wisard shore For sea-enchanters, when they rise and walk The waves in glory. Voice nor foot profunes This dreaming silence; but the metites sign of dying waters on the beach dissolved, Makes ocean-language for the heart and hour."

If these selections do not satisfy our readers that we have not over-praised the writer's poetical powers, we must yield to that variety in taste which leads to want of agreement on matters irresponsible to direct proof, and whose only demonstration lies in the breast of the judge. With us they are perfectly conclusive; and with the memory of the immortal bard of Paradise Lost, with the more recent exquisite polish and pathos of Pope, and the grandeur and depth of the German Klopstock, all fresh in our mind, we have no hesitation in asking for the still young author of these quotations s niche, neither distant nor undistinguished, in the temple of their immortality. At the same time, we can heartily wish that the crudeness of many portions, both of thought and diction. had been submitted to a more rigid revision and deliberate polish.

Before we conclude, and, indeed, to shew that we have not gone through our task merely to eulogise, we will specify some of the blemishes we have noted in this volume.

Alasi for doubt, that still no answer finds
When dust would fathom Deity, and cite
From darkness of eternal depth, the truths
Whose mystry makes the awfulness of time—
Let Nature hope, and while her blessings thrive,
To secret heaven resign the vast unknown."

The obscurity of this exposes it to comment: also the vagueness of a phrase in the preceding page, "a breeze-like sense of joy," (what is that?); and the immediately following line—

"The mind was grander than the universe, And when it fell convulsed a world,"

We have watched for the word "grand," which we saw was such a pet in the Oxford; and though it occurs only three or four times, it is curious enough, that wherever it does occur it is a stumbling-block. Thus-

"Awe The universal mind to grand heliofs" (p. 42.)

" With voice Sepulchral, grand as when a tempest dies," (p. 165.)

are both distinctly poor epithets. We will not, however, go into mere verbal objections: in

[&]quot;A demon shadow, by his anguish bred,
O'er all things brooded; in the light no light
Appeared—e'en melody no music brought!"



[•] We know not, however, what to say to "serened and "paragon" as verbs, pp. 37, 197; to "commitic" as an adjective, p. 136; to a form "witheringly fail; "p. 40; to "universe of things," same page—indeed, this whole page and p. 41, where "dead-like flow" and "fine free hair occur, present more objectionable phraseology than any fifty elsewhere—with one splendid exception in the paragon—

truth, there are very few to find fault with. The following is a grammatical oversight :-" The mind.

While in the light of elemental pomp
It lives and moves, may still her darkness keep." Our next short quotation we throw out for the moralist:

" For what is virtue but a vice withstood, Or sanctity but daring sin o'ercome?"

having, ourselves, strong doubts of the accuracy or orthodoxy of the opinion. The effect of Elizabeth's salutation to the Virgin Mary, p. 71, also strikes us as erroneous—the author should have recollected that the unborn Christ was God. "Soothing plance" is a mean phrase (p. 152), where the Saviour looked upon the bereft mother whose daughter he was about miraculously to restore to life. But we have done; and demonstrated, that if we have erred in our review, it has not been for want of minute care in perusing the Messiah. We have only to add, in this light, that there are some half-dozen of lines of imperfect rhythm,* which should be amended in future editions, through which we predict this poem will go.

In conclusion, we again desire the poet to speak for himself.

"My theme is o'er, the great Messiah sung,
And this attempt, whose vast persuasion filled
My being with a dread delight, concludes.
How often, in some pause of holy fear,
Hath Fancy folded her advent'rous wing,
And my soul bowed with this unuttered thought!
That He, whose mediatorial love I sang,
Beheld me, fathoming the spirit's depth;
And now, as girt with glory, in the heaven
Of heavens, the Son of Man his throne resumes,
A dread comes round me, like a shadow cast
From waning tempest o'er a tranced sea!

Another gase, ere earth and nature die.
The spirit of eternity descends.
Seven thunders speak, to heaven he lifts his arm,
And utters—' Time and earth shall be no more!'
Creation withers at his dread command,
And, like a shade, the universe departs!

Oh! in this agony of Nature's death, May he who dared from fancy's gloom To lift his spirit to the Light of light, And shadow forth the lineaments divine And anadow forth the lineaments during Of God Incarnate, by redemption seen—
Unblasted look upon the Lord he sang;
And in some world unutterably bright,
Where thought is holy as the heaven it breathes,
By angels taught, around the throne renew
The song eternal fleeting time began."

These are high and holy feelings; and they breathe throughout this work, mingled with a beautiful sense of natural loveliness, and a lofty poetical inspiration. To soothe and elevate the soul is the least of the commendations we can bestow upon it; for there is not a page which can fail to purify the heart and raise the spirit above and beyond the vicissitudes of mortal life to an eternal and unchangeable sphere-

Where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary

The Adventures of Barney Mahoney. By T. Crofton Croker. 12mo. pp. 299. London, 1832. Fisher and Co.

THE characteristic of this work is humour-and humour is always attended by good plain sense— and a vein of feeling. The difference between humour and wit is, that humour is natural, wit artificial; the one does, and the other says humour is dramatic, wit epigrammatic; and all these marks are to be found on the little volume which sets forth the adventures of Barney Mahonev-for these adventures are simple, actual, and comic. Barney Mahoney is the real and ideal of the Irish character, whether in high or low life. But let our author's quaint verses speak for themselves.

"My novellette I hold to be quite national;
And, in its inward spirit, truly metaphysical.
From it my countrymen may draw a moral.
And see themselves, for they have small opacity;
Theirs is ambition—silver-tongued loquacity,
Empty profession; but, we shall not quarrel—
I do believe, with fault and folly teeming,
The Irish heart, when tried, will shine with bright redeeming."

This youth sees "a deal of sarvice;" and the various families in which he lives are sketched with great spirit. First, there is the benevolent merchant, the very epitome of respectability, and his family the very romance of comfort. Then the unfortunate single lady of quality; or the science of following the old saying, "appearances are every thing, every where, and with every body." Mrs. Temple, with two daughters come out, and the number of the deadly sins in younger ones, kept, as such things should be, carefully in the back-ground; for "Mrs. Temple never obtruded the seven Lincolnshire damsels, rising, as the farmers say, next grass." Then gentility, in a small way, in Montague Place, in the persons of Mr. James Jones and his two sisters; people who keep two maids and a man, who always have "a glass coach," and who make a boast, "they had never in their lives passed a summer in London, or a winter out of it,"—a great mistake, by the by; for fashion would rather say, "we never spent a summer in the country, or a winter in London." These "places" of Barney bring us into contact with two Yorkshire cousins of the Jones', most exquisite specimens of "unsophistication," and a dry-salter and his son, the latter of whom has had a college education—to the outward disdain and inward pride of his father, a good-hearted, bad-tempered, well-todo-in-the-world citizen. Having thus given the bill of fare, we will proceed to try the dishes, and shall quote the opening dialogue, which leads to Barney's being installed in Mr.

Stapleton's service. Scene, an Irish hovel.
"' You have a large family, my good woman !' 'Tis I that have that same thin, yer honor, be the blessin' o' Providence. Chilther' comes as thick as poverty, most times, but, thank God! we've not known to say want, for 'tis seldom but we've a praty to put in their mouths; an' shoore 'tisn't the likes of us that could ixpect to be havin' mate onst a week like our betters. Though, may-be, if we got a habit of atin' it, we'd think it hard to be widout it; so we would. 'How often do you get a joint of meat, pray?' 'Is it a jint o' mate, yer honor! The Lord be betune us an' all harum, where 'ud we come be a jint o' mate? Barrin' it may be a pig's head, or some small matter o' that kind, at Christmas or Easter, I niver seen a rale jint o' mate sin' the blessed day I was married to Murty Mahoney, so I haven't,and that's three an' twenty years cum next Lady-day.' 'Your children appear strong and healthy, nevertheless.' 'Oh! thanks be where due, they are that; an' why wouldn't they? They've no stint of de prates any how; an' onst a week, or on a saint's day, mostly a herrin' or a sup o' milk wid them. Sorro' wud I wish to see de day a child o' mine 'ud grumble while he'd a bowl o' Carrigaline beauties, or good red-nosed kidneys planted down upon de table, wid a relish now an' then, or may be onst a week - ' 'The rain still continues as heavy as ever,' said the gentleman; 'may I ask leave to remain under the shelter of your roof until the storm has passed off?' 'Yerhonor'd be kindly my neck, sir?' 'Only just round this corner, de county I had afore ye. Judy! rache me de prauskeen 'till I wipe a stool for his honor to here you will reach it in a moment, and the sit down upon.' 'Do not trouble yourself. It view from it will, I assure you, amply repay the (P. 62.) is quite clean, I dare-say,' replied Mr. Staple-trouble.' 'If I do if I ... No, sir, I am not

ton, for such was the gentleman's name. 'Beggin' yer honor's pardin', but I've hard say, 'quite clane' aint clane enuff for de Englishers, an' I'm thinking, be yer honor's tongue, that ye doesn't belong to this part of the counthree, any how.' 'You are right,' said Mr. Staple. ton; 'Lam an Englishman, and a stranger in Ireland, and I feel deeply interested by what I have seen of the country. Indeed, my admiration is excited by the numerous instances I meet, where apparently extreme poverty is supported with a degree of cheerfulness and patience, in vain to be sought for in my own more favoured land.' 'Oh! where 'ud be de use of bein' onpatient, yer honor? What 'ud we get be that? The Lord knows best what's good for us all; an' shoore, if we've his blessin', 'tis all we want.' 'That's true, perhaps; but now, tell me,-you have been married three-andtwenty years, you say. You have reared—how many children?' Tirteen, yer honor. Tisn't often ye'll find a smaller family,-that's among the poore o' the county. They tell me chilther's scarcer in de county Limerick, but I dunnow. Murty thought it best to settle where his work was; an' may-be 'tis right he was.' 'How does he gain his living, and support this large family?' 'He attinds de masons, that's ' He attinds de masons, that's de masther buildhers,' said Mrs. Mahoney, willing to express in the most imposing terms the occupation of her husband. England we call a bricklayer's labourer, I suppose?' 'I niver hard himself say he was that same,' returned the poor woman, a little wounded by what she considered to be so harsh an appellation. 'He just mixes up de morthar an' dem things for de working men, an' does any odd job that 'ud be for helpin' 'em, an' de likes o' that, an' -' 'Carries a hod for his amusement, I suppose?' said Mr. Stapleton, smiling. Is it a hod o' morthar? In coorse he'll do that same in de way o' bis'ness, an' de niver a worse man is he for it, any way,' continued the still more offended dame. 'Do not imagine I intended any offence to his or your feelings, by carelessly mentioning an old subject of jocularity with us in England. A man's usefulness ought to be the truest source of his pride; and neither yourself, nor your husband, I am sure, need blush to own the means of support that have enabled you to bring up this fine family of well-grown girls, and their still more sturdy brothers.' 'Yer honor's words are like honey, shoorely, replied Mrs. Mahoney, com-pletely mollified by this saving speech."

For the sake of contrast, we give the testy drysalter's dialogue with his son, who has per-suaded him, by way of passing the morning, to visit "the Lover's Seat" at Hastings. We must observe that the old gentleman's tongue is not quite obedient to its master, who stutters pretty considerably"-a novelty, we may note, on paper.

"Arrived, after much toil, at the edge of the precipice under which this celebrated seat is placed, the old gentleman exclaimed, as he observed his son marshalling the way down the little path leading to it, (one, by the by, certainly not well calculated for gouty pedestrians, and requiring considerable command of head and foot,) 'Hollo! sir; hollo; where - where the deuce are you going now, air? Do you do you suppose — suppose I am coming after you down the cliff? Do you want me to break welcome, shoore, if 'twas de grandest house in sir; take my arm; the seat is under the ledge de county I had afore ye. Judy! rache me de you are standing upon. If you come round

^{**} Ex. gr,—

" He listened for a leaf-fall on the charmed air," (p. 49.)

" The fulness and the flow of her ecstatic thoughts,"

quite such an idiot as you think me; and you, sir, - you would have a fine view, too, I take it. Yes, yes, sir, to see your old father go headover-heels into the sea. How did you dare, nine-and-fifty years, and over. I never was so sir, to bring me up this mountain? Yes, moun-far as Lovers' Seat myself; but the gentlefolks tain, puppy! No grinning, sir; knowing the state of my head, and that _and that I _ I the summer; I've often talked of going there, never go up to the top of St. Paul's for a prospect without being sea-sick.' 'I am very sorry; I really forgot the giddiness of your head. Shall we turn back, sir? or would you like to come down by Covehurst Cottage, the descent is quite easy, and home by the beach. It will be a change. 'Any thing—any thing but the same way back; that's if its shorter, Master Tom. I should never get home through those broiling lanes again.' 'It is much shorter, sir, and good sands all the way, when the tide Poor Tom, however, had omitted is down. any observation on this particular; and, on guiding his grumbling and ill-humoured father to the beach, he was dismayed to perceive it planned, boat hired, band engaged, and dinner was high-water, leaving them no means of passage except close at the foot of the cliffs, where the shingles and rocks afforded a most unpleasant and fatiguing footing. 'Well, sir! where tionable, the tide favourable, wind ditto—even are—where are the sands you spoke of?' 'I her majesty the moon congenial; and not a fear the tide is against us, father; it appears to single 'severe cold' or 'violent headache' smooth and firm as a floor. It happens very These are things that may occur occasionally, smooth and firm as a floor. It happens very unfortunately __' 'I see, sir __ I see __ I see that's the plan. So, because I would not tumble explanation I can imagine of such an event is, over the cliff to please you, I am to get the that it comes to give the lie direct to a certain gout, scrambling over these cu-cu-cursed rocks, delightful dramatist of our times, who boldly and wet my feet. Oh, I see it all, in hopesin hopes of flinging it into my stomach. Oh! that ever—ever I should be such a fool, such a bo-bo-booby, as to go trampoozleing out with a co-co-co-collegian. Well, sir, you'll come into co-co-co-collegian. Well, sir, you'll come into a pretty—pretty little property. I've made my—made my will, so there's no more occasion for me, I suppose; but remember, sir, I expect to be buried decently; I won't be left rain upon those injudicious wights who had your sister would be a fitter person to come here, mind that. Your poor mother lies in Shoreditch, and — 'My dear father, pray do not talk in this manner. Sit down on this rock to rest a little, and you will be able to proceed better when you have taken breath.' 'Under this chalk cliff, not a breath of air, and the sun reflected down upon me! but I see, sir—I see. Did I—did I not hear you, only last Monday, telling Miss Stapleton it was enough to give a ... give a person a cow di solyle to sit close under the cliffs? Oh, I'm a murdered man, that's very clear. Go on, sir, walk on. I'll reach my bed, if possible. I should wishshould wish to - wish to die in bed, if its agreeable to you.' The walk, in itself, was assuredly toilsome enough; and the old man rendered it still more painful to both parties by his peevish murmurings; so that, on arriving at their lodgings, he was completely exhausted, and retired immediately to bed, declaring, if able to bear the journey, he would go to London the following day, that he might die creditably in his own house, and evade the fees exacted for the passing of a corpse on so long a journey. Too much exasperated against his son to accept even the composing draught he recommended to him, he angrily ordered him to leave the room, and send their landlady to him. 'I am a-a murdered man-a murdered man, Mrs. Kilderkin. Give me a glass of cordial before I go; there, that revives me. Now sit down, Mrs. Kilderkin. I want to—want to speak to you. Tell me, now, if there really—really is such a place as 'Lovers' Seat,' or if—if its all an invention of my son Tom's.' Lauk-a-day, 'Every body goes, you know, by the steamer tion to be drawn! and there is no moral language. yes, sir! 'Lovers' Seat;' sure and certain to Margate; so easy, so pleasant; and there a consequence. Byron's journals and lette

there is, sir. Not as ever I see it myself, | you find coaches and carriages of all kin though I was bred and born in Hastings, and never ha' been out on it all my life, which its all goes there, and very much it's frequented in but somehow I always find something better else to do.' 'I believe you... I believe you, Mrs. Kilderkin. Well, I'm glad... I'm glad. at any rate, I have not been deceived. I really suspected __' 'Oh dear, no, sir. Your son was quite correct, sir; for my grandmother often told me the whole story."

Now for two or three diversities. Water parties.

"A party to Richmond was proposed and formed; which, by some unaccountable contingencies of will, weather, water, and welfare, actually met with no obstruction in its execution. And, notwithstanding its having been ordered, at least a week beforehand, yet, by some almost incredible chance or other, it came to pass that the day appointed was unexcep-These are things that may occur occasionally, 'Naw, cuzzen, agh'm nut; agh was only thi one does not know how, and can scarcely accept ing—' 'Ah! I was sure there was someth even ocular demonstration of; and the only asserted, no longer ago than last summer, upon an impromptu embarkation, that 'Water parties should be managed with masonic mystery, inasmuch as rivers (that hight the Thames more especially) were to be taken only by surprise; never failing to turn their tides to the most unpropitious point; to summon the winds to that one ought never to feel too confident their billowy aid; and call down a deluge of one's own security; but perhaps, my de

was thrown open to travellers, the opening head than your own, (for I am older by phrase of 'When I was in Faris' gave a man a certain lead in conversation, and effectually and indeed I am never ashamed, for my personal conversation, and effectually and indeed I am never ashamed, for my personal conversation, and effectually and indeed I am never ashamed, for my personal conversation, and effectually and indeed I am never ashamed. closed the mouths of those who had not yet of owning to my age; every one cannot acquired the power of flourishing off by that once imposing sentence. The provoking nonchalance with which every one now talks of,-When I was last at Florence,' 'During my second visit to Moscow,' and so on, leaves a person no chance of attracting the attention, or opening the ears of the company, by any thing short of, 'I remember, the first time I saw Jerusalem,' or, 'From the summit of the Andes, one often sees-' whatever may occur to the fancy at the moment, for the chances are

Watering-places.

"That convenient place, Broadstairs, so situated, that persons of few friends and small incomes may make it their professed residence, while their actual one shall be in the obscurity of some impenetrable back street, in that most unnameable of all places, Margate. Accommodating Broadstairs! thy post-office offering colour and credibility to the deceptive visitors

waiting your landing, to carry you to Brosstairs. No distance! down to dinner! all the sort of thing."

The Yorkshire cousins ought to be taken a whole, but, at the risk of disjointing, must have a bit; only premising that agh provincial for I, and that Miss Jones is one these soft-headed and kind-hearted individu with many words and no thoughts, but a tl roughly good creature—one who constan palliates the faults, follies, &c. of her acquai ance, by the observation, "It's very natural "It occurred to the hospitable recollect

of Miss Jones, that she had been deficient catering for the amusement of her other gu who had been so long absent from the parlo that she found it incumbent on her manners go in search of her. In the spare room found Miss Betsey Pearson seated, and, wit melancholy aspect, gazing on the square alle ance of sky to be commanded from the situat she had chosen. 'What is the matter, Bets my dear? You do not look well.' agh'm well enuff, thenk you, cuzzen Grizz 'You must be dull here alone : let me preon you to come down stairs; or, if you i indisposed, tell me if there is any thing I offer you. I am sure you are in pain, my de amiss, you looked so anxious and unhappy. do not wish, my dear, to pry impertinently i the subject of your distress; but, if there any thing I could do to alleviate—for, as I of say to Julia, though the world has always g smoothly with us, that is no reason why should refuse to sympathise in the griefs others. I am sure there are few women fortunate as we are, and in most families th will occur something or other unpleasant. published a previous intention of adventuring you. Shall I ask her to come to you?' thereon.'" nay; it'll do presently, agh expect. A recon."

Travellers.

"For some few years after the continent but if you will listen to advice from an ol young, you know-at least, always you But what I was going to observe, my d cousin, is, that I do think it a wrong thing give way to melancholy, and seclude your in this manner, refusing to open your hear your own sister. Surely, if there be any to whom one's thoughts may safely-' sake, cuzzen! what a fuss about nowt! A was only thinking agh wondthered what wer te put on te day.'"

We now le So much for sympathy. ten to one that no one present is qualified to enter the lists with you."

Barney Mahoney to his fate, which will be v favourable if he meets with his deserts; conclude by hoping that its future readers n be as much amused as we have been with entertaining pages.

> The Works of Lord Byron: New Editi Vol. VI. 12mo. pp. 416. London, 18 Murray.

> This volume completes the life of Lord Byr and in so doing furnishes, with all its exc

how admirable they are! what knowledge of society, what happiness of illustration, what pleasant abandon, do they display! they reflect his common, acting, work-a-day self as in a glass: his poetry gave the mind, but his letters give the man. It has been beautifully said—

"Oh what are we,
Frail creatures as we are, that we should sit
In judgment man on man: and what were we
If the All-merciful should mete to us
With the same rigorous measure wherewithal
Sinner to sinner metes?"

We all profess such humility; it were well if we also acted upon it. It would seem that a wast debt of delight would be a claim as to indulgence; but literary gratitude thinks that praise, like love, should be "spoken low." The Pharisee takes the judgment-seat; and envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, form the jury; and idle reports, and hasty inferences, are the witnesses. The noble passage relating to Burns, in the Siamese Twins, is equally appropriate to Byron: let it be its own apology for quotation.

ogy for quotation.

"But he, who serves all earth,—whose mind Stars the dark wanderings of mankind; And from lone Thought's empyrean height Exalis the soul, its glories light—For him no grateful memory lives; No justice weighs, no love forgives; For him, the Universal Eye, Each heart he cheered, hath grown his spy. The very lustre of his fame Betrays the specks upon his name; The columns of his triumph stand. As pasquins for each vulgar hand. For him the wonted shades which hide Home's reverent secrets are denied, Exposed, dissected, canvass'd o'er, Each household wound and hidden sore; His very heart hung forth a prey To the sharp-tongued 'remorseless day.' The temple he hath built will yield For him alone no shrine to shield: Nay, round the altar where he flieth, The coil'd and venom'd slander lieth—Crush'd by the serpents of his doom, Behold his temple walls his tomb!"

There are but two causes for thus unearthing the faults and follies of the gifted: to excuse our own by high example, or to triumph in our own immaculateness—without considering that we have neither the palliation nor the temptation—not even the means! At least, let us respect a grave—

"Where death and glory their joint Sabbath keep."

The present volume contains a sweet view of Newstead Abbey, though we could gladly dispense with the ladies and parasols in the foreground. The fountain vignette is a pretty specimen of old architecture; and in the body of the book is an interesting engraving of Hucknell Church, the place of Lord Byron's interment. Its miscellaneous contents are a review of Wordsworth, common-place enough; but Byron was no critic; he had none of that spirit of warm appreciation which is the best qualification for such an office; his temper interfered with his justice, and he praised only from whim or personal friendship. Next come his review of Gell's Troy, and his speeches, together with his letters to Bowles on the sub-ject of Pope. The question whether a poetical image should be taken from nature or art is in itself an absurdity; it is association with human thought or sentiment that constitutes the charm, and that association is as likely to be with the fallen column as the fallen oak. The accusation brought against Pope, that he wanted an eye to the beauties of nature, would seem incredible from any one who had read his works, did we not know, from all experience, that the more lightly an assertion is made, the more strenuously it is defended. How many images which shew such intimate observance of, and feeling for, nature, crowd upon us at this moment! Who does not remember

"His grapes long lingering on the sunny wall;"
or the exquisite picture of the sylphs, embodied
as in the form of insect life, when from the
sunbeam they catch

"Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings?" and where will be found a more poetical description of a rookery than in

"Towns aerial on the waving tree?"

But we are well content with the prejudice or the criticism that called forth two such letters from Byron's pen, filled as they are with the keenest sarcasm, the most judicious argument, a true love of poetry, and touches of the most generous and warm feeling. The last of these letters is published for the first time, and we shall proceed to lay some of its most striking passages before the reader.

Sensibility to criticism.—"There is no moral turpitude in such acuteness of feeling: it has been, and may be, combined with many good and great qualities. Is Mr. Bowles a poet, or is he not? If he be, he must, from his very essence, be sensitive to criticism; and even if he be not, he need not be ashamed of the common repugnance to being attacked. All that is to be wished is, that he had considered how disagreeable a thing it is, before he assailed the greatest moral poet of any age, or in any language."

The ensuing passage is very characteristic: "To me it appears of no very great consequence whether Martha Blount was or was not Pope's mistress, though I could have wished him a better. She appears to have been a coldhearted, interested, ignorant, disagreeable wo-man, upon whom the tenderness of Pope's heart, in the desolation of his latter days, was cast away, not knowing whither to turn, as he drew towards his premature old age, childless and lonely; like the needle, which, approaching within a certain distance of the pole, becomes helpless and useless, and, ceasing to tremble, rusts. She seems to have been so totally unworthy of tenderness, that it is an additional proof of the kindness of Pope's heart to have been able to love such a being. But we must love something. I agree with Mr. B. that she 'could at no time have regarded Pope personally with attachment,' because she was incapable of attachment; but I deny that Pope could not be regarded with personal attachment by a worthier woman. It is not probable, indeed, that a woman could have fallen in love with him as he walked along the Mall, or in a box at the opera, nor from a balcony, nor in a ball-room; but in society he seems to have been as amiable as unassuming, and, with the greatest disadvantages of figure, his head and face were remarkably handsome, especially his eyes. He was adored by his friends-friends of the most opposite dispositions, ages, and ta-lents—by the old and wayward Wycherley, by the cynical Swift, the rough Atterbury, the gentle Spence, the stern attorney-bishop Warburton, the virtuous Berkeley, and the 'cankered Bolingbroke.' Bolingbroke wept over him like a child; and Spence's description of his last moments is at least as edifying as the more ostentatious account of the deathbed of Addison. The soldier Peterborough and the poet Gay, the witty Congreve and the laughing Rowe, the eccentric Cromwell and the steady Bathurst, were all his intimates. The man who could conciliate so many men of the most opposite description, not one of whom but was a remarkable or a celebrated character, might well have pretended to all the attachment which a reasonable man would desire of an amiable woman. Pope, in fact, wherever he dipped in hell."

got it, appears to have understood the sex well. Bolingbroke, 'a judge of the subject,' says Warton, thought his 'Epistle on the Characters of Women' his 'masterpiece.' even with respect to the grosser passion-which takes occasionally the name of 'romantic,' accordingly as the degree of sentiment elevates it above the definition of love by Buffon-it may be remarked, that it does not always depend upon personal appearance, even in a woman. Madame Cottin was a plain woman, and might have been virtuous, it may be presumed, without much interruption. Virtuous she was. and the consequences of this inveterate virtue were, that two different admirers (one an elderly gentleman) killed themselves in despair (see Lady Morgan's 'France'). I would not, however, recommend this rigour to plain women in general, in the hope of securing the glory of two suicides apiece. I believe that there are few men who, in the course of their observations on life, may not have perceived that it is not the greatest female beauty who forms the longest and the strongest passions. But, apropos of Pope. Voltaire tells us that the Maréchal Luxembourg (who had precisely Pope's figure) was not only somewhat too amatory for a great man, but fortunate in his attachments. La Valière, the passion of Louis XIV., had an unsightly defect. The Princess of Eboli, the mistress of Philip II. of Spain, and Maugiron, the minion of Henry III. of France, had each of them lost an eye; and the famous Latin epigram was written upon them, which has, I believe, been either translated or imitated by Goldsmith:

'Lumine Acon dextro, capta est Leonilla sinistro, Et potis est forma vincere uterque Deos; Blande puer, lumen quod habes concede sorori, Sie tu caecus Amor, sie erit illa Venus.'

Wilkes, with his ugliness, used to say, that 'he was but a quarter of an hour behind the handsomest man in England;' and this vaunt of his is said not to have been disproved by circumstances. Swift, when neither young, nor handsome, nor rich, nor even amiable, inspired the two most extraordinary passions upon record, Vanessa's and Stella's:

Vanessa, aged scarce a score, Sighs for a gown of forty-four.'

He requited them bitterly; for he seems to have broken the heart of the one, and worn out that of the other: and he had his reward, for he died a solitary idiot in the hands of servants. For my own part, I am of the opinion of Pausanias, that success in love depends upon Fortune. 'They particularly renounce celestial Venus, into whose temple, &c. &c. &c. I remember, too, to have seen a building in Ægina in which there is a statue of Fortune holding a horn of Amalthea; and near her there is a winged Love. The meaning of this is, that the success of men in love-affairs depends more on the assistance of Fortune than the charms of beauty. I am persuaded, too, with Pindar (to whose opinion I submit in other particulars), that Fortune is one of the Fates, and that, in a certain respect, she is more powerful than her sisters.' Grimm has a remark of the same kind on the different destinies of the younger Crébillon and Rousseau. The former writes a licentious novel, and a young English girl, of some fortune and family (a Miss Strafford), runs away and crosses the sea to marry him; while Rousseau, the most tender and passionate of lovers, is obliged to espouse his chambermaid."

To this we can only add the old proverb, "that if matches are made in heaven, they are

Angedote of Cribb..." I remember, (and do you remember, reader, that it was in my ear-liest youth, 'Consule Planco'?) on the morning of the great battle (the second) between Gullev and Gregson-Cribb, who was matched against Horton for the second fight, on the same memorable day, awaking me (a lodger at the inn in the next room) by a loud remonstrance to the waiter against the abomination of his towels, which had been laid in lavender. Cribb was a coal-heaver-and was much more discomfited by this odoriferous effeminacy of fine linen, than by his adversary Horton, whom he 'finished in style,' though with some reluctance; for I recollect that he said, 'he disliked hurting him, he looked so pretty,' Horton being a very fine fresh-coloured young man.

How to be revenged on a Hackney Coachman -" It is of little use to call him a 'rascal, a scoundrel, a thief, an impostor, a blackguard, a villain, a raggamuffin, a-what you please;' all that he is used to-it is his mother-tongue, and probably his mother's. But look him steadily and quietly in the face, and say-' Upon my word, I think you are the ugliest fellow I ever saw in my life,' and he will instantly roll forth the brazen thunders of the charioteer Salmoneus You a gentleman! Why....! So much easier it is to provoke... and therefore to vindicate... (for passion punishes him who feels it more than those whom the passionate would excruciate) - by a few quiet words the aggressor. than by retorting violently. The 'coals of fire' of the Scripture are benefits; but they are not the less 'coals of fire.'"

Beautiful Passage.—" In my former letter l have remarked upon the editor's forgetfulness of Pope's benevolence. But where he mentions his faults it is 'with sorrow;' his tears drop, but they do not blot them out. The 'recording angel' differs from the recording clergyman. A fulsome editor is pardonable though tiresome, like a panegyrical son whose pious sincerity would demi-deify his father. But a detracting editor is a parricide. He sins against the nature of his office, and connexion; he murders the life to come of his victim. If his author is not worthy to be mentioned, do not edit at all: if he be, edit honestly, and even flatteringly. The reader will forgive the weakness in favour of mortality, and correct your adulation with a

Pope's Feeling for Nature .- " It is true that Pope was infirm and deformed; but he could walk, and he could ride (he rode to Oxford from London at a stretch), and he was famous for an exquisite eye. On a tree at Lord Bathurst's is carved, 'Here Pope sang,'—he composed be-neath it. Bolingbroke, in one of his letters, represents them both writing in the hay-field. No poet ever admired nature more, or used her better, than Pope has done, as I will undertake to prove from his works, prose and verse, if not anticipated in so easy and agreeable a labour. I remember a passage in Walpole, somewhere, of a gentleman who wished to give directions about some willows to a man who had long served Pope in his grounds: 'I understand, sir,' he replied: 'you would have them hang down, sir, somewhat postical." Now, if nothing existed but this little anecdote, it would suffice to prove Pope's taste for nature, and the impression which he had made on a commonminded man. But I have already quoted Warton and Walpole (both his enemies), and, were it necessary, I could amply quote Pope himself for such tributes to nature as no poet of the present day has even approached. His various excellence is really wonderful: architecture, paint-

ing, gardening, all are alike subject to his genius. Be it remembered, that English garden ing is the purposed perfectioning of niggard nature, and that without it England is but a hedge-and-ditch, double-post-and-rail, Houn-slow Heath and Clapham Common sort of country, since the principal forests have been felled. It is, in general, far from a picturesque country. The case is different with Scotland, Wales. and Ireland; and I except also the lake counties and Derbyshire, together with Eton. Windsor, and my own dear Harrow on the Hill, and some spots near the coast. In the present rank fertility of 'great poets of the age,' and 'schools of poetry'—a word which, like 'schools of eloquence,' and of 'philosophy,' is never introduced till the decay of the art has increased with the number of its professors, in the present day, then, there have sprung up two sorts of naturals; the Lakers, who whine about nature because they live in Cumberland; and their under-sect (which some one has maliciously called the 'Cockney School'), who are enthusiastical for the country because they live in London. It is to be observed, that the rustical founders are rather anxious to disclaim any connexion with their metropolitan followers, whom they ungraciously review, and call cocknevs, atheists, foolish fellows, bad writers, and other hard names not less ungrateful than uniust. I can understand the pretensions of the aquatic gentlemen of Windermere to what Mr. Braham terms 'entususmusy' for lakes, and mountains, and daffodils, and buttercups; but I should be glad to be apprised of the founda-tion of the London propensities of their imitative brethren to the same 'high argument.'"

We are here rather tempted to take up the defence of Londoners, whom, as a body, we do firmly believe have a keen relish for the country. Whither is the Sunday walk invariably directed, but where a green field and hedge may be seen? and certainly no where are the environs of a metropolis so beautiful as those of Landon. The view from the Surrey hills is as perfect a panorama of a well-wooded valley, varied by garden, meadow, and human dwelling, as could be seen? and on a sunny day, how finely does the cloudy cupola of St. Paul rise dim and dark in the distance! Take the Thames, viewed in all the varieties of an English atmosphere. for instance, with a crimson sunset mingling with its glowing waters, and the Hammersmith suspension-bridge flung across the reddening air, the work of mark -- but such maric as suits the day, the work of man's skill and man's industry. Look at Greenwich Park, with its trees of a hundred years' growth-its observatory, a watch-tower, where the mystery of the stars becomes knowledge—and the noble palace, dedicated to the noblest employ - the shelter of the old age of those whose youth was spent on the far and stormy sea in the defence of their country. Take Barnes Common, with its golden furse bright as any that was ever washed with summer rains in the vales of Windermere, the silvery gossamer that covers it at early morning as with a veil, fragile and glittering as that of hope; its hordes of wild flowers, the delicate bine veronica, the exquisitely moulded blossom of the wild thyme, the dandelion with its cobweb-like tuft, to be dispersed with a breath (and woe to them that need to give two, for they will not have their wish this time!); the little fountain in the centre, almost choked up with its ruined walls, buried beneath what made its former security, yet welling through the turf, rather marked by

every variety of blossem from the many pleasure grounds about : the laburnum, with its falling and golden bloom, like a sudden shower of raisdrops through which the sun is shining: the horse-chestnuts, with their pyramids of cimson-lined flowers, like the gigantic tree of which travellers tell us in the East; the profusion of lilacs, the pink and white May, and the ash, to which we may apply what Wordsword says of the birch.

" The weeping ash, the lady of the woods." Add to these scenes a deep blue sky, only broken by white clouds; an entire repose, with perhaps a distant and hollow marmur telling of the mighty capital, heard though unsem; and who will deny that the environs of London are full of nature, and beauty, and consequently of poetry? That these green fields and shadowy lanes are enjoyed is obvious, by the many pedestrians that on a Sabbath may ke met in their depths, and the more enjoyed perhaps from the force of contrast. The country is very dear to him who during the week has been "in crowded cities ment." There is poetry enough about London, if its poets did but feel it; and if they have not done it justice, the fault is with their school, not with their scenes. Lord Byron sets forth the truth with equal strength and shrewdness.

"The grand distinction of the under-forms of the new school of poets is their relgarity. By this I do not mean that they are coarse, but 'shabby-genteel,' as it is termed. A man may be coarse, and yet not rulger, and the reverse. Barns is often coarse, but never vulgar. Chatterton is never vulgar, nor Wordsworth, nor the higher of the Lake school, though they treat of low life in all is branches. It is in their finery that the ner under-school are most vulgar, and they may be known by this at once; as what we called a Harrow 'a Sunday blood' might be easily distinguished from a gentleman, akhough his clothes might be the better out, and his boot the best blackened, of the two ; - probably because he made the one, or cleaned the other, with his own hands. In the present case, I speak of writing, not of persons. Of the latter, I know nothing; of the former, I judge a it is found. Of my friend Hunt, I have already said, that he is any thing but vulgar in his manners; and of his disciples, therefore, I will not judge of their manners from their veres. They may be honourable and gentlemanly men, for what I know; but the latter quality is stodiously excluded from their publications. They remind me of Mr. Smith and the Miss Broughtons at the Hampstead Assembly, in 'Evelina' In these things (in private life, at least) pretend to some small experience; because, in the course of my youth, I have seen a little of all sorts of society, from the Christian prince and the Mussulman sultan and pasha, and the higher ranks of their countries, down to the London boxer, the 'Aash and the swell,' the Spanish muleteer, the wandering Turkish dervise, the Scotch highlander, and the Albanian robber;to say nothing of the curious varieties of Italian social life. Far be it from me to presume that there ever was, or can be, such a thing as an aristocracy of peets; but there is a nobility of thought and of style, epen to all stations, and derived partly from talent and partly from education — which is to be found in Shake-speare, and Pope, and Burns, no less that in Dante and Alfieri, but which is no where to be perceived in the mock birds and bards of Mr. Hunt's little chorus. If I were asked to define what this gentlemanimess is, I should say that verdure than moisture. Then wander through the quiet lanes, where hedges were filled with it is only to be defined by examples—of the

who have it, and those who have it not. In life. I should say that most military men have it, and few naval; -that several men of rank have it, and few lawyers :—that it is more frequent among authors than divines (when they are not pedants); - that fencing-masters have more of it than dancing-masters, and singers than players; and that (if it be not an Irishism to say so) it is far more generally diffused among women than among men. In poetry, as well as writing in general, it will never make entirely a poet or a poem; but neither poet nor poem will ever be good for any thing without it. It is the salt of society, and the seasoning of composition. Vulgarity is far worse than downright blackguardiem; for the latter comprehends wit, humour, and strong sense at times; while the former is a sad abortive attempt at all things, 'signifying nothing.' It does not depend upon low themes, or even low language, for Fielding revels in both: -but is he ever vulgar? No: you see the man of education, the gentleman, and the scholar, sporting with his subject — its master, not its slave. Your vulgar writer is always most vulgar the higher his subject; as the man who shewed the menagerie at Pid-cock's was wont to say — 'This, gentlemen, is the eagle of the sun, from Archangel, in Russia; the otterer it is, the igherer he flies.' But to the proofs. It is a thing to be felt more than explained. Let any man take up a volume of Mr. Hunt's subordinate writers, read (if possible) a couple of pages, and pronounce for himself if they contain not the kind of writing which may be likened to 'shabby-genteel' in actual life. When he has done this, let him take up Pope; — and when he has laid him down, take up the Cockney again — if he can."

We conclude with the generous tribute paid

to Pope.

"Neither time, nor distance, nor grief, nor age, can ever diminish my veneration for him, who is the great moral poet of all times, of all climes, of all feelings, and of all stages of existence; the delight of my boyhood, the study of my manhood, perhaps (if allowed to me to attain it) he may be the consolation of my age. His poetry is the Book of Life. Without canting, and yet without neglecting religion, he has assembled all that a good and great man can gather together of moral wisdom clothed in consummate beauty. Sir William Temple observes, 'that of all the members of mankind that live within the compass of a thousand years, for one man that is born capable of making a great poet, there may be a thousand born capable of making as great generals and ministers of state as any in story.' Here is a statesman's opinion of poetry: it is honourable to him and to the art. Such a 'poet of a thousand years' was Pope. A thousand years will roll away before such another can be hoped for in our literature. But it can want them --- he himself is a literature."

On one point only can we not agree with his lordship, who urges past license of expression as an extenuation for divers coarse words and phrases. Our objection is simply this,—it is no longer the custom of the day to permit it; and surely such restriction is an improvement. Why should we go back upon former faults ? What was custom in an earlier writer, is bad taste in one now. Because Dryden used epithets no longer tolerated, it is no reason that Lord Byron should employ them. Nothing can be more ridiculous, or more false in reason. ing, than to urge what is reprehensible in the past as an excuse for the present persevering in its practice. An Account of the Life, Lectures, and Writings of William Cullen, M.D., &c. By John Thomson, M.D., &c. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 668. London, 1832. Cadell.

THE papers of the celebrated Dr. Cullen, after his decease, remained in the possession of his son, Lord Cullen, who, probably with the intention of himself doing justice to his father's memory, was unwilling, during his life-time, that they should be intrusted to any of his numerous acquaintance; but at the death of the latter, they were placed, by the surviving family, at the disposal of the present professor of pathology in the University of Edinburgh, who has discharged himself, in part, of his trust with that credit which might have been anticipated from his well-known, though longneglected, talents. It is gratifying, in these days of brief and superficial biographies, to peruse a work of so elaborate and finished a character; which fills up a gap in our scientific literature, and adds another career of discovery and improvement to the long list of those whose names belong to history, and reflect honour on the country in which they lived. Dr. Cullen's progress in life was slow, and it was a tedious time before he overcame the difficulties which were put in his way to preferment in the University of Edinburgh, so celebrated for its tenacity to old opinions and old teachers.

He was born at Hamilton in 1710, and the early part of his life was passed at Glasgow, at sea, in attendance upon the Duke of Hamilton, and at Hamilton itself, where he began to practise, a short time previous to his marriage, which took place in 1741. Here, however, he did not remain for more than seven years; the medical school of Glasgow presented too fair a field for his talents and industry; and, in 1746, he was already engaged in delivering a course of lectures on the theory and practice of physic in the university of that town. He instituted, at the same time, lectures on chemistry, in conjunction with Mr. Carrick. During this period he had the singular good fortune to guide the early studies of Dr. Hunter and Dr. Black, who continued, during a long series of years, on terms of intimacy and friendship with their preceptor. Dr. Cullen succeeded Dr. Plummer to the chair of chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, in 1756, chiefly through the instrumentality of the celebrated Lord Kames; but it was not till 1766 that he was admitted a professor of the institutes or theory of medicine. "Such were the difficulties," says his learned biographer, " to be overcome, and such the exertions required to procure, first a place in the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards the proper situation in it, for the man whose genius, talents, and industry, shed such a lustre over the institution, and contributed, in so remarkable a degree, to extend and to perpetuate the fame of its medical school!"

The comprehensive view which Dr. Thomson has taken of the history of medicine previous to the time when Dr. Cullen began to lecture on the institutes of that science, while it throws lustre on the labours of that great man, is, as a philosophical essay, highly creditable to the biographer. The animism of Stahl, who supposed all the animal functions and all actions. whether animal or intellectual, to be under the direct control of the rational soul, is dwelt upon at too great length, and has, in the metaphysical part of the discussion, entailed some unnecessary repetitions. Totally overthrown by the physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners, powerful mind of Haller, these doctrines did not in the nature of the diseases which these praccessary repetitions. Tetally overthrown by the

require, that comparative anatomy, or the mo-dern discoveries in the physiology of the nervous system, should have existence, to be deprived of that credit which nothing but the great repu-tation of their author could have given them. Not so with regard to the doctrines of Hoffmann and Boerhaave, both of whom had perceived and stated the difference between mind and body; and the first, though led astray by the chemical and mechanical theories of Leibnitz and his school, yet preserved the doctrine of Aristotle, in teaching the existence of a rational, a sentient, and a vegetative soul. The schools of medicine founded by these great teachers have been very properly dilated upon; for the metaphysical pathology which serves them as a basis had hardly begun to be put to the test of observation when Dr. Cullen was called upon to bring his vigorous understanding to march in the steps of Haller and Whytt, and assist in reforming the sciences of medicine and physiology. We shall not follow the professor through his triumphant career, "armed (as a French writer has remarked) with a regular body of elementary medical doctrine, which was constantly improved in every successive public course"—the results have now long been before the world; and when we remember that the sciences of observation cannot proceed directly to perfection, we must, with the excep-tion of some physiological points, always contemplate with pride and admiration the vast details which he had accumulated in a long and laborious life devoted to the interests of science, and the philosophy and method with which he had brought these to bear upon a system which was destined, for a lengthened number of years, to stand unrivalled in any school of medicine.

The learned professor of pathology has made this work the vehicle for some detailed remarks on the present state of the medical profession, more particularly its division into two branches. Nothing was more natural than that reflections of this kind should force themselves upon a teacher of that branch of science; for once the great principle granted, that there is no morbid action without a corresponding pathological condition, and the theory of unknown agencies disappears before the anatomy of function, and the essentiality of fevers, the prevalence of humours, the existence of hereditary diseases, days of crisis, &c. are swept from the pages of modern science. It is only a few years since a professorship of pathology has been established in the northern university, and it is easy to foresee that this innovation will lead to many others; for a school so long celebrated cannot remain far behindhand in those opinions which are now placed in an impugnable situation. The separation between physic and surgery took place in the dark ages, when the former was entirely in the hands of the clergy, who made it the means of emolument by involving it in superstition, and shunning, as is even done to the present day, the naked evidences of pa-thology — by making surgery a distinct and lower branch of the healing art, and intrusting the care of the wounded and lame to barbers

and ignorant pretenders.
"The most superficial acquaintance," says the doctor, "with the symptoms, progress, and termination of the various morbid, acute or chronic, febrile or inflammatory affections to which the human body is liable, must be sufficient to convince every unprejudiced in-quirer, that there is but a slight foundation, if indeed there be any, for the distinction between of treatment by which the diseases themselves may be cured or relieved. Experience has long shewn, that on the one hand the use of internal remedies is required in a large proportion of the diseases which are regarded as strictly surgical; and on the other, that there are few diseases which come under the care of the physician, in which morbid affections reouiring the manual aid or practical skill of the surgeon do not practically occur."

Again, a little farther on:

" Distinctions between the members of the medical profession have been recognised by the legislature, founded not on the different departments of practice to which they profess more particularly to direct their attention, but on the constitution of the different corporate bodies from which they derive their licenses to practise, and on the different titles which these bodies are pleased to bestow upon them. By means of such distinctions, the practitioners of the healing art in these kingdoms, instead of enjoying equal and reciprocal privileges, as members of one great community, are, as it were, divided into a number of petty companies, each possessing a monopoly in some particular branch of the trade, which, in too many instances, it watches with the utmost jealousy, and defends with the utmost keenness against the encroachments of its rivals."

And our last quotation:

"Of distinctions and privileges, such as those which have been mentioned, it is enough to ask, whether they really indicate, even in the remotest degree, the respective qualifications of those who possess them, for exercising with security and advantage to the public the responsible duties of their profession? Or whether, supposing they did indicate such differences in the qualifications of their possessors, can any thing be conceived more absurd than for a nation to fix a different standard of acquirements for its military, for its provincial, and for its metropolitan physicians?

With these observations, then, upon a most interesting subject, to which we cannot do justice on the present occasion, we conclude our notice of the first part of a work of very great merit, and deserving the attention of all classes of readers.

Tales and Novels of Maria Edgeworth, Vol. II. Moral Tales, Vol. I. London, 1832. Baldwin and Co.

How many of the volumes with which we delighted our youth, do we now open with astonishment, ay and disdain of our former enjoyment, marvelling how we could ever find delight therein! Not so with those of Maria Edgeworth; we read them again with renewed pleasure, and only do more entire justice to their many and varied merits. Some of the follies against which her shafts were directed are now obsolete, and some sketches of manners and fashion are now no more; but this makes us see more forcibly the life that truth and sense can impart to satire. No one ever managed circumstances, and their consequences, better than Miss Edgeworth; no one ever developed a moral theory more completely; and in her hands utility becomes as amiable as it is expedient: the right course, and the advantages of that right course, are placed in the most striking point of view; and the effects of energy and integrity become as apparent in the fiction as they are in real life. We know no more valuable present to a young person than the works of Maria Edgeworth. The present

titioners are required to treat, or in the mode and a vignette by Englehart, both very pretty; and most cordially do we recommend this neat and excellent publication to the favour of our readers.

> Richard of York; or, the White Rose of England. 3 vols. Lond. 1832. Fisher and Co. THERE is considerable cleverness in this work; but it wants both the originality and the interest which give life to these creations. The subject is hackneyed; and Mrs. Shelley's failure in Perkin Warbeck might well have deterred another adventurer. The language is easy, and the sentiments unexceptionable; but the people want life, and the scenes effect. The character of the Franciscan is an exaggeration. A man does not set all his wits to work to destroy a whole family, merely because their mother, who was not even aware of his love, has wedded another. There is a deceitful easiness about writing in the present day: command of language is given by well-known rules, an idea is taken from one, a hint from another, a character from a third, and an image from a fourth. The materials all seem ready; but, alas! there is no master-hand to bind them together; and the fabric soon sinks into the sands of oblivion,—as all will that are not built on the firm rock of genuine talent.

Roscoe's Novelist's Library, Vol. XII. Sterne, Vol. II. Cochrane.

THE conclusion of Tristram Shandy and the Sentimental Journey, with four of George Cruikshank's most humorous designs, recommend this volume as fully worthy of the succession and success of its predecessors. Slop and Susannah in battle is quite a hit; and the amoking batteries, with Uncle Toby and Trim, full of character. There are no illustrations of the Sentimental Journey: in Cruikshank's hands what might there not be?

Family Classical Library, No. XXX. Valpy. A RICH and various little volume, with Hesiod from Elton, Bion and Moschus, Sappho and Museus, by F. Fawkes, and Lycophron, by Lord Royston. It is a pretty library in itself.

Juvenile Sunday Library, Vol. I. Lives of the Apostles and early Martyrs of the Church. By the Author of "the Trial of Skill." Pp. 207. Hatchard and Son.

THE first specimen of a well-devised and wellperformed design. It does great credit to the writer, and will do great good to the reader. Let our young friends make it a Sunday book for their enjoyment.

Family Feuds; or, Fragments of a Tale of many Centuries. 8vo. pp. 57. London, Ridgway.

A CLEVER jeu d'esprit, and, what is more when we consider its subject, a temperate and, (if the salutary counsels couched under its pleasantry are attended to as they deserve) likely to be a very useful one. It personifies the Bull and Patrickson families, and casts a just, though amusing retrospect, over the past history of England and Ireland, as well as their present position; recommending conciliation instead of agitation, and rational agreement instead of ill-will and fury. We heartily give it our best report, and trust it may produce good effects where graver arguments have failed. There is both wit and humour in the execution; and it makes us smile where it

we quote a whimsical passage from the preface, as an example of the writer's sportive talent.

"But for the advice of a friend, in whose judgment and taste I have great reliance, the reader would have found, among other novelties in this little volume, the mottoes placed at the end instead of the beginning of the chapters, for I do not yet quite understand why they are ever placed otherwise. Mottoes have been compared to sign-posts, held out to tempt the entrance of the traveller, by explaining what is to be found within; but I never heard of any person going into an inn with the expectation of encountering a red lion, or a blue boar, still less an angel or the Duke of Wellington, though they might not be surprised by being greeted by a Belle Sauvage. The motto should be appropriate to the subject you have read-till then it is like any other scrap of learning or of taste. In perusing Sir Walter Scott's novels, where the mottoes form such an interesting feature, I always return to enjoy them theroughly after I have finished the chapter."

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. XXII.
The History of Switzerland. London, Long. man and Co.

Or this new monthly arrival, we have but time to observe, that it is very complete in itself, and a very eligible part of the series which it belongs. A spirited vignette, by H. Corbould and E. Finden, represents the death of Gesler.

Descriptive Sketches of Tunbridge Wells, &c. By John Britton, F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 148. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

This volume is what we could have expected from Mr. Britton's pen, — miscellaneous, descriptive, neatly embellished, useful, and amusing. Tunbridge Wells, under the liberal enterprise of Mr. Ward, the owner of the Calverley estate, seconded by a similar spirit in Messrs. Bramah and Mr. Decimus Burton-the whole carried into effect with excellent tastehas entered upon a new and splendid era in the race of fashionable places of resort, where health is sought in salubrious springs, and re-tirement or society are at the option of the inhabitant. In former Gazettes we have noticed the immense improvements here carrying on. so immense as almost to deserve the name of national. Of these, in their more complete state, Mr. Britton gives a clear account, as he does of every thing around which can engage the attention-geology, antiquities, early history, topography, accommodations, neighbouring curiosities, and objects worthy of visits. In short, all matters that can make a guidebook pleasing are touched upon with the skill of an experienced hand, and hold out strong temptations to a trip to the Wells, over whose varieties they are so well contrived to lead us. We speak con amore, for Tunbridge Wells is a very favourite retirement of ours.

Two Lectures on the Circulation, Respiration, and Mode of Nutrition in Animals and Plants. By W. H. Robertson, M.D. 8vo. pp. 32. Chesterfield, 1832.

IT is only by such works as the above that we are now and then reminded of the effects of however slight a removal from the working community in science. These lectures were written for the members of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Chesterfield; and though an unpretending account of facts, accompanied by much moral reflection, they the works of Maria Edgeworth. The present makes us ponder on bygone follies and existing have nothing that can give them a claim to volume has a frontispiece engraved by C. Rolls, absurdities. Unconnected with the main subject more than local interest.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

MAY 25 .- Mr. Brockedon gave an account of the *Pering* anchor, preceded by remarks upon the use and general form of the common anchor, which, he said, had scarcely varied during 2000 years, though in its structure some changes had taken place, chiefly from the increased magnitudes now required,-that its bulk, amounting even to five tons for a first-rate, rendered it an instrument of extremely difficult formation, from the thickness of those parts which, in welding, the force of the hammer seldom reached. The old mode of obtaining these large forged masses, was by forming faggots of iron bars, kept together by rings, which, at a welding heat, were cemented by tilt-hammers and other heavy percussive powers; but the force of the blow seldom effectively reached the inner bars. The consequence was, that the stretching of the outer bars exceeding that of the inner, the tenacity of the bars was unequal, and of the mass defective. This difficulty of welding a large mass was increased at the crown of the anchor, where the shank was joined to the arms, where it was thickest, and where the increased quantity put for security increased the difficulty of making it secure, and it was in this part that most of the old anchors broke.

Mr. Pering's first improvements were in the formation of the parts, by flat plates or bars of iron placed edgewise to the line of resistance. By this structure, it is not necessary to the strength of the anchor that the inner plates should be welded together; compared with an anchor fagotted in the usual way, and rendered completely solid by welding, it is very much stronger; as the flat plates, by succes-sive rolling, become fibrous, and acquire a greatly increased strength over a more crystallised iron. When these flat bars are firmly welded on the outside, the greatest strength is attained in the direction of each part, and every part of Mr. Pering's anchor is thus formed of layers of plates placed edgewise to the strain to which it is liable. This is accomplished at the crown, or joining of the shank to the arms, in an admirable manner: the plates at the lower end of the shank are split through their sides and turned, edgewise of the layers, on either side, so as to form the inner part of the arms. The outer is formed likewise of plates turned edgewise, and overlaying the inner part, thus continuing the fibrous course and strongest resistance of the iron through that part of the Pering anchor which had always been the weakest in the old one.

Some improvements in the form have also been made by Mr. Pering, by giving a curve to the arms from the fluke or palm, to the crown, which places the fulcrum nearer the resisting end of the lever, at the moment when its resistance is greatest in raising the anchor. It is difficult to convey an idea of these differences of structure and form without diagrams, which, though exhibited at the Royal Institution, cannot be given here. Many beautiful models in wood and iron were shewn by Mr. Brockedon, to illustrate the subject. Mr. Pering's first improvements, chiefly in structure, were patented in 1813, and are now entirely adopted in his Majesty's navy. Last year Mr. Pering pa-tented an improvement in the form of his anchor, in which, by increasing in the direc-tion of the strain, the depth of the metal, in an anchor of the same weight, he gained strength as he increased the line of resistance. Numerous trials against other anchors, of the same,

or greater weight, proved the superior advantages of the Pering anchors.

Several trials have taken place at Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Chatham dock-yards, before Commissioners Fanshawe, Grey, Barlow, and Ross. The first, April 1813, of 24 cwt., it broke a 24 cwt., 29 cwt., and 35 cwt. At Chatham, 11th April, 1815, against one of 25 cwt.; Portsmouth, in May 1816, 48 cwt.; at Plymouth, 1831, of 53 cwt. In the last, the trial was made against a hollow-shanked anchor of Mr. Rogers: the two anchors opposed bore great power. The mode of trial was by placing the toes or points of the flukes against two large bollards firmly propped; two three-fold blocks were then lashed and reeved to the ring of each anchor by a nine-inch hawser; the standing parts of each were carried to two capstans, one on either side, which capstans were manned by one hundred men to each; on the two first heaves, the two toes or points of the arms of the hollow-shanked anchor gave way; on the two last heavings, the two arms of Mr. Rogers' anchor gave way in three places, the whole of which was sustained on one arm only of Mr. Pering's. The strain was so great that it brought the hundred men at each capstan to a stand-still, and may be calculated at about

350 tons dead weight.

The cost of anchors for the public service is immense: to supply the navy once only, requires a sum above 500,000/. Each first-rate anchor employs twenty men forty days; forty per cent of metal is wasted in the forging; and the cost of such an anchor is 400/.

It is difficult to imagine any improvement of which the anchor is now capable; the experience of ages has proved its general form to be the best. The enormous size of modern anchors presents great difficulties in their manufacture; for a first-rate, weighing 2,600 tons afloat, requires, not merely strength enough in the anchor to prevent its drifting, but to oppose the enormous momentum of such a bulk in motion, produced by the pressure of the wind on her rigging and the sea on her bows, and forming an aggregate of power to be restrained, which the mind can scarcely conceive. The old mode of structure, now so clearly proved to be defective, has been superseded; and the Pering anchor leaves nothing that is obviously imperfect to correct. Mr. Brockedon closed his remarks by observing, that when the immense importance of this instrument is considered. the improvements made by Mr. Pering in its form, and most especially in its structure, must be to him a source of honourable pride and gratification, and to his country (the greatest as a maritime power) one of the most important benefits ever conferred for the preservation of life and property. Many valuable additions have been made to our means of production in manufacture—new wants have been created by the facility of gratifying them, in calling to our aid new mechanical combinations from our powerful resources; but, however ingenious these may be, however they may raise the character of this country for skill, and increase the capital of our manufacturers, they sink in interest when compared with the anchor. The steam-engine, with all its wonders, was not essential to the maritime intercourse of nations; but the anchor is indispensable, and without it the steam-engine itself would be comparatively worthless, since the excess of its productions would soon destroy its utility if these were limited in their use to the country which produced them.

GEOLOGICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

In noticing critically the proceedings of the Geological and Zoological Societies, we are happy at the opportunity which is presented to us of doing more justice to the labours of these active and learned institutions, than we can at all times effect in our hurried reports. This is a plan which we have some time had in contemplation, and which, we have every reason to hope, in its practical application, will prove equally advantageous to the societies and to the public. Mr. Hutton's paper on the stratiform basalt associated with the carboniferous formation of the north of England, was concluded on the 4th of January (see Lit. Gas. No. 781). The deductions obtained by the author have excited much controversy. Mr. Hutton conceives the great whin sill to be one of the oldest basaltic eruptions of that neighbourhood. Professor Sedgwick, from a careful examination of High Teasdale, considered the same great mass to have been injected laterally, and to be posterior to the deposition of the limestones and slates, the metalliferous deposits of those districts. In this opinion Professor Sedgwick is supported by Mr. Murchison, who, from an examination of the same vicinity, asserts the overlying depositary bed to be quite as much altered in structure as those immediately below the basalt. At the late meeting of naturalists held at York, Mr. Phillips argued the probability that the sill had been ejected by an active volcano during the deposition of the metalliferous limestone; and was thus anterior to some beds, and posterior to others. And in an investigation we made of the situation of the same wedge-shaped beds at Alston Moor and in western Northumberland, we certainly found the same phenomena to characterise the position of the whin as occur in similar deposits in Derbyshire, in Mid-Lothian, and in Dumfriesshire; though it is not at all improbable, as advanced by Mr. Murchison, that, in the elevated region of the first-mentioned district, currents of submarine volcanic matter found issue at intervals, which were continued even beyond the period when the oolitic deposits were accumulated over the Yorkshire moorlands.—The close relation traced by Mr. T. Bell between the fossil tortoise of Eningen, and the Chelydra serpentina, or snapping tortoise, of North America, is curious on several accounts; and reminds us that the tapir of the same country, discovered by Mr. Roulin, was found to have a much greater resemblance to the palæotherium than to any known species. Some authors have stated that the mastodon probably still exists in the higher valleys of the Cordilleras....The next memoir in importance, and the only one we shall notice, is that of Professor Sedgwick, who has resumed his laborious task of explaining the varied and complicated relations of the oldest secondary and transition rocks of the north of England. The further conclusions to which this able geologist has arrived, are, that in Cumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, and Shropshire, there is the same succession of deposits overlying the carboniferous order; that the lower red sandstone represents the lowest division of the red sandstone series; that the magnesian conglomerates are on the higher parallel of the formation of magnesian limestone; and that the succession of deposits overlying the south-western coal-fields is imperfect, inasmuch as the lowest division of the new red sandstone series is entirely wanting.

Though Mr. Murchison's annual address is not distinguished by the same comprehensive

grasp of intellect as the similar report of Professor Sedgwick, yet it is characterised by sound judgment and an intimate acquaintance with practical details. The attempt to anathematise the miserable production of Dr. Macculloch is a failure. But we were most amused with some peculiarities in style; as, " we may say that fossil botany is at length taking root among us;" and, "the venerable Count Montlosier, being desirous of proving that the fire of his youth, during which he wrote on old volcanoes, still burns within him, has sent a lively account of Vesuvius." It affords us pleasure to hear that the proceeds of the Wollaston fund have been adjudged to Mr. Lonsdale, to enable him, during the ensuing summer, to continue his researches on the colitic formations in the north of England; and we are still more happy to find, in the report of the council, the most irrefragable proof of the flourishing and prosperous condition of the Society.

The proceedings of the committee of science and correspondence of the Zoological Society bear testimony that all is not mere ornament in that institution; and that there are, among its members, some who take a pride in advancing the real interests of science, as well by slow investigation and observation as by the more alluring diffusion of superficial or popular information. The most important additions to science have been made by Mr. H. Cuming, during a voyage undertaken in 1827, 28, 29, and 30, for the purpose of obtaining subjects in natural history on the western coast of South America, its adjacent islands, and many of those which form the archipelago of the South Pacific Ocean. Among the mammalia, Mr. Bennett pointed out as new, an otter, to be called Lutra Chilensis. It does not differ much in appearance from the European otter. Its fur is composed of woolly and silky hairs; its colour glossy brown, paler on the belly, darker towards the rump and tail. Its length 2 feet 4 inches. Also a mouse, (Mus longi-caudatus), whose tail is nearly double the length of its body. This pretty animal is covered with a fur of a deep ashy-grey at the base, and fawn-coloured or pale rufous at the tips. Its moustaches are silvery-tipped. And another beautiful little animal of the rat tribe, with tufted tail, formed the basis of a new genus Octodon (O. Cumingii.) They are the food of the horned owl of Valparaiso. Mr. Vigors described several birds, from the same collection, as new; and Mr. Bennett a new Syngnathus (S. fucicala), nearly allied to the S. acus of Linneus. The collection is extremely rich in crustacea, mollusca, and other invertebrate animals inhabiting the sea; which will be laid before the Society as the descriptions are completed. Four new species of humaming. birds have been described, from the collection of Mr. J. Gould, as inhabitants of Popayan. The Moormi cat, a new species, of a rich brown red, or bay colour, was described, from the collection of Mr. Hodgson, as inhabiting Nepal; also a new species of antelope, (A. bubalina,) from the same collection. A Lemu-ridous animal, from Madagascar, has been placed by Mr. Bennett in a new group, under the name of Propitheous (P. diadema); and Mr. Gray described a new animal, of the rat tribe, from New Holland, as the Pseudomys Australis. Mr. Cunningham also brought from the same country two undescribed reptiles, of one of which Mr. Gray forms a new genus in the family of Geckos, under the name of Diplodactylus vittatus; the other is a species of Tiliqua (T. Cunninghami).

These are the principal additions made to science since the commencement of the year. Many of the animals which have died at the gardens have been dissected; and the details, n most cases, reflect much credit upon Mr. Owen as an anatomist; though we are at a loss to discover why the serms adopted by G. St. Hilaire, to express the variety of conformation which is met with in the hyoid bone, has not been used in the comparison instituted between that organ in the jaguar and in the ocelot, when it would certainly have rendered the author's views so much clearer. Mr. W. Daniell, R.A., has announced his intention to publish twenty engravings of antelopes, from drawings made by his brother from living animals, in his different journeys in Africa. The antelope of the desert has been so long a symbol of beauty, that we have every reason to hope this undertaking will meet with extenaive patronage.

BOYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIAMS.

SIR H. HALFORD in the chair. The registrar read a communication from the physician to the embassy at Constantinople, dated March 1832, on cholera, and mode of treatment, - particularly in reference to the use of the lancet. The author properly enough considers the disease as one of congestion: for restoring the lost balance of the circulation, he recommends bleeding and dry friction. When the disorder was ravaging Constantinople last year, so beneficial were these means, that vast numbers of persons in the earlier stages of attack were seen crowding the surgeons' and barbers' shops, and after submitting to the operation of blood-letting, going away as if nothing had happened. When the blood has assumed that tar-like appearance which characterises putrid blood, friction with towels dipped in spirits was found to be an excellent restorative; internally brandy and laudanum were admi-nistered, and in the convalencent state mild mucilaginous liquors. The author observes. that immunity from attack depends considerably on the state of the mind. The inhabitants of Pera, he says, suffered dreadfully, consequent on the alarm occasioned by the great fire which happened there last August .- A portion of a paper on perspiration was then read; it was written by the elder Dr. Heberden nearly a century ago. The son, in a note to Sir Henry Halford, draws attention to the advances which science has made since that period, and therefore apologises for bringing forward a communication of so eld a date.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR JUNE. 20d 23h 29m - the Sun enters Cancer. 50d 21h - the Earth at its greatest distance from the

Lunar Phases and Conjunctions.

		н.		
First Quarter in Leo ······	5	8	29	
O Full Moon in Ophluchus	12	19	44	
C Last Quarter in Pisces	20	23	14	
New Moon in Gemini	27	18	56	
		_		

The Moon will be in conjunction with

•	D.	Ħ.	Ħ.	
Saturn in Leo		16	27	
Uranus in Capricornus	18	1	Ò	
Jupiter in Pisces	20	18	20	
Mars in Pisces	21	23	40	
Venus in Taurus	97	5	4	
Mercury in Taurus		7	42	

month as a morning star. 5d - greatest south we noticed in our 792d Number. It is a work latitude. 24d—ascending node. 25d 18h—in conjunction with Venus 2 difference in declination 21'. 29d-in perihelion.

7d—Venus in conjunction with 2 " Tauri 1

difference of latitude 2'. 274-ascending node. 284 - in conjunction with H Geminorum: difference of latitude 13'.

74-Mars attains his greatest south latitude. 304_perihelion.

The Asteroids. - 14 - Vesta 23° south of 1 Leonis. 44—Juno 40' north of ¿ Leonis. 144
— Pallas a degree north of 28 Piscium. 94— Ceres in conjunction with a Piscium.

18d 2h 15m Jupiter in quadrature.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite, immersion - 13 14 1
Third Satellite - 19 14 30

94...Major axis of Saturn's ring 49".28: minor axis 3''-93.

1d ... Uranus west of 42, 44, and 45 Capricorni.

Destind.

J. T. BARKER.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

DAVIES GILBERT, Esq. in the chair.-Part of a communication on certain experiments with the pendulum, by F. Baily, Esq. was read; the title of the paper was indistinctly heard The scientific author, to ensure greater accuracy, and for the sake of convenience, had forty-one pendulums swung in his own house, where he could pursue his experiments without interruption. In the outset of his paper, he draws the attention of the Society to the everoccurring anomalies in the oscillations of pendulums,—no two having yet been found in exact accordance,—which hitherto have baffled the care of the most ingenious. To remedy these discrepancies as much as possible, various experiments in air and in vacuo were tried. In this portion of the paper the results are not given, it being taken up chiefly with descriptions of the pendulums employed by Mr. Baily. On the table was placed Professor Ritchie's apparatus, by which the spark from a common horse-shoe magnet is made to detonate the oxygen and hydrogen gases. The chairman gave notice of the ballot for Lord Spencer Churchill, Lieut. Stratford, R.N., and several others; and as foreign members, Baron Damoisseau, &c.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MAY 31. Mr. Gurney in the chair .- Mr. Knight exhibited drawings by Mr. Brooke of Roman pottery, and other remains of antiquity, found in the bed of the Thames in preparing for the foundations of New London Bridge. A paper from Mr. Logan was read, accompanied by two drawings descriptive of an ancient fort in Scotland. Mr. Gage communicated an account of the present state of St. Alban's abbey church; and Mr. Ellis copies of three documents in the British Museum, addressed to Queen Elizabeth in the year 1582 - one from the Stationers' Company, praying for support in their exclusive rights; the others on the opposite side of the question, complaining of the monopolies of the stationers and booksellers.

PINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[Fourth Notice.]

No. 452. Archimedes. H. Wyatt. - The same head, upon a larger scale, as that now Mercury is visible in the early part of the exhibiting at the Suffolk Street Gallery, which of a very superior class, and combines some of the best qualities of the Italian and Flemish schools.

No. 445. One Girl listening to another who

plays on a Guitar. J. Z. Bell.composition, to which a little more warmth and brilliancy of colour would be beneficial.

No. 435. The Revels of Bacchus and Ariadne; a finished Sketch for a more extensive Composition. J. M. Leigh .- If somewhat hard, yet manifesting powerful indications of high talent. Of this the female on the left is a striking proof.

No. 439. A Decoy. J. Inskipp.—Is this sporting, or peaching? Is it fair game, or a fair subject for the cognizance of the gamelaws? In either case, whoever may become the possessor of this clever picture will have no

reason to complain of being "decoyed."

No. 427. Othello, Act. 5, Scene ii. E. D. No. 427. Otheuo, Act. o, book ... Leahy...The character of the Moor, to use a leahy...The picture is well sustained. The picture is well sustained. theatrical phrase, is well sustained. The picture throughout is well coloured; but, with reference to the figure of Desdemona, and to the tout ensemble as a composition, we do not think it equal to some of Mr. Leahy's former

No. 424, Scene on the River Itchin, F. W. Watts; No. 426, Some in Worcestershire, T. Creswick; No. 434, Regnard's Cave, Dove Dale, Derbyshire, F. C. Lewis; and No. 446, Coast Scene, Misty Morning, J. Tennant; are among the best landscapes in this room.

Before we leave this floor, we must briefly notice the portraits. Although that department of the fine arts has not been entirely "shorn of its beams" by the death of Sir Thomas Law-rence and Mr. Jackson, it has certainly suffered a temporary eclipse. Many admirable portraits adorn the walls of Somerset House in the present year; but it cannot be denied that the taste and elegance of Sir Thomas, and Mr. Jackson's vigorous and faithful hues, are sadly missed.

No. 71. Portrait of his Majesty King William IV. D. Wilkie, R.A.; No. 197. His Majesty. Sir W. Beechey, R.A.—The position of these royal whole lengths necessarily induces a comparison between them:

" Which king, Besonian? speak, or die!" Opinion will in this, as in most cases, vary. Each has its merits; and they present different expressions. Mr. Wilkie's has more of energy in countenance and bearing, and has more of an historical cast, than Sir William's. The latter possesses domestic character, and conveys a look of care and anxiety, which, if it did not formerly belong to his Majesty, may well have been produced by the events that have occurred since his accession.

No. 1. Cheerfulness: Portrait of a Lady. J. Partridge. — If of Mr. Turner's "Jessica," in the Exhibition of 1830, it was justly said by a contemporary, that it smacked of the mustardpot, we cannot help thinking that this sparkling production has had a sprinkling from the creamjug. It is, nevertheless, a very clever effect of reflected light and transparency of colour.

No. 15. Portrait of General Lord Hill, Com-mander-in-Chief. H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.— In this masculine performance, the artist maintains his ground in the field of art with the vigour with which his subject would maintain his ground in the field of battle, were his services again required there. The attitude is easy and unaffected; and although the sword is in the left hand, we have no doubt that it is in the right, and that the action is one of etiquette or physical necessity.

No. 122. Portrait of Eyre Coote, Esq. M.P.; No. 158. Portrait of J. B. Morritt, Esq. in the costume of the Archmaster of the Society of Dilettenti, and pointed by their desire. Sir R.A. J. Linnell.—An excell M. A. Shea, P.R.A.—These pertents, disth... and painted with great spirit.

-A tasteful | guished as the originals are in rank and character, stand equally high as works of art, and are among the best samples of the president's

> No. 67. Portrait of the Rev. Dr. Buckland, Professor of Geology, Oxford; No. 202. Portrait of the Rev. A. Sedgwick, Woodwardian Professor of Geology, Cambridge; No. 342. Portrait of Miss Pearson. T. Phillips, R.A. -If to either of the first two of these fine pictures we should give a preference, we might bring upon ourselves the anger of the rival university. We will content ourselves, therefore, with saying, that they are among the artist's best productions. With respect to the last-mentioned work, we cannot but express our surprise and regret that a gentleman of Mr. Phillips's high character should condescend to send to the Exhibition an original portrait by Vandyke, with his name attached to it! Seriously, it is worthy of the pencil of that great master.

No. 166. Portrait of Mrs. Opie. H. P. Briggs, R.A. elect.—Celebrated for her literary talents, and the widow of an eminent painter, whose taste she is said to have greatly improved, and whose susterity she is said to have much softened, Mrs. Opie well deserves a place among the distinguished public characters of this country. We are glad that it has fallen to the lot of so able an artist as Mr. Briggs to give a resemblance of her; although we must say, that in the expression there is something which appears like "calling up a look."

No. 128. Portrait of Lady Mary Fox. G. S.

Newton, R.A.—The only production of Mr. Newton's pencil in the present exhibition; a circumstance which its excellent qualities, both of character and of execution, compel us to ament.

No. 93. Pertrait of Miss Carlisle. H. Howard, R.A.—Beautiful; yet Mr. Howard ought to remember, that the incessant repetition of the same style cannot fail to become mono-

No. 92. Portrait of Mr. Harley, of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane; No. 44, Portrait of Henry Robinson, Esq.; No. 238, Portrait of Mrs. Armine Herring. G. Clint, A.—Admirable specimens of Mr. Clint's talents: placing him in the foremost rank of our portrait painters.

No. 409. A Group: Portraits of the Earl of Munster, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Lord Augustus Fitzclarence, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lady Sophia Sydney, Lady Mary Fox, Lady Errol, Lady Kennedy Erskins, and Lady Faulkland. J. Hayter.—We have already adverted to the difficulty of such a pictorial arrangement as the present. Whatever may be thought of this composition in that respect, the sentiment of the picture is of an amiable character; the eyes of most of those who form the group being fixed with affectionate regard on the bust of their sovereign and father.

No. 415. Portrait of Lord Warren de Tabley. Mrs. Carpenter.-This admirable portrait appears to us to unite the qualities of the two amented artists, Lawrence and Jackson, to whom we lately adverted. When, in conjunction with it, we look at No. 280, Portrait of an Officer in the 2d Life Guards, and No. 293, Portrait of Stephens Lyne Stephens, Esq., Mrs. J. Robertson; we really feel doubtful whether the palm of superiority in portrait-painting ought not at the present moment to be worn by the ladies.

No. 362. Portrait of A. W. Callott, Esq. R.A. J. Linnell.—An excellent resemblance,

No. 87. Portrait of Viscountess Hood; No. 216, Portrait of Viscountess Hood. Sir W. Beechey, R.A.—Equal in colouring and execution to this veteran artist's more vouthful works.

No. 19. Portraits of the Children of a Gentleman amusing themselves in a garden. R. R. Reinagle, R.A.—They could scarcely have been better employed, or better depicted.

There are a number of other clever portraits by G. Beechey, R. T. Bone, Geddes, Harrison, Joseph, Lane, Leahy, Phillips, Pickersgill, Renton, Rothwell, Shee, &c.

[To be continued.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Penny-Wedding. Painted by D. Wilkie; engraved by James Stewart. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

WE have here a large, bold, and fine engraving of one of Wilkie's most characteristic pictures. The Penny-Wedding was always popular in real life, and must be so when so admirably represented by art. The merry dancers, the lookers-on, the fiddlers, the old folks chatting their remarks, the children or peeping or enjoying the scene more broadly, the little accidents and events affecting various parties, the eating, the drinking, and all the accessories, are true to actual life: we have seen the thing, and can swear to every person and circumstance, to every fling and motion, to every look and gesture, to every stitch of clothes, and every trait of countenance. So much as refers to our incomparable Wilkie: with regard to Mr. Stewart, his performance requires a few words more. He has accurately and ably placed a transcript of the original before us, and in a high style of art. The general effect is perfectly satisfactory, and there are parts (nearly every part) of admirable workmanship. Yet there is something in his method which does not entirely his our fancy; and which gives many of the faces, even in the foreground, a sort of scambled look, instead of the finish we could wish. Artists may perhaps dwell on this as a beauty; seeing that the general effect, as we have noticed, is fully preserved, and that the manner of the painter may, in several instances, be faithfully imitated; but it does appear to us that, from the thickness of the lines, an indistinctness of feature results, which had better have been avoided.

The Hon. Mrs. Frederick Irby. Engraved by J. Cochran, from a Painting by J. P. Davis. Bull.

THE 90th of the Series of the Female Nobility, published in La Belle Assemblés of the present month. It is full of animated and pleasing feminine expression.

Characteristic Sketches of Animals, drawn from the Life and engraved by Thomas Landseer: with Descriptive Notices by John Barrow, Esq. Part VIII. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

THE Part before us closes this entertaining and valuable publication; and closes it with unebated spirit. That " rare union of a mastery of the pencil and of the burin, which has enabled Mr. Thomas Landseer to infuse into these etchings so much vigour, power, and fidelity," was never more finely exemplified than in his plates of "The Puma," "The Striped Hyena," "The Hippopotamus," and "The Camel;" with their accompanying and appropriate vignettes; and in the Descriptive and Illustrative Notices Mr. Barrow has, as in former instances, completely succeeded in his

endeavour "to combine, with a popular method of stating facts and discussing properties, an adherence to scientific classification, as well as to natural arrangement." The work is one that must be highly interesting to every lover of natural history, and that ought especially to be in the library of every member of the Zoological Society.

Trial by Battle. By H. Andrew. Lithography. London, F. Kennedy.

A VERY cleverly conceived and executed design from the well-known description of the fight between Harry Gow and Bonthron, in the Fair Maid of Perth. It reflects credit on Mr. Andrew's graphic invention.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.

This excellent charity held its seventeenth anniversary on Saturday last, when we were sorry to hear an apology for his H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, (who was to have filled the chair), on the score of ill health: his office, however, found a very able substitute in the President of the Royal Academy, who went through the duties of the day with great judgment and éclat. The various loyal, benevolent, and complimentary toasts, were appositely and eloquently introduced; the utmost harmony prevailed; and the subscription reached to between five and six hundred pounds!



THE GARRICK CLUB PAPERS, NO. XV. Garrick Club Dinner to Mr. Young.

This most agreeable of clubs gave a dinner on Thursday to Mr. Young, on his retirement from the stage. The Marquess of Clauricarde took the chair, and was supported by about sixty members, lovers of the drama, and admirers of their honoured guest. Among the company were Lords Castlereagh, Kinnaird, W. Lennox, Edward Thynne, Henry Fitzroy, and the Hon. Mr. Stanley; Messrs. Macready, C. Kemble, Farley, Charles Taylor, Sheridan Knowles, Abbott, Harley, Duruset, C. Mathews, &c. &c. Mr. Young's health, which was introduced by the noble chairman in an appropriate and pointed speech, was received with enthusiasm; and that distinguished actor returned thanks with feeling and eloquence. The memories of Garrick, of Shakespeare, and of John Philip Kemble, were afterwards given. Charles Taylor sang many humorous songs, and was rewarded with a bumper and three tirnes three. Harley, Duruset, and Charles Mathews, also shewed by their exertions that they were determined not only to enjoy themselves, but also to impart merriment to others. Lord Kinnaird, on the retirement of the Marque as of Clan-ricarde, took the chair, and the meeting did not separate till a late hour - too late for us to do more than give it this brief notice.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

METALLIC PRWS.

Our notice of a newly invented pen in a recent Number has procured us the favour of a communication from Mr. Perry, not only the patentee, but the "Double Patentee" of the Perryian pens; a favour which demands our attention in return. Comparisons, it is well known, are odious; and there never was, nor ever shall be in our day, any thing odious in the Literary Gazette. Therefore, having said our say respecting the oblique pens, our course is straight forward touching these, not birds of a feather, which go direct to a point without angle or inclination. We have tried them, and we have tried their powder, or limpidum, for liquefying the ink; and being, as the phrase goes, put upon our metal, our writing was clear and unambiguous, as the reader may readily perceive. But we confess we cannot go all the length of Mr. Perry's printed prospectus and description: we are so stupid, that we doubt if a treble patent could open our talent to this extent. It may be expedient to explain—and we do so, after using every one of the nine pens in the packet, upon our conscience and veracity. Our worthy correspondent, the inventor of these articles, gives us a statement of the "features which distinguish all sorts of Perryian pens from those of the goose-quill, and from all other kinds of pens whatever." He assures us, inter alia, that "they write better than any other pens whatever," and "every page written with them is as uniform in its appearance as a printed page." This looks very much as if these pens directed the hands, and not hands these pens! But we are all aware of the power of the pen; and in fact, according to the same authority, "the excellence of these pens speedily establishes elegance in the current hand of every person who habi-tuates himself to their use," which entirely establishes the truth of the assertion.

The next "feature," we own, startles us a trifle,....

"Unlike all other pens, they (the Perrylan) do not impede but assist the progress of thought!"

What would the author of "Thinks I to Myself" have written had he employed these wonderful coadjutors? Would he have stopped short of a thousand editions? We have a great mind to make a book, entitled "Our Thoughts; assisted by A Pen." Or, perhaps, considering the nature of the aid, we had better publish in the shape of a Pen-ny newspaper or magazine, and rival our late friend Perry Morning Chronicle with a piece of Perrylan mechanism, at the small cost of a halfpenny! Indeed, we are inclined to be of opinion that it is the qualities of these pens that have recently led to the produce of so many cheap periodicals, which uninformed persons have erroneously ascribed to scissors and paste. The ideas they contain are so evidently not from the human brain, that it is easy to believe they proceed entirely from pens which have a sort of knack of thinking for themselves. As we talk of pen and ink sketches, so may we talk of pen and ink thoughts ; ... and this very original notion is itself a proof that our pen, not we, is the author of the present paper.

But why dwell on these extraordinary pretensions—it is egotistical—suffice it to conclude, in Perryian quotation, "these pens save a third of the paper;" "these pens save a third of the time of the writer;" "the most illegible hand written with these pens is much more easy to read than when written with any other kind;" these pens are "recently infinitely im-

proved." Vide, as the prospectus has it, the "daily, weekly, and periodical press of the entire empire, with scarcely a single exception."

SIGHTS OF LONDON.

COSMORAMA; WORKS OF ART, &c.

ONE roof in Regent Street attracts the country cousins in London, and the natives themselves, just now with a variety of attractions, and a lounge can hardly be more amusingly bestowed than upon the spectacles it presents. — The Cosmorama has a new set of seven views, all of them of considerable beauty and interest. Among these, Interlacken is a fine and clear landscape, giving a perfect idea of Swiss scenery; the point whence Versailles palace and gardens are taken is not particularly judicious, but the details are accurate. Constantinople on fire introduces to the spectator a novelty in the actual representation of the flames flashing up and subsiding at intervals, so as to produce extraordinary effects upon the surrounding buildings and country. This is a great treat for the juveniles; but the best of all these pieces is, that they convey to the mind correct notions of different people, and the

aspect of the lands in which they live.

Collection of Works of Art. — This is a numerous, rich, and very superior collection of productions in various classes of art; principally fine Italian carvings in ivory, such as chalices, cups, &c. by Cellini and others; enamels, French silver chasings of the time of Louis XIV., and also some of German workmanship; wood carvings by Albert Durer, and, in short, a multitude of articles of choice virte; such as we have never before seen in the possession of any private individual. We shall probably enter more into the merits of the most prominent objects here offered to public inspection; but in the meanwhile must notice a superb cup, and Susannah and the Elders, by Cellini; a wreath of Cupids on the former is surpassingly free and bold; and the expression and execution of the latter beyond belief, until seen, in this material. A wood (pear-tree) carving of birds is so charmingly done, that every feather is nature, and the creatures alive and in action. A remarkable crucifix, where the means of the miracle of dropping blood is exhibited; - but there are several hundred subjects, which would require a long time to examine, and a long paper to describe. Therefore we shall only add, "Go to this collection."

In a third apartment our old friends the Fleas are as laborious and lively as ever, manning their navy, horsing their carriages, fighting like troopers, and performing all those exploits which belong to the march of intellect and improvement in these well-educated animals. The whole family appear to be in good health, and unaffected by their daily exertions to entertain the curious visitor.

MR. BURFORD, indefatigable in providing novelty as well as interest in these attractive exhibitions, has this week opened a panoramic view of the city of Milan. It is one of those upon a smaller scale than some others to which we have of late been accustomed, and is sketched in an extremely clever manner, so as to afford a very accurate idea of the architecture, &c. of this celebrated place. The surrounding country and the mountains have a fine effect; though in parts, we think, the painting approaches rather too closely to the eye.

to read than when written with any other kind;" these pens are "recently infinitely im- Among the other sights of the day, we have



inspected this model in Leicester Square, which is certainly well worth seeing by those who take a concern in theatrical building and machinery. The first gallery of this, said to be the largest theatre in Europe, is between the pit and dress circle: there are some excellent contrivances about the boxes, which might be copied with advantage: the stage is one movable combination of traps and slides, and the depth below capable of working any apparatus. Altogether, the model gives a curious idea of stage management, as well as of the general appearance of the house.

MUSIC.

MR. BOCHSA'S CONCERT.

On Wednesday in last week Mr. Bochsa's concert assembled a host of professional talent and a crowded auditory at the King's Concert Rooms. The entertainments were of the highest order; and to particularise the various pieces which were listened to with delight, would be simply to reprint the whole bill of fare. Paisiello's "Ah! maiden fair," a duet, by Mrs. Bishop and Braham, was charmingly executed. A grand scena from Le Concert à la Cour (new to us), by Cinti, was most pleasing; and the same accomplished songstress was more than most in "Sull' aris," with the no less accomplished Meric. Native talent fol-lowed, and finely competed with this beautiful duet; for Phillips sang a new air, "The best of all good company," in a spirited style, and accompanied (as its title deserved) in an admi-rable manner. "Gentle airs," by Braham, with Lindley on the violoncello, was another striking treat; and also Guglielmi's "Ah compir," by Mrs. Bishop, with Mori's violin obligato, and a German scena from the Freischütz, by Meric. We shall only add, that Tosi, in "Come innocente," displayed fine taste and feeling; and that Bochsa himself, on the harp, by his masterly touch and brilliant effects, made the whole concert go off in a style to be enjoyed, but not to be reported.

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

On Saturday we had La Cenerentola, and with it another proof of the good faith and strenuous exertion of Mr. Mason in redeeming his opening pledges to the public. The upper parts of the opera were delightfully cast. M. Tamburini made his début in Dandini, and was eminently successful. His voice is a rich baritone, extending nearly, if not quite, two octaves. He walks the stage capitally, and otherwise showed himself to be a very good actor; though we have understood that the serious is more his forte. Altogether, he is a welcome addition to a corps which had already combined a greater variety of talent than has often been seen in this theatre. But we had also our old and sweet favourite, Donzelli, whom even a severe cold on this occasion could not prevent from charming our ear in the amorous prince. Then Cinti, a pretty Cinderella, warbling like a nightingale throughout the night; her last aria was exquisite. In the Stators, Castelli had not sufficient power for her task; and the other amused us more by signs of admiration with her hands when the principal singers elicited applause, than by notes of her own worthy of any admiration whatever. A crowded and very aristocratic house, from upper box to pit and stall, we rejoice to say, rewarded the manager for his liberal effort to please.

DRITEV LAND.

This theatre closed its lamentable season last Friday with the benefit of Mr. Bucke, whose obliging qualities and activity well entitled him to the test of popularity—a bumper. The loss is estimated at more than 12,000l. We scarcely remember such a succession of failures as the bills of this theatre for the past season furnish us with a list of. The Olympic triumphed over this unfortunate establishment in the rival versions of Dominique and the Philtre; the Adelphi out-deviled its Demon; the Easterpiece at Covent Garden is running at the moment we write; and the Hunchback, which the Drury Lane managers were weak enough to slight, has positively closed their doors a month before the usual period. The spectacle of the Lions of Mysore was a costly failure, the opera of the Alchymist a beggarly one; the Self-Tormentor, and Lords and Commons, were still-born; My own Lover lan-guished for seven nights, and the Tyrolese Peasant five; the Compact was suddenly put out of the bill on the fifth night, to make room for the Merchant of London, which lived nine: out of fourteen productions, independent of the pantomime, but two have survived-the Bride of Ludgate and the Rent-Day; and the latter is the only one that has brought a shilling to the treasury. Yet the bills have been alternately black and scarlet with the exertions of puffery: all the stale, ungrammatical commonplaces of theatrical parlance have been pressed into the printer's service, and "fashionable, crowded, and overflowing houses" have nightly appeared in the daily advertisements only! Cui bono? we put the question to the puffers themselves—Have they benefited by it one farthing? To cry "stale fish" would be an act of folly no one expects them to commit; but surely to advertise that it is, beyond all comparison, the best and freshest that ever came out of the sea, is a gross and inexcusable fraud upon the public, which cannot be commented upon or punished too severely. In these days of reform, let us hope that they will reform this altogether: let them try to deserve, if they cannot command success, and let all puffs, as well as orders, be in future suspended, "those of the public press (if they please) excepted." We regret to perceive, by the last speech and confession of Afr. Wallack, that he does not intend to return next season: his loss will be severely felt. Liston and Dowton left Drury last season, Madame Vestris and Jones the season before; now Wallack is gone. No wonder the drama declines, when its best supporters one by one drop away. The list of the pieces produced is as follows :---

Oct. 8. Dominique, Drama, 9 acts: Kenney and Poole. Oct. 17. Hyder Ali, or the Lions of Mysore, Spectacle:

Nov. 3. The Love-Charm, Opera, 2 acts: Planché.
Dec. 8. The Bride of Ludgate, Drama, 2 acts: Jerrold.
Dec. 20. Lords and Commons, Comedy, 5 acts: Mrs.
Sors.

Dec. 26. Harlequin and Little Thumb, Christmas Panomime. Jan. 11. My own Lover, Musical Drama, 3 acts: Rodrell.

well.

Jan. 25. The Rent-Day, Drama, 2 acts: Jerrold.

Feb. 16. The Self-Tormentor, Farce, 2 acts: Kenney.

Feb. 20. The Demon, Opera, 3 acts: Beazely and

F. Mills.

March 90. The Alcyhmist, Opera, 3 acts: Baily and Bail.
April 5. The Compact, Play, 3 acts: Planché.
April 33d. The Magic Car, Easter-piece: Reynolds and

April SM. The Magic Car, Easter-piece: Reynoids and Sunn. April 26. The Merchant of London, Play, 5 acts: Searle. May 8. The Tyrolese Peasant, Opera, 2 acts: H. Payne.

STRAND THEATRE.

WE hardly know of what changes of season, of Un Jour après les Noces, broken band-boxes, now-o'-days, consist; but on Tuesday we had torn gowns, &c. are always left outside the

our regular deputation at the Strand Theatre, to report to us the commencement of the reformed era, the old government having ceased the night before. Mr. Rayner had bid farewell, and Mrs. Waylett succeeded. Our account is favourable; the amusements were amusing, and the manageress deserving of all applause. The only complaint we heard was, that on this particular, and particularly wet, evening, it so happened that the reign of Rainer was not over; and from some flaws in the roof, it would have been well if Teddy the Tiler had been performed à priori.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Coburg, May 23 .- Extreme sang froid was the pervading characteristic of the Spanish performance. A child that should have been discovered sleeping on a bank, walked on, adjusted itself, and then rolled about ad lib., till a don entered with the utmost coolness, and pomelled, nay almost kneaded, the naughty child into the desired position. The heroine having duly died outside the curtain, curled herself up, on its descent, like a touched caterpillar, and then quietly walked off the stage. A gentleman then came on to deliver a recitation, which he ended by stabbing himself and dying, as per example, out of bounds. On seeing the descending baize, he scampered up and rushed off with a terror truly ludicrous. His consternation, however, was nought to that of the whole corps, when, having first quietly suffered a large flag to hang against the gas-lights at the wing till it was in flames, they gave themselves up to the very extravagance of fear, and gesticulated with a despair that was particularly amusing to a Coburg audience. The entertainments were to conclude with an English piece; for which, an overture having been played, the house waited till their patience was exhausted. At last, one of the actors came forward and announced that the delay was owing to the non-arrival of Mr. Searle. A man in the pit, with the laudable ambition of using a fine word, called out, "It's unexcusable!" and the apologist having retired, another dreary pause ensued. What was to be done? - another overture!! 'Twas achieved, and lo! another yet gloomier pause. What new device to while away the time? — why, yet another The third overture being finishoverture!!! ed, the play began, and I trembled for the reception of the author of The Merchant of London. He contrived, however (thanks to the nature of his part!), to slip in in such a manner that no one could say how or when he first appeared or spoke; and he would have escaped altogether, but, on one of the characters addressing him, in the course of the piece, with, "O, there you are !--we all thought you were lost!" a universal peal of laughter ensued, and so ended the affair good-humouredly.

Covent Garden, May 24.—I could always furnish you with as many absurd anecdotes as there are introduced songs on benefit nights. The following on the above night struck me as particularly whimsical. Braham, as Truemore, in the Lord of the Manor, came in eager search of his lady-love; but on her entering from the opposite side, he, merging all other considerations in a wish to introduce a song, dismissed the object of his search with, "Dear charmer! I'll meet you on this spot presently."

Haymarket, May 25.— The French folks never clear the stage, which, therefore, by the end of the third piece, is generally adorned with an accumulated and varied litter. The wrecks of Un Jour après les Noces, broken band-boxes, torn gowns. &c. are always left outside the

heterogeneous mélée of bouquets, guns, mugs, bran (coolly sifted by an actor through a sieve, on the stage), loaves and broken victuals, &c. &c. A cocked hat was a long time one of the items; but it was eventually kicked by Madame Albert fairly into the stage-box, saluting the alarmed occupant thereof on his nose!

Coburg, May 28. - Byron, in a note to English Bards, laughs at the concealing of Tekeli in a tub. How would be have laughed to have seen, on this occasion, the earth open beneath him when the tub was about to be placed as an extinguisher over him, and the hero mysteriously, but complacently, vanishing through the ground. The party of soldiers who arrive to search the millers suspected of concealing Tekeli, were sad bare-faced traitors to their commander; for they actually dis-guised themselves as the miller's men, and so aided their intended victim's escape in a sack. The whole of them afterwards enlisted as Tekeli's soldiers, and in such haste that their military trousers were still covered with the flour wherewith they had deceived the eyes of their own commander better than those of the audience. Alonso, in Alonso the Brave, owing to some odd reversing of the scenes, re-appeared, and went through two scenes, after having fairly been carried down a trap-door au diable. Imagine the consequent obscure conclusion of the piece. Great mirth was excited by the scampering on of a dilatory corpse, that should have fermed one of a motionless group on the opening of a scene.

VARIETIES.

A White Donkey. - In the village of Hampton Wick a poor man is possessed of a young female donkey, perfectly white, without spot or shade of any kind; it is a lively sportive animal, now about six weeks old. The only peculiarity observable in its formation is a remarkably small and narrow mouth, more like the mouth of the sheep than the ass; its coat, of which much care is of course taken, is full and soft. The Queen sent for it to Windsor, and was much pleased with the little creature. It is likely to prove a valuable acquisition to its poor master, who, in addition to the donkey, is blessed with a wife and nine small children

Tapir.—" A particularly fine specimen of the auge elephantike animal of our hemisphere, called the danta or tapir, is about to be embarked at this port in the brig Mercer, as a present from Sir Robert Ker Porter to the Zoological Society of London. The Conquistadores of the days of Columbus named it " the great beast!" in comparison with some others, equally strange, to be met with in this then world of new wonders. From its strength and sagacity, it is very difficult to be taken alive in its wild state, when it has attained any considerable size; and when caught young, it is no less difficult to rear. Hence, as this one is arrived at maturity, and been three years in a tamed state with Sir R. K. Porter, it is the more desirable it should reach its destination in safety. It was brought a wild creature to Sir Robert from the other side of the country; having been fifteen nights in slow march, (for it rested during the days,) under a careful escort, over the stupendous mountains which lie between its native plains near Calaboda, and the city of Caracas. It is now quite docile, and a striking proof of the judicious military plans that of what I have desired into the holy the city of Caracas. It is now quite docile, and a striking proof of the judicious military plans a great pet with us all; we therefore hope you, on your side the Atlantic, will use it with the kindness you usually pay to an assiable tents, as given in the Russian journals, exhibits that is not any and that he had entered into the holy bands of wedlock upon such another. Having thus disposed of what I have deemed a misunce of those times." The table of containing the plans, and that he had entered into the holy bands of wedlock upon such another. Having thus disposed of what I have deemed a misunce of the certain the first plans, and that he had entered into the holy bands of wedlock upon such another. Having thus disposed of what I have deemed a misunce of the certain the first plans of the certain the first plans of the first pl

curtain; and on this night there was a most stranger. Sir Robert accompanies his favourite tapir with two other rare animals of the fox and peccary kinds, and means to follow them with some other presents, zoological and botanical, likely to prove interesting, or in future useful, to his country."—From a Correspondent at La Guisa in South America.

Sir Walter Scott, the newspapers say, has left Rome for Florence, on his return homeward.

Sir James Mackintoch. - We mention the death of this distinguished individual, which took place in Langham Place on Wednesday, with feelings of deep regret. In mind and acquirements he was one of the great lights of our time; a statesman, a legislator, a scholar, and a gentleman. Of his public and literary career we will not attempt such a sketch as could be produced within the period now at our command—indeed, the leading events in both are familiar to the public; but content ourselves with saying, that in social life he was, perhaps, more unequalled for the wonderful stores of his memory, his most exten-sive reading, and the quickness and abundance with which he brought these endowments to illustrate almost every topic of taste, interest, literature, and philosophical inquiry. He was a most delightful and instructive companion.

Sir William Grant, another man of extraordinary talent, has been taken from us. Learned, profound, clear-sighted, and eloquent, he was one of the greatest civilians that ever adorned the judicature of our country; and so long as civilised nations need the direction of just principles in their mutual relations, so long will

his name be venerated.

More London Archives .- A correspondent of the Globe, referring to Mr. Elmes's discovery in St. Bride's church, states that Mr. George Warriner has made a similar discovery at St. Michael's, Cornhill, only from an earlier period, viz. 1420, and replete with curious information, both regarding the private manners of the citizens, and their public proceedings, shows, &c. &c.

Russian Literature. - 1. Short memoirs of Admiral von Schischkow, written while he was in attendance on the Emperor Alexander, in 1812 and the following year. This work is in the Russian language, and is spoken of in the journals as extremely interesting, and written with great impartiality; giving a very lively picture of the important events and extraordinary scenes of that ever-memorable period .- 2. Memoirs of the years 1814 and 1815, by Majorgeneral Alexander Michaelowski Danilewski, aide-de-camp to his Majesty the Emperor Alexander. 1 vol. 8vo. (in the Russian language.) This work, of which two volumes have appeared in a very short time, does not pretend to give a complete account of the events of those two years. "I have related," says the author, "only those things of which I was an eye-witness, or which, for some particular reason, impressed themselves on my memory. I had no time to write till last year, when a wound which I received at the battle of Grochow, obliged me to keep my room for a couple of months. I have annexed many official documents hitherto unpublished, such as the intercepted letter of Napoleon to the empress his consort, which led to the movement of the combined armies against Paris in 1814, and the plan of operations which the emperor drew up with his own hand at Heidelberg, in 1815. This plan, which affords a striking proof of the judicious military plans

an attractive panorama of a period so inte-esting to humanity, and especially for the pr-sent generation. The work itself is in Russ sent generation. the documents in the appendix, except two three, in French. Among these document thirty-one in number, we observe Napoleon letter to Maria Louisa; letter from the Emperto the Emperor of Austria; plan of operation drawn up by his Majesty; letter from his Majesty to the Duke of Wellington; letter fro Louis Buonaparte to the Emperor Alexander

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Literary Gasette Weekly Advertisement, No. XXII. June 24, 188 Mr. Schloss, of whose anatomical works and other pu into school, ow note anatomical works and other pulications in lithography we have had occasion to spervery highly, amounces illustrations of the Surry Zool gical Gardens, under the patronage of the Duke of Some The animals are to be drawn on stone by Mr. W. I

The animals are to be drawn on stone by Mr. W. I Kearney.
Mr. Lewis Goldsmith, long and well known to the lit rary and political world, is priming the first volume of work entitled, the Statistics of France; and we con name no writer so competent to the task, if long residen in the country, laborious research, access to the best a thorities, and individual ability, can fit a man for excuting it satisfactorily.
Qanoon-e-laism, or the Customs of the Moosekmans India: by Jaffur Shurreef, of the Deccan, temeslated in Jr. Herklots, Madras Establishment.
The Private Correspondence of a Woman of Fashion.
The Third Volume of the English Translation of the Memoirs of Madame Junot (the Duchess of Abrantes).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia, Vol. XXXI. (Switze land, in 1 vol.), fcp. &c. cloth.—Britton's Description Sketches of Tunbridge Wells, &c., with Fourteen Prin of Maps, View, &c., 8vo. &s.; royal 8vo. &c.—Edgeworth Novels and Tales, No. 11. (Moral Tales, Vol. L.), fcp. 5 cloth.—The Frugal Housewife, 18mo. &c. bds.; 2s. 6 roan.—Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, No. 111., Prints 10s. &d.; Proofs, colombier 4m 18s.; india Proofs, 31s.; before letters, IL 11s. &d.—The Village Poor-House, by a Count Curate, fcp. 2s. &d. bds.—Questions concerning Paris mentary Jurisdiction, by M. &e Psynomet, fcp. &s. & ds.—Uses of Balboa and Pisarro, by Mrs. Hudson, fc. 7s. bds.—Iolande and other Poems, 8vo. 5s. &d. bds.—Th Messiah, a Poem, by Robert Montgomery, post 8vo. 8s. &c. bds.

meteorological journal. 1832

May.	1 7%	Thermometer.) Barometer.		
Thursday 24	From	45.	to	71.	30-23			
Friday · · · · 25		45.	• •	71.	30-16			
Saturday · · 26		46.	٠.	70.	30-07			
Sunday · · · · 27		39.	• •	67.	29-96	٠.	29-8	
Monday · · 28	• • • • •	43.	٠.	72.	29-96		29-8	
Tuesday · · 29		40.	••	69.	29-84	Stati	OBLT	
Wednesday 80	1	41.	••		29-65			

Prevailing wind S.W.
The 99th and 30th cloudy, with rain at times; other wise generally clear.
Rain fallen, 425 of an inch.

CHARLES H. ADAMS Latitude · · · · · 51° 37′ 39″ N. Longitude · · · · 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

There is much feeling and merit in β 's lines; but hor came he to think that the sphynx lived on its own flame

" My bosom's grief, Which sphynx-like lives on its own fiame." We functed that it was the phonix which expired in it flame, and rose a new bird from the sales.

We must decline M. K.'s poetical contributions.

We must decline M. K.'s poetical contributions.

Burkés Pessage.—To the Bilitor, &c.

Sia,—In the observations which you have made upor the new edition of my Peerage and Baronetage, you have fallen into a mistake as to the nature of the work, which I shall take the liberty of rectifying. The book is not nor has it ever been, confined to the mere detail of name and dates. When I first contemplated writing upon such as ubject, I determined that my work should be one that might be read, as well as referred to—accurate by all means; dry, by none—in fine, a Blographical as well a Genealogical Dictionary. I have avoided, I trust, by my impartiality, rendering it an arena for political dispute but I should feel that I had ill discharged my duty had passed over a name like that of Brougham by merej stating, that the individual who had ennobled it was bor upon such a day, and that he had entered into the holy bands of wedlock upon such another.



ADVERTISEMENTS.

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No. 803.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A Narrative of a Nine Months' Residence in New Zealand, in 1827; together with a Journal of a Residence in Tristan d'Acunha. By Augustus Earle. 8vo. pp. 371. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

EARLY addicted to the arts, and educated as an artist, Mr. Earle (now on board the Beagle, as draughtsman, on its scientific voyage) exhibits, in its most ample and ardent development, that energy of character which devotes the possessor to a life of wandering and peril. A rover in heart and soul, he has traversed the globe, as another person might perambulate a village. From 1815, when his brother Captain Earle's and some other interest at the Admiralty procured him opportunities, he visited Sicily and Malta, and many parts of the Mediterranean,—accompanied Lord Exmouth on his first expedition against the Barbary states,-went to see the ruins of Carthage and a little of Libya,-took another turn to Mount Etna, and thence to Gibraltar,-rambled two years through the United States of America, afterwards called at Rio de Janeiro, Chili-Lima, and again at Rio; whence proceeding in a worn-out Margate hoy for the Cape of Good Hope, he was thrown upon Tristan d'Acunha, where he was obliged to stay, nolens volens, having no vessel to enable him to prosecute his erratic rambles, for upwards of six months. The account of this forms a portion, and a very interesting portion, of this publication.

A ship, "the Admiral Cockburn, Capt. Cooling," at length released him from this island prison; and he engaged himself on a trip to Van Diemen's Land, New South Wales, and New Zealand. Returning to Sydney, he made the drawings for Mr. Burford's interesting Panorama, lately exhibited in Leicester Square; and next, by way of a slight travelling variety, took a look in at the Caroline Islands, paid his respects at Guam one of the Ladrones, touched at Manilla, left his card with the resident at Sincapore, said how d'ye do at Pulo Penang, and stopped a while at Madras, where fame and fortune attended his practice as an artist, and where he made the drawings so admirably copied into a panorama by Messrs. Daniell and Parris. His health, however, having declined, he resumed his locomotiveness, went down to Pondicherry, and embarked for England by way of France. But it seemed as if his journeying must be extended involuntarily where he did not voluntarily desire to prolong his excursion. The vessel for Bourdeaux was obliged to go to, and was condemned at, the Mauritius; and our countryman reached England by a different route. He has since sailed, as stated, in the Reagle; and we presume, if the members have not been asleep since their congregation at home, with the first honorary degree of a member of the Travellers' Club!

a very simple and agreeable manner. volume is a perfect treat, whether we ramble with its author among the savages of New Zealand, with whom he chose to spend a few pleasant months, in despite of their cannibalism and other elegant propensities; or companion him when almost a modern Crusoe in Tristan d'Acunha, hunting goats, sea elephants, albatrosses, and penguins, while, from that speck on the ocean, he anxiously watched for the sail which was to restore him to civilised life. We will endeavour to communicate a portion of our gratification to our readers in the ensuing extracts.

In October 1827, Mr. Earle, with his friend Mr. Shand, left Sydney in the brig Governor Macquarrie, Capt. Kent, for New Zealand; and among the passengers were several persons, male and female, going to form a Wesleyan missionary establishment at E. O. Ke Anga. They landed at the native village called Parkuneigh, where they soon found something out of the ordinary course of things to surprise them. Taking a walk (agreeably to his instinct of perpetual motion), Mr. Earle relates:
"I had not rambled far, before I witnessed

a scene which forcibly reminded me of the savage country in which I then was; and the great alteration of character and customs a few days' sail will make. The sight to me so ap-palling was that of the remains of a human body, which had been roasted, and a number of hogs and dogs were snarling and feasting upon I was more shocked than surprised, for I had been informed of the character of the New Zealanders long before my arrival amongst them; still, the coming suddenly and unexpectedly upon a sight like this completely sickened me of rambling, at least for that day; and I hastened back to Mr. Butler's, eager to inquire into the particulars of the horrid catastrophe. That gentleman informed me, that the night of the arrival of our ship, a chief had set one of his kookies (or slaves) to watch a piece of ground planted with the koomera, or sweet potato, in order to prevent the hogs committing depredations upon it. The poor lad, delighted with the appearance of our vessel, was more intent upon observing her come to anchor, than upon guarding his master's property, and suffered the hogs to ramble into the plantation, where they soon made dreadful havoc. In the midst of this trespass and neglect of orders, his master arrived! The result was certain; he instantly killed the unfor-tunate boy with a blow on the head from a stone hatchet; then ordered a fire to be made, and the body to be dragged to it, where it was roasted and consumed!

Having pretty well enough of Parkuneigh, our countrymen made up a sort of caravan, and crossed the country to the Bay of Islands. On their way, they arrived at a village belonging to a son of a chief called Pationi, and the picture of their reception is striking.

template its appearance, and to give time to arrange our party for passing the stream, and also for my making a sketch. The red glare of the setting sun, just touching the top of every object, beautifully illuminated the land-scape; and its rays, bursting through the black woods in the back-ground, gave the woods an appearance of being on fire; while a beautiful rainbow, thrown across the sky, tinged the scene with a fairy-land effect. As soon as they perceived us from the opposite shore, a loud shout of welcome was raised, and all the inhabitants came out to meet us. They carried us over the stream, conducted us to their huts, and then sat down to gaze at and admire us. As we were very hungry after our fatiguing walk, we soon unpacked our baggage, and in so doing made an unavoidable display of many valuable and glittering objects, which roused the attention of our savage spectators, and caused them, on the unfolding of every fresh object, to make loud and long exclamations of wonder and admiration. As I was then 'a stranger in their land,' and unaccustomed to their peculiarities, I felt a little alarmed at their shouts; but, on a longer acquaintance with them, I found my fears had been groundless. Here we saw the son of Pationi, accompanied by thirty or forty young savages, sitting or lying all round us. All were exceedingly handsome, notwithstanding the wildness of their appearance and the ferocity of their looks. Let the reader picture to himself this savage group, handling every thing they saw, each one armed with a musket loaded with ball, a cartouch-box buckled round his waist, and a stone patoo-patoo, or hatchet, in his hand, while human bones were hung round each neck by way of ornament; let the scene and situation be taken into consideration, and he will acknowledge it was calculated to make the young traveller wish himself safe at home: but when I suspected, I wronged them; for after admiring every thing we had brought with us (more especially our fowling-pieces, which were very beautiful ones), they begged a little tobacco, then retired to a distance from the hut which had been prepared for our reception, and left us to take our supper uninterrupted; after which they placed all our baggage in the hut, that we might be assured of its safety. It proved a rainy, miserable night; and we were a large party, crowded into a small smoky hut, with a fire lighted in the middle; as, after our supper, the natives, in order to have as much of our company as possible, crowded in till it was literally crammed. However annoying this might be, still I was recompensed by the novelty and picturesque appearance of the scene. Salvator Rosa could not have conceived a finer study of the horrible. A dozen men, of the largest and most athletic forms, their cakahoohs (or mat-dresses) laid saide, and their huge limbs exposed to the red glare of the fire; their faces rendered hideous by being tatoned One who has seen so much must have much to tell; and Mr. Earle's journal does give us much curious and entertaining information, in time under the shelter of a large tree, to conintense curiosity. All my fears had by this time subsided, and being master of myself, I had leisure to study and enjoy the scene: we smoked a social pipe with them (for they are all immoderately fond of tobacco), and I then stretched myself down to sleep amidst all their chattering and smoke. But all my attempts at slumber were fruitless. I underwent a simultaneous attack of vermin of all descriptions; fleas, musquitoes, and sand-flies, which, beside their depredations on my person, made such a buzzing noise, that even the chattering of the natives could not drown it, or the smoke from natives could not drive them away. Next morning, at daybreak, we took leave of our hosts, and proceeded on our journey."

Onward they arrived at the Kiddy Kiddy river, where there is a Church Missionary establishment; and we grieve, in the annexed passages, to be obliged to contrast the welcome of countrymen and Christians with that of canni-

bals and pagans.

" Occasionally (the narrative proceeds) we met groups of naked men, trotting along under immense loads, and screaming their barbarous songs of recognition; sometimes we beheld an uncouthly carved figure, daubed over with red ochre, and fixed in the ground, to give notice that one side of the road was tabooed. An extraordinary contrast was now presented to our view, for we came suddenly in front of a complete little English village. Wreaths of white smoke were rising from the chimneys of neat weather-boarded houses. The glased windows reflected the brilliant glow from the rays of the setting sun, while herds of fat cattle were winding down the hills, lowing as they leisurely bent their steps towards the farm-yard. It is impossible for me to describe what I felt on contemplating a scene so similar to those I had left behind me. According to the custom of this country, we fired our muskets, to warn the inhabitants of the settlement of our approach. We arranged our dresses in the best order we could, and proceeded towards the village. As the report of our guns had been heard, groups of nondescripts came running out to meet us. I could scarcely tell to what order of beings they belonged; but on their near approach, I found them to be New Zealand youths, who were settled with the missionaries. They were habited in the most uncouth dresses imaginable. These pious men certainly have no taste for the picturesque; they had obscured the finest human forms under a seaman's huge clothing. Boys not more than fifteen wore jackets reaching to their knees, and buttoned up to the throat with great black horn buttons, a coarse checked shirt, the collar of which spread half-way over their face, their luxuriant, beau-tiful hair was cut close off, and each head was crammed into a close Scotch bonnet! These half converted, or rather half covered youths, after rubbing noses, and chattering with our guides, conducted us to the dwellings of their masters. As I had a letter of introduction from one of their own body, I felt not the slightest doubt of a kind reception; so we proceeded with confidence. We were ushered into a house, all cleanliness and comfort, all order, silence, and unsociability. After presenting my letter to a grave-looking personage, it had to undergo a private inspection in an adjoining room, and the result was, an invitation 'to stay and take a cup of tea!' All that an abundant farm, and excellent grocer in England could supply, were soon before us. Each person of the mission, as he appeared during our repast, was called aside, and I could hear my own letter read and dis-

with a look of good temper, commingled with cussed by them. I could not help thinking intense curiosity. All my fears had by this (within myself) whether this was a way to receive a countryman at the Antipodes! smile beamed upon their countenance; there were no inquiries after news; in short, there was no touch of human sympathy, such as we of the world feel at receiving an Englishman under our roof in such a savage country as The chubby children, who peeped at us from all corners, and the very hearty appearance of their parents, plainly evidenced that theirs was an excellent and thriving trade. We had a cold invitation to stay all night; but this the number of our party entirely precluded; so they lent us their boat to convey us to the Bay of Islands, a distance of about twenty-five miles. As the night proved dark and stormy, and as our boat was crowded with natives, our passage down the Kiddy Kiddy river became both disagreeable and dangerous. The river being filled with rocks, some under, and others just above the water, we were obliged to keep a good look-out. After experiencing many alarms, we arrived safely at Koraradika beach about midnight, where an Englishman of the name of Johnstone gave us a shelter in his hut.

" A few days after my arrival in the bay, I

crossed to the opposite side, to visit the Church Missionary settlement, and to deliver a letter of introduction I had to one of the members. Here, on a beautiful bank, with a delightful beach in front, and the entrance of the bay open to them, the clear and blue expanse of water speckled over with fertile islands, reside these comfortable teachers of the Gospel. The name they have given this spot is Marsden Vale. They very soon gave us to understand they did not wish for our acquaintance; and their coldness and inhospitality, I must ac-knowledge, created in my mind a thorough dislike to them. The object of the mission, as it was first planned, might have been attained, and might have proved highly beneficial to the New Zealanders; but as it is now conducted, no good result can be expected from it. Any man of common sense must agree with me that a savage can receive but little benefit from having the abstruse points of the Gospel preached to him, if his mind is not prepared to receive them. This is the plan adopted here; and nothing will convince these enthusiasts that it is wrong, or induce them to change it for one more agreeable to the dictates of reason. Upon inquiring who and what these men were, I found that the greater part of them were hardy mechanics (not well-educated clergymen), whom the benevolent and well-intentioned people of England had sent out, in order to teach the natives the importance of different trades -- a most judicious arrangement, and which ought to be the foundation of all missions. What could be a more gratifying sight than groups of these athletic savages toiling at the anvil or the saw, erecting for themselves substantial dwellings; thus leading them by degrees to know and to appreciate the comforts resulting from peaceful, laborious, and useful occupations? Then, while they felt sincere gratitude for services rendered them, at their leisure hours, and on certain days, these missionaries should attempt to expound to them, in as simple a manner as postible, the nature of revealed religion! In New Zealand, the 'mechanic' missionary only carries on his trade till he has every comfort around him; his house finished, his garden fenced, and a strong stockade enclosing all, to keep off the 'pagan' savages. This done, then commences together) in a small New Zealand hut, filed the easy task of preaching. They collect a few with filth and vermin of all kinds, while stragged urchins of natives, whom they teach to only two miles' distance from us stood a new

read and write their own language, the English tongue being forbidden; and when these chil dren return to their families, they are despise by them, as being effeminate and useless. life, sitting in the midst of a group of savage. attempting to expound to them the mysterie of our holy redemption - perplexing his own brains, as well as those of his auditors, with the most incomprehensible and absurd opinious How much better would he have been employed in teaching them how to weld a piece of iron or to make a nail! What causes much disapprobation here, is the contemptuous manner in which they treat their own countrymen, as they receive most of them on the outside of their stockade fence. On our return from Marsien Vale, our savage friends laughed heartily at us. They had warned us of the reception we should meet with; and their delight at seeing us again formed a strange contrast to that of their Christian teachers, whose inhospitable dwellings we determined never to re-enter.

Some time after, when their house had been burnt and their stores plundered, during an invasion of another tribe, Mr. Earle adds:-

" Our two really tolerably good house were reduced to a heap of smoking ruins, and the greater part of what belonged to us was taken away by the Narpooes. This calamity had made us acquainted with another of their barbarous customs; which is, whenever a misfortune happens to a community or an individual, every person, even the friends of his own tribe. fall upon and strip him of all he has remaining. As an unfortunate fish, when struck by a harpoon, is instantly surrounded and devoured by his companions; so in New Zealand, when a chief is killed, his former friends plunder his widow and children; and they, in revenge, il use and even murder their alaves: thus one misfortune gives birth to various crueltes.

During the fire, our allies proved themselves the most adroit and active thieves imaginable; though previously to that event we had never lost an article, although every thing we pessessed was open to them. When we quetioned them about our property, they frankly told us where it was; and after some difficulty in settling the amount of its ransom, we got most of our things back again, with the exception of such as had been carried off by the Natpooes. Upon the cruelty of this custom I shall make no comments: probably I should have remained in ignorance of this savage law, had I not had the misfortune to become its victime By redeeming from the natives what they had purloined from the fire, we had restored to " some of our boxes, deaks, and clothes; but at our little comforts towards housekeeping west irretrievably lost. When the fire was ore, we received a visit from one of the missionaris, who made us a cold offer of assistance. We accepted a little tea, sugar, and some fer articles of crockery from them; but although they knew we stood there houseless, amongst s horde of savages, they never offered us the shelter of their roofs. I am very sure that had the calamity befallen them, we should immediately have offered our huts, and shared with them every thing we possessed. Here an opportunity of practically shewing the gans' (as they termed the New Zealanders) ibs great Christian doctrine of 'doing to others' we would they should do unto us. I mus acknowledge I was sometimes mortified at being obliged to sleep (three of us huddled up together) in a small New Zealand hut, filed with filth and vermin of all kinds, while s



village, abounding in every comfort that a bountiful British public could provide; and we members of that community, and, indeed, partly contributors to the funds for its support.

The author rivets the nail, by declaring he

never saw one Christian proselyte.

In his intercourse with the natives, Mr. Earle speaks always favourably of them, and is, indeed, more their apologist than, in our opinion, the scenes and events he describes warrant him in being. For though there are many causes operating against them,—such as their want of a government, their natural and unrestrained fierceness, their system of slavery, their utter disregard of human life, their having no religion, their customs, among the most bloody of which is the necessity and pride of retaliation and revenge, &c. &c. ; -still they are so barbarous and treacherous, that it is difficult not to wish they were either much more improved than Mr. E. pretends they are, or that they were exterminated from the face of the earth. But our informant must speak.

"I made (he tells us) several excursions into the interior, and each confirmed me in the good opinion I had formed of the natives: 1 felt myself quite safe amongst them. There is a great peculiarity in rambling through this country; namely, the total absence of quad-rupeds. There are abundance of birds, which are so numerous at times as almost to darken the air-many of them possessing very sweet notes; and wild ducks, teal, &c. cover the various streams. Wherever I went I did not discover any grass, almost every part being covered either with fern or flax; the former yielding the natives their principal article of food, and the latter their clothing. To this dearth of animals may be attributed the chief cause of their ferocity, and propensity to can-

"I witnessed a specimen of their summary method of executing justice. A chief residing in the village had proof of the infidelity of one of his wives; and being perfectly sure of her guilt, he took his patoo-patoo (or stone hatchet) and proceeded to his hut, where this wretched woman was employed in household affairs. Without mentioning the cause of his sus-picion, or once upbraiding her, he deliberately aimed a blow at her head, which killed her on the spot; and as she was a slave, he dragged the body to the outside of the village, and there left it to be devoured by the dogs. The account of this transaction was soon brought to us, and we proceeded to the place to request permission to bury the body of the murdered woman, which was immediately granted. Accordingly, we procured a couple of slaves, who assisted us to carry the corpse down to the beach, where we interred it in the most decent manner we could. This was the second murder I was very nearly a witness to since my arrival; and the indifference with which each had been spoken of, induced me to believe that such barbarities were events of frequent occurrence; yet the manners of all seemed kind and gentle towards each other: but infidelity in a wife is never forgiven here; and, in general, if the lover can be taken, he also is sacrificed along with the adulteress. Truth obliges me to confess that, notwithstanding these horrors staring them in the face, they will, if opportunity offers, indulge in an intrigue."

But worse remains behind. "The New Zealanders have been long charged with cannibalism; but as no person of importance or celebrity had actually been a

rejected, and much has been written to prove the non-existence of so hideous a propensity. It was my lot to behold it in all its horrors One morning, about eleven o'clock, after I had just returned from a long walk, Captain Duke informed me he had heard, from very good authority, (though the natives wished it to be kept a profound secret,) that in the adjoining village a female slave, named Matowe, had been put to death, and that the people were at that very time preparing her flesh for cooking. At the same time he reminded me of a circumstance which had taken place the evening before. Atoi had been paying us a visit, and, when going away, he recognised a girl whom he said was a slave that had run away from him: he immediately seized hold of her, and gave her in charge to some of his people. The girl had been employed in carrying wood for us; Atoi's laying claim to her had caused us no alarm for her life, and we had thought no more on the subject; but now, to my surprise and horror, I heard this poor girl was the victim they were preparing for the oven! Captain Duke and myself were resolved to witness this dreadful scene. We therefore kept our information as secret as possible, well knowing that if we had manifested our wishes, they would have denied the whole affair. We set out, taking a circuitous route towards the village; and, being well acquainted with the road, we came upon them suddenly, and found them in the midst of their abominable ceremonies. On a spot of rising ground, just outside the village, we saw a man preparing a native oven, which is done in the following simple manner :—A hole is made in the ground, and hot stones are put within it, and then all is covered up close. As we approached, we saw evident signs of the murder which had been perpetrated; bloody mats were strewed around, and a boy was standing by them actually laughing: he put his finger to his head, and then pointed towards a bush. I approached the bush, and there discovered a human head. My feelings of horror may be imagined as I recognised the features of the unfortunate girl I had seen forced from our village the preceding evening! We ran towards the fire, and there stood a man occupied in a way few would wish to see. He was preparing the four quarters of a human body for a seast; the large bones, having been taken out, were thrown aside, and the flesh being compressed, he was in the act of forcing it into the oven. While we stood transfixed by this terrible sight, a large dog, which lay before the fire, rose up, seized the bloody head, and walked off with it into the bushes; no doubt to hide it there for another meal! The man completed his task with the most perfect composure, telling us, at the same time, that the repast would not be ready for some hours ! Here stood Captain Duke and myself, both witnesses of a scene which many travellers have related, and their relations have invariably been treated with contempt; indeed, the veracity of those who had the temerity to relate such incredible events has been every where questioned. In this instance it was no warrior's fiesh to be eaten; there was no enemy's blood to drink, in order to infuriate them. They had no revenge to gratify; no plea could they make of their passions having been roused by battle, nor the excuse that they eat their ene-mies to perfect their triumph. This was an action of unjustifiable cannibalism. Atol, the chief, who had given orders for this cruel feast, had only the night before sold us four pigs for

Duke and myself had consulted with each other, we walked into the village, determining to charge Atoi with his brutality. Atoi re-ceived us in his usual manner; and his handsome open countenance could not be imagined to belong to so savage a monster as he had proved himself to be. I shuddered at beholding proved himself to be. I should be as be abusing the unusual quantity of potatoes his slaves were preparing to eat with this infernal banquet. We talked coolly with him on the subject; for as we could not prevent what had taken place, we were resolved to learn, if possible, the whole particulars. Atoi at first tried to make us believe he knew nothing about it, and that it was only a meal for his slaves; but we had ascertained it was for himself and his favourite companions. After various endeavours to conceal the fact, Atoi frankly owned that he was only waiting till the cooking was completed to partake of it. He added, that, knowing the horror we Europeans held these feasts in, the natives were always most anxious to conceal them from us, and he was very angry that it had come to our knowledge; but, as he had acknowledged the fact, he had no objection to talk about it. He told us that human flesh required a greater number of hours to cook than any other; that if not done enough, it was very tough, but when sufficiently cooked it was as tender as paper. He held in his hand a piece of paper, which he tore in illustration of his remark. He said the flesh then preparing would not be ready till next morning; but one of his sisters whispered in my ear that her brother was deceiving us, as they intended feasting at sun-set. We inquired why and how he had murdered the poor girl. He replied, that running away from him to her own relations was her only crime. He then took us outside his village, and shewed us the post to which she had been tied, and laughed to think how he had cheated her : - ' For,' said he, 'I told her I only intended to give her a flogging; but I fired, and shot her through the heart!' My blood ran cold at this relation, and I looked with feelings of horror at the savage while he related it. Shall I be credited when I again affirm, that he was not only a handsome young man, but mild and genteel in his demeanour? He was a man we had admitted to our table, and was a general favourite with us all; and the poor victim to his bloody cruelty was a pretty girl of about sixteen years of age! While listening to this frightful detail, we felt sick almost to fainting. We left Atoi, and again strolled towards the spot where this disgusting mess was cooking. Not a native was now near it : a hot fetid steam kept occasionally bursting from the smothered mass; and the same dog we had seen with the head, now crept from beneath the bushes, and sneaked towards the village: to add to the gloominess of the whole, a large hawk rose heavily from the very spot where the poor victim had been cut in pieces. My friend and I sat gazing on this melancholy place; it was a lowering gusty day, and the moaning of the wind through the bushes, as it swept round the hill on which we were, seemed in unison with our feelings. After some time spent in contemplating the miserable scene before us, during which we gave full vent to the most passionate exclamations of disgust, we determined to spoil this intended feast: this resolution formed, we rose to execute it. I ran off to our beach, leaving Duke on guard, and, collecting all the white men I could. I informed them of what had happened, and asked them if they would assist in dewitness to the disgusting act, in pity to our a few pounds of powder; so he had not even stroying the oven, and burying the remains of nature such relations have been universally the excess of want of food. After Captain the girl: they consented, and each having profriends had by some means been informed of our intention, and they came out to prevent it. He used various threats to deter us, and seemed highly indignant; but as none of his followers appeared willing to come to blows, and seemed ashamed that such a transaction should have been discovered by us, we were permitted by them to do as we chose. We accordingly dug a tolerably deep grave; then we resolutely attacked the oven. On removing the earth and leaves, the shocking spectacle was presented to our view, -the four quarters of a human body half roasted. During our work clouds of steam enveloped us, and the disgust created by our task was almost overpowering. We collected all the parts we could recognise; the heart was placed separately, we supposed as a savoury morsel for the chief himself. We placed the whole in the grave, which we filled up as well as we could, and then broke and scattered the oven."

And when they were gone, the natives disinterred their favourite dish, and ate it; for,

"The next day our old friend King George paid us a long visit, and we talked over the affair very calmly. He highly disapproved of our conduct. 'In the first place,' said he, 'you did a foolish thing, which might have cost you your lives, and yet did not accomplish your purpose after all, as you merely succeeded in burying the flesh near the spot on which you found it. After you went away, it was again taken up, and every bit was eaten' - a fact I afterwards ascertained by examining the grave, and finding it empty. King George further said, It was an old custom, which their fathers practised before them; and you had no right to interfere with their ceremonies. I myself,' added he, 'have left off eating human flesh, out of compliment to you white men; but you have no reason to expect the same compliance from all the other chiefs. What punishment have you in England for thieves and runaways?' We answered, 'After trial, flogging or hanging.' 'Then,' he replied, 'the only difference in one large in the contract of th in our laws is, you flog and hang, but we shoot and eat.' After thus reproving us, he became very communicative on the subject of cannibalism. He said, he recollected the time prior to pigs and potatoes being introduced into the island (an epoch of great importance to the New Zealanders), and stated, that he was born and reared in an inland district, and the only food they then had consisted of fern roots and kumera; fish they never saw, and the only flesh he then partook of was human.

The scene (continues Mr. E.) I have just described brings into consideration the subject of slavery, as it now exists in New Zealand. That slavery should be the custom of savage nations and cannibals, is not a cause of wonder: they are the only class of human beings it ought to remain with. Here slavery assumes its most hideous shape. Every one they can effect a slave of the captors. Chiefs are never made prisoners; they either fight till the last, or are killed on the spot, and their heads are preserved, by a peculiar method, as trophies. Children are greatly prized: these they bring to their dwellings, and they remain slaves for life. Upon the number of slaves a chief can muster he takes his rank as a man of wealth and consequence in society; and the only chance these wretched beings have of being released from their miseries, is their master get-

complexion and the dresses of all are alike. The free Zealander is a joyous, good-humouredlooking man, full of laughter and vivacity, and is chattering incessantly; but the slaves have invariably a squalid, dejected look; they are invariably a squalid, dejected look; they are invariably a squalid, dejected look; they are never seen to smile, and appear literally half starved. The beauties characteristic of a New Zealander are his teeth and hair: the latter, in particular, is his pride and study; but the slaves have their heads half shorn. The male slaves have their heads half shorn. slave is not allowed to marry; and any intercourse with a female, if discovered, is generally punished by death. Never was there a body of men so completely cut off from all society as these poor slaves; they never can count, with certainty, on a single moment of life, as the savage caprice of their master may instantly deprive them of it. If, by chance, a slave should belong to a kind and good master, an accident happening to him or any of his family will probably prove equally fatal to the slave, as some are generally sacrificed on the death of a chief. Thus these poor slaves are deprived of every hope and stimulus by which all other classes and individuals are animated; no good conduct of theirs towards their master, no attachment to his person or family, no fidelity or long service, can insure kind treatment. If the slave effect his escape to his own part of the country, he is there treated with contempt; and when he dies, if a natural death, his body is dragged to the outside of the village, there to be made sport of by the children, or to furnish food for the dogs! But more frequently his fate is to receive a fatal blow, in a fit of passion, and then be devoured by his brutal master! Even the female slaves, who, if pretty, are frequently taken as wives by their conquerors, have not a much greater chance of happiness, all being dependent upon the caprice of their owners."

All this is very horrible; but we ourselves, a refined, a religious, an enlightened people, - we would not commit nor hear of such last Monday :-

"The Humanity and Policy of Imprisonment for Debt.—
There are three persons at this time in confinement in Whitecross Street prison whose ages conjointly amount to nearly 259 years, and whose debts in the whole altogether do not exceed 41. 10s., by which a charge is thrown upon the county for their maintenance for forty days each, costs of the court, and other expenses, not less than 15t. It was only last Christmas, a man, with a family of children, was brought from Enfield, for a debt of freepence! The expense to the county, including conduct money per mile to the officer, was about 15s. Another man, with a family of six children, for a debt of 1s. 6d., was brought from a distant part of the county, the expenses consequent to the county were not less than 50s."

We about a list to park whether the Screen

We should like to ask, whether the Savage, braining, roasting, ay, and, if you please, eating his victim, can display so disgusting, so heartless, and so cruel a spectacle as is thisthe heart of London, the capital of a glorious people,-if not all professors of the meek doctrines of Jesus, at least all philosophers and philanthropists! Alas! for the difference, we might go to New Zealand; and when we found them bad there, to Tristan d'Acunha, where there are only five or six individuals and beasts; and when Tristan d'Acunha offended us, go to our graves.

But suppose, in the first instance, as critics, we leave our cannibal friends for a while, to see how our author fared at the aforesaid Tristan, &c. — which caunot be till next week; and though we have allotted so much of ting into a rage, and murdering them without our well-crammed sheet to this single volume, further ceremony. On entering a village, a we are sure our return to it, for another no-

vided himself with a shovel or a pickaxe, we stranger instantly discovers which portion of tice, will be welcome: yet we would rather repaired in a body to the spot. Atoi and his its inhabitants are the slaves, though both the advise our readers, within reach, to anticipate us, by reading the volume itself.

and Bentley.

If there be one period of our history more the peculiar property of the novelist than another, it is the era of the Stuarts' dominion; for the domestic tragedy, the romantic adventure, the intrigue of the court, the excitement of the battle, mingle together, till, amid abundance of material, the chief puzzle is, where to choose. But the easiness of the task is more apparent than real; for when a reader's expectations have been so highly raised, they are not easily satisfied; and the ill-nurtured harvest of a very fertile soil is often disappointment. It is very difficult to make an historical character act up to a previously conceived idea; and a second difficulty is, using events whose interest has already become familiar, or diverging too much —thereby shocking old habits and beliefs. Mr. James has most happily steered clear of all these shoals and rocks "of old romance:" the scene is historical, the personages ficitious (with the exception of a spirited sketch of Ireton); the colouring of that adventurous period is excellently preserved, and the interest of the story maintained to the last. Masterton is, in our opinion, a great improvement on Philip Augustus; it has more individuality, consequently more attraction of character; the scenes are more dramatic, and the novelist is never forgotten in the antiquary: we enter into the identity of the reserved yet impassioned Frank Masterton, the beautiful Eleanor, the reckless, the ambitious, and guilty Dixon; while the boy, Ball-o'-fire,

"Who, bred and nurst In danger's face, has dared its worst,"

is a new and striking picture of what such a being would be, with the daring temper worked upon by strong attachment. In giving the felatrocities among ourselves? We copy the following scene, we shall only say there are many lowing paragraph from the *Morning Herald* of like it; and premise, by way of explanalowing scene, we shall only say there are many tion, that the two brothers are on the march to join Lord Goring, from whose forces the younger is just returned, after a successful skirmish, which should have been led on by the elder one. Henry Masterton is narrating to his brother the details of the preceding day.

"As I proceeded, the countenance of my brother changed; the sentiments of duty, patriotism, and honour, which had been smothered in other feelings, but not extinguished, blazed up again in his bosom; the aspiration for glory and distinction, which all feel or have felt, revived; the colour came and went in his cheek with a fitful rapidity, almost equal to the flickering of the summer lightning on the verge of the evening sky; and as I spoke of strife, and conquest, and success, and triumph, he cast himself down on the cushions, and hid his face immediately for Maidstone; he expects you there to meet him by to-morrow morning, at eight o' the clock, as he intends, if possible, to make a stand there. A general battle must immediately take place; the former was but a skirmish. March with all speed, command your regiment in the moment of danger and difficulty, and win glory that will render all

mistakes forgotten at once.' was awakened, and starting up from the couch, my brother declared he would go, if-he was resolved to go, but— I feel sure that I could have soon dissolved those ifs and buts, far more easily than Hamilcar's son reduced the rocks of the Alpine passes. All might have been explained, all might have been remedied, but at that moment Lady Eleanor entered the room, and Frank's good resolves were petrified in a moment. The inferior soul resumed its ascendency; the confidence between us was destroyed; and he felt ashamed, I am sure, at having yielded, even as much as he had done, to the counsels which would have freed him from the mental thraldom that bound him down. 'I fear I interrupt you, gentlemen,' said Lady Eleanor, pausing in her advance; 'I fear l break in upon some matter of deep import, and her eye glanced from the now animated countenance of my brother to mine, striving to read whether the feelings that sparkled in each were amicable or angry. I was silent; for I felt that she not only interrupted my discourse, but all my best designs. Frank, however, replied with a smile, 'Not in the least, dearest lady! not in the least!' and as he spoke he took her hand, and led her to her seat near the window, adding, 'Our conversation will soon be over on important subjects. Harry, I can and will join Lord Norwich tomorrow, but it cannot be by eight o'clock.' 'Then you may as well not join him at all, Frank,' I answered somewhat impatiently, as I saw new delays blighting all that I had accomplished. 'Lord Goring's orders are, that the regiment be at Maidstone by eight at latest, and they must be obeyed.' Lady Eleanor passed her hand twice across her eyes; and Frank replied, resuming at once the cold, stern tone he had been accustomed to use, 'That, sir, is my business: the regiment cannot be there by eight—no, nor by nine.' I was now convinced that all would again be lost, without-some great effort to change his determination; and I made one, which nothing but the painful circumstances in which I was placed could justify— which nothing else could have induced me to attempt. Not that that measure was one of thought and calculation; on the contrary, it was one of impulse, the last resource of my mind, in despair of seeing a brother act as his duty, his honour, and his name required.

'Lady Eleanor Fleming,' I said, advancing to the spot where that lady sat, with the tears clustered in her beautiful eyes, and scarcely withheld from running over, even by all wo-man's habitual command of her own feelings, Lady Eleanor Fleming, mine is a hard task! I speak to my brother, who is as dear to me as ever brother was to brother - I speak to him as advocate for his own honour, for his own duty. Do not interrupt me, Frank, for pity's sake! for indeed I would interest a more persuasive voice than mine, to plead the same cause. Lady, I bear him the direct orders of his commander-in-chief, to march his regiment a short and easy distance, by a particular hour, in order to share in movements and efforts, on which the safety of the king and the realm depend, as the last stake which can be played for the crown of this country. Speak, lady, if, as I believe, you hold him dear, and urge him to the straightforward duty that lies before him! Speak, for the love of Heaven! for he is rnining himself, and casting away his honour as a soldier!' No language can express the bright but beautiful colour that overspread her face, at an appeal which touched, perhaps too boldly, 'This, sir, is, I suppose, the first-fruits of on feelings that I was supposed not to know; your fraternal intercession,' he said. 'It is lage is thus introduced to us?

The good spirit | but it was my last hope of influencing my bro- | truly creditable to your heart.' ther by gentle means, and, as far as engaging her voice also. I was successful - unexpectedly successful. 'Colonel Masterton,' she said, with her cheeks still glowing, 'I know not, I cannot imagine, that my voice should have such power as your brother supposes; but yet, as he has spoken boldly, I will not dissemble; and, as your interest and your honour are dear to me
—most dear—for both their sakes I advise, I pray you, to obey the orders you have received.' While she spoke, she fixed her eyes full upon him; and her words flowed with rapid and energetic eloquence, while her cheeks, her neck, her brow, were all crimson, with feeling and with consciousness; but the moment she ceased, she dropped her eyes to the ground, resumed her seat, the colour faded in her cheek, and, instead of the eager fire that had but a moment before sparkled in her glance, the tears burst forth and overflowed the long dark curtain of her eyes. 'Dear lady,' replied Frank, in a soft but determined tone, 'it must not and it cannot be. I will be responsible to Lord Norwich for my own conduct. As for you, sir, he added, turning sternly towards me, have taken this day an unwarrantable liberty with me and with this lady; and though, like many other offences, I resent it not because I am your brother, as your commanding officer I will not have my commands disputed, or my will cavilled at. Go, sir, to the regiment; see that all be prepared to march at nine tomorrow. Answer me not, sir! for I am at least colonel of the regiment, and will be obey-ed. 'The liberty I took with that lady, Frank,' I replied, 'was solely, through her persuasion _I may say, her noble and generous counsel_ to save you from a far greater pain, that you must now suffer. You are not, as you suppose, colonel of this regiment; and, whether you will or not, it marches for Maidstone to-morrow, at five in the morning.' 'How now, sir?—
you are mad!' exclaimed he, advancing towards me, with his eyes flashing as if they were full of lightnings. 'You are surely become insane, and have lost what little wit you ever possessed! Or is this mere insubordinate insolence?' he added. 'We will soon see whether I am, or am not, colonel of the regiment. Ho! without there.' He called from the open window to the sentinel on the steps-' Order up a sergeant's guard with all speed. By Heaven, I will bear with it no longer!' You had better calm yourself, Frank Masterton,' I replied; 'the guard must be turned to other purposes than that for which you called it. Yet one word more, Frank: will you march to-morrow at five?' 'I will not!' he anshield your honour and to promote your wel-fare. He held my hand as if he were about to speak; but the words failed him; and, turning swered, striking his clenched hand upon the table. 'Well then, sir, rejoined I, 'from George Lord Goring, Earl of Norwich, you reWe will just mention that Frank ceived your commission, and from George Lord Goring I bear you your supersedure; and if you follow my advice, you will make the best of your way back to Devonshire; for if you fall into the hands of the Roundheads, they will probably shoot you for active loyalty you have too little displayed; while if you fall into those of Lord Goring, even a brother's inter-cession I do not think would save you from death, for treachery that you did not intend to practise.' Frank had turned deadly pale while he gazed upon the copy of his supersedure, which I handed to him; and I could see the struggle for firmness which was long going on unsuccessfully in his bosom. At length, how-

'Oh, Frank!' cried Lady Eleanor, laying her hand tenderly upon his arm, ' do not embitter your own feelings and your brother's by useless taunts. with him! go with him! in God's name! Do not I make a sacrifice?' she added, in a lower voice, whose tone was sunk, not for conceal-ment apparently,—for I could distinguish every word, but from deep feeling, and the consciousness of much that could not be forgotten. Do I not sacrifice hope, and joy, and affection, by that very counsel? Do I not give myself up to tears, and memory, and regret?'
'Ellen!' said my brother, pressing her hand
in his, 'it cannot be! I cannot, and I will not, be commanded by a boy,—and that boy a brother, who has wronged me.' Indeed, indeed, Frank!' I replied, pained and softened by the deep agitation under which I saw him writhe-'indeed I have not wronged you, nor do I seek to command you, as you fancy; no, not for a moment. Look here! But promise me to march to-morrow at five, and I tear the supersedure at once, resume my place at the head of my troop, and serve under your orders as before. This permission I extorted from Lord Goring, and it was granted, as the re-ward of what I had done in that morning's skirmish. If you will march, the supersedure is at an end. Indeed, Frank, I act from affection, and not from rivalry or ambition.' I spoke I laid my hand on his, which was as cold as death. His first impulse was to snatch it hastily from me; but a moment after, he gave it me again, saying, in a tone of deep me-lancholy, 'I believe you, Harry! I believe you, after all! I feel I have done you wrong. But it matters not: I am ruined and undone for ever! My honour and my character are lost, and must be lost_I cannot go! Do not press me further—I cannot go. I know the risk and the consequences—but I cannot go. Take the command, Harry; go and gain ho-nour and glory, and distinguish your name! Fate plays the game against me, and I must lose.' I tried to persuade him to better things: I used every argument, every motive, every reason, that I could devise. Lady Eleanor forgot all, and clung to his arm in tears, beseeching him to obey the orders he had received: but it was in vain. He grasped my hand firm in his; he pressed her to his bosom; and then turned to the door, repeating, 'It cannot be ! Well,' I answered, 'be it as you would, Frank; and believe me - oh believe me, that in all I have done, my first wish has been to

We will just mention that Frank has become entangled in a duel, his duty and his honour being thus at variance; and we now leave our readers to their curiosity, increased, we hope, by our hearty commendations. We have always thought highly of Mr. James's talents, and we consider Henry Masterton as their most finished production.

The Village Poor-House. By a Country Curate. 18mo. pp. 61. London, 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

IT is of no use mincing the matter: upon the present occasion (as every person says in every public speech) we proclaim ourselves to be Radicals. How can we be otherwise, when " Here might the pensive sinner creep, To mourn his wicked courses; Here might the pensive sinner creep.
To mourn his wicked courses:
Here o'er his 'youth's fond errors' weep;
What matter, though the rector keep
His carriage and four horses?
Weep on, thou man of sin and tears!
But trouble not the rector's ears.
The rectory stands all aloof,
And rears its proudly shated roof
In middle of a stately park
(Five acres and a perch):
The porter's lodge, where lives the clerk,
Gives entrance by an iron gate, The porter's lodge, where lives the tierla, Gives entrance by an iron gate, Wide opened upon days of state, When my lady drives from church; For my lady's knees are so stiff with kneeling, And her nerves so strain'd with devotional feeling, That she sends for the carriage and takes a drive, And comes home to dinner at half-past five."

But the rector, after all, is not so pestiferous a fellow as the lawyer, thus cleverly sketched :-

sllow as the lawyer, thus cleverly sketched:

"That house on 'tother side the green,
So proud of its verandah screen,
That it almost seems to sneer
(If its stone-and-mortar looks you watch)
On the clay-built walls and roof of thatch
Of its humble neighbours near,—
That house the attorney calls his own,
And he coloured it all like the best Bath stone,
And raised two pillars of painted wood,
And on either side of his door they stood it,
And built a high wall with rails upon 't—
For he could not endure that his windows should lie
Exposed to every vulgar eye:
The principal gate is always barred,
But a door leads through the stable-yard;
And see! just over the wall, you can get
A view of the roof of his barouchette,
Blasoned and gilt for his lady's rides,
And he keeps a green gig for himself besides."
These are contrasted with the poor-house: These are contrasted with the poor-house:

These are contrasted with the poor-house

"Within yos paper-windowed room
A group in sadness and in gloom
Is sitting; and, though no one speaks,
Look only on their eyes and cheeks!
It needs not language to express
Their tale of misery and distress;—
The village poor-house, paupers they,
Men, young, and sinewy, and strong,
Condemned to see, day after day,
Their moments creep along
In aloth, for they have nought to do,
And, start ye not, in hunger too!
Yes! hunger gnawing like a worm,
Yet armed with more than reptile fangs,
Wearing away the manly form,
While scarce tobacco soother its pangs.
And women—young,—they might be fair,
Save that the blackness of despair
Is shed o'er every feature there,
And gives to lips that might have smiled
A curl of desperation wild,
To eyes that might have beamed,—a look
Which virtue cannot wear nor brook!
Such are they in that chamber dim,
Sileat, and desolate, and grim.
There's a wit at the parson's board to-day—
How fast he speaks, and the party how gay!
The gentlemen roar at a college joke,
The ladies blush at an équivoque,
And ever as livelier leaps the champagne,
Still merrier grows the jester's strain:
Ha ha!—how his puns would fall flat and dead,
If his auditors souls were faint for bread;
How shudderingly from his quips they'd start,
If hunger and thirst were gnawing the heart!

If his auditors' souls were faint for bread;
How shudderingly from his quips they'd start,
If hunger and thirst were grawing the heart!
Music!—a lady's jewelled finger
Fondly seems to love to linger
O'er the harp's enamoured string,
Ere she opes her lips to sing
Rosies, posies, blies, and kiss.
Every hand is raised in praise
Of the sentimental lays,
And tears, ay tears, are seen to pour
O'er the mock miseries of Moore!"

Our author proceeds to make the paupers sing songs. One Will Somers, a stout fellow, begins, and swears he'll turn poacher; a pretty child of nine years old is starved, because the overseers take a shilling a-week from her mother to defray a dead sister's funeral; a well-fed farmer, who grumbles at paying tithes and rent, looses his mastiff to tear down a beggar soliciting charity; Will Morley (another songster) has an amour, a consequence, a gaol, and turns a hardened felon; the 'squire also has an amour, but he marries off the lady's maid to the butler, and there is a fine wedding;

despair, and excused crime, on the lower orders. It is a strange production, much exaggerated; but there is too wide a curse of wretchedness abroad over the land, not to force the earnest prayer that there were less grounds for pictures and statements so fearfully calculated to stir up every bad passion, and make bad worse: we cannot say white black, and we will not black white.

Lights and Shadows of American Life. Edited by Mary Russell Mitford. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

WE are delighted with these volumes; the stories they contain are varied, graphic, and thoroughly American; we feel that we are on a new soil, and that new fruits are around us. The characteristics of these tales are as different as the tales themselves. "The Politician," by Mr. Paulding, is admirable for its mixture of sound and lively satire; it ought to be in every Transatlantic library-and as for that, it would be equally valuable here; for never was there a time when the quicksands of popularity and politics more required a beacon. "Azure Hose" is very lively, but seems to us exaggerated; still, when we do know how silly people are near us, we need not doubt that they are just as silly at a distance. However, we enter our protest against the commonplace declamation about Lord Byron's misanthropy. "Elizabeth Latimer" is a singularly touching story. "Modern Chivalry" is a pleasant impossibility, but narrated with so much animation by Miss Sedgewick, that the impossibility never occurs to us till afterwards. But our favourite is "The Young Backwoodsman"
—a story perfect in its kind; it is the history of a family struggling under every difficulty, but supported by a trusting, earnest piety, joined to an ardent spirit of honest exertion, and is written with a beautiful truth and simplicity: it is, moreover, a most exact picture of life in those vast wildernesses, where even now similar events are passing, and of which we know so little. This story alone we should think a treasure to any youthful reader; it has not only the utility of Miss Edgeworth's pages, their stimulus of duty and industry, but at the same time a tone of deep and poetical feeling which is perhaps her only deficiency. We now proceed to a few lively extracts from Mr. Paulding's "Politician;" beginning, however, with a serious but very just remark.

"One of the most dangerous characters in the world is a man who habitually sacrifices the eternal, immutable obligations of truth and justice, and the charities of social life, at the shrine of an abstract principle, about which one half of mankind differs from the other half. Whether this abstract principle is connected with religion or politics is of little consequence; since, after all, morals constitute the essence of religion, and social duties the foundation of government. Whatever is essentially necessary to the conduct of our lives, the performance of our duties to our families, our neighbours, and our country, is easy of comprehension; and it requires neither argument nor metaphysics to teach us what is right or what is wrong. These are great fundamental principles, modified indeed by the state of society and the habits of different nations; but their nature and obligations are every where the same, inflexible and universal in their application. A close examination of the history of the world in every age will go far to convince us that a vast portion of the crimes, and miseries, and oppressions of in short, there is nothing but corruption and mankind has originated in a difference, not in

mental principles, but vague, indefinite abstractions, incomprehensible to the great mass. and having not the remotest connexion with our moral and social duties. When men come to assume these contested principles, these metaphysical refinements, as indispensable to the salvation of the soul or the preservation of the state, and to substitute them in the place of the everlasting pillars of truth and justice, they cast themselves loose from their moorings. drift at random in the stream, the sport of every eddy, the dupes of every bubble, the victims of every shoal and quicksand. Instead of sailing by the bright star of mariners, which sparkles for ever in the same pure sphere, they shape their course by the fleeting vapour which is never the same; which rises in the morning a fog, ascends a fantastic cloud, and vanishes in the splendours of the noontide sun."

Political Candour. — " The wife of my guardian made it a point of faith never w believe any thing good of the females of the opposite party; and though she was too conscientious to invent scandals herself, she religiously believed the slanders of others. Her candour never went beyond acknowledging that she believed ignorance, and not wickedness, was at the bottom of their want of political principle.

Parties. - " At the time I am speaking of. parties were at the height of contention, and the demons of discord, in the disguise of two editors of party newspapers, flapped their soo; wings over the little state. There was a great contest of principle, on the decision of which depended the very existence of the liberties, not only of our little state, but of the whole union. I never could find out what this principle was exactly; but it turned on the question, whether a certain bridge about to be built should be a free bridge or a toll bridge. The whole state divided on this great question of principle. The Honourable Peleg Peshell was at the head of the free bridge, on which depended the great arch of our political union; and the Honourable Dibble Dibbles, whose principles were always exactly opposite, forth-with took the field as leader of the toll bridge party. The Honourable Peleg declared it was against his principles to pay toll; and the Honourable Dibble Dibblee found it equally against his principles to apply any part of his money to building a bridge which was to bring him nothing in return. Both sides accused the other of being governed by interested mo-tives. Such is the injustice of party feeling! There was a Tertium quid party, growling in an under-tone, which was opposed to having any bridge at all; upon the principle, that as it would be no advantage to them, and at the same time cost them money, it was their interest to oppose the whole affair. The leader of this party was the Honourable Tobias Dob, a ruling elder of the principal church in Dobsboroughvilleton."

Wanting a Place .- " I was called out of my bed early one cold winter morning, by a person coming on business of the utmost consequence. and dressed myself in great haste, supposing it might be a summons to a cabinet council When I came into my private office, I found a queer, long-sided man, at least six feet high, with a little apple head, a long queue, and a face, critically round, as rosy as a ripe cherry. He handed me a letter from his Excellency the Honourable Peleg, recommending him particularly to my patronage. I was a little inclined to be rude, but checked myself, remembering that I was the servant of such men as my profligacy in the upper classes, inflicting misery, morals, but in abstract ideas; not in funda- visiter, and that I might get the reputation of

an aristocrat if I made any distinction between was rolling onwards in the path of improveman and man. 'Well, my friend, what situa-tion do you wish?' 'Why-y-y, I'm not very particular; but some how or other, I think I should like to be a minister. I don't mean of the gospel, but one of them ministers to foreign parts.' 'I'm very sorry, very sorry indeed, there is no vacancy just now. Would not something else suit you?' 'Why-y-y,' answered the apple-headed man, 'I wouldn't much care if I took a situation in one of the departments. I wouldn't much mind being a comptroller, or an auditor, or some such thing.' 'My dear sir, I'm sorry, very sorry, very sorry indeed, but it happens unfortunately that all these situations are filled. Would not you take something else?' My friend stroked his chin, and seemed struggling to bring down the soar-ings of his high ambition to the present crisis. At last he answered, 'Why-y-y, ye-e-s; I don't care if I get a good collectorship, or inspectorship, or surveyorship, or navy agency, or any thing of that sort.' 'Really, my good or any thing of that sort.' 'Really, my good Mr. Phippenny,' said I, 'I regret exceedingly that not only all these places, but every other place of consequence in the government is at present occupied. Pray think of something else.' He then, after some hesitation, asked for a clerkship, and finally the place of mes-senger to one of the public offices. Finding no vacancy here, he seemed in vast perplexity, and looked all round the room, fixing his eye at length on me, and measuring my height from head to foot. At last, putting on one of the drollest looks that ever adorned the face of man, he said, 'Mister, you and I seem to be built pretty much alike, haven't you some old clothes you can spare?' 'Oh, what a falling off was there!' from a foreign mission to a suit of old clothes, which the reader may be assured I gave him with infinite pleasure, in reward for the only honest laugh I enjoyed for years afterwards."

How Eggs are boiled .- " Mr. Lightfoot Lee was exceedingly particular in boiling his eggs, which he was accustomed to say required more discretion than any other branch of the great art of cookery. The preparations for this critical affair were always made with due so-lemnity. First, Mr. Lee sat with his watch in his hand, and the parlour-door, as well as all the other doors down to the kitchen, wide open. At the parlour-door stood Juba, his oldest, most confidential, servant. At the end of the hall leading to the kitchen, stood Pomp, the coachman; at the foot of the kitchen stairs stood Benjamin, the footman; and Dolly, the cook, was watching the skillet. 'It boils,' cried Dolly: 'It boils,' said Benjamin: 'It boils,' said Pompey the great: and 'It boils,' echoed Juba, Prince of Numidia. 'Put them in,' said Mr. Lee: 'Put them in,' said Juba: 'Put them in,' said Pomp; and 'Put them in,' said Po in,' said Dolly, as she dropped the eggs into the skillet. Exactly a minute and a half afterwards, by his stop-watch, Mr. Lee called out 'Done;' and 'Done' was repeated from mouth to mouth as before. The perfection of the in which the volume is got up, and the pains whole process consisted in Dolly's whipping bestowed upon its contents, we could not refer out the eggs in half a second from the last echo of the critical ' Done."

Pattern Friends. _ " These two gentlemen had a sincere regard for each other, kept up, in all its pristine vigour, by the force of contrast. One took every thing seriously; the other considered the world and all things in it a jest. One worshipped the ancients; the other maintained they were not worthy of tying the shoestrings of the moderns. One insisted that the world was going backwards; the other, that it book was published in his name, for he had

ment, beyond all former example. One was a violent federalist; the other a raging democrat. They never opened their mouths without disagreeing, and this was the cement of their friendship. The mind of Mr. Lee was not fruitful, and that of Mr. Fairweather was somewhat sluggish in suggesting topics of conversation. Had they agreed in every thing, they must have required a succession of subjects; but, uniformly differing, as they did on all occasions, it was only necessary to say a single word, whether it conveyed a proposition or not, and there was matter at once for the day. 'A glorious morning,' said Mr. Fairweather, rubbing his hands. 'I differ with you,' said Mr. Lee. 'It is a beautiful sunshine.' 'But, my good eir, if you observe, there is a cold, wet, damp, hazy, opaque sky, through which the sun cannot penetrate; 'tis as cold as December.' 'Tis as warm as June,' said Mr. Fairweather, laughing. 'Pish!' said Mr. Lee, taking up his hat mechanically, and following his friend to the door. They sallied forth without saying a word. At every corner, however, they halted, to renew the discussion; they disputed their way through a dozen different streets, and finally returned home, the best friends in the world, for they had assisted each other in getting through the morning.

Mr. Lee invited Mr. Fairweather to return to dinner, and he accepted. 'Well, it does not signify,' said Mr. Lee, bobbing his chin up and down, as was his custom when uttering what he considered an infallible dictum - 'it does not signify; that Fairweather is enough to provoke a saint. I never saw such an absurd, obstinate, ill-natured, passionate ——' 'O father,' said Lucia, 'every body says Mr. Fairweather was never in a passion in his life.' Well, but he is the cause of passion in others, and that is the worst kind of ill-nature."

As we intend, if possible, referring to these volumes next week-for Mr. Flint's " Young Backwoodsman" deserves a review of itself we shall now conclude, by especially pointing the reader's attention to "The Isle of Flowers," a story of great beauty; and to "Pinchon," a curious sketch of an Indian trader.

Scottish Proverbs. Collected and arranged by Andrew Henderson: with an Introductory Essay by W. Motherwell. 12mo. pp. 255. Edinburgh, 1832, Oliver and Boyd; London, Longman and Co.

THE genius, wit, and spirit of a nation are discovered in their proverbs (quoth Lord Bacon); and the editor of this very complete collection, Mr. Motherwell, has, in a preface of eightyeight pages, given us an excellent key to the same, in so far as regards Scotland, though done in an off-hand, flourishing, care-we-not style. His cursory glance at earlier works of the same kind, and extracts from several MSS., are interesting to the antiquary and general reader; and, altogether, for the neat fashion to a performance more deserving to be set by the side of Ray, or any other proverbial worthy, than this edition of Andrew Henderson.

Beaton, archbishop of Glasgow, set the example, by printing a collection of Scots proverbs above two hundred years ago; which David Ferguson, minister of Dunfermline, a friend and follower of John Knox by the by, seems to have republished with additions, if not an entirely different work, in 1642 (or rather, the

been long dead). Of this Ferguson Mr. Motherwell savs.

" Respecting his facetions turn of mind, we have the following aneodotes:-A number of Ferguson's witty sayings are recorded by his son-in-law, John Row. James VI. who resided frequently at Dunfermline, used to take great delight in his conversation. 'David,' James to him one day, 'why may not I have bishops in Scotland as well as they have in England? 'Yea, sir,' replied Ferguson, 'ye may have bishops here; but remember ye must have us all bishops, else will ye never content us. For if ye set up twelve louns over honest men's heads (honest men will not have your anti-christian prelacies), and give them more thousands to debauch and mispend than honest men have hundreds or scores, we wil never al be content. We ar Paul's bishopis, sir, Christ's bishopis: ha'd us as we are.' 'The deil haid bishopis; ha'd us as we are.' 'The deil haid aills you,' replied James, 'but that ye would all be alike; ye cannot abide ony to be abone you.' 'Sir!' said the minister, 'do not ban.'— Row's Coronis to his Historie of the Kirk, p. 314. Ferguson seems to have amused himself with some of those incidents which were generally reckoned ominous. The king having once asked him very seriously what he thought was the reason that the master of Gray's house shook during the night? He answered, 'Why should not the devil rock his awin bairns?"

James Kelly is the next on the list. He published in London, 1721, and has since, recently, been republished. Allan Ramsay also gave the world a work of the same kind, of which our author speaks unfavourably; but we need not travel into detail.

A production of this kind is neither for onward reading nor critical quotation; but we will dip here and there for a specimen. " The three great manuscript treasuries of ancient Scottish poetry, are the Asloan MS. preserved in the Auchinleck Library, written about the year 1515; the Bannatyne and the Maitland MSS., the first of which is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and the latter in the Pepysian Library, Magdalene College, Cambridge." In the Advocates' Library is a MS. of proverbs or maxims, by George Bannatyne, compiled in 1568, of which the following is an example :-

" Quha handillis pik or tar "Quha handillis pik or tar he is nocht hasty cleme; a wound quhen it is grene Is the soner heilit; a byle that is lang beilit Brekis at the last; auld kyndness past, Suld nocht be forzett; be blyth at thi mest, Devoit in distres; ffor littill mair or less mak thow as debait; bettir is the hie gait nor the by-rod; he that douttis nocht god Sali nocht faill to fall; he that cuvatis all Is abill to tyne; about myne and thyne rysis mekle stryfe; he hes a gratius lyfe That can be content."

In 1586, John Maxwell, younger, of Southbar, Renfrewshire, also made a MS. collection called Proverbs and Reasownes, which has been preserved. We annex two or three of them.

reserved. We annex two or three of them.

"He that wald reache the sweite rose sould now and
then be scratched with the scharpe bwers.

"Enwy schotsch always at byth markes.

"The panther with his gay colours and sweit smell
allureth wther beistis wnto him, and being witin his
reache he rauenouslie dewoireth thame.

"Perfect lowe can newer be without equalitie.

"Ewery dram of delyt hath a pound of spite, and
ewery inche of joy hath and ell of annoy sanexed
wnto it.

"He careth not for eiss ouths was negle trubled with

- He careth not for eiss quhe was neuir trubled with

- "He careth not for eiss quha was neuir trubled with discis.
 "Wnder most greene grasse ly most greate snakes.
 "Those that lowe most speak least.
 "They that haif ance passed the boundes of schame-fastnes may ewer after lawfullie be impudent.
 "The mastive newer loweth the grewhounde.
 "The fische bred in durtie pooles will taist of mwde.
 "Set a beggar on borsback and he will newer alyt.
 "The camelion hath maist guttis, and draweth leist breath.

"The finest edge is made with the blwnt whetstone."

These must suffice as curious antiques. We is profitable to cultivate, that would not raise differ, perhaps, from Mr. Motherwell in his fault to find. The only other observation we to witches or fairies in old proverbs; which, considering the force of the superstitions concerning both, is certainly strange.

The proverbs in this volume are arranged according to subjects. It is hardly necessary to extract any of them, but we copy a few of the gems of rhyming wisdom.

"When I did weel I heard it never, When I did ill I heard it ever.

"He that thy friend has bene ryt lange, Suppose sumtyme he do the wrange; Condeme him not, bot aye him meine, For kindness that before has been.

" When Adam delved and Eve span, Where was then the gentleman?
Upstarted a carl and gathered gude,
And thence came a' our gentle bluid.

"Do what ye ought, and come what can: Think o' ease, but work on.

March borrows frae April, three days, and they are ill;
 April borrows frae March again, three days o' wind

pril borrows frae March again, three days of and rain.

March said to April,
Leud me days three;
I see three hogs upon you hill,
I'll try to gar them die.
The first day was wind and west;
The second day was snaw and sleet;
The third day was sto a freeze,
It frose the bird's nebs to the trees:—
But when the three days were come and gane,
The three little hoggles cam toddling hame.

"If the first of July be rainy weather,
It will rain mair or less for four weeks together.
If the twenty-fourth of August be fair and clear,
Then hope for a prosperous autumn that year."

We have only to add, that there is a good glossary, and some very clever and characteristic prints.

An Historical and Practical Treatise upon Elemental Locomotion, &c. By Alexander Gordon, Civil Engineer. 8vo. pp. 192. London, 1832. Steuart.

THE commercial, political, and moral advantages of inanimate over animate power - the methods by which an elementary power is ob-tained — the rise, progress, and description of steam-carriages — the roads upon which they may be made to travel, and the ways and means for their general introduction,—are the objects of the work before us — a work full of interest and valuable information. The improvement of commerce, and the increase of the strength, wealth, and happiness of a nation, being connected with facility of communication, our author shews, with no small degree of plausibility, how it might be ensured by the adoption of an elementary locomotive power, instead of unproductive animal transportation; by which substitution, an increase of food, equivalent to the consumption of sixteen millions of mouths, would, he asserts, be obtained. This statement is founded upon the argument that every horse consumes, on an average, as much as eight human beings, and that two millions of horses are actually employed in commercial transportations in this great kingdom. But, as a whole, it forms an erroneous aggregate; since, allowing for the money sunk in horse-purchase, we cannot see that the remainder is unproductive capital, as not being the produce of an extended agriculture and proportionate outlay; for all grass lands will not bear tillage—though we may agree with Colonel Torrens (Evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons) that it is doubtful if there be any land which it

some other agricultural produce than oats. argument in favour of the coarse sententious. The important truisms which may, however, ness of some of our ancestors; but as he does be deduced from the contemplated improvenot act upon his own reasoning, we have no ment in our commercial and political relations, from these sinews of a greater fabric of wealth have to make is, that Mr. M. notices as a reand prosperity, are deserving of the highest markable fact, that there are very few allusions attention; and the moral advantages which would accrue to society in dispensing with the three-years' life of a suffering stage-coach horse, in the diminished casualties, the increase of convenience, and the constancy of communication, are not of that trifling importance which some would appear to urge. We said diminished casualties; and there can be no doubt, notwithstanding the fearful accidents which have marked the first introduction of railways into this country, that even in their present state, independently of the morbid influences of exposure on the outside of a coach, that the dangers are fewer in vehicles impelled by the power of gases or vapour than by animal exertion; and the very great perfection which has been attained in the construction of boilers prevents almost the possibility of any thing like bursting, of which a glance at the designs accompanying the work before us would, we think, satisfy the most timorous. It appears, as a result of Mr. Gordon's historical labours, that the introduction of inanimate for animate power would be the fair and only means of temporarily remedying pauperism in this country; that the elementary power best adapted for locomotion appears as yet to be steam; and that the enormous pressure of gases has hitherto offered an insuperable obstacle to their adoption, though, among these, the ammoniacal gas gives the best prospects; and it farther appears, we are grieved to say, that the modern improvements effected in the machinery by which locomotion is to be obtained, do not afford hopes that, in this present condition, they can effectually rival stage-coach conveyance in cheapness, whatever they may effect in swiftness and in power. In this state of things, with the preliminary considerations of great national advantages, the perfection already at-tained, and the alluring promise of the progressive and certain improvement which is given to us by the results of past efforts, the great public benefit, which, at a more prosperous period, would have been carried into operation by individual philanthropists, the difficulties of the times demand, according to our author, to be taken up as a government measure. ever diversity of opinion may exist on this subject, we can but in justice recommend this excellent elementary and historical treatise to all who feel an interest in great national improvements.

> Sir Simon League, the Traveller; Canto I. 8vo. pp. 83. Paris, 1832. Bennis.

THIS production in English, and of the Juan kind, issues from the French, English, and American Library established on a grand scale in the Rue Neuve-Saint-Augustin, Paris. It opens with considerable talent, and has many smart hits; but there seems to be no definite object, and we tire towards the close :- perhaps Canto II. may let us more into the secret. We quote a few stanzas as a sample of its cleverness.

The priests in Spain :-The priests in Spain:—
"Thicker than ants ecclesiastics crawl,
But less industrious are they; every store
Laid up within their monastery wall
They take from foolish folks, as heretofore,
And glad are such on whom the chance may fall
Of being pillaged most; from all skdes pour
All kinds of luxuries (the seeds of sin);
So monks are fat, and laymen very thin."

The hero's character :--

"A gastronomic tourist on a tour
With many a tit-bit lards his lean narration,
And his rich readers savory treats secure;
Though better things, with moody irritation,
They leave, however tander, for the poor,
Or for the poet, or his observation,
Where love (whose usual ballast is a purse)
Sails smoothly down a rivulet of verse, Launches two joyous creatures on a lake, And lands them on an emerald-girded isle; And lands them on an emerator groces use; Being much better where blue pigeons shake. Their wings, and flowers their pyramids up-pile; Where tender beams untroubled slumbers break, And solitude is startled at a smile; Than with ten thousand pounds a-year, or more, A country villa and a coach and four. A country vina and a coach and rour.

In early days, when duns and debts increased,
The heiress of an earl our hero woosd;
Cards had been issued for the marriage-feast,
Cooks and confectioners their tasks pursued
The company assembled, and the priest
Waited, his finger upon marriage gheat:
Sir Simon League, who quite forgot the day,
Was at a race-course, twenty miles away. Was at a race-course, twenty miles away.
There from her ladyship, but half a bride,
Two letters came, which turned the quivering sca
Of love, and set this absent man aside;
From out her proud heart, cased in fleshly mail,
She turned his image with a toss of pride,
Nor let derogatory thoughts assail
Her injured honour; and Sir Simon soon
Found clouds enough, without a honey-moon. Found clouds enough, without a noney-moon.

Renounced! our jockey in his saddle sate,
And there renounced the sex—but not for wo,
For water, and for roots, but for the fat
Of turtle and of venison, for noyau,
Champagne, and port, and claret, and muscat,
(Just as it rhymes, for he pronounced it so);
Coursing and scouring all the county round,
Until the farmers wished him under ground."

Samouelle's Entomological Cabinet. Nos. III. IV. and V. London, 1832. Andrews.

THIS pretty little publication continues to deserve the praise which we bestowed on it at its first appearance, and we are further glad to see that it has been taken under the patronage of the youthful Princess Victoria. We hope that the support thus given to such undertakings will assist in diffusing the love of natural history. The Cleniocerus aulicus, figured in the third number, is an Austrian insect, of which two specimens alone have as yet been obtained from the county of foreign insects and plants_Devonshire. The isochimenic lines, or lines of equal winter temperature, appear to have their parallel in this country, but not the isotheric, or equal summer heat; and hence the causes of this peculiarity of vegetation, and of the adaptation of the district as a summer residence for invalids. The Gonophocerus rufus, a rare species of the grasshopper tribe, is to be obtained in the month of August on the sloping bank above the Red House, in Battersea Fields. The changes which some species of the Gryllide undergo from local situation, render the distinctions of species sometimes very arbitrary. The Reduvius personatus is recommended to extirpate bed bugs : - how is this insect to be preserved? The brilliant colours and radiance of certain insects, as the Chrysis stroudera, we cannot conceive, any more than in a flower, to afford protection by dazzling the eyes of their enemies. In some cases the representative of analogy of function and habit, as in the wasp and the tiger; in other cases corresponding with ground or foliage; the colour of insects in all instances is more or less connected with the history of their manners. The bee called Andrena nigro-ænea, figured in No. V. (in which we also see a well-timed illustration of the common cockchafer), is attended by a curious parasite, the stylops, of which six different species have been described. Mr. Kirby, who first discovered the nature of this parasitical insect, took them for a kind of acarus, and was astonished, on disengaging one with a pin, to draw forth from the body a white fleshy

larva; but his astonishment was increased | France, and the statements it contains. "Menon producing a second, to see its skin burst, and a head as black as ink, with large staring eyes, and antennæ consisting of two branches, break forth, and move itself briskly from side to side. "It looked," he says, "like an imp of darkness just emerging from the infernal regions." We were forcibly struck with the absurdity of giving to the animal kingdom the names of persons, in seeing the figure of Nomada Goodeniana, the bee of silent flight, named after the late Bishop of Carlisle. We remember a gentleman being both extremely frightened and annoyed by a compliment of a similar nature, which Geoffroy St. Hilaire proposed paying to him, by transmitting his name to posterity in connexion with one of the bat tribe; and we wonder that good sense does not point out to every one the folly of trivial names, without meaning in them selves, and certainly no creditable representatives of any of God's most favoured creatures .. We wish this little work prosperity.

An Argument against the Gold Standard; with an Examination of the Principles of the Modern Economists — Theory of Rent, Corn Laws, &c. By D. G. Lubé, M.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin, and of Lincoln's Inn, Barristerat-Law. 8vo. pp. 192. London, 1832. Ridgwav.

In this work, which displays as much ability as any publication of its class upon the various and vitally important questions which it discusses, Mr. Lubé takes his stand against those measures by which our circulating medium, and, with it, our national enterprise and strength, have been crippled; and contests their leading positions with the whole band of political economists. The points at issue forbid our interference (for a small part of one of them would occupy a whole Gazette, and be left unfinished, to boot); but we will say, that this production merits the best attention of the country and its lawgivers, whether friendly or averse to the principles it enforces with so much skill and intelligence.

The Dogmas of the Constitution. By Professor Park, of the King's College, London, and Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. pp. 150.

SELECTED from the professor's recent course of lectures, and a powerful effort to stem the tide of popular opinion at the present period. Without taking either side, we may justly say that it is a production of great ability and research; there is much of constitutional knowledge to be acquired from it, applicable to all

The First Batch; being Minutes taken at a private Meeting of a Society for selecting and returning Delegates to the Chamber about to be elected for the purpose of extirpating the Ten old-fashioned Prejudices. To commence the New Era, Anno 1. Pp. 27. London, 1832. Kennett.

A POLITICAL jeu d'esprit of an original character, in which the wildest schemes of revolution are held up to ridicule with ludicrous effect.

Political Reflections on the Present Crisis, &c. Pp. 88. Edinburgh, Blackwood; London, Cadell.

TRANSLATED from the French of Prince Polignac, this pamphlet has, from the station of its writer, strong claims to public attention, for the view it takes of the political affairs of

tal tranquillity," says the author, in lamenting the political excitement of our luckless time, "is requisite to science. Heart's ease is necessarv to literature." Cordially do we unite with him in wishing both restored to an agitated world.

Lives of Nunez de Balbao and Francisco Pisarro; from the Spanish of Quintana. By Mrs. Hodson, author of "Wallace," &c. Edinburgh, Blackwood; 12mo. pp. 359. London, Cadell.

WITH a most panegyrical dedication to Southey, this volume gives us a tolerable translation of the adventures of the early conquerors and butchers of America. The narrative is full of horrors; and we do not think the effect so good as in Trueba's recent work.

The Doomed. 3 vols. London, 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE fictions of which the tradition of the Wandering Jew has been the fertile source have all one radical defect-we can give our sympathies but once, and all human interest is destroyed when the individual takes a lease, as it were, of afflictions. We know that custom is every thing, and to such a being death and sorrow would in time become mere matter of habit. Croly's Salathiel was but the stirring life of an individual encountering only mortal dangers, and of which we at least witnessed but the period of one mortal life. Captain Medwin's Ahasuerus was a brief and terrible outline, where no small minutiæ destroyed the awful whole. Mrs. Norton's Undying One was but a succession of love-affairs; and The Doomed is formed on the same plan, though, from the hero mentioning Babylon, &c. he seems rather intended to represent Cain. Many of the separate scenes are well written, with much wild and rich imagination; and though vague and chaotic as a whole, there are passages which make us anticipate much more from the author's future efforts.

On the Phenomena of Dreams, &c. By W. C. Dendy. 18mo. pp. 154. London, 1832. Whittaker, Treacher, and Co.

WHAT is life ?- a dream; but as it passes we are exposed to minor visions and illusions, which have always been subjects of interest, and into some of which Mr. Dendy here inquires. Without going very deeply into the subject, his investigation is of a popular character, and displays both observation and talent. A note upon the phrenological hypothesis may

be quoted in proof.
"In Dr. Spurzheim's beautiful demonstraion of the brain, he exhibits it almost as one large convoluted web. While the ultra-phrenologist is unravelling these convolutions, it is strange that he sees not the inconsistency of his cranial divisions. The boundary lines of his organs are drawn across these convolutions. Should we not rather draw them in the direction of their fibres?-for if the faculty be seated in one convolution, that faculty would proceed in the course of its fibres, and not across the fissure, from one lobule to another.'

We have been somewhat amused in a philosophical work to find so many arguments drawn from poets-as if their imaginings were realities; but, altogether, consider this to be a pleasing little volume, on a familiar and inexhaustible topic.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

[In our No. 756, p. 459, last July 16th, was inserted a curious dissertation on the word "Pyne," and referring to its use by Sir W. Scott. Upon this subject the worthy baronet addressed a letter to our very intelligent friend and correspondent, Baron von Fahnenberg, which, as it contains character stic and interesting remarks upon the philological inquiry, we have much pleasure in also giving to our readers.]

SIR, - I am honoured with your most obliging packet, and beg to offer my sincere thanks for its contents. The Liliputian Almanac is cerrainly one of the least ever printed. It defies my old eyesight, unless with the use of powerful magnifying glasses. The list of German poets is extremely interesting, and gives a much more extensive catalogue of names than I was prepared to expect.

The etymological discussion is conducted with research and talent, though I do not feel satisfied as yet that "pyne" is the same with "byrne;" the last is a word well known to the Lowland Scottish, but I have never seen it used as an adjective, which your ingenious theory would infer. I have found it also used as an adjective in the word "pyne-pig," a piece of crockery with a slit in it, in which children hoard their money. I am therefore edified, but not yet quite satisfied with your learned etymology. But the derivation of words is so uncertain and various, that you, Mons. le Baron, will be under no surprise at an old hunter of derivations being hard to please in such a matter.

I readily admit, however, your attempt to be a fair and probable one, and better than one which I made to deduce the word from the French "peine," as if the pyne-doublet was a defence worn in time of necessity and distress. I think I had a quotation from Regi-nald Scot's Discovery of Witchcraft, to prove that your German word. "noth" was used somewhat in the same sense. But as I am obliged to remove from this place to Edinburgh for two months, and have a good deal to do about packing up books and the like, I must entreat you not to let my slowness of faith make you suppose me ungrateful for your kindness, of which no one can be more sensible than your WALTER SCOTT. obliged humble servant, Abbotaford.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

MR. FARADAY on the Bramah lock, and Morden's apparatus for its manufacture. The lock in its principle he stated to be perfect, and its mode of manufacture did not fall short of the beauty of that principle. As the nature of the lock has been long before the public, although it is seldom understood, and as the beautiful machinery employed by Mr. Faraday in the lecture-room to illustrate his subject cannot be here introduced for a similar purpose, we are afraid no useful end would be obtained by enlarging upon it in this notice.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

THE anniversary of this Institution, which has done more to foster youthful genius for upwards of half a century than any other in the metropolis, took place in Exeter Hall, Strand, in the course of the week. Sir Edward Codrington was called to preside; and the gallant admiral with great suavity delivered the prizes to the successful competitors. There were nearly three thousand persons present, of which number the greater portion was composed of ladies.

Similar to that noticed in L. G. No. 785.



GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MAY 30th. — R. I. Murchison, Esq. in the chair. A paper was first read describing a large boulder stone, which occurs on the shore of the Appin, in Argyleshire, by J. Moxwell, Esq. and communicated by W. Smith, Esq. A paper was next read on bones of rhinoceros and hyæna, found in Cefn Cave, in the valley of Cyffredan, by the Rev. E. Stanley. A third paper was read on the basalt of the Titterstone Clee Hill, in Shropshire,—being the concluding part of a memoir on the Ludlow district, begun at a former meeting, by J. Robinson Wright, Esq. employed on the ordnance trigonometrical

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

H. R. H. the President in the chair. The remainder of Mr. Baily's paper on pendulums was read; as were also the conclusion of Mr. Lubbock's on physical astronomy, and another. This was a very numerously attended meeting; several gentlemen were elected and re-elected into the Society. The interruption occasioned by the carrying of three ballot-boxes at the same time round the room,—the mention of each name for ballot at short intervals by the secretary,—its announcement by the president,—the same formula observed after election, all during the reading of elaborate and abstruse papers, render the giving of an outline of them a task from which the most scientific would shrink. H. R. H. noticed the interruption. There will be no meeting in Whitsun-week.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

JUNE 7th. - Mr. Hallam in the chair. Mr. Cole presented a drawing of a bronze figure of a bull found in Cornwall. Lieut.-Col. Juan Gillindo, whose discoveries at Palenque have been mentioned in former Gazettes, presented some antiquities found in central America, consisting of four plaster tablets taken from an ancient tower, a jar, a head of pottery, and some masks or faces of idols. The Rev. T. Rackett communicated an account of several discoveries of Greek coins at Abbey Milton, Five Barrows, and other places in Dorsetshire, several of which, in fine preservation, he exhibited; some were of Seleucus I., who founded the kingdom of Syria, A.c. 312, and others of very remote antiquity. Sir Thomas Philips communicated copies of an ancient chartulary, and other documents relative to the priory of Trenly, (such was the name, as near as we could catch it,) in Kent, discovered at St. Omer's, in France. These documents will be of assistance in completing the new Monasticon. The Society adjourned their meetings to the 21st inst. on account of Whitsun-week.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

JUNE 16th .- Colonel Leake in the chair. A paper was read on Panathenaic vases by J. Millingen, Esq. The writer illustrated with great learning the following subjects of inquiry, in regard to these beautiful remains of ancient art, vis. 1. the various purposes to which vases were applied by the Greeks; 2. reasons peculiar to the Athenians for proposing fictile vases as rewards to the victors in the public games; 3. the true reading of the inscriptions on the Panathenaic amphoræ. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify to the Society his intention to contribute 100% annually for the furtherance of the objects of the institution.

THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE.

THIS tongue prevails over nine-tenths of the island of Java; in the mountainous districts the Sundee is spoken, which is, in fact, only a dialect of the former, with a greater admixture of Malay words. The Javanese is in a higher state of cultivation than any other language of the southern archipelago; and its literature is by no means inconsiderable, though Europeans have not hitherto attempted to furnish us the means of studying it, with the exception of the Malay, Javanese, Bali, and Lampung Vocabulary which Sir Stamford Raffles has annexed to his invaluable History of Java. A Javanese Grammar has, however, just appeared, for which we are indebted to M. Gerike, a young and learned Dutchman, who, during a residence of several years in Java, devoted himself to the study, and intends shortly to publish further particulars relative to the language, history, and literature of Java. The Javanese is in this grammar throughout written in the original characters, which form perhaps the most singular Asiatic alphabet. The alphabet, called Tjarakan, in its fundamental features shews its Indian origin, and seems to be derived rather from the ancient Buddic than from the Dewanagari, although it is differently arranged. It is read from left to right, and consists originally of twenty consonants, each of which (as in the Sanakrit) is united to a vowel which was originally a short a, but is now pronounced as a middle tone, between a and o. Besides these twenty audible consonants, there are also twenty mutes, which are added to the latter to indicate the absence of a vowel. There are still five vowel-accents and four semi-vowels annexed to the consonants. The Javanese language has its peculiar modifications of expressions founded on the difference of rank; and these peculiarities constitute, as it were, varieties of dialect. M. Gerike has been careful to distinguish those respective expressions. Thus, a superior in addressing an inferior uses a different term, and vice versa-thus, too, there are expressions for persons of the same rank in familiar conversation, &c. The grammar is extremely simple, as in all the languages of the Indian archipelago. The substantive has neither gender nor number; and even the different cases are not always distinguished by distinctive particles. The adjective undergoes scarcely any change, and the conjugation is but little varied. Hence the entire grammar, though sufficiently detailed, occupies only sixty-nine pages. appended Chrestomathia contains some remarkable pieces; among others, a pretty long official document from Mengku Negoro to the Dutch governor Vanden Bosch. It concludes with the Papali, an extract from a long poem by the famous Prince Kyahi Hagenq Sesselo, who lived about three centuries ago. A very ample index adds to the value of the work. complete Dictionary of the Javanese, by the same author, is announced.

PINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. [Fifth Notice.]

On descending into the Antique Academy, we are reminded of purgatory, if not of a worse place. The light enters this room so obliquely, and in most parts so scantily, that, to many an unfortunate cornered artist, of public notice "hope can never come." Its general arrangement also is such, and makes one year so closely resemble another, that we them; and in the present instances that intecan hardly persuade ourselves we are not look- rest is greatly increased by the skill and taste

ing at the last exhibition. Such as it is, however, we shall proceed to particularise some of its contents.

No. 491. His Majesty Charles X., King of Francs. The original by Gerard; the ename painted in 1829. H. Bone, R.A.—No one can doubt Mr. Bone's fidelity to the original pic-ture. The piece is full of "the pomp and cir-cumstance" of royalty, and is a splendid work of art.

No. 488. Portrait, in enamel, of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, from T. Phillips, Esq. R.A. J. Lee.—We have frequently noticed Mr. Lee's rising talents: but we do not recollect to have ever seen them displayed to so

much advantage as in this able performance.

No. 501. Virgin, Child, and Angels; enamel, after the original by Carlo Maratti, in the Collection of J. Neeld, Esq., M.P. H. P. Bone.—Subjects like these deserve to endure. They are for all times, and their beauties appeal to all understandings. Mr. Henry Bone has most skilfully done his part, in thus perpetuating one of the principal ornaments of a collection, the varied excellence of which is, we believe, in a great measure the result of his judgment and taste.

No. 486. Enamel Portrait of Lady Margaret Fordyce, after T. Gainsborough, R.A. W. Essex.—In this, as in other productions of a similar nature, Mr. Essex manifests great proficiency in the arduous department of the

arts which he professes.

No. 482. Eigin Marble, being part of the friese engraved for the Trustees of the British Museum.

W. Bromley, A.E.—Not more in the state of the British Museum. teresting as a subject than as a beautiful specimen of engraving. We wish more of our able engravers were engaged in such works.

No. 505. Moses supported by Aaron and Hur on the Hill, during the conflict of Jeshus and Amalek. H. Singleton.—Mr. Singleton's ta-lent for composition, which has ever been of a high character, is seen to great advantage in the present production. We wish it had been on a

No. 535. Portrait of Miss Emma Streen; No. 535. Portrait of Edmund Champagne Jones, Esq., son to Lieut.-General Sir Richard Jones, K.C.B. A. E. Chalon, R.A. Of Mr. Chalon's works, which occupy their usual places on both sides of this room, we consider these as two of the finest. His style is excellent in its way; but, like other good things, may be carried too far; as witness No. 519, La Baysdere, Portrait of Mademoiselle Taglioni; which, we own, appears to us greatly to violate the bounds of nature and good taste.

No. 500. Portraits of the Children of J. Nichols, Esq. D. M'Clise .- Rapidly rising in talent and in practice, the productions of this young but most promising artist meet our eye in many parts of this room, but in none with greater evidence of skill in colouring and execution than in the performance under our notice. As Mr. M'Clise can well afford to be criticised, we have the less hesitation in adding, however, that although the same concentration of effect is not desirable in a group of portrait as in many other subjects, we think the parts are a little too much scattered in the present work; and that certain portions of it are somewhat hard.

No. 512. Abbotsford, the Residence of Su Walter Scott. No. 513. Troubridge Church and Vicarage, the Residence of the late Rev. J. Crabbe. W. Westall.—Genius and virtue impart an interest to every thing connected with



full of truth, that the information of the catalogue, and of our fingers, is necessary to convince us that the birds are dead, and that they are not real. Two or three stray feathers are painted with so much lightness, that the spectator is tempted to endeavour to blow them away. In the tenderness and delicacy with which Mr. Sintzenich treats subjects of this description, he is unrivalled.

No. 572. Birds from Nature. V. Bartholo-

mew.—The beautiful plumage of these birds, executed as it is in Mr. Bartholomew's usual masterly manner, is in perfect harmony with the flowers and other studies near which they are placed. The arrangement is judicious, and comes with fine effect upon the eye.

No. 577. Night _ the Great Horned Owl, the Bat, and the Cactus, Grandistorus, or Night-blowing Cereus. Mrs. Pope.—We hardly remember a production by this lady the view of which has given us more pleasure than that under our notice. The combination is at once appropriate and poetical; interesting as a subject, and excellent as a work of art. The reputation of the spot in the room set apart for the display of similar studies is also admirably supported by No. 574, Flowers, Miss C. Jenkins; No. 575, The Villager's Handkerchief opened, or Wild Flowers, E. Smyth; and No. 576, Flowers, H. Stinton.

No. 595. The Passage through Jordan. J. H. Nixon.—Of the school of Martin, Mr. Nixon has in this, as in several other instances, manifested considerable talent in embodying the imaginative, and depicting the extraordinary and miraculous.

[To be continued.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours. Part III. London, 1832. C. Tilt; Colnaghi and Son; J. and A. Arch.

A VIEW of Southampton by Copley Fielding, and exquisitely engraved by George Cooke; Forest Hall mountains by Dewint, Derwint on the plate, but so true a bit of English scenery, that no one could mistake the hand, and engraved by H. Kernot; Italy, a superbly ima-gined picture, by Harding, in which he em-bodies some descriptions of Byron, engraved by Goodall, -are the ornaments of this well-chosen and beautiful Part; which fully sustains the honour of our Water-colour School, and of English art.

Scenery of the Highlands and Islands of Scot-land. Lithographed by S. Leith, from Draw-ings in outline by Lieut.-Colonel W. Murray, Younger, of Ochtertyre. With Descriptive Letter-press. Part III. D. Morison,

Jun. and Co., Perth.

THE outlines in the third Part of this simple and beautiful work are equal in merit to their predecessors; superior they cannot be. They consist of "Dunottar Castle;" "Coir-urchran, consist of "Dunottar Castle;" Coll-urcuran, or the Tay above Dunkeld;" "View from Kinnoull Hill, eastward;" and "View from Kinnoull Hill, northward." To the last is attached the commencement of an exceedingly curious and valuable narrative of the circumstances attending the breaking out of the Reformation in Scotland, the substance of which is stated to have been obtained, many years since, from a lady, a descendant of Principal Tullideph of St. Andrews, one of whose ances-

which Mr. Westall has displayed in the execuincomplete the specific of the Preaching of Knox before would have produced Allan Cunningham but
the Lords of the Congregation," (noticed in his own. The peasantry of England have sin-

Sketches in Italy. Drawn on stone by W. Linton.

Nos. 7 and 8 of this superb and interesting work are now before us. They contain the fol-lowing: — Naples — the Valley of Aosta — Boful selection of views and objects, continue to

Views in the East. From original Sketches by Captain Robert Elliot, R.N. Part XVI. Fisher, Son, and Co.

THREE more exceedingly beautiful plates, viz. "Ruins, Old Delhi," "Taj Bowlee, Bejapore," and "Seven-storied Palace, Bejapore." Of Bejapore Captain Elliot says :- "It would not be easy for the writer to describe the charm The Token of the Covenant. Designed and that is thrown around the ruins of Bejapore, or to find words to express the interest that the history of its short-lived splendour excites in the mind while contemplating its present condition. It seems as if it were the capital of a nation that was born in a day; commencing in that magnificence and extensiveness in which it is usual for other places only to terminate, and attaining the highest degree of architectural grandeur in the very earliest stage of its existence. The third, or, at farthest, the fourth generation of those who laid its foundations, saw its power overthrown, its princes slain or made captives, its people scattered, and its walls and palaces, its mosques and sepulchres, left to the hand of time, to work upon them its slow but certain operation of ruin and destruction. The history of India might almost be traced in the remains of ruined cities that cover the surface of the land, marking so strongly and distinctly almost every change that it has known, and giving an approximation, at least, of the period of every event that had occurred, to bring about the revolutions which almost every part of it has experienced, from time to time, in the long course of its being."

National Portrait Gallery. With Memoirs by William Jerdan, Esq. Part XXXVIII. Fisher, Son, and Co.

THE plates in the present Number are, "The Right Hon. William Lamb, Baron Melbourne," from a picture by Lawrence; "Alexander Hood, Viscount Bridport," from a picture by Abbott; and "Allan Cunningham," from a picture by Moore. The memoir of the first is unavoidably postponed until the publication of the next Pars; and in its place there is a memoir of Sir David Brewster, of whom a portrait was given in the 37th Part. The resemblance of "Honest Allan," as he is universally called by his friends (and what epithet can be more nate "the noblest work of God?"), is especially striking; and the memoir of him is one of pecutors, in his youth, had warmly espoused the striking; and the memoir of him is one of pecu-examples in their class of any of the feature of the Reformers. The simultaneous liar interest. Introducing it, the biographer ters of the Flemish or Italian schools.

No. 799 of the Literary Gazette), renders this gularly little feeling of poetry—a fact the more narrative doubly interesting. beautiful school of song was essentially that of the lower classes—that the ballads, for example, of Chevy Chase, the Children in the Wood, &c., were once as much the recreation of the cottage as of the castle. At what time this taste passed away it would be difficult to ascerlogna — Padua — Genoa — the Campagna di tain; but that it has long passed, no one can Roma, with the Monticelli—Ischia—a Ruined deny who will observe how miserable in idea, tain; but that it has long passed, no one can Convent — Spoleto — the Lake of Nemi—Sor and how vile in composition, are the common rento — Massa di Carrara — Naples — Lake of lyrics now in general use: a shipwreck or a Thrasymene — Castellamare and Eboli. We murder, put into verse, or a mutilated version most cordially congratulate Mr. Linton on of some Vauxhall love-song — such, and such the progress and improvement of his work.

Its variety, its classic character, and its taste-the imagination is of a higher quality; it is awakened by a national music, and melancholy impress our mind with the grandeur and won- even in its sweetness; it is nourished by wild ders of Italian scenery: alike attractive to the amateur, the artist, and the traveller, they tradition; while the early study or the amateur, the artist, and the traveller, they tradition; while the early study or the must always afford abundant matter as well elevates the mind, and accustoms the ear to the noblest and boldest imagery. The fragments of noblest and boldest imagery. scenery, where every glen and burn has its own tradition; while the early study of the Bible songs handed down from time immemorial, and out-of-doors habits of a pastoral people, all com-bine to make a mental atmosphere highly favourable to the poetical temperament; and, we must repeat, Scotland is the only country that could have produced Allan Cunningham.

> engraved by G. Sanders. London, H. Lacy; Paris, Rittner and Goupel.

This is a grand subject, and there is a sublimity of idea in parts of M. Sanders' conception of it; yet, as a whole, it falls infinitely short of what the imagination suggests, and is poor in some of its details, and hard in execution. The drowned body is, in our thinking, a paltry adjunct to the dénouement of a universal catastrophe; the dove is a white bird at a distance where a fiery dragon ought to be invisible; and the rainbow is out of shape. Still, there is power and talent in the design.

GALLERY OF W. H. TRANT, ESQ.

THAT this collection, containing examples of the Italian, Flemish, Dutch, French, and English schools, has been made "at a vast expense," as the catalogue states, we cannot doubt; and that it contains several valuable specimens of the above-mentioned artists is equally evident. There are, however, some of a more highly distinguished character than are commonly to be met with,—as the Martyrdom of St. Catherine, by Pietro di Lignis, which is a rare and brilliant specimen of that period when Hammellenck and Albert Durer excelled in talent; Portrait of a celebrated Jeweller, in three positions; Portrait of the Mistress of Domenichino, by Domenichino; Miriam, the sister of Moses, returning thanks to the Almighty for the miraculous passage of the Red Sea; with several clever examples by Greuze; an Interior of the Temple, many figures; Christ disputing with the Doctors. A very attractive feature in this collection is, examples from the English school of art,—as those of Sir Joshua Reynolds, R. Wilson, Gainsborough, Bonington, Roberts, Naysmith, Landseer, Hodges, Loutherbourg, Glover, &c. Many of these specimens, especially the Wilsons, are of a high and distinguished character: those of Roberts and Polests may ris with the best Bonington and Roberts may vie with the best examples in their class of any of the first masBUST OF SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

WE understand that Mr. Burlowe has in hand a bust of Sir James Mackintosh; his most interesting likeness, because his last. We have not yet seen it; but hear, from an opinion on which we can rely, that it is executed with equal spirit and truth. We will next week give a more detailed account.

SKRTCHES OF SOCIETY.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

In the last Number of our publication we of Animals." with Descriptive Notices by Gardens, that we are sure our readers will be gratified by our extracting it. After briefly been mentioned by the principal literary journals of the day, Mr. Barrow thus proceeds:

"It remains that, as an unworthy but zealous member of a very valuable community, he should call the reader's attention to the signal service which has been rendered to the most beautiful of all the sciences by the establishment of the Zoological Society. By the spirit and perseverance with which they have succeeded in domiciling their magnificent col-lection of living animals in the Regent's Park —by the knowledge and experience they have evinced in the arrangements adopted in that establishment, and the good taste, skill, and industry, they have employed in carrying into effect its multiplied details-they have accomplished a task of far higher importance, and of infinitely nobler character, than that of merely providing for all classes of an enlightened metropolis an additional source of amusement and recreation. Such a collection, so maintained and so displayed, advances-slowly but certainly—the best interests of morals and philosophy. The curiosity which it excites, the gratification it affords, operate, though with differing degrees of intensity, on the most uncultivated and the best informed of those who visit it, to beget inquiry and awaken reflection; and in what can inquiry and reflection, thus originated, determine, but in producing or extending the most sublime impressions of the beneficence, the power, and the tions of their structure to those properties, the adaptation of the parts to the whole of that structure, and the conformity of their physical endowment and their instincts to the various habitats or regions in which they respectively exist. Whether we reason from causes to effects, as from instinct to habit; or endeavour, upon an inverted process, to arrive from the consideration of effects at causes, as from habit to instinct; or attempt, upon the analysis and analogies of admitted facts in the natural history of one animal, to deduce a theory of the history of another,—we shall find this thing gratifying to human pride, in the thought there are no such bars as thorough draughts, slammy sterious but beautiful chain of relation and that neither the freezing atmosphere of the ming of doors, loud talkings, &c. to the full enjoy-

adaptation unbroken, impassable, perpetual. Here and there the present imperfection of science may be unable to detect some link; but attempt to touch, with a view to rend it, and reason sustains a shock as instantaneous and admonitory as the human frame feels when interposed to the career of the electric principle. Perceptions of this nature, in one shape or other, will find their way into the bosoms of the dullest, and even the most sordid of mankind; but with those who feel and habitually observe the harmonies of nature, what varied, and refined, and elevated sentiments are they not calculated to inspire! And with all descripnoticed the concluding Number of Mr. Thomas tions of men, what object can more sensibly Landseer's admirable "Characteristic Sketches arouse such perceptions, than the assemblage, in one domain, of the most wild, or beautiful, or Mr. John Barrow. Under the modest title of fierce, or powerful of the quadrupeds of either "Note by the Editor," the Number contains hemisphere? Observe how this infant colony, an Introduction, comprehending so animated of which we are especially speaking, has already and picturesque a description of the Zoological been peopled! The majestic rusa, captured in the sultry forests of Bengal, and the elegant auverting to some of the difficulties which have ing deserts of Barbary, have become intimate attended his undertaking, and acknowledging and make their couch with the white rein-deer, the flattering terms in which the work has brought from the ice waste of I all the beautiful the primaries. of Southern Africa; and the patient llama, who has left the snowy sides and precipitous defiles of the Andes, contemplates without terror its formidable neighbours, the wolf of the Pyrenees, and the bear of the stupendous mountains of Thibet. In the immediate vicinity of the sacred bull, whose consecrated life has heretofore been passed in luxurious freedom or insolent enjoyment on the banks of the Ganges or the Jumna-feeds the gaunt and shaggy bison, which crops with sullen tranquillity a herbage more nutritious but less grateful to him than he loved to cull among the stony pastures of the Alleghany range, or of the howling solitudes surrounding Hudson's Bay. Though thousands of leagues have interposed between the arid sands from which they have been imported into this peaceful and common home, the camel of the Thebais, as he ruminates in his grassy parterre, surveys with composed surprise the wild dog of the Tierra del Fuego the ghastly sloth-bear, disentombed from his burrows in the gloomiest woods of Mysore or Canara-and his more lively congener of Russia-the armadillo of Brazil and the pine marten of Norway display a vivacity of action and a cheerfulness of gesture which captivity seems powerless to repress. The elephant of Ceylon, and the noble wapiti of the Canadas, repose providence, of the Great Author of Creation? beneath the same roof; and from his bath, or The physical mechanism of birds, the muscular his pavilion, the Arctic bear contemplates—not his pavilion, the Arctic bear contemplates __not energies of brutes, strike us at first with his native rocks and solitudes, the crashing of wonder, or move us with mingled terror and icebergs, and the Polar seas, alternately lashed delight; but the activity of the human mind into terrific fury or hemmed in by accumulatwill not suffer us long to remain at this point of simple excitement. We involuntarily begin to analyse the properties of animals, the relational properties of animals, the relation work of Numidia or Gundwana; in the loftiest trees of Sumatra; on the mountains of Java; by the rivers of Paraguay and Hindustan; of South America and South Asia; among the jungly banks of the Godavery and the woody shores of the Pamoni, of the Oroonoko, and the Bramahputra-in short, in every sunny clime and region where the rigors of his own winter are not only unknown, but inconceivable. There is something sublime in the mere consideration of the prodigions remoteness from one another of the various points from which these animals have thus been collected; some-

countries which surround the Pole, nor the fierce heats of those which lie beneath the Line, or are enclosed between the Tropics neither destructive climates, nor trackless deserts, nor stormy oceans, can interpose obstacles powerful enough to quell the enterprise of man !_that the rocky caverns of the lonelies sea-coasts, and the deepest recesses of inland forests, are insufficient to protect from him the most terrible beasts of prey which inhabit them;
—and that, in short, all the kingdoms of nature pay tribute to his sagacity or his power, his courage or his curiosity. This feeling is heightened, amidst the scene we have attempted to describe, by still more numerous representatives of the feathered race. Birds of the boldest wing and brightest hues-the denizens of the woods and the waters - of every variety of plumage, habit, song, and size-from the splendid macaw and toucan to the uncouth pelican and the shapeless puffin—from the gigantic ostrich to the beautiful but diminutive golden wren; in short, all the birds which are congregated in this spot come, literally, from every deer, corner of our globe. The great alpine vulture The may have sailed above the heights of Hobenmishapen but harmless kangaroo of New Hol- linden; the Egyptian vulture have roosted on land is a fellow-lodger with the ferocious gnu the terraced roofs of Cairo, or among the sacred walls of Phylæ; the condor, have built in the ruined palaces of the Incas of Peru; the flamingo or the ibis have waded through the lakes and marshes which surround the desolation of Babylon; the eagle of America have ranged, perhaps daily, over those narrow straits which separate two worlds, and bid defiance to all navigation! The emu has long since tracked the vast interior of that fifth continent whose inland rivers, tribes of mankind, quadrupeds, and mineral and vegetable productions, remain still, to us, sealed mysteries! The crowned crane has drawn its food from the waters of that vast lake of Tschad, in the search for which so many Europeans have perished; the which so many Europeans have persued, the little stormy petrel, borne on the surge, or wafted by the gale, has travelled to every shore that has been visited by the tempests in which it loves to rove; and the wandering stork, like the restless swallow, has nestled, indifferently, among the chimneys of Amsterdam, the camand the sharp-eyed dingo of Australia. Around paniles of Rome or of Pisa, and on the housetops of Timbuctoo. In looking round upon these various birds and quadrupeds of all the regions of our globe-in considering the distant countries of their birth—their strangeness to us in feature or in form—the endless varieties of their instincts, their habits, their affections, their antipathies, their appetites - the several important offices they are destined to perform in what may be called the physical economy of the world,—in observing the powers of offence in some, of defence in others, and the astonishing means which have been supplied to certain classes of them destitute both of one and the other, of procuring their subsistence with equal facility, -it is surely impossible not to ascend to the contemplation of that all-wise and benevolent Power which has called all these creations into being, and thus informed and thus endowed them !

MUSIC.

MISS BRUCE'S SOIREES MUSICALES.

A VERY elegant and fashionable company were present at Miss Bruce's second soirée musicale, on Monday evening, which went off with much éclat; the audience enjoying all the comfortable advantages of a well-furnished mansion, where



ment of music. Miss Bruce sang with great taste, and was particularly successful in her execution of the aria of "Dove sono," from Figaro. It is quite unnecessary to employ a word of praise on the never-failing excellencies of Nicholson, Meric, or Donzelli, who combined their powers on this occasion. A nearer view of Madame de Meric only superadds the attraction of beauty to that of harmony. Sir G. Smart presided at the piano-forte with his usual ability. The names announced by Miss Bruce for her third evening, insure to her many visitors, and to them a high gratification.

DRAMA. HAYMARKET.

On Monday, the performances at this theatre commenced for the summer season. The opening play was Richard the Third, in which Mr. Kean, after an absence of pretty nearly a twelvemonth from the London boards, appeared in his favourite part of the Duke of Gloster. To state, as many of our contemporaries do, that Mr. Kean's acting is as powerful as it used to be, is, we humbly conceive, an assertion that cannot be borne out by truth. To an observer who, without looking very strictly into his present performance, is only disposed to be impartial, a great and a melancholy falling off must assuredly be perceptible. It is true, that there is still some remaining energy, some strength of voice, and the fire of the eye is yet unquenched; but disease has wasted his frame, and his bodily weakness, especially about the feet, is so apparent, that a great portion of the latter part of Richard's character,-the tent scene, and the fight with Richmond, in particular, -are but faint and feeble imitations of what they were in the "olden time." We hope, however, that his constitution is yet sufficiently sound to enable him to regain a portion at least of his former strength, and that his performances in a theatre where he may be heard and seen with ease will be profitable to his manager, and creditable to himself. Miss Smithson, who is also a novelty to a London audience, made her début in the Queen; but we are compelled to speak of her in no very favourable terms. Her style of acting is hard, forced, and artificial; and she places an emphasis (and that not in a very agreeable tone of voice) upon certain words, which has an exceedingly bad effect. At the same time we must allow that she is not wanting in dignity, and she is still young enough to get rid of a faulty manner, which she must have learnt on the foreign stages, or picked up in some low provincial theatre. Cooper was the Richmond, animated but boisterous. He should recollect that there is not the same necessity for bawling here as there may be at Drury Lane. The best of the parts were decently filled, considering that this is not professedly a tragic company; but we exhort the stage-manager to look a little after the underlings, and to attend particularly to their pronunciation. It is not pleasant, even to gallery visitors, in the present age of refinement, to hear gentlemen talk of orses and elmets, or to detect them misplacing words or omitting lines and half-lines in abundance.

The farce was Killing no Murder, in which Harley was very entertaining. A new actor also, a Mr. Strickland, from one of the minor theatres, made his first bow. He is something like Barnes of Covent Garden; and, with care and industry, we have little doubt that he will get on in the profession.

Richard. very so-so indeed!

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Covent Garden, May 30 .- Young's farewell. Though the first scene was dumb-show, I had hoped the deafening tumult would have subsided on Young's appearance; but it lasted even through part of his first soliloquy. He seemed much distressed at his last words being thus wasted; the more so, as he appeared totally unaware of the cause. He put his hand to his ear, to catch, if possible, the expressions of some of the rioters, and made the most whimsically inquiring faces at the fiddlers. It became absolutely necessary that the royal Dane should address the house; and when at last, after a patience on his part which it was excruciating even to witness, he did obtain a hearing, he requested that whoever was inconveniently situated would apply again for their money. "And then the tumult dwindled to a calm," even though not a soul chose to avail himself of Mr. Young's offer.

Queen's Theatre, May 31.—Having heard much of the improvements in all departments of this theatre, I went, and witnessed what follows. Those manufacturers of "harsh discords and unpleasing sharps" par excellence, termed the orchestra, retained their old place, though the opera of The Duenna was the piece performed. To have seen the agony of Vestris whenever these gentlemen moved their fiddlesticks would have much edified you. Her face, whenever they, or the actors, or the scene-shifters, forgot their parts, vividly expressed, "They order these things better at the Olympic." At last there came a trio; and Vestris, after a variety of eloquent looks and gestures at the Paganinis, paused,—tried to go on,—paused, and tried to go on again; and, at last, bursting into a fit of laughter, exclaimed aloud to Dowton, who was on the stage, "O, it's quite impossible, you know!" The house vehemently hissed the fiddlers, who attempted again and again to play something like the desired accompaniment, but at last gave it up in utter despair; the singers first stood still, and then ran laughing off the stage; the act-drop was lowered, and the fiddlers indignantly hissed out of the orchestra. But this is nothing to what followed. In the third act, a change of scene being required, a variety of wings were thrust on and lugged off; but the play came to a dead standstill. No one would come on, and there appeared to be no intention whatever of continuing the performance. The gallery called out to have their money returned; the curtain fell, and the tumult that ensued was almost unexampled for intensity and duration. About twenty minutes elapsed under this state of things. "Manager Hooper—shame—apology—explanation—money,"—were the sounds that predominated, when the appearance of one of the actors before the curtain brought back a comparative quiet. All were agape to hear what the gentleman would say. He said, what the gentleman would say. He said, "Ladies and gentlemen — O!" and instantly hurried out of sight again. This lucid explanation came most fortunately; for the house now began so to roar with laughter that it was impossible they could hiss at the same time. In about ten minutes more, the curtain drew up. Mr. Hooper (the manager) appeared, dressed in an absurd coat for the farce, and began to cry. When he could be heard, he get on in the profession.

On Wednesday, Kean played Shylock. This was greatly better, in every respect, than his that the hitch in the scenery was owing to the of his own faith, are often referred to, and

Miss Smithson was the Portia - | inefficiency of the orchestra. He would, however, inquire for and lay before us any further particulars, he said—and vanished. The play floundered on to an end; but the highly satisfactory explanation of Mr. Hooper was all the audience obtained.

Covent Garden, June 4.-Many a customary carelessness and absurdity in acting and stagemanaging has ceased since we began to notice them in December last; but I find that one desideratum is utterly hopeless. Miss Kemble never, never will have learnt to fall correctly. It is literally true, that in Romeo and Juliet, on this night, in spite of all the unpicturesque and sprawling exertions of the wonted greenand-red footman, the curtain descended exactly upon her nose! I entreat the lackey, on the next occasion, not to put the climax to the illusion of the scene by scampering on in this manner. The curtain should be suffered (for once only) to fall in its proper place, and shut the lady out; she should have no alternative but to come to life, curtsey, and walk out; and then, from her dramatic and poetical temperament, there is hope she would pay ordinary, easy, and needful attention for the future. At any rate, she might have a large white line conspicuously chalked upon the green baize.—In Comus, the madlymerry Bacchanals were in demeanour infinitely more like mourners at a funeral; excepting only Abbot and Miss Inverarity, between whom there was some passing good joke kept up throughout, of which, however, the audience were not in the secret. It was the gentleman's humour to ensconce himself behind her in every scene, and, by word or deed, now urge her into the broadest laughter, and now into a wrath which compelled her to chastise him in the most undisguised manner with her thyrsus! The echo to the echo song was an Irish one, i. e. at least twice as forte as the song itself. The whole group of Bacchanals in the last scene huddled white night-gowns over their dresses, to enact the good genii good genii their faces smeared with the lees of wine !"

Surrey, June 5 .- In a melo-drama called The Piedmontese Alps, there is a statue which, stricken by lightning, falls from its pedestal. This statue was either of living flesh and bone, or the electric fluid gave to the stone, in its fall, a most surprising suppleness of limb and pliability of drapery. To be struck down by lightning is not generally to be taught lively gymnastics.

VARIETIES.

Fine Feelings .- " Julia is like the little child, who, on being told her grandmother was dead, and asked what she felt in consequence of the communication, very simply inquired, 'Is it hungry, mamma?' 'No, my dear, not hungry,' returned her mother. 'Oh, then,' said the little girl, 'it must be thirsty.'"—Adventions of hungry,' The said the little girl, 'it must be thirsty.'"—Adventions of hungry had been said to be said

Aimé Bonpland arrived at Buenos Ayres about the end of February, having been released by Dr. Francia, and permitted to leave Paraguay for Europe.

Survey of the Niger .- Mr. William Allen is the individual appointed by the Admiralty to go out at the same time with the Landers and survey the Niger.

Charles Butler, Esq.—We have this week to announce the death of this distinguished

have provoked much controversy; but he was rope are now deficient. In the recent controalso eminent as a scholar in the walks of polite literature.

Death of Lord Brandon.—This event took place at Nice, on the 3d of last month. His fordship, who was a clergyman, and rector of the large and lucrative Union of Castleisland, in the county of Kerry, resided for the last two years on the continent, for the benefit of his health. He was head of the old and distinguished family of Crosbie, in that county. He was a man of a superior order of mind, and of great literary attainments. He was very much respected and liked by those who enjoyed his friendship. His affections were singularly warm, and his notions of justice were re-markably rigid. He was a great traveller in his youth, and was distinguished for his singular acuteness and perception. He was originally a barrister; and for the last twenty years resided chiefly at his romantic cottage at the Upper Lakes of Killarney. His title de-scends to the representative of the Crosbies, of Ardfert Abbey. His death occasions a vacancy in the Irish peerage, and gives great church patronage to the Irish government. His lord-ship left an only daughter.—Oxford Herald. To which we may add, that Lord Brandon was for many years a vice-president, and always a zealous friend and supporter of the Literary Fund.

Sir Walter Scott ._ " Last week Sir Walter Sort left this city, intending to return to Abbotsford by way of Florence, Venice, Munich, Stuttgard, Frankfort, Cologne, Holland, and England. On the whole, his residence in Italy has been very beneficial to him; though the effects of the severe paralytic stroke will probably never be wholly removed, as the lameness in his foot was much increased, and he speaks with difficulty. Those who are able perfectly to follow him as he speaks, soon perceive that the intellectual stream still flows in uninterrupted purity, rapidity, and strength. This is also proved by his activity: besides the work which he has already sent home, 'the Siege of Malta,' he is now putting the last hand to a Calabrian novel, 'Bizarro,' which is founded on the extraordinary adventures of a very formidable bandit chief. He greatly regrets the death of Garban here. the death of Goethe, because, as he expressed himself, 'he would have been so happy to see by his own fire-side the powerful genius on whom the world turned. Sir W. received an invitation to Weimar the very week that Goethe died. If he attended only to his health, he would return by sea; but he is drawn by an irresistible longing to the romantic mountains and antique castles that look down into the blue waves of Father Rhine."—

Rome, May 17, 1832.

Value of Public Libraries.—" The president of Harvard University, in a report to the board of overseers, makes this statement : _ ' The library of the university now consists of forty thousand volumes. Nominally it belongs to Harvard University. Virtually, and to every beneficial purpose, it is the property of the commonwealth. Learned men, engaged in useful works in any part of the state, have free access to it for any use connected with the objects of their pursuit. It cannot be questioned, that its destruction would sensibly affect the state of general intelligence and the progress of science in the commonwealth, and create a want of facilities for the diffusion of knowledge, which the wealth and exertions of half a century could not effectually supply. Very many of the works it contains, if lost, could not be replaced. In some of them the libraries of Eu-

versy between the United States and England relative to the boundaries of the State of Maine. maps and works highly important, and, in the opinion of the counsel of the United States, in some respects conclusive in favour of the right of the United States, were found in this library, which could not be obtained elsewhere, either in Europe or America; and as such, the use of them was solicited by the general government, and granted by the corporation, for the purpose of sending them with the American commissioners to Europe, in support of the claims of the United States. By the munificence of private individuals, the department of the library relative to American history is unrivalled, both in extent and completeness. The same may be said concerning the collection of maps and charts. In respect to each of these departments of science, it has no competitor on the continent of America; perhaps none in the world. The use of its treasures is opened with a liberality that is limited only by the necessity which requires them essentially to be at the command of the students in the university, and of the several literary mea or learned associa-tions connected with it, or residing or esta-blished in its immediate vicinity. Specific pro-visions, however, exist, and are daily acted upon, by which persons engaged in useful works, in any part of the commonwealth, are permitted to have the use of any books which are important to their researches, and which cannot be obtained elsewhere. It is scarcely possible for any library to be more truly public han that of this institution.'

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

1 Lit. Gazette Weekin Advertisement. No. XXIII. June 9, 1830.1

A second edition of Montgomery's new poem, the Messiah.

stah.

Illustrations of Political Economy; Ella of Gervaloch, a Tale, by Harriet Martineau.

Sources of Health in Communities, or Elementary Views of Public and Private Hygiene, by Henry Belinaye, Surgeon Extraordinary to the Duchesi of Kent.

The East Indian Sketch-Book, by Mrs. Elton Smith.

The Law and Practice of Elections, as altered by the Reform Act, &c., by C. Wordsworth, of the Inner Temple, Student-st-Law.

pie, Student-st-Law.

A new novel by Cooper, The Baron of Hartenberg; or the Heidenmaner.

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the Rev. J. Hunter and J. Stevenson, Esq.
A second edition of Recollections of Mirabana.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Earle's New Zealand, 8vo. 13e. bds.—The Friend's Library, Vol. I. 1s. 6d. cloth.—Henderson's Scottish Proverbs, 12mo. 7s. 6d. cloth.—Henderson's Scottish Proverbs, 12mo. 7s. 6d. cloth.—Fage's Fractional Calculator, 12mo. 4s. cloth.—La Coquetterie, 3 vols. post 8vo. 11. 7s. bds.—Wilcock's History of Russia, 12mo. 6s. bds.—Downe's Letters from the Continent, 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 1s. cloth.—Scatcherd's Memoirs of Eugene Aram, 12mo. 1s. cloth.—Scatcherd's Memoirs of Eugene Aram, 12mo. 1s. bds.—History of England, by a Clergyman, Vol. III. 12mo. 7s. bds.—Edmond's Life Tables, royal 8vo. 6s. cloth.—The Plain Why and Because, 4 vols. 18mo. 1fs. cloth.—Richard of York, a novel, 3 vols. post 8vo. 11. 4s. bds.—Adventures of Barney Mahoney, by T. C. Croker, fop. 3s. bds.—Whittock's Painter's and Glazier's Guide, 4to. plates, 2l. 14s. bds.—Mude's First Lines of Natural Philosophy, 18mo. 5s. bds.—Leennec on the Stethoscope, 18mo. 3s. bds.—Hints on Wages, Banking, &c. 5vo. 9s. bds.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO GORRESPONDENTS.

The May-flower Wreath must wither unsung, for our poetical hedge has no room. A. C. declined.

We are sorry we cannot insert any of K. E.'s lines.
To our obliging and younger contemporaries, who pay us, their elder compatriot, the compliment of sending their publications, we have to express our thanks. The Entertaining Press we find worthy of its name; the new series of the Polar Star an excellent mclange: and the Comic Magasine, under its new editor Figuro, full of fun and humour, both graphic and literary.

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WE are informed that the author of this volume has not yet completed his twenty-first year: and, if we were disposed to think very highly indeed of the learning and research which it displays, even had they marked the labour of gray hairs, how much more must we prize and estimate them when we learn that the extraordinary effort proceeds from the verge of boyhood? In a philological point of view, a Turkish Grammar was a great desideratum in our language; but the author has largely increased the obligation by a very able Preliminary Discourse, in which he traces the national history of the Mogol and Tatar tribes, the introduction of their letters, and the progress of their literature. To accomplish this task, he has consulted the best writers of every age, and tongue, and country; and produced, in our opinion, as interesting a work of its class as our libraries can boast - a work replete with intelligence, deformed by no hypotheses or theories, sensible, clear, acute, and, though on a dry subject, exceedingly entertaining.

It so happens that we must consider and exhibit it chiefly in the latter point of view, leaving its grammatical and more recondite instruction to be gathered from its own pages; for, with all Mr. Moyes's excellent typography, we fancy the Ouigour, Jagataian, Kaptchak, and other characters, would puzzle him in composition, and perhaps defer the appearance of our pages over the usual period of publica-tion. We must therefore be content to do what we can, and consign the impossible to abler critics; and we really know some who pretend they can do every thing. Let them take the Kaoudat-kou-bilik, the Texkere's Evlia, or even the more common Osmanli (very like Scotch !), Adgaib al Makhlukat!!

Mr. Davids sets out, after dedicating his book, by permission, to his Sublime Highness Sultan Mahmoud Khan, the Tartar or Tatar name of the Turkish race; from Tatar, a prince and brother of Mongol, or from Tatar, a river; the latter of which we should doubt, since rivers are more likely to derive their names from men or circumstances than to give their names to tribes who inhabit their banks. Be this as it may, however, this nation, the most interesting which has issued from Central Asia. may be denominated, from first to last, and under all its varieties, as Turki, or Turks.

"They present to us (as is finely remarked) materials for the study of the human race.

view them passing through the various gradations which mark the progressive advancement of mankind, until arriving at the highest degree of civilisation that the Asiatic race has ever attained. While the accomplished Osmanlis are making rapid strides towards rivalling the most learned and polished of the European states, their wandering brethren in the farthest north, whose language is the only proof of their relationship, are plunged in the depths of primitive ignorance and barbarism; and these form the two extremities of that extended chain of society and civilisation, of which the connecting links are regularly formed by the various intermediate nations of Turkish origin. The Scythians of antiquity, the Tartars and Turks of later ages, they have influenced the destinies of half the globe. Overturning empires, founding kingdoms, they possessed themselves of some of the fairest regions of the earth. Bending beneath the rushing tide of conquest, the empire of China laid its tribute at their feet. Italy, Germany, France, and all the countries of northern Europe, felt their power. The thrones of Persia, India, Syria, Egypt, and Arabia, were theirs. The dominion of the Khalifs was crushed beneath their feet: and the ruins of the eastern empire formed the foundation of a powerful kingdom, which all the united strength of Christendom could not subvert, and which still maintains a great political consequence in the eyes of modern Europe. But the possession of those arts which do not elevate the man above the brute creation would entitle them to little of our attention. The beasts of the desert might equally have effected the destruction of mankind; and it is only when we view them cultivating the arts of peace, encouraging and protecting literature, and making advances in science and learning, that we discover an object worthy of our contemplation."

We will not enter upon their traditions, or assert that Turk, their great progenitor, was the son of Japhet, thence called by the early Mohammedan writers Abou'l Tûrk, the father of Turk, and the brother of Tchin, the ancestor of the Chinese; -we will not inquire whether they really sprung from a wolf, two trees, or two rivers; but come down at once to

(quære) authentic history :-"The fourth in descent from Turk was Alingeh Khan. In his reign, the nation for-got the faith of their ancestors, which is represented as a pure Theism, and became idolaters. He had two sons, Tatar and Mongol; and it is from these princes that the tribes which they governed took their names. From Alingeh Khan until the eighth descendant of Turk, we read of nothing very remarkable; but the birth of Oghuz, which is fixed at 2824 B.C., seems to be the commencement of the national traditions of the Turks. The birth of this illustrious descendant of Turk was preceded by the most astonishing prodigies. At the age of one year, when Kara Khan, his father, was about to give him a name, in the presence of the chief

declaring aloud that his name was Oghuz. In his cradle he was a believer in the Unity of the Deity; and refused to receive the nourishment of his mother until she had professed the same faith. Kara Khan, infuriated that his son should renounce his idols and worship an Invisible Being, gave orders that he should be surrounded and taken prisoner while hunting. Oghuz received information of his father's intentions; and some of his friends having come very opportunely to his assistance, Kara Khan was overthrown and killed by an arrow. These friends, from the timely assistance they afforded him, Oghus named Igour or Ouigour, signifying 'auxiliaries' or 'assistants.'"

Other circumstances led him to give names to other parties; and these have descended as the appellations of countries and their inhabitants through succeeding centuries, which it is unnecessary for us to trace. The following reminds us of Rasselas :-

" In the reign of the thirteenth descendant of Turk, the kingdom was entirely destroyed. The son and nephew of the prince, with the remnant of their people, escaped from the fury of their enemies, and fled for safety into the most inaccessible fastnesses, the wild goats acting as their guides. Having, with the greatest difficulty, succeeded in gaining the summit of the mountains, they discovered an immense valley, abounding in fertility, but only accessible by a very narrow defile or rawine, through which a man could scarcely pass. Tempted by the security this valley offered. the princes there made a settlement; and one by one their followers entered the defile. In the space of 450 years, during which the Turks remained in this valley, they became a great people: its limits were no longer equal to their subsistence or ambition. Determined on quitting their retreat, they attempted to pass their bar-riers; but the same impracticable rocks which denied access to their enemies from without, equally precluded egress from within. ravine by which they entered had been closed by some convulsion of nature : it was no longer visible, and all attempts to overcome the difficulty which opposed their passage proved fruitless. By some accident, however, it was at length discovered that the mountains in a certain part were of little thickness, and formed principally of iron ore. A daring spirit conceived the idea of procuring an opening by means of fire: innumerable bellows adding fury to a pile of blazing wood and fuel, accomplished his design, and a crown rewarded his advice. Under Bertezena, their new chief, the Turks sallied forth from their valley; and the neighbouring kingdoms were not long in ignorance of their existence and power."

How curiously does the ancient mythology of all the nations blend! "One of the most interesting relics of the ancient Turks is the Tchagh, or Cycle of Twelve Animals, of which either the Ouigours or a kindred nation - the Kirghis-were the inventors. This cycle was composed of the names of twelve animals; Emerging from a primitive state of society, we men of his kingdom, he anticipated him by which have been preserved by Uloug Beg, a

descendant of Timour, who lived in the fifteenth century. They are as follow:

The Mouse.
The Ox.
The Leopard.
The Hare.
The Dragon.
The Serpent.
The Horse. Kesku, Ot, Bars, Taushkan, Loui, Yilan, Yunua, Kui, Pitchin, Dakouk, or The Fowl-The Dog-Yunud, The Lamb. The Ape. The Dog. It, Tonghouz,

The Chinese, the Mongols, the Tibetians, the Japanese, the Persians, and the Mandshus, have all adopted this famous cycle; and, in translating the names into their own languages, have carefully preserved the order of the animals. To these animals not only are the years of the cycle regularly appropriated, but each day, and even the hours, have some of their characteristic attributes, real or fictitious, assigned to them. With the assistance of this cycle we are enabled to discover and correct

errors in the chronology of the eastern nations.
"The language of the Turkish race, which is at present spread over so extensive a portion of the earth, is spoken by nations, for the most part, independent of each other, of very different grades in the scale of civilisation, and whose relations with surrounding people have differed according to their relative positions. The Turkish language, acted upon by such varieties of situation, at present consists of ten divisions or dialects—the Ouigour, the Jaghataian, the Kaptchak, the Kirghis, the Turcoman, the Caucaso-Danubian, the Austro-Siberian, the Yakoute, the Tchouvache, and the Osmanli. These divisions of the Turkish language comprise all the dialects which are at present known to exist; and one or other of these is spoken by almost every nation between the Mediterranean and the frontier of Chinabetween the utmost extremity of Siberia and the borders of India. In Egypt, in the states of Barbary, in the Levant, at the court of Tehran, and in the northern and western provinces of Persia, the Turkish is the ruling language. In the widely-extended dominions of the Sultan, throughout the greater part of Tatary, and the extent of Siberia, the Turkish language, in one or other of its dialectical variations, is the mother tongue of the inhabitants; and whether the relations of diplomacy, the transactions of commerce, or the inquiring eye of science, prompt our intercourse with these countries, a valuable and almost indispensable requisite is a knowledge of the Turkish language. The dialect of the Turkish called Ouigour may be considered as the most learned of the ancient Turkish idioms; and being the language of a people who possessed the art of writing from an ancient period, and who early cultivated literature, it presents an interesting object, in examining the language and literature of the Turkish race. The Ouigour is still the language of the inhabitants of the countries between Kashgar and Kamoul; and the learned M. Klaproth has given a vocabulary of eighty-seven words, which he obtained from the mouth of a native of Tourfan, whose mother tongue was the Ouigour. differences existing between the Ouigour dialect and that of the Osmanli are, for the most part, such as the relative situation of the two people would lead us to expect.

"Of the Ouigour MSS. at present existing, the Bodleian may boast of the possession of one; the Bibliothèque du Roi contains two; and a

ceiving that it was the code of laws of Tchingis Khan. Sir William Jones was equally missubject. M. Langles came nearer the truth, when he stated the characters to be similar to the Mongol; but erred, in imagining he re-cognised, in the formula which is prefixed to Mandshu languages. The MS. which has given rise to these various conjectures is, in fact, Ouigour, both in characters and language; and the specimen given by Hyde consists of the formula with which Mohammedan works usually commence, the title of the book, the division of the work into ten parts, and an account of the contents of each as far as the sixth. The words written on the margin are 'Bakhtiar Nameh,' the title. The writing of this MS is perhaps the most beautiful we possess. It consists of 294 pages in folio; and the characters and proper names are written in red. The style is simple and unaffected, but perfectly destitute of ornament; and the frequent tautological repetitions and pleonasms with which it abounds, shew that exactitude of expression was more the aim of the author than elegance of composition. The subject of the Bakhtiar Nameh is well known from the Persian version: the events are probable, and well contrived; and, as a work of fiction, after the model of the East, it is not often surpassed. But though this may give it no claim to a great attention at the hands of the learned, yet to the philologist, as a specimen of a little-known language, it is far from being destitute of interest.—The MS. of the Bibliothèque du Roi is a folio, consisting of 231 leaves, beautifully written in Ouigour characters, and contains two works on the subject of Mohammedan Theology—the Miradg, or History of the Ascension of Mohammed; and the Tezkere'i Evlia, the Legends of the Mussulmen Saints. The date of the transcription of these MSS. is A.H. 840 (1436 A.D.); and they are probably some of the earliest literary efforts of the new converts in their adopted faith. Neither of these works can be considered as of great interest, except in a philological point of view. They offer no specimen of the literature of the Ouigours themselves; as the transcriber tells us, in his preface, that the Miradg is a translation from the Arabic, and the Teskere'i Evlia from the Persian. The grammatical principles of the Ouigour in these works are, however, unchanged, and present the same simple dialect to which we have before alluded.-The MS. of the Kaoudat-kou-bilik, or 'Science of Go-vernment,' sent by Von Hammer of Paris, is of very superior interest to any of the pre-ceding. As a specimen of the original litera-ture of its age, this work is most curious. From a passage which is found in the manuscript, it appears that this work was composed about A.D. 1069; corresponding to the beginning of that bright period when the Seljukians were masters of Iran, and Alp Arslan was seated on the throne. Its transcription is dated A.H. 843, corresponding to the year 1459 of the Christian era."

The account of the more polished literature third was sent from Vienna to Paris, about the of the Osmanli is equally interesting; and we that those who among the chiefs of the empire year 1823, by that learned Orientalist, Von select a translated specimen of it from the who agreed with Khalil Pasha sought to per-

The MS. of the Bodleian appears | Tadg al Tavarikh (Diadem of Histories), of to be the most ancient of these. The date of the transcription is A. H. 638, answering to of Murad III., and the prince of Ottoman 1434 A.D. It was from this MS. that Hyde gave an engraved specimen, consisting of the faithful and elegant account of the Turks, first page; which he misnamed Khitaian, con- from their earliest epochs down to the year A.D. 1526, the end of the reign of Selim II. The style of Saadeddin is considered among the taken in regard to this MS.; the writing of most beautiful specimens of Turkish prose; which he stated to be evidently a bad Cufic; and the narrations of events, and the reflections and the work a Mendean one, on some religious of the author, are given with a fidelity and justice that are astonishing, in a country where the freedom of the pen would be supposed to be but little tolerated. This, however, is a feature common to many of the Ottoman annalist, the work, words belonging to the Mongol and some of whose comments on the acts of government hardly seem the birth of subjects of despotism. The Tadg al Tavarikh forms the commencement of the national annals of the Osmanlis; and it is rather surprising that it should not have been chosen as the first of that series of public historians which has issued from the imperial press of Constantinople; and it is to be hoped that it will not long be suffered to remain in manuscript.

"The following is his account of that interesting event, the siege of Constantinople. After relating the unsuccessful negotiation between Palseologus and the sultan, he thus proceeds:—'The besiegers and the besieged pursued their labours; they were under arms from break of day until the sun, the golden-winged bird of heaven, ceased to be visible in the terrace of the horizon. At length the Modens placed their cannon, of which we before spoke, in an effectual position, and threw up their entrenchments. It was to the Arabs and janissaries that the sultan confided this work The gates and ramparts of Constantinople soon became like the heart of an unfortunate loverthey were pierced in a thousand places. flames which issued from the mouths of these instruments of warfare, of brazen bodies and fiery jaws, cast grief and dismay among the miscreants. The smoke, which spread itself in the air and ascended towards the heavens. rendered the brightness of day sombre as night; and the face of the world soon became as dark as the black fortune of the unhappy infidels. In liberating the arrows like ambassadors from the bows, the enemies, without guardian angels, were made to hear the information conveyed by the sentence of the Koran, 'Wheresoever ye be, death will overtake you.' The balistas incessantly projected stones towards the rash defenders of the towers and walls, who experienced the effects of the menaces in the holy book: 'You shall beat them with stones, which contain the sentence of those they reach They were sent to the profundity of hell, to confirm the decree of the Judge of the Tribunal of Fate. Nevertheless, the bullets of stone from the artillery of the infidels overturned the bulwarks of the existence of numerous Moslems, and the field of battle was filled with martyrs. Two great vessels, whose elevated masts towered toward the heavens, came on the part of the Franks, full of artifice, and worthy of hell-fire, to bring succour to the Greeks. The miscreants who were on board these vessels threw themselves into the place, and strove to fill up the gaps and breaches with which the fortifications were covered, and to repulse the warriors of the faith. The besieged, confident in this passing success, like a tortoise who quits his shell, shewed their heads beyond the ramparts, applying themselves to vociferating reproaches on the Moslems. It was then

sity of making peace and departing; but this hero, who had a natural aversion to timid and indiscreet counsels, disdained the perfidious advice of these men who taught evil. With firm foot in the place of combat, the Moslems, according to the advice of the faithful Ulemas and Sheiks, continued to precipitate into the pit of death great numbers of the rebels against heaven who defended the place. The Doctor Ahmed Kurani, the Sheik Ak Shemseddin, and the Vizir Zagtus Pasha, who partook of the sentiments of the sultan, opposed peace and conciliatory measures; saying, that to withdraw their hand from the lappet of the robe of Victory would not be fulfilling the resolutions they had made; and relating to the troops the promise of the prophet_' Greece shall be conquered'-pointed out to them how necessary it was to use all their efforts to verify his sentence.
The greatest combat is that which will take place at the conquest of Constantinople;' and the Moslams, prepared to abandon life in the sight of religion, night and day illumined the field of battle with the lightning of their swords; yet the Beauty, enchantress of victory, did not display her radiant countenance. The prudent monarch assembled the chief of his warriors, and thus addressed them : _ ' This side of the place is rendered impregnable by the depth of the fosse, strengthened by every possible means of defence : we cannot, without excessive loss, cross this fosse; and the courier of thoughts cannot even surmount the solid ramparts beyond. The walls encircle the city on three sides: if we only attack it at a single point, we shall have great difficulty in conquering; besides, victory would cause the destruction of a great part of our people: we must therefore find some means of attacking the place by sea.' An immense chain was extended across the strait which separated Constantinople from Galata, which rendered the passage of vessels through it impossible. find an expedient against this, the chiefs in vain made the coursers of thought traverse the desert of reflection; till at length the conquering King of the World conceived the design of drawing the vessels of the Moslems from the for tress which had been built, and to bring them as far as the port behind Galata. Although the execution of this project must be put among the number of things almost too difficult to be accomplished, yet, by Divine assistance, it was performed with ease. By the surprising skill of their best mechanics, the Moslems were enabled to draw their vessels, large as mountains, out of the sea, upon the land; and having rub-bed their keels with grease, they made them glide along the earth, through hill and vale, and launched them on the waves which bathed the ramparts of the city: they afterwards set up a bridge upon these vessels, and formed en-trenchments on them. The priests had been incessant in their endeavours to sustain the courage of the besieged, at the same time that they consoled them: 'The taking of Constantinople is impossible, said they; for the astrological predictions of our books shew that our city can never be conquered, except when a king shall make his vessels traverse the land. with sails displayed. But when this wonder was presented to their eyes, they knew that their ruin was accomplished: the words expired in their mouths, and the fire of despair gnawed their hearts. The unclean emperor having learned that the fortifications which were on the side of the sea were also attacked. was nigh losing his reason: nevertheless, he grief overcame him, and he hastened to fly nation and the fancy themselves, as to put a

suade the victorious monarch of the impossibi-lity of gaining Constantinople, and the neces-applied himself to repair the walls, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other; but the Grecian soldiers not being sufficient for this purpose, he ordered the Frankish army to repair the ramparts situated to the south of the Adrianople Gate. The principal Greeks were indignant that the guarding of this place had not been confided to them, who had the greatest interest in defending it, and that it should be left to strangers. Thus discord insinuated itself among the besieged, which occasioned wrong orders to be given for the direction of these troops of error. The Osmanlis were not long in perceiving this; and, regarding their lives as merchandise of a vile price, mounted to the assault with intrepidity, by the breaches which were to the south of the Adrianople Gate. They got beyond the ramparts, when the advanceguard of darkness appeared from the western horizon; and soon the stars of night were the witnesses of the superiority of the brave Moslems. On this, the just and valiant monarch commanded his victorious army to put lanterns, or lighted tapers, on the heads of pikes and lances; and, until the planet of the fourth heaven should cast his rays upon the earth, to continue the combat, in order to give no repose to the despicable infidels, nor to allow them time to repair their breaches. According to the imperial command, the light of the flambeaux and lamps illumined the front of the city and its environs, which became like a plain covered with roses and tulips. The Moslems, in this night, united the double merit of combat and prayer. With the blood of the martyr they purified the stains of their sins. Soon the sun shone forth from the western darkness; and having put to flight the legions of stars by the arrows and darts of his rays, the crafty general of the Franks mounted the ramparts, in order to repulse the cohorts of the faith. At this moment, a young Moslem, taking the cord of firm resolution, threw himself like a spider upon the walls, and, having vigorously employed his sword like the crescent moon, at one blow sent forth the soul of the infidel from his body, like an owl from its impure nest. On beholding this, the Franks hurried themselves into the road of flight; and, like an impetuous torrent, they hastened towards the sea, to regain their ships. It was then that the Moslems, binding round them the girdle of ardour, and, like the lion in pursuit of his prey, disregarding the rain of arrows, stones, bullets, and shots continually pouring on them, crowded towards the breaches, assured that they were the gates of victory. 'The dust of the combat was raised even to the skies, and covered the vault of heaven as a veil.' The swords reposed not an instant: the darts and arrows incessantly pierced the breasts of the rebel troop. The Ottomans soon raised the standard of victory on the walls of Constantinople; and proclaimed with the free tongues of their swords, the Surats of 'Triumph,' and of 'the Ramparts.' The defence of the place slackened; and the good news expressed in the words of the Koran, 'Verily our army shall obtain victory!' gave confidence to the Mussulman troops, and filled them with holy enthusiasm. The Greek emperor, however, surrounded by his bravest soldiers, was in his palace, situate to the north of the Adrianople Gate: he sought to defend the avenues against the Moslem warriors; when suddenly he learned that those who raised the excellent standard of the holy word had gained the interior of his palace. He knew, then, that his good fortune was reversed:

from his habitation. While regretting his unhappy fate, this man, whose abode was soon to be the Shades, exclaimed, 'Where is a place of refuge?' He discovered a few of the faithful, who, full of confidence, were occupied in pillage. At this, the fire of hate filled his dark soul, and, rushing upon those unsuspecting Moslems, his scythe-like sword gathered the harvest of their lives. One poor soldier of this band, who was only wounded, bathed in the blood which poured from his wounds, and full of anguish, awaited the approach of death.

The Greek monarch, beholding this miserable man, raised his sword to take his last breath. In this moment of despair, the wretched man, aided by the Divine assistance, dragged this enemy of the faith from his saddle adorned with gold, and cast him on the dark earth, making his warlike cimeter descend upon his head. This exploit, which solaced the sufferings of the good Moslem, caused those who followed the emperor to fly. With death alone before their eyes, they fled far from the place of combat : not one remained in the field; none dared put hand to sword. In the mean time, the Moslems opened the gates of the city; and the troops, the asylum of victory, who were without, began to enter with the puissant monarch. With his permission, the fortunate troops pillaged the city three nights and three days, feeding the eye of their hopes with the sight of the Grecian beauties. That metal which is a source of misfortune to fools, which gives reputation and pre-eminence to men unknown in the world, was the portion of those who ex-changed the wares of this life for the capital of eternal existence. The third day, the heralds of the sublime court made known the will of Mohammed, absolute as destiny: this was, 'That the soldiers should cease from pillage, remaining peaceful, and doing no more injury to any one. This august command having been executed, the swords were consigned to their sheaths, and the bows to the corner of rest. By the care of the fortunate monarch, the dust of combat was allayed, the sword of war suspended, the arrows were thrown aside, and the bows were broken. By his noble efforts, the profession of the Mussulman faith, and the five-times-repeated cry of the religion of the prophet, were heard, instead of the de-testable sound of the bells. The churches of Constantinople were despoiled of the vile idols which defiled them: they were cleansed from the abominable impurities of the Christian ceremonies. The ancient customs were entirely changed; many temples and chapels of the Nazarenes, by the placing of the Mihrab and the pulpit of the faithful, rivalled the sublime Paradise. The luminous rays of Islam dispelled the dark shadows of wickedness."

With this poetical description of the siege of Constantinople we close for this week, but reserve some varieties for another No.

English Songs, and other small Poems. By Barry Cornwall. 12mo. pp. 228. London, 1832. Edward Moxon.

THE writer of the following poems has, for some years past, abandoned verse-writing, for graver and (to him) more important occupations. He has, however-influenced by motives with which he need not trouble the readerallowed some of the MSS. remaining in his portfolio to be printed. The time is not very favourable to productions of this sort; but -'Le printemps reviendra!' The days for relishing poetry can never be utterly at an end: we may as well hope to extinguish the imagifinal stop to the love which poetry (their off-spring) has so long excited. When 'the spring shall return, the author hopes that a few of these verses will find favour with the public; upon whose kindness and courtesy he throws himself, as a writer of verse, for (he believes) the last time."

Such is the introduction to a little volume full of heauty and music. Its association is with all fair things — an early violet, a sudden with all fair things—an early violet, a sudden blush, a singing bird, falling rain, and falling sunshine! as if poetry were, in sooth, but the embalming of some lovely memory. One marked and delicious characteristic of this writer is his lingering youthfulness: he has not gone on his way till all has become barren; he has not shaken from his worldly and weary feet the dust over every green place; there still is

"A spirit within him, which arrays
The things he looks upon with colourings
Richer than roses." *

The charm of early years, when sympathy is so ready—for it is as yet unbent by the weight of our own sorrows—or ere hope has become all selfish-when we love the spell of "old romance," and we are alive to the beautiful, because it is in our own feelings, -such is the charm of his poetry; it belongs to that period when, to use his own exquisite words,

"Fancy, ever mother of deep truth, Breathes her dim oracles o'er the soul of youth."

Pathos, beauty, and tenderness, are the three graces that wait upon his lute. These, however, are general characteristics, for the present volume has many bold and spirited varieties. "King Death," "The Sea," "The Stormy Petrel," and "Wine," are four as fine and as varied lyrics as any that live in our consists; but to analyse is often to destroy, memory; these, however, must be familiar to and we only say, fortunate are they to whom every reader, and Neukomm's music is their some "still sweet music" is not lacking in their noble and fitting companion. We must there-later years. fore submit to choose a favourite among the following, unless we deem preference to one injustice to another.

The Return of the Admiral.

The Return of the Admiral.

"How gallantly, how merrily
We ride along the sea!
The morning is all sunshine,
The wind is blowing free:
The billows are all sparkling,
And bounding in the light,
Like creatures in whose sunny veins
The blood is running bright.
All nature knows our triumph:
Strange birds about us sweep:
Strange things come up to look at us,
The masters of the deep:
In our wake, like any servant,
Follows even the bold shark—
Oh, proud must be our Admiral
Of such a bonny barque!
Proud, proud must be our Admiral, Oh, proud must be our Admiral
Of such a bonny barque!
Proud, proud must be our Admiral,
(Though he is pale to-day,)
Of twice five hundred iron men,
Who all his nod obey;
Who've fought for him, and conquer'd—
Who've won, with sweat and gore,
Nobility! which he shall have
When'er he touch the shore.
Oh! would I were our Admiral,
To order, with a word,—
To lose à dozen drops of blood,
And strait rise up a lord!
I'd shout e'en to yon shark, there,
Who follows in our lee,
'Some day I'll make thee carry me,
Like lightning through the sea.'
— The Admiral grew paler,
And paler as we flew:
Still talked he to his officers,
And smiled upon his crew;
And he looked up at the heavens,
And the looked down on the sea,
And at last he spied the creature
That kept following in our lee,
He shook—'twas but an instant—
For speedily the pride
Ran crimson to his heart,
Till all chances he defied:

* Sicilian Story.

. Sicilian Story.

It threw boldness on his forehead;
Gave firmness to his breath;
And he stood like some grim warrior New risen up from death.

That night, a horrid whisper Fell on us where we lay, And we knew our old fine Admiral And we knew our old fine Admiral Was changing into clay; And we heard the wash of waters, Though nothing could we see, And a whistle and a plunge Among the billows in our lee! Till dawn we watched the body In its dead and ghastly sleep, And next evening at sunset, It was slung into the deep! And never, from that moment, Save one shudder through the sea, Saw we (or heard) the shark That had followed in our lee!"

The Wild Cherry-Tree.

"Oh, there never was yet so fair a thing,
By racing river or bubbling spring,
Nothing that ever so gaily grew
Up from the ground when the skies were blue,
Nothing so brave, nothing so free,
As thou, my wild, wild Cherry-tree. Jove! how it danced in the gusty breeze!
Jove! how it frolicked among the trees!
Dashing the pride of the poplar down,
Stripping the thorn of his hoary crown!
Oak or ash—what matter to thee?
'Twas the same to my wild, wild Cherry-tree. Never at rest, like one that's young,
Never at rest, like one that's young,
New to the winds its orms if fung,
Shaking its bright and crowned head,
Whilst I stole up for its berries red—
Beautiful berries! beautiful tree!
Hurrah, for the wild, wild Cherry-tree!

Back I fly to the days gone by,
And I see thy branches against the sky;
I see on the grass thy blossoms shed,
I see (nay, I taste) thy berries red,
And I shout—like the tempest, loud and free,
Hurrah, for the wild, wild Cherry-tree!" There is to us something singularly touching

in "the Little Voice," though, critics as we are, we should be puzzled to tell in what the charm

"Once there was a little Voice, Merry as the month of May, That did cry 'Rejoice! Rejoice!' Now—'tis flown away!

Sweet it was, and very clear, Chasing every thought of pain: Summer! shall I ever hear Such a voice again?

I have pondered all night long, Listening for as soft a sound; But so sweet and clear a song, Never have I found!

I would give a mine of gold, Could I hear that little Voice,— Could I, as in days of old, At a sound rejoice!"

Here is another of a different character.

The Blood Horse

The Blood Horse,

"Gamarra is a dainty steed,
Strong, black, and of a noble breed,
Full of fire, and full of bone,
With all his line of fathers known;
Fine his nose, his nostrils thin,
But blown abroad by the pride within!
His mane is like a river flowing,
And his eyes like embers glowing
In the darkness of the night,
And his pace as wift as light.
Look, how 'round his straining throat' And his pace as swift as light.

Look, how round his straining throat

Grace and shifting beauty float!

Sinewy strength is on his reins,
And the red blood gallops through his veins;
Richer, redder, never ran

Through the boasting heart of man.

He can trace his lineage higher

Than the Bourbon dare aspire,—

Douglas, Gusman, or the Guelph,
Or O' Brien's blood itself! He, who hath no peer, was born
Here, upon a red March morn:
But his famous fathers dead,
Were Arabs all, and Arab bred,
And the last of that great line,
Trod like one of a race divine!
And yet he was but friend to one,
Who fed him at the set of sun,
By some lone fountain fringed with green:
With him, a roving Bedouin,

He lived—(none else would he obey Through all the hot Arabian day)— And died untamed upon the sands Where Balkh amidst the desert stands?

And again, a variety of much fancifulness.

"I would I were the bold March wind,
The merry, boisterous, bold March wind,
Who in the violet's tender eyes
Casts a kiss, and forwards flies.
Yet, no! No slight to the
O Constancy! O Constance

I would I were the soft west wind,
The wandering, sighing, soft west wind,
Who fondles round the hyacinth bells,
Then takes wing—as story tells.
Yet, no! No slight to thee'
O Constancy! O Constancy.

No; rather will I be the breeze
That blows straight on in Indian seas;
Or scents, which, in the rose's heart,
Live and love, and ne'er depart.
Love, Love, for ay to the:
O Constancy! O Constancy

We must pass over many lyrics that quite fulfil the poet's own definition.

" Song should breathe of scents and flowers; Song should like a river flow; Song should bring back scenes and hours That we loved—ah, long ago!"

though we must pause to mention one very happy epithet: he calls a falcon "the Arab of the air." Neither can we find room for a beautiful ballad, "The Fight of Ravenna;" but must proceed to some splendid dramatic fragments. Our only regret is that they should be fragments: we have not forgotten the deep and melancholy beauty of Mirandola. We should in despite of these "last pages," like to see another tragedy by the author of Maroian Colonna. We hope it will not be like his own exquisite definition of happiness, that

"Gay to-morrow of the mind Which never comes."

But now to the fragments: A Blush.

Look, look! the summer rises in her cheeks!
A blush, as hot as June, comes flooding o'er
Her too proud paleness. Burning modesty
Warms all her brow, and Beauty, quite abash
Droops her twin stars to earthward."

The Intellect strengthened by Study.

The Intellect strengthened by Study.

"A. If I do this, what further can I do?

B. Why, more than ever. Every task thou dost
Brings strength and capability to act.

He who doth climb the difficult mountain's top,
Will, the next day, outstrip an idler man!

Dip thy young brain in wise men's deep discourse—
In books, which, though they daunt thy wit awhile,
Will knit thee, i' the end, with wisdom."

Nothing perfect.

Norming perfect.

Scorn not our verse, because it might soar higher. What's perfect on poor earth? Is not the bird, At whose sweet song the forests ache with love, Shorn of all beauty? Is the bittern's cry As merry as the lark's? the lark's as soft As the lost cuckoo's? Nay, the lion hath His fault; and the elephant (though sage as wisday) May grieve he lacks the velvet of the pard."

Questions to one restored from Death

"Sit down beside me,—thou who hast left so lately
The calm dark regions, for this fretful world,—
Come back to sorrow, like the unthinking bird
Who seeks once more its cage. Sit down beside me;
And tell me what dim dreams have fallen on thee,
And what blank aspects and unbodied things
Thou met'st, in thy pale march! Didst thou not see
The—dead? Methinks I saw them once. Some ware
there

The—dead? Methinks I saw them once. Some we there
By their own serpent passions stung to death;
Some whom too little love, or too much care,
Made white as winter; pining skeletons,
Whom hunger turned to stone; mad parents, oh!
Who watched, for aye, some little corse in vain;
A ghastly brotherhood, who hung together,
Knit firm by misery and some common wrong!

Reproof to one who has no ear.

Reproof to one who has no ear.

"L. I see small difference
'Tween one sound and its next. All seem a-kin
And run on the same feet ever.

I. Peace! Thou wan'st
One heavenly sense, and speak'st in ignorance.
Seest thou no differing shadows, which divide
The rose and poppy? 'Tis the same with sounds.
There's not a minute in the round of time,
But's hinged with different music. In that small span
Between the thought and its swift utterance,—

Ere silence buds to sound,—the angels listening Hear infinite varieties of song! And they who turn the lightning-rapid spheres, Have flown an evening's journey."

An ancient Pile.

Look straight before you. Thus, as now you see it, You pile hath stood, in all its stony strength, Through centuries forgotten. Ruinous Time, The outrageous thunder, and all wasting storms Have striven to drag it down; yet, still it stands, Enduring like a truth, from age to ago."

A Princess's Dishonour.

She was a princess, but she fell; and now Her shame goes blushing through a line of kings."

One delicate touch, and we conclude :-

"A lady should not scorn
One soul that loves her, howe'er lowly it be.
Love is an offering of the whole heart, Madam,
A sacrifice of all that poor life hath;
And he who gives his "all," whate'er that be,
Gives greatly, and deserveth no one's scorn."

An interesting introduction is prefixed, written with a true feeling of poetry; and we now leave this most musical little volume to the public, which ought to be both grateful and gratified.

Fitzgeorge. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Effingham Wilson.

WE have heard of the History of England being put into verse, with only a little twisting and turning for the sake of the rhyme: further than that no tax was laid on the invention of the compiler. The work before us is constructed much on the same principle, Fitsgeorge being only the history of George IV. put into a novel. Every fact is historical (or what common Fame, that common liar, has given out as such); so that the author has had no trouble to form plot or devise incidents—these were ready to his hands in Croly's Life and Times of his late Majesty: he had only to find romance and wit. The romance is, making Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Fitzherbert, and Queen Caroline, angels of injured innocence—romantic enough, forsooth !—and the wit consists in calling Pitt Mr. Graves, Brougham Birch, and Sheridan Drury Borrowman—at least we suppose it was meant for such. As for the lovemaking scenes, they are too absurd: the lady exclaims, "Excellent man!"—the cavalier, "Most excellent woman!" Truly this is grammar rather than passion—the superlative degree doing the sentimentalest. There are some bits of dialogue, &c. whose antithesis and arrangement might have been tolerated in a moral essay some fifty years ago; but the whole book is a miserable failure, written in an ill-natured and prejudiced spirit.

proof, we subjoin a sample:—
"Presently came to him the intelligence that the Lady Louisa had claimed the title of Lady Fitzgeorge, and had sent intimation that it was her immediate intention to come over to England, and to demand the honours and immunities belonging to her rank. The person who brought this sad intelligence to Fitzgeorge was an apothecary, and had been accustomed to sights of sorrow and sounds of grief; but he said afterwards, that he had never witnessed so sad a sight as that of Fitzgeorge when he communicated this intelligence to him. He first looked red with anger, and then looked pale with fear; then nearly fainted away. Fortunately a bottle of brandy, by the merest accident in the world, happened to be standing at his side; and the judicious apothecary consi-

wipe it with the palm of his hand), he lifted up his eyes to the ceiling, which was very elegantly painted, and said, 'D—n it!' He did not mean to damn the ceiling or the brandy, but the return of his wife. The apothecary was so shocked at Fitzgeorge's profaneness, that he also took a glass of brandy out of mere fright, scarcely knowing what he did. When master and man were both primed, they sat down seriously to deliberate what was best to be done. 'Take another glass, doctor,' said Fitzgeorge. The doctor did so; and the Hon. Augustus (whom, by the way, we should now call Lord Fitzgeorge) did the same."

Eheu, jam satis! This is the wretched stuff

we see puffed and bepraised in the majority of the periodicals that have noticed the work since it affronted the public taste by its pretensions and stupidity. For its accuracy, it gives a dialogue between Queen Caroline and Birch her lawyer, for whom she sent to meet her on the continent - whither, it so happens,

he never went.

La Coquetterie; or, Sketches of Society in France and Belgium. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. T. and W. Boone.

WE have heretofore made it a rule to avoid the dénouements of novels in our reviews, lest we might defraud our fair friends of a pleasure by anticipating the winding up of the fiction; and if we depart from our system in the present instance, it is simply because the tale can excite no interest, and the very end may as well be quoted as any other part. It runs thus :--

"At the appointed hour the brides were handed to the carriages in waiting; and, proceeding to the church, in little more than half an hour Emma was embraced by her father, and greeted by the name of de Clifford, and Rosa (pressed in the affectionate arms of her mother,) by that of Monteith. They returned home for the purpose of changing their dresses, when Rosa, again kissed and embraced by her father and mother, set off with Monteith for Baynham Abbey, and de Clifford and Emma to a villa which he had engaged for six weeks in the neighbourhood of Richmond."

Of course, this very particular book is writ-ten by a female woman. Another brief ex-

ample may be given :-"I cannot say I admire that rainbow dress, or gaze d'iris, as you call it, of Miss de Clifford's,' said Monteith. 'I like nothing changeable, and a rainbow is proverbially so. should, therefore, have preferred a dress with-out that variety of colour.' 'But you know,' replied Rosa, 'time must and does change us all. Now, here you have a colour for our different ages; pink for youth, that beautifully blends itself into a lilac, which marks the quiet period of middle age, and here it again blends itself with sober green, to shew the colour most appropriate to the latter part of life, for I believe we ladies never acknowledge old age.'

From which we gather that "gaze d'iris" of piuk, lilac, and green, is of rainbow colours a discovery never made by the philosopher, who, unhappily, cannot discover one of the dent in the world, happened to be standing at his side; and the judiclous apothecary considerately and kindly urged him to drink two or three glasses, by which he was happily prevented from absolutely swooning. When he had swallowed the brandy, and smacked his lips, and wiped his mouth with the back of his

hand (for he was too much of a gentleman to volumes, whose only "taking bit" is their title, which, however, indicates little of their contents; for the author has about as much idea of a coquette, as the donkey playing the lap-dog had of grace. In truth "La Coquetterie," as here depicted, without point or piquancy, is as little dangerous as possible in reality, and as little entertaining as ennui in description.

> A Proposal for the Erection of a General Record Office, Judges' Hall and Chambers, and other Buildings, on the Site of the Rolls Estate; together with some Particulars respecting the Suitors' Fund. By C. P. Cooper. 8vo. pp. 118. London, 1832. Baldwin and Cradock.

> THE laudable proposition made and enforced in this convincing essay is dedicated to Lord Dover; from which circumstance we trust we may infer that his lordship, as one of his majesty's commissioners on the public records of the kingdom, is not averse to lend the design his powerful aid and countenance. Should it be so, his acknowledged taste, as much as his high influence, will give it an impetus that may enable us to see, for once, a beneficial national undertaking carried into effect, in a way worthy of the object, and neither marred

by jobbing, nor frittered away in folly.

A plan of the Rolls Estate prefixed shews us a large space of ground in Carey Street, and between the lower parts of Chancery and Fetter Lanes, which Mr. Cooper suggests might be most advantageously appropriated to this desirable purpose. He then points out the insecurity of places where records of the utmost importance are now kept, and demonstrates the expediency of having these national treasures collected and arranged under one roof, as in the Register Office at Edinburgh. Upon these points there can, indeed, be no difference of opinion; and whether for legal, or historical, or other uses, it is evident that a well-executed and well-appointed structure of this kind would be of immense value. Independent of the causes always existing to enforce the step, we are informed that there are now peculiar reasons to recommend it.

"That some general or partial measure is necessary, is now universally admitted. The commissioners of woods and forests have just given notice that the immense masses of records belonging to the King's Remembrancer's Office, and to the court of Common Pleas, now deposited in the eastern wing of the King's Mews, must be removed before Lady-day 1833; and King's College is impatient to take possession of the cellars under the eastern wing of Somerset House, in which the Pipe-rolls, the most valuable records after Domesday, have been so long suffered to moulder; and all attempts to induce the ordnance to remove the magazino for gunpowder deposited in the vaults of Casar's chapel, in which the most precious of the Chancery records are preserved, have proved abortive."+

It is not convenient for us to enter into the details of Mr. Cooper's proposal. Suffice it to say, that it contemplates erecting the necessary buildings without expense to the public, by an application of part of the Suitors' fund, leasing

property, and other judicious means. Should there be too little room for the prodigious mass of records which have accumulated for ages, he suggests the depositing of historical and antiquarian papers, which are rarely, if ever, wanted for legal purposes, in their proper habitat, the British Museum, and not to be mixed up with writs of subpoenas and quominus.

Altogether, we beg to recommend this volume to the particular attention of the public. Should it provoke discussion in any quarter, it must tend to good; and sure we are that the author deserves the warm thanks of the country for having brought this matter forward, and advocated its adoption by such irresistible facts, calculations, and arguments.

While we are pointing public gratitude to Mr. Cooper, we feel that we are bound to make some excuse for our own neglect of a more elaborate and very able work of his production, which has been on our table for several weeks. We allude to his Account of the Public Records. a work full of historical literature, and curious from its multitude of miscellaneous and antiquarian notices. Much of its information has been hitherto inaccessible; and we take upon ourselves, however briefly for the present, to say that it is a publication of the most valuable character.

Earle's Travels. [Second Notice: conclusion.]

ONE cannot tell what sympathy may exist among savage natures; but we could not help being struck, whilst reading our own extracts from Mr. Earle's volume of the horrible cannibal atrocities of the New Zealanders, by the contemporaneous accounts in the newspapers of the murderous acts of Cook at Leicester. It seemed as if, mutato nomine, Atoi had sent his soul into the body of an English bookbinder, and that the unfortunate Mr. Paas stood exactly in the position of an Indian Ocean slave. The recklessness and butchery, the dismembering and burning, presented a similar scene on the antipodes of the earth; only the cannibal did not add the accomplishment of drinking spirituous liquors to that of smoking, as it appears was the case with his more civilised rival. God has done much for man-it is man himself, whether in a social state of high refinement, or in the depth of barbarian ignorance, who fills this beautiful creation with woes and evil. Even in New Zealand, Mr. Earle thus describes the land disfigured by such revolting crimes :-

"In whatever direction I travelled, and at this time I had crossed the country in various directions several times, the soil appeared to me to be fat and rich, and also well watered. From every part of it which the natives have cultivated, the produce has been immense. Here, where the finest samples of the human race are to be found, the largest and finest timber grows, and every vegetable (yet planted) thrives, the introduction of European grasses, fruits, &c. &c. would be a great desideratum. Were this done, in a very short time farms would be more eagerly sought after here than they now are in New South Wales. All the

building, together with the National Gallery, to be erected building, together with the National Gallery, to be erected on the site of the late Mews at Charing Cross; presenting an extended front of 500 feet, facing the noble and extended front of 500 feet, facing the noble and extensive area which the removal of the old buildings from St. Martin'a Lane to the College of Physicians presents at the confluence of the Strand, Cockspur Street, and Whitehall Street. Mr. Wilkins has been appointed the architect to carry this great undertaking into execution.—Newspapers.

Newspapers.
2 vols. 8vo. Baldwin and Cradock.

and disposing of detached portions of the Rolls fruits and plants hitherto introduced by the characteristics. While the natives of missionary establishments have succeeded wonderfully. Peaches and water-melons now were in full season: the natives brought baskets full of them to our door every day, which they exchanged with us for the merest trifles, such as a fish-hook, or a button. Indian corn was likewise very abundant."

Of the people themselves, our author, as we have observed, is disposed to draw a very fa-

vourable picture :-

" There are (he tells us) only two classes of people-chiefs and slaves; and as consanguinity constitutes a high claim, the eldest son of a large family, who can bring the greatest num-ber of warriors of his own name into the field, is considered the chief of that district or tribe; and as he, by reason of his followers, can take possession of the greatest number of prisoners or slaves, he becomes the ruling man. Every other man of his tribe considers himself on an equality with him in every thing, except that he shews him obedience, and follows him to battle. Each is independent in his own family, and holds uncontrolled power of life and death over every individual it contains. They seem not to exercise any coercion over the younger branches of a family, who are allowed unbound-ed liberty till the girls have sweethearts, and the boys are strong enough to go to war. They are kind and hospitable to strangers; and are excessively fond of their children. On a journey, it is more usual to see the father carrying his infant than the mother; and all the little offices of a nurse are performed by him with the tenderest care and good humour. In many instances (wherein they differ from most savage tribes) I have seen the wife treated as an equal and companion. In fact, when not engaged in war, the New Zealander is quite a domestic, cheerful, harmless character; but once rouse his anger, or turn him into ridicule, and his disposition is instantly changed. A being, whose passions have never been curbed from infancy, and whose only notion of what he conceives to be his right is to retaliate for an offence with blood, must naturally form a cruel and vindictive character. Such these islanders seemed to us on our first visiting them. The sight of beings so extraordinary (for thus we Europeans must have appeared to them) excited in their savage minds the greatest wonder; and they thought we were sent as a scourge and an enemy; and though Cook, one of their earliest visitors, adopted every method his ingenuity could devise to conciliate them, yet, as they never could thoroughly understand his intentions, they were always on the alert to attack him. Hence arose the horror and disgust expressed formerly at the mere mention of the name of 'a New Zealander.' I have often tried in vain to account for there being such a decided dissimilarity between the natives of New Holland and New Zealand. So trifling is the difference in their situation on the globe, and so similar their climates,-both having remained so long unknown to the great continents, and so devoid of intercourse with the rest of the world, that one would be led to imagine a great resemblance must be the result. But the natives of the former seem of the lowest grade—the last link in the great chain of existence which unites man with the monkey. Their limbs are long, thin, and flat, with large bony knees and elbows; a projecting forehead, and pot-belly. The mind, too, seems adapted to this mean configuration: they have neither energy, enterprise, nor industry; and their curiosity can scarcely be excited. A few exceptions riosity can scarcely be excited. A few exceptions delighted with my drawings, partice may be met with; but these are their general a portrait I made of him. He copie

island are 'cast in beauty's perfect n children are so fine and powerfully n each might serve as a model for a the Infant Hercules: nothing c the graceful and athletic forms of th the rounded limbs of their youn; These possess eyes beautiful and eloc a profusion of long, silky, curling he the intellects of both sexes seem of: order; all appear eager for improve of energy, and indefatigably indust possessing amongst themselves several are totally unknown to their neighbo

Mr. Earle's account of a brother amused us; and we copy it in the he will entertain our readers :-

"The art of tattooing has been 1 such perfection here, that whenever seen a New Zealander whose skin is mented, we have admired him. It upon as answering the same pu clothes. When a chief throws off hi seems as proud of displaying the ornaments figured on his skin, as s exquisite is in exhibiting himself i fashionable attire. It is an essenti warlike preparations. The whole of trict of Ko-ro-ra-di-ka was preparir approaching war. Their canoes, powder, and balls, increased daily; a ingenious artist, called Aranghie, carry on this important branch of which was soon placed in requisition the mighty men in the neighbourh one by one, under his operating he this 'professor' was a near neighbou I frequently paid him a visit in his and he returned the compliment wh had time to spare. He was consider countrymen a perfect master in the tooing, and men of the highest rank portance were in the habit of travel journeys in order to put their skins : skilful hands. Indeed, so highly works esteemed, that I have seen ma drawings exhibited even after death. bour of mine very lately killed a chief been tattooed by Aranghie, and, ap the artist's work so highly, he ski chieftain's thighs, and covered his car with it. I was astonished to see v boldness and precision Aranghie dre signs upon the skin, and what beaut ments he produced; no rule and could be more exact than the lines a he formed. So unrivalled is he in h sion, that a highly-finished face of a c the hands of this artist, is as greatly New Zealand as a head from the har Thomas Lawrence is amongst us. It gratifying to behold the respect the pay to the fine arts. This 'profe merely a kooky or slave, but by skill a try he raised himself to an equality greatest men of his country; and as e who employed him always made l handsome present, he soon became wealth, and was constantly surrounde important personages as Pungho Pu ky Ruky, Kivy Kivy, Aranghy To &c. My friend Shulitea (King Ger him every day the choicest things from table. Though thus basking in the shine of court favour, Aranghie, lil genius, was not puffed up with pri success, for he condescended to come tea with me almost every evening.

were returning from here direct to England, I piercing cold. The prospect was altogether time against us all; but we finally conquered would certainly bring him with me, as I look very sublime, and filled the mind with awe! him, and added his body to our other prize. upon him as a great natural genius. One of the important personages who came to the village to employ the talent of our artist was a Mr. Rocky Rocky, (and he was always very particular in remembering the Mister); he brought four of his wives with him, leaving six more at home, (polygamy in New Zealand being allowed to any extent). One of this man's wives was a little girl not more than ten years of age, and she excited a great deal of interest amongst us, which when he discovered, he became very anxious to dispose of her to any of us. He importuned us incessantly on the subject, saying she was his slave, and offered her in exchange for a musket."

These extracts having sufficiently illustrated Mr. Earle's well-drawn pictures of New Zealand, which, it may be observed, strictly confirm the descriptions of Captain Dillon, that have appeared in the Literary Gazette, we shall now revert to Tristan d'Acunha, and conclude our Review with a few selections of his narrative relating to that interesting island. We may premise that he calls the "Governor" Glass, and states, from his report, that he was a native of Roxburgh, where his mother was an "comment snuff and tobacco vender;" but as Roxburgh is only a very inconsiderable hamlet, we must presume that Governor Glass's boast of family distinction at home partook a little of the ideal. A hunt in this island possesses very ble on account of their feathers, my companions original features; and we copy it before Mr. made dreadful havoc amongst, knocking on the Pierce Egan lays hold of it for his Sporting Magazine, (with which he is always so obliging as to inform our ignorant minds).

"Being a fine morning, accompanied by two of the men, I determined to ascend the mountain. As several parties had before gone up, they had formed a kind of path, at least we endeavoured to trace the same way; but it requires a great deal of nerve to attempt it.

The sides of the mountain are nearly perpendicular; but, after ascending about two hundred feet, it is there entirely covered with wood, which renders the footing much more safe; but in order to get to the wood, the road is so dangerous, that it made me almost tremble to think of it; slippery grey rocks, and many of them unfortunately loose, so that when we took hold, they separated from the mass, and fell with a herrid rumbling noise; here and there were a few patches of grass, the only thing we could depend upon to assist us in climbing, which must be done with extreme caution, for the least slip, or false step, would dash one to atoms on the rocks below. By keeping our eyes constantly looking upwards, and continuing to haul ourselves up, by catching firm hold on this grass, after an hour's painful toil, we gained the summit, where we found ourselves on an extended plain, of several miles' expanse, which terminates in the peak, composed of dark grey lava, bare and frightful to behold. We proceeded towards it, the plain gradually rising, but the walking was most fatiguing, over strong rank grass and fern several feet high, with holes concealed under the roots in such a way, that no possible cau-tion could prevent our occasionally falling down into one or other of them, and entirely disappearing; which caused a boisterous laugh amongst the rest; but it frequently happened, while one was making merry at the expense of another, down sunk the laugher himself. A death-like stillness prevailed in these high regions, and, to my ear, our voices had a

up with clouds of silvery brightness, contrasted their vapour, and, passing rapidly away, gave us only casual glances of the landscape; and, on the other hand, the sterile and cindery peak, with its venerable head, partly capped with ally burning, to heighten the sublimity of the earth round it; after the young one is hatched, it has to remain a year before it can fly; it is entirely white, and covered with a woolly down, which is very beautiful. As we approached them, they clapped their beaks, with a very quick motion, which made a great noise. This, and throwing up the contents of the stomach, are the only means of offence and defence they seem to possess; the old ones, which are valuahead all they could come up with. birds are very helpless on the land, the great length of their wings precluding them from rising up into the air, unless they can get to a steep declivity. On the level ground they were completely at our mercy, but very little was shewn them; and in a very short space of time, the plain was strewn with their bodies, one blow on the head generally killing them instantly. The object of my comrades for taking this dangerous and fatiguing journey, was neither to procure the feathers of the albatross, nor to admire the sublime scenery. Goats, of which there are thousands on these plains, were the ostensible cause of their coming; and a very fine dog was with us for the purpose of running them down. We soon surprised a flock, which made (as they invariably do) for the peak; but our dog soon separated one, which we caught, killed, and left on the plain, while the dog ran after others. A very large

*Pive months after, on a second visit, Mr. Earle relates: "These birds were still sitting on their nests, and had never moved away from them. They remain there for a year before they can fly, and during that long period they are fed by the mother. They had greatly increased in size and beauty since my first visit to them. The semblance of the young bird, as it sits on the nest, is stately and beautiful. The white down, which is its first covering, giving place gradually to its natural grey plumage, leaves half the creature covered with down; the other half is a fine compact coat of feathers, composed of white and grey; while the head is of a dazzling, silvery white. Their size is prodigious, one of them proving a tolerable load. Upon skinning them, on our return, we found they were covered with a fine white fat, which I was told was excellent for frying, and other culinary purposes; and the flesh was quite as delicate, and could scarcely be distinguished in flavour from lamb. Hesides our abarross, the dogs caught some small birds, about the sise of our partridge, but their gait was something like that of the penguin. The male is of a glossy black, with a bright red, hard crest on the top of the head. The hen is brown. They stand erect, and have long yellow legs, with which they run very fast; their wings are small and useless for flying, but they are armed with sharp spurs for defence, and also, I imagine, for assisting them in climbing, as they are found generally among the rocks. The name they give this bird here, is simply 'cock,' its only note being a noise very much resembling the repetition of that word. Its flesh is plump, fat, and excellent eating."

and seemed to enter with such interest into the strange, unnatural echo, and I fancied our black he-goat was selected, which gave him bat-On the one side, the boundless horizon, heaped My two companions were now quite delighted with their success; and though they had to with some of darker hue, enveloping us in carry these heavy carcases for a considerable way over the plains, not a murmur was heard from either: when they had got them to the edge of the precipice, we took out their insides, and stuffed them with fern, then tumbled them clouds, partly revealing great patches of red down, and they reached the bottom without cinders, or lava, intermingled with the black much difficulty; occasionally they rested a morock, produced a most extraordinary and dismal ment on some projection, but the weight finally effect. It seemed as though it were still actu- cleared the bushes and rocks, and the bodies were found by us on reaching the level. After scene. The huge albatross appeared here to spending a most fatiguing and exciting day, dread no interloper or enemy; for their young we got safely down at night; the men perfectly were on the ground completely uncovered, and the old ones were stakking around them. This there, and I equally so with the number of my bird is the largest of the aquatic tribe; and its sketches. They informed me, that the very plumage is of a most delicate white, excepting last time they had ascended the mountain, on the back and the tops of its wings, which are their return, one of the party got too close to grey: they lay but one egg, on the ground, the precipice, without being aware of it, and the precipice, without being aware of it, and where they form a kind of nest, by scraping the fell down several hundred feet; they found the corpse the next day, in a most miserably mangled state. They interred it in the garden, near their settlement; and placed at the head of the grave a board, with his name and age, together with an account of the accident which caused his death, and a pious reader, that it happened on a Sunday,—a caused his death, and a pious remark to the dreadful warning to Sabbath-breakers. people all say, they never more will ascend the mountains on that sacred day; indeed, from all I have seen of them, they pay every respect to the duties of religion which lies in their power."

The annexed is also an interesting piece of natural history.

"12th...This day we visited what they call a 'penguin rookery.' The spot of ground occupied by our settlers is bounded on each end by high bluffs, which extend far into the sea, leaving a space in front, where all their hogs run nearly wild, as they are prevented going beyond those limits by those natural barriers; and the creatures who, at stated periods, come up from the sea remain in undisturbed possession of the beaches beyond our immediate vicinity. The weather being favourable, we launched our boat early in the morning, for the purpose of procuring a supply of eggs for the consumption of the family. We heard the chattering of the penguins from the rookers long before we landed, which was noisy in the extreme, and groups of them were scattered all over the beach; but the high thick grass on the declivity of the hill seemed their grand establishment, and they were hidden by it from our view. As we could not find any place where we could possibly land our boat in safety, I and two more swam on shore with bags tied round our necks to hold the eggs in, and the boat with one of the men lay off, out of the surf. I should think the ground occupied by these birds (if I may be allowed so to call them) was at least a mile in circumference, covered in every part with grasses and reeds, which grew considerably higher than my head; and on every gentle ascent, beginning from the beach, on all the large grey rocks, which occasionally appeared above this grass, sat perched groups of these strange and uncouth-looking creatures; but the noise which rose up from beneath haffles all description! As our business lay with the noisy part of this community, we quickly crept under the grass, and commenced our plundering search, though there needed none, so profuse was the quantity. The scene altogether well merits a better description than I can give, thousands and hundreds of thousands of these little two-legged erect monsters hopping around us, with voices very much re-sembling in tone that of the human; all opening their throats together; so thickly clustered in groups that it was almost impossible to place the foot without despatching one of them. The shape of the animal, their curious motions, and their most extraordinary voices, made me fancy myself in a kingdom of pigmies. The regularity of their manners, their all sitting in exact rows, resembling more the order of a camp than a rookery of noisy birds, delighted me. These creatures did not move away on our approach, but only increased their noise, so we were obliged to displace them forcibly from their nests; and this ejectment was not produced without a considerable struggle on their parts; and, being armed with a formidable beak, it soon became a scene of desperate warfare. We had to take particular care to protect our hands and legs from their attacks; and for this purpose each one had provided himself with a short stout club. The noise they continued to make during our ramble through their territories the sailors said was, ' cover 'em up, cover 'em up.' And, however incredible it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that I heard those words so distinctly repeated, and by such various tones of voices, that several times I started, and expected to see one of the men at my elbow. Even these little creatures, as well as the monstrous sea elephant, appear to keep up a continued warfare with each other. As the penguins sit in rows, forming regular lanes leading down to the beach, whenever one of them feels an inclination to refresh herself by a plunge into the sea, she has to run the gauntlet through the whole street, every one pecking at her as she passes without mercy; and though all are occupied in the same employment, not the smallest degree of friendship seems to exist; and whenever we turned one off her nest, she was sure to be thrown amongst foes; and, besides the loss of her eggs, was invariably doomed to receive a severe beating and pecking from her companions. Each one lays three eggs, and after a time, when the young are strong enough to undertake the journey, they go to sea, and are not again seen till the ensuing spring. Their city is deserted of its numerous inhabitants, and quietness reigns till nature prompts their return the following year, when the same noisy scene is repeated, as the same flock of birds returns to the spot where they were hatched. After raising a tremendous tumult in this numerous colony, and sustaining continued combat, we came off victorious, making capture of about a thousand eggs, resembling in size, colour, and transparency of shell, those of a duck; and the taking possession of this immense quantity did not occupy more than one hour, which may serve to prove the incalculable numbers of birds collected together. We did not allow them sufficient time, after landing, to lay all their eggs; for, had the season been further advanced, and we had found three eggs in each nest, the whole of them might probably have proved addled, the young partly formed, and the eggs of no use to us; but the whole of those we took turned out good, and had a particularly fine and delicate flavour. It was a work of considerable difficulty to get our booty safe into the boat - so frail a cargo -with so tremendous a surf running against us. However, we finally succeeded, though not without smashing a considerable number of the eggs."

A few days after, our artist had a study of some very odd and pretty sitters.

the settlers call a pod of sea elephants. At this particular season these animals lay strewed about the beach, and, unless you disturb them, the sight of a man will not frighten them away. I was determined to get a good portrait of some of them, and accordingly took my sketch-book and pencil, and seated myself very near to one of them, and began my operations, feeling sure I had now got a most patient sitter, for they will lie for weeks together without stirring; but I had to keep throwing small pebbles at him, in order to make him open his eyes, and prevent his going to sleep. The flies appear to torment these unwieldy monsters cruelly, their eyes and nostrils being stuffed full of them. I got a good sketch of the group. They appeared to stare at me occasionally with some little astonishment, stretching up their immense heads and looking around; but finding all still, (I suppose they considered me a mere rock,) they composed themselves to sleep again. They are the most shapeless creatures about the body. I could not help comparing them to an overgrown maggot, and their motion is similar to that insect. The face bears some rude resemblance to the human countenance; the eye is large, black, and expressive; excepting two very small flippers or paws at the shoulder, the whole body tapers down to a fish's tail; they are of a delicate mouse colour, the fur is very fine, but too oily for any other purpose than to make mocassins for the islanders. The bull is of an enormous size, and would weigh as heavily as his namesake of the land; and in that one thing consists their only resemblance, for no two animals can possibly be more unlike each other. It is a very curious phenomenon, how they can possibly exist on shore; for, from the first of their landing, they never go out to sea, and they lie on a stormy beach for months together without tasting any food, except consuming their own fat, for they gradually waste away; and as this fat or blubber is the great object of value, for which they are attacked and slaughtered, the settlers contrive to commence operations against them upon their first arrival, for it is well ascertained that they take no sustenance whatever on shore. I examined the contents of the stomach of one they had just killed, but could not make out the nature of what it contained. The matter was of a remarkably bright green colour. They have many enemies, even in the water; one called the killer, a species of grampus, which makes terrible havoc amongst them, and will attack and take away the carcass of one from alongside a boat. But man is their greatest enemy, and causes the most destruction to their race: he pursues them to all quarters of the globe."

But we must now bring this eventful story to a close; and we do so with the author's account of a remarkable coincidence, -a circumstance worthy to attend his adventurous career. After many vain attempts, he succeeded in getting off the island, and on board an English vessel; and he thus concludes:-

"I was almost overcome with the various sensations that came crowding on my mind,humble thanksgiving to the Almighty,-sincere gratitude to Glass and his companions for their unremitting kindness, notwithstanding all the trouble I had given them; and now feeling that I was about to part from them for ever, without its being in my power to shew my gratitude, except in words. Added to all this, were the attentions and generous treatment I was then receiving from entire strangers. A most extraordinary circumstance must wind tions worthy of farther publicity.

"I saw," says he, " for the first time, what up this eventful story; which, if recorded in a romance, would be thought unnatural. Conversing, the following day, with Captain Cooling, and telling him of my extreme anxiety respecting the welfare of my friends, of whom I had not heard for so long a period, and the anxiety I should still have to undergo, as one more year must be spent in uncertainty, before I could possibly receive letters from England, I found him to have been late lieutenant on board his majesty's ship Adventure, commanded by my brother Captain W. H. Smyth; that he had sailed with him for several years, during the time he was making his well-known survey of the coasts and shores of the Mediterranean, undertaken by command of the Lords of the Admiralty. He informed me, that previous to the ship's having been paid off at Woolwich, a breakfast had been given on board by my brother, at which my mother, sistersin short, all those for whom I was most deeply interested -had been present; and that he had seen them all in good health and spirits only a few weeks before he left England!

As our enterprising author has set forth again, though we cannot, like the sportive historian of Gilpin, wish we were where he is to see, we do sincerely hope that we shall hear from him again, and have another book as en-

tertaining as the present.

Gathered Flowers. Chiefly from the Works of British Poets. London, 1832, Hamilton, Adams, and Co.; Liverpool, D. Marples.

This is a charming little volume, a sort of floral dictionary; and affixed to each flower are divers poems and quotations, in which poetry has embalmed its beauty: for example, the daisy collects Wordsworth's, Burns', and Montgomery's poems; beside several more brief allusions in other writers. We copy Jonson's exquisite lines, as the best proof of the good taste directing this selection :—

"Here she was wont to go; and here! and here!
Just where those daisies, pinks, and violets grow:
The world may find the spring by following her;
For other print her airy steps ne'er left.
Her treading would not bend a blade of grass,
Or shake the downy blow-ball from his stalk!
But like the soft west wind she shot along,
And where she went the flowers took thickest root,
As ahe had sowed them with her odorous foot."
Sad Shepherd.

We fancy the idea of this pretty little work must have been taken from a similar production, only on a larger scale, for which we were indebted to Transatlantic taste, published some two or three years since.

The Rose of Four Seasons: a Selection of Pieces in Prose and Poetry. Chiefly for Young Ladies. By the Editor of the " Part-

ing Gift." Pp. 215. Same Publishers.

A COLLECTION, part good, part bad, and chiefly stolen: Mrs. Hemans, James Montgomery, &c., are life-buoys floating a little horde of small unknowns.

An Indian Tale, and other Poems. By Benjamin Gough. 18mo. pp. 189. London, 1832. Wilson.

THE author tells us, in his preface, that his work has been perused in manuscript by several eminent literary characters, from all of whom the most liberal and flattering criticisms have been received; he also says, that many of the minor pieces have already been printed in various periodical journals: — with which two
gratifying circumstances he must be content, as far as we are concerned; for we can neither join in the flattery, nor consider his producthe Human Heart. By the Rev. W. Sewell, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, &c. 8vo. pp. 444. London, 1832, Rivingtons; Bohns; Oxford, Talboys.

Parochial Sermons on particular Occasions. By the Same. 12mo. pp. 311.

ORTHODOX in his principles, and imbued with humane feelings, which teach him forbearance and liberality in his views of mankind, both in relation to their duties towards each other and towards their Creator, Mr. Sewell has given us in these two volumes of sermons strong proof of his ministerial industry and Christian earnestness. The first is of general application, and, with good sense and affectionate reasoning, illustrates the bearing of revelation upon our happiness in this world, independently of historical facts and intellectual arguments. The main principle is an appeal to our consciences, and the internal evidences of truth which we perceive to be implanted in our own minds. The style is that of an accomplished scholar, the sentiments those of an estimable man, the opinions those of a true believer. The second volume consists of addresses of a more peculiar order, having been preached at a small parish church on particular occasions: they breathe loyalty to the throne, and enforce the golden rule in all the relations of life to which they apply.

Lay Testimony to the Truth of the Sacred Records, extracted from Works of celebrated Men, &c. 12mo. pp. 280. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

A MISCELLANEOUS collection of extracts, and all of a good moral tendency; but we will venture to say, that not one-half of them support the title-page. They are mostly opinions, pre-cepts, general thoughts—by no means a " testimony" to the truth of Scripture.

The Church of God; in a Series of Sermons. By Rev. R. W. Evans, &c. 8vo. pp. 389. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Mr. Evans displays more imaginative than reasoning powers in this volume. The bent of his mind seems to be towards evangelism; his style is flowing, and the whole sincere and scholar-like.

Introduction to Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography. By J. Dowling. pp. 62. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

FOR junior pupils, an extremely well-arranged little manual. It contains nearly 500 questions and answers, and all of them pertinent and instructive.

A Legend of another World. 12mo. pp. 267. London, 1832. S. Low, J. Maynard.

Ir any body in this world can comprehend the meaning of this legend of another, we confess we are not one of the number. It is something about the inhabitants of Venus, the eveningstar; but seems to be more derived from the influence of the Moon.

A Brief Description of Thirty-two Ancient Greek Vases, &c. 8vo. pp. 104. London, J. Bohn.

This account of some of the most remarkable of Mr. Campanari's vases, exhibited in Leicester Place, and mentioned in the Literary Gasette reports of the proceedings of the Royal Society of Literature, will be found very interesting to the archeologist and Greek classic.

Sermons on the Application of Christianity to | How so much of Athenian reference came to series of my Traditions. This legend he had be entombed in the Roman territory at Vulci, we cannot even surmise; but it is enough to say, that these pictured remains tend to throw a curious light upon points connected with the mythology, literature, and customs of Greece.

> Achmet's Feast, and other Poems. By Richard Bird, B.A., Mag. Coll. Cambridge. Pp. 200.
> Longman and Co.; Drake, Birmingham;
> Mozley and Sons, Derby; T. Wilson and
> Sons, York.

DICKY Birds are naturally made to sing; and if trained in Mag. College, why, they are likely to sing the sweeter, even though hatched through a Drake at Birmingham. Our present Dicky Bird belongs to no particular class of warblers with which we are acquainted: if not a genius, he is a genus of himself, and pours out a strain of melody, to which belong many notes either altogether novel, or such as only the mocking-bird could catch. Of a beautiful girl, we hear

"Her lips they were as a scarlet thread,"rather poor kissing; but her sister made up for it, as she had

" the purest neck of ivory That language can express."

A third had " a flittering form;" but our bard is more peculiarly happy in a direct address to L. E. L.

"Tis strange to tell,
That L. E. L.,
Though savouring much of Satan's dwelling;
E. is between,
But is not seen,—[Why?]
These L's, all other L's excelling,—
A paradise the maid could make
Of any L she chose to take.
But, why the devil, I should ask,
When having such a plessent task. But, why the devil, I should ask, When having auch a pleasant task, A poetess, whose soul is fiame, Should take up such a brimstone name? This is the answer always given—
She sounds of hell, but she is heaven!

Perhaps this entire poem will, without our going about the bush, be reckoned quant. suf. of the bird we have in hand.

The Frugal Housewife. By Mrs. Child. 8th Edition. Hints to Persons of Moderate Fortune, Receipts, &c. Pp. 176. London; Tegg, Hailes, Bowdery and Kerby. Glasgow; Griffin and Co.

A very economical manual, with many a useful piece of advice in all that concerns families. Yet, shough so frugal, there is a jolly frontispiece, with a sirloin roasting, and hares, ducks, turkeys, fowls, game, and we cannot tell what besides, "tout pour la tripe."

Wyld's General Atlas of Modern Geography. London, J. Wyld.

TWENTY-FOUR maps in a neat portable volume, and a useful companion to the reader who needs occasional reference. It is weak in the geography of the Pacific Ocean and Australia. The style is distinct and clear.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,-In the introduction to vol. xxxvii. of the Waverley Novels, just published, containing "the Betrothed," Sir Walter Scott has done me the unexpected honour of alluding to my Traditions of Lancashire, in a manner that makes me proud of the distinction, and grateful for the way in which it is conveyed.

He says, too, that his tale was, in some measure, constructed on the legend of "Mab's Cross," the subject of the third tale in the first

heard in his earlier years, and had he known its capabilities, he should, in all probability, have made it more especially the scene and subject of one of his own inimitable novels.

But my object in writing to you is not to solicit praise either for Sir Walter or myself: my motive is to correct some, perhaps trifling, inaccuracies in the detail, which I am sure the illustrious author will pardon me for noticing.

He says, "I am permitted by my noble friends, the lord and lady of Haigh-hall, to genealogy." Then follows a copy of the document, page xiv. "Introduction to the Betrothed."

Through the kindness of the noble earl I have had the family roll in my possession, and can speak to the general accuracy of the extract as given by Sir Walter Scott. One important omission, however, appears. In my copy it is written as follows, "beinge 10 years away in the holy wars." In the former, "beinge 10 yeares away in the wares." I think my copy is correct, more especially as the generally received tradition in the neighbourhood is, that Sir William Bradshaigh went to the "holy wars. I would just add, that this document appears to have been emblazoned and compiled from more ancient records at the period of Dugdale's visitation; and the tablet alluded to, appended to the name of Sir William Bradshaigh in the original genealogy, is in Roman characters, and not in old English, as printed in the "introduction to the Betrothed."

But it seems altogether unaccountable that Dugdale should give it as a "tradition of undoubted verity," when a very slight exa-mination of dates would have assured him that one main point in the narration was incorrect.

The following extract from the introduction to the tale of "Mab's Cross," will, I hope, in

some degree, rectify this blunder.

"That Sir William was at the 'holy wars' must, it is evident, be a corruption of the story, seeing he was born about the year 1280; ten years after the last of these unfortunate expeditions. The first Crusade was undertaken by Peter the Hermit, 1095; a second, by Louis VII. of France, 1145; a third, under Richard I. of England, 1190; a fourth, under Philip II. of France, 1204; a fifth, under Louis IX. against Egypt, 1248; and the last, under Louis IX. against Tunis, where he lost his life, 1270. Consequently, the perpetration of these 'holy' murders, which it is supposed were to the amount of two hundred millions of human beings, without the acquisition even of Jerusalem to the church, must have ceased on the birth of our 'pilgrim.' That he was at the wars, however, is pretty certain; but they were nearer home. The machinations of that powerful noble, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, together with the disastrous campaign of Edward II. against the Scots, are sufficiently important events to account for the long absence of Sir William Bradshaigh, who is supposed to have been taken prisoner during these unhappy troubles."

I hope I may be excused in pointing out another expression which seems to create a little confusion as to the locale of the place. It is said in page xv. "introduction to the Be-trothed,"—" Mab's Cross is still extant. An old decayed building is said to have been the place where the Lady Mabel was condemned to render penance by walking hither from Haigh-hall, barefooted and barelegged, for the per-formance of her devotions. This relic, to which

* Traditions of Lancashire, 1st Series, vol. i. p. 46.



an anecdote so curious is annexed, is unfor-

the building referred to, now pulled down, was tube for the combustion of explosive gases. the ancient chapel at Haigh hall, from which, This invention, consisting of a brass cylinder, as the story goes, Lady Mabel Bradshaigh about four inches long and three quarters of issued in penitential attire, once every week an inch in diameter, is filled with equal lengths during the remainder of her life, to make a of the finest brass wire, which are wedged pilgrimage to the Cross, about two miles disclosely and forcibly together by a pointed rod

Pray excuse my trespassing on so large a portion of your valuable room, but I knew no other medium where the information could be so well and so extensively circulated.

I am, &c. Rochdale, 7th June, 1832.

JOHN ROBY.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Mr. Edwards on the various and successive improvements in the practice of lithotrity, and the instruments required in its operations. Baron Heurteloupe himself addressed the auditory on the same subject. It is not from indifference to the observations of these scientific persons that no report appears in our columns, beyond our several notices in preceding Gazettes. The subject, painfully interesting and ably handled by Baron Heurteloupe and Mr. Edwards, is only fit to appear in detail in a medical or surgical journal. Mr. Faraday produced a new fowling-piece, possessing a curious principle in percussion, which he briefly explained. This gun is the invention of Mr. Wilkinson, conjointly with Mr. Moser, who has obtained a patent for it. The principle consists in the a introduction of the priming into the barrel, few seconds. Some very interesting models of and firing it in that situation at the top of the powder. The priming, being fixed in the wadding or shot cartridge, is struck by a fine steel pin which passes through a sheath or tube surrounded by the gunpowder; and the advantages are, that no operation of priming is required, that being done in the act of loading; there is no flash or smoke; it is perfectly water-proof, and not liable to miss fire; and the whole charge of powder must be ignited, in consequence of being fired from the top and exactly in the centre.... As this was the last evening meeting for the season, Mr. Faraday took occasion to advert to the success which had distinguished it, and called upon the members to treasure up their exertions for the next year.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

In addition to our notice of the distribution of prizes in our last (which was of necessity brief, in consequence of our distance from the chairman), we have to record, among the most important proceedings, that the gold Isis medal was given to Mr. J. W. Green, for his improvement in framing and flooring of ships. The chairman declared himself happy in being able, from his professional knowledge, to add his testimony to the utility of this invention. Mr. W. Kennish received the gold Isis medal for his method of concentrating a ship's broad-side. The large silver medal and 15t. were presented to Mr. Lane, for a very ingenious instrument for describing spirals. The gold Ceres medal was awarded to Dr. Wallich, superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Cal-

would very much tend to make us acquainttunately now ruinous."

ed with the means of procuring it. The
From the foregoing it would appear, that the large silver medal was also conferred on
ruined building was at or near the Cross; but Mr. J. Hemming. for the invention of a safety tant, standing just outside the gate called Standriven through the centre of them. The indishgate, in Wigan, and which erection still terstices between the wires are in effect conbears the name of "Mab's Cross." permit the gas to pass freely through, but by their cooling and conducting power effectually prevent the recession of flame. The spaces between the wires are infinitely smaller than the apertures in the finest wire gauze, and the tubes possess the decided advantage of unbroken continuity; hence the decided superiority of this instrument over the old safety chamber, which is filled with layers of wire gauze. Above sixty prizes were awarded for subjects in the Fine Arts, many of which were of considerable merit; and the young artists on receiving their honours were goodnaturedly complimented by the gallant chairman.

NEW EXHIBITION ROOM, ADELAIDE

STREET, STRAND.

OF this institution we had the satisfaction to participate in the private view on the evening of Monday week, when a numerous company of artists, men of science, &c., was invited. The exhibition consisted of models, and other This subjects connected with art and science. Mr. Perkins's steam-gun was one of the most curious articles; __firing, if it may be so termed, stream of nearly one hundred bullets in a steam-boats were also shewn, in a well-contrived reservoir, to explain Mr. Perkins's improvement in paddle-wheels, which renders steam-vessels applicable to canal navigation. In this Gallery mechanics and artists are invited to exhibit and compare their inventions and improvements, which the public can also inspect; and we have no doubt it will prove a means of facilitating improvement in many objects of practical science.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Anniversary Meeting. - Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn in the chair. The report of the council for the past year announced an increase in the number of members elected since the last anniversary as compared with the year pre-ceding; but, at the same time, lamented the loss of many valuable members by death within the same period; amongst whom were especially noticed Sir James Mackintosh, C. Butler, Esq., Capt. Trant, Col. Mark Wilks, and other distinguished men. After some minor details, the report concluded with a sketch of the Society's prospects, which were considered highly favourable. The auditors' report on the treasurer's accounts for 1831 was read by Col. Doyle; from which it appeared that, owing to a deficiency in Mr. Huttmann's accounts, the balance against the Society at the end of 1831 was 1371. 5s. 4d. The auditors estimate a balance in favour of the Society at the end of the present year of about 100%: on the 1st instant it cutta, for specimens of Indian woods collected was 1371. 12s. A report of the proceedings of and described by him. The chairman remarked, that many species of Indian timber Sir A. Johnston, as chairman of the committee,

in this comprehensive expect were the following :- 1. information concerning the introduction of steam navigation, with reference to an inland communication across the continent of India, from Assame to the Indus; 2. the art of printing among the natives of the East; 1 the compilation of a maritime code for the various people who navigate the eastern seas; 4. an examination of the various forms of government established among the Hindus themselves; 5. the assistance to be derived in the prosecution of the Society's researches from the different societies established in India. Sir Alexander concluded by a sketch of the progress of oriental literature in Europe, and the evidences of the increasing interest which it has excited. The president then addressed the meeting in reference to the state and prospects of the Society; and particularly dwelt upon the late election for the Sanscrit professorship at Oxford, and the honourable conduct of Mr. Haughton, the honorary secretary to the So-Haughton, the honorary secretary to the Society, in withdrawing from the contest to secure the election of Mr. Wilson; a point which, by the by, was also adverted to by Sir A. Johnston. Lords Amherst and Bexley, Sir H. Wilcock, W. B. Bayley, Esq., Colonel Bowler, Col. Doyle, H. Ellis, Esq., and J. Shakespear. Esq., were elected members of council, in the room of the Duke of Somerset, Lord Kingsborough, Sir J. Malcolm, Colonel Broughton, Charles Elliott, Esq., J. Hodgson, Esq., R. Jenkins, Esq., and Col. Thompson. Mr. Graves C. Haughton was elected secretary in the room of Col. Broughton: no other change in the officers. It was resolved, on the recommenda-tion of the council, that the number of foreign members should be limited to fifty; and the anniversary should in future be held on the second Saturday in May.

PINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. [Sixth Notice.]

No. 600. Remains of the Temple of Abousembal, in Nubia, made from a Camera Sketch taken on the spot in the year 1824. J. Lamb. Curiosities like this must be always acceptable to the fire-side traveller, who wishes to know what is done abroad, and yet to keep at home in a whole skin. Here we are presented with the half-buried sphinx, no longer propounding its riddles to puzzle or betray, but preaching from its sandy bed a lesson on the wasting hand of time-defying the utmost efforts of human labour, or human skill.

No. 641. The Troth-Plight between Ravenswood and Lucy Ashton. H. Corbould.—We select this beautiful composition from several others after the Novels of Sir Walter Scott, by the same artist, for the purpose of expressing our regret that their situation precludes us from the pleasure of a nearer inspection of them; satisfied as we are that the skill of Mr. Cor-

bould would appear to equal advantage in all.

Nos. 632, 643, 644. J. Constable, R.A.—
Under these numbers we have a church, a mill, and a farm-house, making a trio of rural associations at once picturesque and pleasing. Need we add, that they sparkle and glitter with the dew of Mr. Constable's pencil? Indeed, as water-colours, so they ought.

No. 639. Portrait of Mrs. Peter la Touche. A. E. Chalon, R.A.—This, with other pleasing and elegant portraits in its neighbourhood by the same able artist, goes as near the wind as possible, without entirely violating that rule of might be advantageously used in our naval delivered an able and interesting speech ex-architecture, and this collection he considered planatory of the report: the heads embraced out a background. Certain we are that the

drawing in question would have been benefited by some support of that kind, which might also have been made to diversify the composition.

No. 638. The Falls of the Machu, North Wales—a Study from Nature. J. Byrne.—A study from nature, no one can doubt; and a dashing one, perfectly in character with the rushing water which gives to the scene its travagant. They are, however, only faithful, name, and to the artist his subject. We have seen many waterfalls, but none that have exhi- traordinary dancers. bited more of the picturesque.

No. 645. A Portrait. Mrs. Wright .- Distinguished alike by its unassuming title, and

by its excellence.

No. 654. Portrait of Sir Roger Greisley, Bart. O. Oakley.—We are glad to see the portrait of this author by the hand of an artist, the finished execution of whose works is no less admirable than their fidelity.

No. 622. Coronation, 8th Sept. 1831—a Sketch. G. Jones, R.A.—Rather the ghost of a coronation. It is true that, with his usual skill, Mr. Jones has imparted to it a good effect of chiaroscura; still

"Tis something-nothing!

No. 633. An Evening Scene. J. Varley .-A brilliant little drawing. Subjects of this description are Mr. Varley's forte:

"We like to cope him in these evening fits, For then he's full of matter."

No. 652. Portrait of Charles Edward Jerningham, Esq. Mrs. Gent, late Miss Daniell. Taste and skill are the characteristics of this and other drawings in the room by the same fair artist.

No. 657. Portrait of John M. Lamb, Esq. F. Cruikshank.—We know of no artist whose works have more rapidly gained upon us by their advance towards excellence than those of Mr. Cruikshank. His miniatures have all the solidity of paintings in oil, with a delicacy of execution which, though indispensable, is not always found in this class of art. In proof of our assertion, we may refer to No. 776, Por-

trait of a Gentleman.

The miniatures, though not diversified, as on some former occasions, by subjects of imagination or fancy, are sufficiently varied in character, costume, and accessories; and, in many instances, evince great ability. Our limits will not allow us to particularise them further than by pointing out, by the number, and the name of the artist, some of the most prominent; viz. No. 695, M. Haughton; No. 696, Miss F. Corbeaux; No. 751, A. Robertson; No. 720, W. Egley; No. 721, W. J. Newton; No. 727, S. J. Rochard; No. 729, F. T. Rochard; No. 769, A. E. Chalon, R.A.; No. 774, M. E. Cole; No. 847, Mrs. J. Robertson; No. 899, W. J. Newton; No. 906, Miss E. Jones; No. 910, S. Lover; No. 916, S. J. Rochard; No. 911, W. C. Ross; Nos. 924 and 925, J. M. Scrymgeour; No. 926, W. Bone; No. 934, Mrs. C. G. Godwin, H.; &c. &c. &c. † by pointing out, by the number, and the name

[To be continued.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Sketches in the King's Theatre. Levasseur del. Nos. I. and II. Ackermann.

To persons who have not seen Signor Samingo and Madame Brugnoli, in L'Anneau Magique, the sketches under our notice may appear ex-

La Musique. Drawn on stone by R. J. Lane, A.R.A., from a picture by George Hayter, M.A.S.L., &c. Dickinson. BEWITCHING! The fascination of a rattle-

snake can be nothing to that of such eyes!

liews of the High Street, Lymington. Sketched by B. Ferrey; drawn on stone by L. Haghe, Grove, Lymington.

Two picturesque views of that picturesque

The Study: The Toilet. Drawn and engraved by T. Woolnoth. Ackermann. PRETTY compositions, in every sense of the expression.



THE GARRICK CLUB PAPERS, NO. XVI.

Very Original Poetry.

Camberwell, June 12, 1832.

SIR,—As a specimen of native genius, permit me to enclose you the immortal lays of William Shepherd, of Walworth,—worth a thousand Ettrick Shepherds! I hope you will do justice to his inspirations, that so much talent may not be lost to his country. I am, Mr. Editor! a constant reader and sincere admirer of genuine poetical merit.

[We copy the poems from a printed work, entitled "W. Shepherd's Poetry, 1826," and extending to eight pages. Ed. L. G.]

" A Reflection.

Sister spirit, sweetly blest, With you Jesus celestial rest; Oft I reflect, when you were here, That I had not been more your guardian care, Your flowery youth cut off so soon, Like a rose in full bloom; Thy fair flesh to mould is gone, In resurrection morn shall rise a spiritual bloom."

" The greedy Snake.

Crystal stone, so clear and bright,
Snake's eyes are as bright,
In his sneaking sight—
Poor frog will, and will bite.
Then he hears him crawling on;
Foor frog will cry and jump along.
At length he gets him in his guts,
And cannot digest, he ate so much.
At length a man, with a fork to catch,
Poor snake got kill'd for eating much."

" The Land for the Dead. The dead I feel within me; The dead I feel within me;
I rise to be no more:
But the blest body thou hast giv'n me,
Shall rise and be restor'd.
But land shall be but given,
And Cain shall inherit most.
If I am safe in heaven,
That love can ne'er be lost." woods and groves I secret mourn,

" A peaceful Contemplation.

In woods and groves I secret mourn,
My God I'll praise, in view a happy morn—
The college learned, the gift so bright,
Thy unknown strength stupendous might;
The bird's neat nest its young doth feed;
The cunning spider on its web will creep.
But there are nets
On lands will creep,
And some will sigh and some will peep.
A wounded spirit, a sobbing heart;
When thy celestial birth receives.
To understand thee—
Is to have thy inward teaching;
Thy inward spur rouses the
Covetous and spoils his goods.
Let groves and woods in silence break,
As well the birds with their notes,
Tell thy salvation.
Alas! remote, my weary legs I'll move;
While distant pleasure reflows again,
And the refrigerant love I receive—
Wheter was a stream of the silence of the second of the silence of the silenc

While distant pleasure reflows again, And the refrigerant love I receive—
What can avail my sin!
An idol fondly plays,
But thy authority within,
In poetry the deep things of God may keep—
With thee I'm blest, thy incarnation so deep.
Let me my heart sob to thee,
That gave himself for one so foul as me;
Their echo rebellion, fierce their way,
The frown of Heaven their souls hang on,
Inwrapt the covering, so thick woven, close
Around them sticks:
None other but Almighty can rend.
Blest sun, whose rising was not seen with
Its warm rays, when the Lord took
Passion of his sacred body, but early
Dawn, or while it was yet dark, to
Dwell with his Father in his kingdom."

"The Kinzdom is within You.

" The Kingdom is within You. The authority comes, and reveals His will: with bright'ning rays Discloses himself as one, no other Discloses himself as one, no other Than God can be, and with Passion comes to revive, inwardly Digest, to teach, and lead into truth Centuriate, the immortal word Framed by thee. Thy will be done With pen or tongue, Not cryptic, but open thy Cribration, better than Egypt's wealth, Adunation sin.
Reveals his power undoubted, Light with iron strength irresistible, Death ceases: Deity contemns sin, A theme of undescrib'd palpitation of facts laid down in hostile light, Undertook and done, no other Than Almighty:
To secure thee in heaven;
Thy soul seduced thy paradise, Lost all by a traitor intense."

"Hesperus Unseen.

" Hesperus Unseen. In ancient of days When Adam lived, To consign to him He never had; Some super arises. Some super arises,
To instruct and renew,
With aids to resuscitation,
What procatarctic
Never saw centuple,
Thy arise revives, and
Makes the uncivilised
Become a Ciceronian."

From the variety of style, the powers of imagination, and the originality and genius displayed in these unequalled compositions, we (thanking our friendly correspondent for fa-vouring us with them) beg to preserve them in our page of Garrick Club Papers for ever, as models for the inspired and aspiring bards and bardesses of our age .- Ed. L. G.

MUSIC.

MR. ELIASON'S CONCERT.

On Thursday, at the King's Theatre Concertroom, Mr. Eliason's annual concert took place, and was sustained by much of the highest musical talent now in London. Nourrit, Tam-burini, Haitzinger, Pellegrini, Mad. Schræder Devrient, Mile. Schneider, Giubulei, Miss Osborne, and other popular singers, gave the vocal pieces with great beauty and effect; while Mr. Eliason himself, on the violin, Field, Mrs. Anderson, &c. &c., were equally delightful in the instrumental parts. The bill of fare

^{*} Mr. Scrymgeour is distinguished among the others for a new style in art. His portraits are on a small scale, and painted in oil on copper, so that they are the fittest things in the world to be set in bracelets, clasps, or other articles in which love or affection so often wishes to preserve the likenesses of those who are dear, or lost.

† We neglected, in noticing the productions of Mr. H. P. Bone, to mention that this deserving and able artist had been appointed enamel painter to the Queen, for whom he had just finished a very superboopy, in enamel, after the whole-length portrait of her Majesty by Sir William Beechey. Mr. Bone has also received the appointment of enamel painter to the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria; and every friend of the arts will rejoice in these distinctions conferred upon the son of an academician, whose works have so often commanded the public admiration, and who shews himself not unworthy of treading in his father's footsteps.

tions, which were certainly very well chosen.

KING'S THEATRE.

MR. MASON has nobly redeemed his pledge to the public. Much as report had led us to expect, we confess that the representation surprised and gratified us beyond our expectations.

The director has done ample justice to the composer; and an opera more completely appointed in every department we never had the good fortune to witness. That the production of the opera may prove beneficial to Mr. Mason, in a pecuniary point of view, is our hearty wish; but the sum of money lavished upon it (about 6000%, we have heard), together with the lateness of the season, render it probable that the spirited director will not enrich his treasury by it. He has, however, the satisfaction of knowing, that in the production of such sterling operas as the Fidelio, the Frieschütz, and Robert le Diable, he has given a new direction to the musical taste of the British public, and that he has successfully achieved that which his predecessors wanted either the will or the spirit to attempt.

The story of Robert le Diable is known to our readers through the medium of the English versions produced at our own theatres; and we do not hesitate to say, that the performance of Mayerbeer's music, in a garbled and mutilated state, was a disgrace to our national houses. It would be impertinent to institute a comparison between the genuine opera and the Drury Lane and Covent Garden imitations. It is a high gratification to have heard the whole of the opera in a complete state, as it was represented at Paris; but we must confess, that, to please the taste of an English audience, the opera should be curtailed; -a judicious direction of the pen and the scissors would more assuredly keep alive the enthusiasm of the audience. The music is of the highest order, and far superior to the Crociato of the same composer. Though Mayerbeer's long residence in France, and the fact of Robert le Diable having been written expressly for a French audience, had led us to expect an exhibition of the Parisian style of music in general, we were agreeably surprised to find that this opera partook of a far higher order of composition. It is of the serious character, and carries an abundance of rich harmony and tender melody.

In the cavatina sung by the Princess Isabel, in the second act, En vain j'espère, Cinti was delightful; and the continuation of the scene between Cinti, Meric as Alice, and the chorus, was perfect and beautiful. We thought the duet between Cinti and Nourrit, Avec bonte voyes ma peine, tamely sung; but that which followed, Mon cœur s'élance et palpite, was eminently successful. The triumph of Cinti was, however, in the fourth act, in the appeal to Robert-Robert, toi que j'aime. It was the best air of the evening, and Cinti delivered not only the air, but the sentiment, in a finished and touching manner: her acting deserves high praise.

The principal parts were sustained by Nourrit, Cinti, Levasseur, and Meric; the three former having appeared in their respective characters at Paris. It is said, that M. Mayerbeer endeavoured to suit their parts to their individual talents. Nourrit possesses a tenor of the best quality; and if it wants something in compass, he fully compensates for it by an

was much altered; but the company did not in the falsetto he is equalled only by Donzelli. sion. He thus delivered the celebrated fare-appear to be the less pleased by the substitu- He is evidently a perfect musician, and his well: style partakes both of the French and the Italian. So excellent is his acting, that it drew down applause not often heard within the exclusive walls of the King's Theatre. Levas-seur, as Bertram, has an elaborate and difficult part to sing; his bass voice is deep and rich. but it does not possess the metallic of Porto. We should like to see more energy in his acting. De Meric acquitted herself to perfection. It is impossible, by verbal description, to do justice to the cloister scene. With such a tempter as Heberle, who would not have snatched the mystic branch? The closing scene, which represents the cathedral at Palermo, is gorgeous and beautiful. We invite and advise all our readers to visit the King's Theatre, to witness the performance of this most deservedly successful opera.

ADELPHI.

MATHEWS, like a snow-ball gathering power as it rolls on, seems with every new performance to identify himself more perfectly, if possible, with the various characters he assumes. and to flash out his wit and drollery with increased effect. We laugh till astonishment almost supersedes laughter, and we feel our minds at the same time occupied with a sense of wonder at the versatility and truth of representation which has been passing so rapidly before us. The exhibition is, indeed, altogether extraordinary; and we heartily love to enjoy it with the well-pleased crowds whom it nightly attracts.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Haymarket, June 6. Merchant of Venice. It is not because errors are common, that they are venial; and till it is proved that learned doctors of Padua wore women's white petticoats conspicuously beneath their black robes, and that their clerks wore ladies' back combs, Miss Smithson and Mrs. Ashton are as guilty in costume as most other Portias and Nerissas.

Strand Theatre, June 7 .- In the midst of one of the new pieces, there arose a bustle in the pit, which anon grew into a general con-sternation: the men shouted out "Fire!" the ladies shrieked their shrillest and their longest, and the house filled with smoke. A hurried rush took place to all available exits, and the assurances and earnest gesticulations of the actors on the stage were unheard and unheeded. At last, Mr. Chapman, entering among the mingled group of persons dressed for some four different pieces, succeeded in gaining a hearing from such of the audience as remained. He declared that the alarm was groundless, and had been raised by some enemy to the house. About half resumed their seats; but the other, with a caution similar to that expressed by Pat relative to the gun—" charge or no charge. she may go off!"-thought the open street a safer place than even a theatre not on fire.

Haymarket, June 8. Othello.—The city of Cyprus was a strange one, or fie upon the scene-shifters! The city-gates being opened wide, displayed the interior of an elegant drawing-room, which, on their next unfolding, soon after, had vanished away, and given place to a dead stone wall. One of Miss Smithson's principal actions was the unwearied disentangling of a long ornament hanging from her waist, which was ever catching in her flounce, and which once, on the occasion of her rising from a kneeling position, looped her dress up

"O now for ever Farewell the tranquil mind, farewell content!

Othello's occupation 's gone!"

I only put one line of stars, as the eight, which there ought to be, might occupy too much of your space. I am sorry to add, that several of the audience called out "Shame!" and "Shameful!"

Covent Garden, June 11. - Keeley, in The Quaker, having inadvertently reversed a proverb, was ashamed to conclude it, and so died off as thus: "A bird in the bush is better than two in the ha 'In one scene, Mrs. Keeley and Miss Romer appeared over a garden-wall; and on their exit, in the scene immediately previous, some stage-director called out in an almost Stentor voice, "Now, ladies, ladies, do go and place yourselves behind the wall!"—On its being announced that Mr. Braham, since he had been in the theatre, had heard that Madame Stockhausen was too ill to sing her song as advertised, the gallery commenced an uproar, which was not allayed the whole evening. As if it were nothing to sustain the parts of Steady, Artabanes, and Mungo, they called on him to sing "The Bay of Biscay" and "God save the King," in default of Madame's song. Miss Shirreff, who came on to sing an advertised song, was literally yelled off the stage. Bartley then made his appearance, in a frock-coat, dirty boots, and a white face, and began to abuse the gallery, calling them "unreasonable, indecorous, and uncourteous," and expressing his wonder what could ail them. Hereon he got well hissed; but on understanding that Braham's presence was requested, he turned the tide with a little well-timed waggery, observing, that Braham had undertaken to perform as much as was possible for a Christian—that he would not come forward, as he was then dressing for Mungo, and would not sing "The Bay of Biscay," as he had already sung till he was black in the face. The gallery then seemed bent upon having Braham forward with his face half-blacked, and accordingly they a second time yelled Miss Shirreff off the stage. Mr. Sheridan Knowles then appeared, to recite "Lochinvar;" and, having twice got half through the first line, advanced and held a long discourse with the audience, whereof they heard not one syllable, and at last hurried off in despair. Bartley again came forward, and said, that if "God save the King" would silence the house, it should be sung; and that Braham, in addition to his other exertions, would of the stage-manager, as he endeavoured to catch the sense of the house, sounded shrilly out from the tumult, and always elicited roars of laughter. A bill was handed to him, and he was given to understand that Mr. Parry's song was desired. "My good people," said he, "Mr. Parry will sing immediately, if you will only let him!" Now came two footmen, with Mr. Parry's harp and stool. Mr. Parry entered, sat on the latter, and tuned the former; and then, finding all attempts to gain a hearing hopeless, bowed and made his exit; and the footmen re-entered, and carried off the harp and stool. Mr. Bartley then appeared in high excitement, and literally screamed out to be heard, but in vain:—the house would have nothing but Braham, with his face half-blacked! As the ear of the house was evidently not to be gained, an experiment was next made on its compass, he fully compensates for it by an her leg in the manner of a Grecian statue. eye; and a footman was sent on to hold up a extraordinary management of his voice; and Kean was most zealously decorous on this occaBraham will sing 'The Bay of Biscay' at the not suffer the reproach of permitting want and end of the farce." In a momentary calm that unhappiness to cloud the latter days of the rare ensued, Mr. Bartley ran on, and "entreated" that Miss Shirreff might be allowed to sing her song, and once more led her forward : when the gallery, in the most heroic manner, hooted the lady a third time from the stage. The curtain, which had been raised and lowered between every one of these attempts and appeals, now remained up, and, amid the din, a few notes of the overture to the farce were heard. They ceased. The farce commenced, and was acted and sung in dumb-shew - till the gods, seeing how palpably they were fighting against themselves, by slow degrees grew tired of their foolery. So much time had been lost in the rioting, that no one would have stayed but for the purpose of seeing whether Braham would actually sing "The Bay of Biscay" dressed as Mungo. The farce ended, and he did! and an absurder effect was never witnessed-" The Bay of Biscay" by a nigger! What resource had we but to imagine him the black cook of the ship whereof he sang? While the house was emptying, and till the boxes were covered and the lights extinguished, the gallery continued calling out for Miss Shirreff, Mr. Knowles, and Mr. Parry! So long a story as this requires a moral, and here it is:--places of rational entertainment should contain accommodation for the rational only - i. e. theatres should be built without galleries.

VARIETIES.

The Procession of the Flitch of Bacon. prospectus, headed by a very clever etching of the subject, has been issued by Mr. James Watt, who proposes to engrave this, Stothard's well-known and appropriate companion to the Canterbury Pilgrims, in line, upon copper. From even the slight specimen before us we augur well of this design; and having always been great admirers of its predecessor, we shall look with impatience for a work worthy to be placed by the side of it.

Pun.-At a musical entertainment, the other day, where they were toasting the most famous singers, one of the party proposed a bumper to Veluti. "Veluti in speculum!" exclaimed a punster, and it was drunk accordingly.

The Ettrick Shepherd .- Something like what it would have been judicious to have done while the Ettrick Shepherd was among us in London, is now proposed; namely, to publish a volume of his poetry by subscription. Messrs. Murray and Duncan have handsomely come forward to conduct this undertaking, and have chosen the Queen's Wake for republication, at the charge of a guinea. We learn with sorrow, from the prospectus they have issued, that Mr. Hogg has been plunged into severe pecuniary distress in consequence of the failure of his booksellers; so that a liberal support is now absolutely requi-site to save him and his interesting family from ruin. Sure we are, that even in these agitated and hard-hearted times such an appeal on behalf of a man of genius will not be made in vain; and we call on the hundreds of high rank and great wealth, who enjoyed the Shepherd's original and entertaining society whilst in the metropolis, to help him in the hour when all his humour and hilarity must be turned to grief and bitterness. A more deserving case could not occur. Misfortune has overtaken not only an honest and worthy man, but a favoured son of song, who has exalted himself from the lowest rank of life by the force of his native talent, and reflected honour on the lasting literature of his country. Few such examples produce, as yet, of these labours, which are are found in the history of any people: let us rather languidly carried on.

individual whose claims are now submitted by, and to the friends of, worth and genius!

Cambridge Phil. Soc. — A meeting of the Philosophical Society was held on Monday; Dr. F. Thackeray in the chair. A memoir, by J. Hogg, Esq., was read, containing descriptions of the classical plants of Sicily, founded on personal observations of the author, and compared with the mention of them found in ancient authors,-Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Pliny, and the poets Theocritus and Moschus. Professor Henslow exhibited drawings illustrative of his memoir on the classification of mignonette. Professor Cumming performed a series of experiments illustrative of Mr. Faraday's recent discoveries in magneto-electricity. The anniversary meeting was held on Tuesday, when the treasurer's accounts were read and passed, and officers elected for the ensuing year.

President of the Royal Society .- On Saturday last H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex gave another of those evening parties of which we have spoken with so much admiration; from the beneficial effects we consider them likely to produce, under such high auspices, on the intercourse of able men, and in promoting the best interests of science, the arts, literature, and general refinement.

St. Alban's Abbey. —At a meeting on Wednesday it was stated that it would require 15,000% to repair this venerable fabric. It is a large sum; but we trust it will be, as it ought to be, produced, either by general subscription or out of the public purse. In the meantime several hundred pounds were raised to execute some minor repairs, which the condition of the building exigently requires.

Newsmen's Union .- Among unions of a less meritorious and useful class, we are glad to see that the metropolitan newsmen, a very respectable body, whose business imperatively needs much accommodation and activity, have got a new news-hall in the Savoy. It is wonderful to observe how they have contrived to expedite their thousands of journals daily, with hardly a mistake or accident; and this establishment will, we trust, tend to their ease and comfort.

The Annual Ladies' Basaar, for the benefit of the Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Mr. Jenkins's nursery-ground in the Regent's Park. Unfortunately the weather proved any thing but propitious on the first day; but the second in some degree made up for it, and there was present a pretty sprinkling of beauty and fashion, and some of the highest rank, uniting the characters of artisans and merchants for the benefit of their suffering fellow-creatures. The arrangements were very complete, both as to eatables and music.

The Freedom of the Press !- "You remind me of an anecdote I have heard. Mr. Wood, the singer, finding himself abused by a particular paper, sent the editors a five-pound note, with his compliments, stating his uneasiness under the severity of their criticism, and requesting more leniency in future. It was complied with; the paper complained of, became his advocate, and asserted boldly, 'he had vastly improved of late, through attention to their wholesome suggestions."—Letter from Mr. Wilmot. See our Notice to Correspondents.

Rome. - A triangular marble pedestal has been found in making the excavations in the Forum. It is ornamented with Bacchantes, and with a bust, also in marble, is the only

Jeremy Bentham, Esq. - Among the many deaths of distinguished literary men, whose loss we have of late had to record, we last week omitted the decease of Mr. Bentham, at the age of 84. On political and legal subjects Mr. Bentham was a very voluminous writer, and his fame is widely spread over the whole habitable globe. In his earlier days he travelled much, and was the friend of Brisot and Sir S. Romilly. Agreeably to his will, his body has been publicly dissected and lectured upon.

New Periodicals .- It seems to us that the English people will certainly have themselves alone to blame if they do not get *Penny Wise* in the present generation. We this week acknowledge the receipt of "Asmodeus in London," with a fine paper edition, at double price, to display his political caricatures of the poor Tories.—No. I. of the "Political Investigator," a radical paper, is also on our table, contending for the abolition of the rights of primogeniture as aristocratic, the sweeping away of tithes, a free trade in grain, and a thorough reform in the law.—The "Schoolmaster at Home," No. I. has also reached us, contributing its share of picture and letter-press, attacks upon old abuses, eminent persons, and existing institutions.
With this increasing influx of cheap guides, we repeat it, the nation must become penny wise: we have nothing to say to the end of the

Reform Fly. - The Scots fishers on the Tweed (their newspapers tell us) have invented a fly-hook for trouting, called the Reform Fly, in consequence of having a yellow Broom coloured body and Grey wings, and reported to be so killing that the fish cannot resist it. The anti-reformers talk of trying an Orange-peel hackle, and a (Winchelsea) Finch wing.

Horticultural Fets. - It is stated that the intention of spoiling the gardens by a fête has this year been abandoned; so that a crowd of snobs will have no opportunity of feeding like the wild beasts at the Zoological, getting tipsy on champagne, and in all probability wet to the skin.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Lit. Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. XXIV. June 16, 1822.]

[Litt. Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. XXIV. June 16, 1838.]

An Essay on the Ministry of Local or Lay Preachers, &cc., by Wm. Robinson.

A Lithograph Fac-simile of Bishop Heber's Hymn, "From Greenland's ley mountains;" accompanied with an Historical Anecdote.

A Memoir on Suspension Bridges, abroad and at home—the History of their Origin and Progress; and also an Account of Experiments on the Strength of Iron Wires, Bars, &c., by C. S. Drewry.

A Compendium of Civil Architecture (Question and Answer), by Robert Brindley,
Introduction to Botany, by John Lindley, Esq.

A Revolving Table for finding the Terminations,
Tense, Mood, Volce, &c. of Greek Verbs, from a design by Thomas Castle, Esq., of Cambridge.

A Specimen of a new History of London, Westminster, and Southwark, to be published in Monthly Numbers, is before us. It has two Engravings, and is fairly printed; we do not see it stated how many Numbers are likely to complete the Work.

printed: we do not see it stated now many Numbers are likely to complete the work.

A Defence of the Rev. Edward Irving from the charge of Blasphemy, by James Fraser.

The Doctrinal Letters and Sacramental Meditations of Dr. Doddridge.

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The Music of Nature, with curious and interesting Illustrations, by William Gardiner, 8vo, 18s. cloth.—
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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

May.		From 38. to 65.				Barometer.		
Thursday		From	38.	to	65.	29.57	to	29-45
June. Friday · · · ·	1		43.		59.	29-56		29-61
Saturday	2		35.		68.	29-66	••	29.84
Sunday			49.	••	69.	29.76	••	29.54
Monday			49.		63.	29.46	Stati	onary
Tuesday			48.	••	63.	29.46	to	29.53
Wednesday			45.	••	61.	29.46	Stati	onary

Wind variable, N.E. and S.W. prevailing. Except the 2d inst., generally cloudy, with frequent

Rain fallen. 225 of an inch.

June.	Thermometer.				Barometer.		
Thursday 7	From	43.	to	5 9.	29.49	to	29.51
Friday 8	• • • •	40.		62.	29-57	••	29-69
Saturday 9	• • • •	44.	• •	65.	29.76	••	29.70
Sunday 10		40.		63.	29.75	••	29.83
Monday · · 11		41.		67.	29-81	••	29.70
Tuesday . 12		43.	٠.	69.	29-60	• •	29-46
Wednesday 13	· · · · ·			70.	29-46	••	29-49
Prevailing win	d S.W.	and :	S.E.				

Except the 13th cloudy; rain every day, thunder on the 7th, 9th, and 10th.

Rain fallen 1 inch and -6 of an inch. CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Edmonton. CHARLES H Latitude · · · · · 51° 37′ 32″ N. Longitude · · · · 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

Extracts from a Meteorological Register kept at High Wicombe, Bucks, by a Member of the London Meteoro-logical Society. May 1832.

Thomas and atom	Highest	77.800	4100
T Her mornedat-	Lowest	77.00	1046
			10th
	Mean		
Barometer-	Highest	30:18	10th.
	Lowest	20.02	lst.
	Mean	29.70537	
	Complex 10		

Number of days of rain, 13.
Quantity of rain in inches and decimals, 2:73125.
Winda.—2 East.—1 West.—6 North.—5 South—1 Northeast.—0 South—east.—3 South-west.—13 North-west.
General Observations.—More rain fell than in any May during the last ten years, excepting in 1824 and in 1830; yet the barometer was higher than since 1829, and the range greater than usual for the month. The mean tenerature was lower than since 1826; but the maximum was eight degrees higher than last year, and than the usual extreme of May, having been exceeded only once in the last ten years, viz. in 1820. About 2 P.M. on the 18th a very heavy shower of hall fell, but it was of short duration. Thunder was heard twice in the month, on the 17th and 99th—on the former day attended by lightning, and the storm lasted from half-past 3 until near 7 P.M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge the letter of Mr. R. Wilmot, of Peascod Street, Windsor; and are sorry that our notice of his "Ardent, a Tale of Windsor Forest," three weeks ago, should have thrown the writer into such dudgeon. We had mishaid or misapplied his former letter, bespeaking our favour, or we assure him we should have taken into consideration the claim of five children, and another coming pretty well forward; for we have so strong affections towards large families, that a knowledge of their existence always inclines us to be merciful towards the literary sins of their parents. But, pour encourager les autres, we take this opportunity of setting Mr. Wilmot right on two or three points in his letter. We rejoice that the sale of his work is good, and that it is highly approved among persons "exalted for rank and talent." This may console him for not having the copy he sent us back: "we make it of his work is good, and that it is highly approved among persons "exalted for rank and talent." This may console him for not having the copy he sent us back: we make it a rule to return no books. Mr. W. is astonished that we should form an opinion of a publication in a week, which it cost him the leisure of years to produce. Now this is absurd: suppose it took a mechanic three years to make a watch, it would be very hard to declare that nobody should tell what o'clock it was by it, unless they looked at the dial for thirty-six calendar months. If Mr. W. read and improved himself by the Gazette, he would see that we are clever enough to dispose of a dozen of works, at least, every week in the same very summary but no less able manner. Again, Mr. W. confesses it was "doubtless an error in judgment to send a copy, unless accompanied by a twenty-pound note;" and since he acknowledges the part of the sum of the sum of the property of the corror, we shall not punish him more severely for so gross and foolish an omission. We are glad that the author expects better things from the Quarterly; and hope he went the right way to work with our esteemed, and in that case more fortunate, contemporary; and if he feels remorae for his shabby treatment of ourselves, we shall be well disposed to view the oversight in the light of a bet lost—and so double or quits for the amount against the favourite, next Thursday, at Asset I

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LITERARY FUND.—The Annual General year at the Star and Garier, Richmond, on Wednesday, the Stof of June; and the Chair will be taken for the transaction of business at Two o'Clock.

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No. 805.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Works of Lord Byron: New Edition. Vol. VII. 12mo. London, 1832. Murray. THE success which has hitherto attended the collective edition of Lord Byron's life and prose writings, will not, we are persuaded, suffer any diminution on the appearance of this first volume of his poetical works, brought out under the same responsibility, and constituting a part of the same series. On the contrary, we have, in perusing it, been continually asking ourselves, how it could have happened that so little justice should have hitherto been done to those compositions, on which the main fame of the illustrious deceased must ever depend. On reflection, however, it is intelligible enough that some time after the death of the author must in all cases elapse, before the materials for fitly and adequately expounding his poetical works can be collected. It is not until the bad consequences of their being imperfectly understood, are forced, by a considerable tract of observation, on the persons themselves familiarly acquainted with the circumstances under which they were written, that the public can hope for such disclosures as, when made, add doubly and trebly to the general value of the monuments of genius. Thus it has been with Lord Byron. It is only now that his personal friends and relatives have felt it due to him, to drop the little squeamishnesses of delicacy, and lay open their stores of recollection. Byron has taken his place of recollection. Byron has taken his place as a great English classic. Eight years have elapsed since his untimely death; and his intimates and connexions are at length enabled to view him, and his history, and his works, at a sufficient distance; and, looking forward to posterity, to perceive the propriety of recording, while they may, the details, without which, much of what should be known must needs remain impenetrable to the unborn millions destined to rejoice

" That Byron's language is their mother tongue."

We must congratulate the publisher on the ready zeal with which the family and friendly associates of Lord Byron have come forward on this occasion. The private letters and dia-ries of the noble poet were not all in Mr. Moore's hands, when he drew up his memorable " Notices;" and it is obvious that many such materials have, for the first time, been brought forth for the service of the volume now before us, and, we presume, of the others that are to follow it. We must also congratulate him on the industry and good taste which have been applied to the utilization of the precious materials thus placed at his disposal. But of this our readers will draw a fair augury for them-selves from the scope and style of the editorial advertisement, which we shall quote at length.

"At the distance of eight years from Lord Byron's death, in arranging his poetical works for this the first complete and uniform edition of them, it has been resolved, after much consideration, to follow, as closely as possible, the order of chronology. With a writer whose places do not prominently connect themselves with the actual sequence of his private history, another course

might have seemed more advisable; but, in the case of one whose compositions reflect constantly the incidents of his own career, the development of his sentiments, and the growth of his character—In the case of a Petracth, a Burns, a Schiller, or a Byron,—the advantages of the plan here adopted appear unquestionable.—The poetical works of Lord Byron, thus arranged, and illustrated from his own diaries and letters—(to many of which, as yet in MS., the Editor has had access)—and from the information of his surviving friends, who have in general answered every inquiry with prompt kindness—will now present the clearest picture of the history of the man, as they must ever form the noblest monument of his genius. Besides the juvenile miscellany of 1807, entitled Hours of Idleness, and the sattre of English Baria and Scotch Reviewers, first published in 1809, the present volume embraces a variety of Occasional Pieces, many of them now first printed, written between 1807 and the summer of 1810. Its contents bring down, therefore, the poetical autobiography of Lord Byron, from the early days of Southwell and Harrow, to the time when he had seriously entered on the great work which fixed his place in the highest rank of English literature. Here the reader is enabled to take 'the river of his life' at its sources, and trace it gradually from the boyish regions of passionately tender friendships, innocent half-fanciful loves, and that vague melancholy which hangs over the first stirrings of ambition, until, widening and strengthening as it flows, it begins to appear discoloured with the bitter waters of thwarted affection and outraged pride. No person, it is hoped, will hesitate to confess that new light is thrown on such of these places, as productions of Lord Byron's genius, than any of those with which, in justice to him and to his reader, they are thus interwoven.—Composed entirely of verses written between the ages of fiften and twenty-three, this volume, even considered in a mere literary point of view, must be allow

In the principles of editorship thus laid down we entirely coincide; and we are bound to add, that the manner in which they have been applied, and the contents of the present volume, meet equally our approbation. The light now thrown on the early history of Lord Byron, both as a man and as a poet, is extraordinary.

The communications of his friends, hitherto silent, have enabled the editor to fill up blanks, and explain allusions, which lend a wholly new interest to those "occasional pieces" in which the great poet exercised his growing powers; but they have done more than this. They have, from the stores of their private albums, or escrutoires, supplied a whole body of early poetry, superior to any thing that had hitherto appeared under the dates to which their composition is referred. Why poems so much above those included in the Hours of Idleness should not, although written before 1809, have been comprised in the publication so entitled, the editor professes himself unable to guess. We think we can help him. The pieces of this period now for the first time made public, referred so closely to the personal feelings of the author, that the very same cause which rendered them infinitely better than those which he was willing to put forth at that time, made him shrink from including them in his little volume. They were indeed "confessions," and the time for such was not as yet come.

The superiority of these new pieces will be The superiority of these new pieces will be sufficiently attested by one or two specimens. The first we quote is entitled "Lines to an Oak at Newstead," and the editor's note explanatory, is as follows:—

"Lord Byron, on his first arrival at Newstead, in 1798, planted an oak in the garden, and nourished the fancy, that as the tree flour-ished, so should he. On revisiting the abbey, during Lord Grey de Ruthven's residence there, he found the oak choked up by weeds, and almost destroyed; — hence these lines. Shortly after Colonel Wildman, the present proprietor, took possession, he one day noticed t, and said to the servant who was with him, 'Here is a fine young oak; but it must be cut down, as it grows in an improper place.'-'I hope not, sir,' replied the man; ' for it's the one that my lord was so fond of, because he set it himself.' The Colonel has, of course, taken every possible care of it. It is already inquired after, by strangers, as the Byron oak,' and promises to share, in after-times, the celebrity of Shakspeare's mulberry, and Pope's willow."

"Young oak! when I planted thee deep in the ground, I hoped that thy days would be longer than mine: That thy dark-waving branches would flourish around, And ivy thy trunk with its mantle entwine.

Such, such was my hope, when, in infancy's years,
Outhe land of my fathers I reared thee with pride:
They are past, and I water thy stem with my tears,—
Thy decay not the weeds that surround thee can hide.

I left thee, my oak, and, since that fatal hour,
A stranger has dwelt in the hall of my sire;
Till manhood shall crown me, not mine is the power,
But his, whose neglect may have bade thee expire.

Oh! hardy thou wert — even now little care
Might revive thy young head, and thy wounds gently

near:
But thou wert not fated affection to share—
For who could suppose that a stranger would feel? Ah, droop not, my Oak! lift thy head for a while; Ere twice round you glory this planet shall run, The hand of thy master will teach thee to smile, When infancy's years of probation are done.

Oh, live then, my Oak! tower aloft from the weeds That clog thy young growth, and assist thy decay, For still in thy bosom are life's early seeds, And still may thy branches their beauty display.

Oh! yet, if maturity's years may be thine,
Though I shall lie low in the cavern of death,
On thy leaves yet the day-beam of ages may shine
Uninjured by time, or the rude winter's breath.

For centuries still may thy boughs lightly wave O'er the corse of thy lord in thy canopy laid; While the branches thus gratefully shelter his grave The chief who survives may recline in thy stade.

And as he, with his boys, shall revisit this spot, He will tell them in whispers more softly to tread. Oh! surely, by these I shall ne'er be forgot: Remembrance still hallows the dust of the dead.

And here, will they say, when in life's glowing prime, Perhaps he has pour'd forth his young simple lay, And here must he sleep, till the moments of time Are lost in the hours of Eternity's day."

Some charming little stanzas "To a ladv who presented the author with the velvet band which bound her tresses," are of a still earlier

"This band, which bound thy yellow hair, Is mine, sweet girl! thy pledge of love; It claims my warmest, dearest care, Like relics left of saints above.

Oh! I will wear it next my heart;
'Twill bind my soul in bonds to thee;
From me again 'twill ne'er depart,
But mingle in the grave with me.



The dew I gather from thy lip Is not so dear to me as this; hat I but for a moment sip,
And banquet on a transient blins:

This will recall each youthful scene, E'en when our lives are on the wane; he leaves of Love will still be green When Memory bids them bud again.

Oh! little lock of golden hue, In gently waving ringlet curl'd—

By the dear head on which you grew,
I would not lose you for a world."

We think still more highly of a piece entitled "The Adieu," written in 1808, under the impression that the author would soon die; but we have not space for the notes, which clear up all its allusions.

s allusions.

"Adieu, thou Hill! where early joy
Spread roses o'er my brow;
Where Science seeks each loitering boy
With knowledge to endow.
Adieu, my youthful friends or foes,
Partners of former bliss or woes;
No more through Ida's paths we stray;
Soon must I share the gloomy cell,
Whose ever-slumbering immates dwell
Unconscious of the day.
Adieu, my boorn Remai Fanes.

Unconscious of the day.
Adieu, ye hoary Regal Fanes,
Ye spires of Granta's vale,
Where Learning robed in sable reigns,
And Melancholy pale.
Ye comrades of the jovial hour,
Ye tenants of the classic bower.
On Cama's verdant margin placed,
Adieu! while memory still is mine,
These scenes must be effaced.

These scenes must be emaced.

Adieu, ye mountains of the clime
Where grew my youthful years;
Where Loch na Garr in anows sublime
His giant summit rears.
Why did my childhood wander forth
From you, ye regions of the North,
With sons of pride to roam?
Why did I quit my Highland cave,
Marr's dusky heath, and Dee's clear wave,
To seek a Sotheron home?

To seek a Sotheron home?

Home of my sires! a long farwell—
Yet why to thee adieu?
Thy vaults will echo back my knell,
Thy towers my tomb will view:
The faitering tongue which sung thy fall,
And former glories of thy hall,
Forgets its wonted simple note;
But yet the lyre retains the strings,
And sometimes, on Æolian wings,
In dying strains may float.
Fields which surround von nustic of

In dying strains may float.
Fields which surround you rustic cot,
While yet I linger here,
Adicu! you are not now forget,
To retrospection dear.
Streamlet! along whose rippling surge
My youthful limbs were wont to urge
At noontide heat their pliant course,
Plunging with ardour from the shore,
Thy springs will lave these limbs no more,
Deprived of active force.
And shall! hore format the same.

Deprived of active force.

And shall I here forget the scene
Still nearest to my breast?
Rocks rise, and rivers roll between
The spot which peason blest;
Yet, Mary, all thy beauties seem
Fresh as in lowe's hewiching dream,
To me in smiles display'd:
Till slow disease resigns his prey
To Death, the parent of decay,
Thine image cannot fade.

And thou my friend! whose senties

Thine image cannot fade.
And thou, my friend! whose gentle love
Yet thrills my bosom's chords,
How much thy friendship was above
Description's power of words!
Still near my breast thy gift I wear,
Which sparkled once with Feeling's tear,
Of love the pure, the sacred gem;
Our souls were equal, and our lot
In that dear moment quite forgot;
Let Pride alone condemn!

Let Frice alone condemn:
All, all, is dark and cheerless now!
No smile of love's deceit
Can warm my veins with wonted glow,
Can bid life's pulses beat:
Not e'en the hope of future fame
Can wake my faint, exhausted frame,
Or crown with fancied wreaths my head.
Mine is a short inglorious race,—
To humble in the dust my face,
And mingle with the dead!

Or Eame, thou soddess of my heart

And mingle with the deat.

O, Fame! thou goddess of my heart,
On him who gains thy praise
Pointless must fail the spectre's dart,
Consumed in glory's blaze;
But me she beckons from the earth,
My name obscure, unmark'd my hirth,

My life a short and vulgar dream:
Lost in the dull, ignoble crowd,
My hopes recline within a shroud,
My fate is Lethe's stream.

My fate is Letter's stream,
When I repose beneath the sod,
Unheeded in the clay,
Where once my playful footsteps trod,
Where now my head must lay;
The meed of Pity will be shed.
In dew-drops o'er my narrow bed,
By nightly skies, and storms alone;
No mortal eye will deign to steep.
With tears the dark sepulchral deep.
Which bides a name unknown. Which hides a name unknown.

Forget this world, my restless sprite, Turn, turn thy thoughts to heaven: There must thou soon direct thy flight, There must thou soon durect thy highes if errors are forgiven.

To bigots and to sects unknown, Bow down beneath the Almighty's throne;
To Him address thy trembling prayer!
He, who is merciful and just,
Will not reject a child of dust,
Although his meanest care.

Father of light! to Thee I call, My soul is dark within: My soul is dark within:
Thou, who canst mark the sparrow's fall,
Avert the death of sin.
Thou, who canst guide the wandering star,
Who calm'st the elemental war,
Whose mantle is yon boundless sky,
My thoughts, my words, my crimes forgive;
And, since I soon must cease to live,

Instruct me how to die. Of the annotations in this volume we have

spoken highly; but, of course, it is impossible to quote many of them, without transcribing also the verses they illustrate. One specimen must suffice: it refers to a very interesting subject, and is appended to the following touching lines in a piece entitled "Childish Recollections."

"Stern death forbade my orphan youth to share
The tender guldance of a father's care:
Can rank, or e'en a guardian's name, supply
The love which glistens in a father's eye!
For this can wealth or title's sound atone,
Made, by a parent's early loss my own!" &c.

For this can wealth or title's sound atone,
Made, by a parent's early loss my own!" &c.

"In all the lives of Lord Byron hitherto published, the
character of the poot's father has been siluded to in terms
of unmitigated reprobation, for which the ascertained
facts of his history afford but a slender pretext. He had,
like his son, the misfortune of being brought up by a
mother alone; Admiral Byron, his father, being kept at
a distance from his family by professional duties. His
education was completed at a foreign millitary academy—
not, in those days at least, a very favourable school; and
from this, on receiving a commission in the Coldstream
Guards, he was plunged, while yet a boy, into all the
temptations to which a person of singular beauty, and
manners of the most captivating grace, can expose the
heir of a noble name in our luxurious metropolis. The
unfertunate intrigue, which has been gravely talked of as
marking his character with something like horror, occurred when he was hardly of age. At all events, as Captain Byron, who died in his thirty-fifth year, could have,
had no influence in determining the course of his son's
education or pursuits, it is difficult to understand on
what grounds his personal qualities have been made the
theme of discussion, to say nothing of angry vituperation,
either in memoirs of Lord B., or reviews of those memoirs.
Some unworthy reflections upon the subject were hazarded
in a blographical sketch of the noble poet, prefixed to a
French translation of one of his works, which appeared
very shortly before he left Genoa for Greece; and the remarks which these drew from the son at the time, will
probably go far to soften the general impression respecttor the present man who had forwarded the offensive tract
from Paris has not hitherto heen printed, and was probably the last he wrote before quitting litaly, we make no
apology for the length of the following extract:—

"Genoa, 10th Julp, 1833.

"As to the Essay, &c. I have nothing to object to it,

bably the last he wrote before quitting taily, we make no apology for the length of the following extract:—

'Genca, 10th July, 1823.

'As to the Essay, &c. I have nothing to object to it, with regard to what concerns myself personally, though naturally there are some of the facts in it discoloured, and several errors into which the author has been led by the accounts of others. I allude to facts, and not criticisms: but the same author has cruelty calumniated my father and my grand-uncle, but more especially the former. So far from being 'brutali, he was, according to the testimony of all who knew him, of an extremely amiable and consequently the reputation of a good officer, and showed himself such in America. The facts themselves refute the assertion. It is not by 'brutality' that a young of facer of the Guards seduces and carries off a marchiones, and marries two hericesses. It is true that he was a very handsome man, which goes a good way. His first wife (Lady Conyers, and Marchioness of Carmarthes) did not die of grief, but of a malady which she caught by having imprudently insisted on accompanying my father to a hunt, before she was completely recovered from the accounchment which gave birth to my sister Augusta. His

second wife, my respectable mother, had, I assure you, too proud a spirit to bear with the ill usage of any man, no matter who he might be; and this ahe would have soon proved. I should add, that he lived a long time at Paris, and was in habits of intimacy with the old Marshal Biron, Commandant of the French Guards, who, froz the similarity of names, and Norman origin of our family, supposed that there was some distant relationship between us. He died some years before the age of forty; and whatever may have been his faults, they were certainly not those of harshness and grossness. If the notice shoule reach England, I am certain that the passage relative to my father will give much more pain to my sister even than to me. August and I have always loved the memory of our father as much as we loved each other; and this at least forms a presumption, that the stain of harshness was not applicable to it. If he dissipated his fortune, that concerns us alone, for we are his heirs; and till we reproach him with it, I know no one else who has a right to do so. As to the Lord Byrom who killed Mr. Chaworth in a duel, so far from retiring from the world, he made the tour of Europe, and was appointed Master of the Stag-hounds, after that event; and did not give an society until his son had offended him, by marrying in a manner contrary to his duty. So far from feeling any remorse for having killed Mr. Chaworth, who was a spassion, and celebrated for his quarrelacene disposition, he always kept the sword which he used upon that occasion in his bedchamber, and there it still was when he died it is singular enough, that when very young, I formed a strong attachment for the grand-niece and heirens of Mr. Chaworth, who stood in the same degree of relationships myself to Lord Byron; and at one time it was thought so myself to Lord Byron; and at one time it was thought have taken place. This is a long letter, and principally about my family; but it is the fault of my benevolent blographer. He may say of me whatever of good or evil

The English Bards and Scotch Reviewers have received very elaborate cura in this edition. Twenty-four years have passed over our heads since that satire first appeared; and many of the men and things alluded to have, of course, fallen into the sear and yellow leaf of oblivion. The satire is now equipped with a series of notes, which bring down the infor-mation required to the necessities of the present hour; and the half-forgotten heroes who were mixed up with the Dei majorum gentium, are embalmed quite as carefully as their station required. Miles Peter Andrews, Esq., M.P. for Bewdley — "Hoarse Fitzgerald," poor fellow! and a score more, may now depend upon being appreciated by posterity.

We are, by the by, much pleased to hear that Byron's famous letter to the Editor of Blackbrood's Magazine, which was thought to have been lost for ever, has cast up at length. It is a defence of Don Juan, and will therefore form an appropriate appendix to that extraordinary production; —a splendid dedication of which, to the Poet Laureate, has also been recently discovered; and will, no doubt, grace the same volume of the series. Two exquisite engravings adorn this livraison. The Plain of Troy, after Turner, is poetry itself.

might have been; man's only business is, with | is that security, and dwindles away where there | and caps and aprons for our workmen. what is, and with what may be. We confess is not, we may make the fact and the reasons we are not among those who look upon intelligence as Lucifer in disguise; neither do we consider that ignorance is innocence, or even content. We firmly believe that people will act the better for thinking—that thought is most likely to be awakened by reading-and that the more books are placed within every one's reach, the greater will be the general advantage. It was a happy expression which called the press a fifth element. It is so; but called the press a fifth element. It is so; but like earth, air, fire, and water, it is wrought to benefit or injury according to the way in which it is employed. Every book, pamphlet, or periodical, now published, involves a serious responsibility. Reading has become, and every day will be more the councilor of a particular will be more the councilor of a particular will be more the councilor of a particular will be more than the councilor of a particular will be more than the council of a particular will be more than the council of the way in which it is employed. day will be more the occupation of a portion of every man's time; and as that reading is ill or well directed, will be the consequences on that man's mind. It has been well said, that bad publications are only to be counteracted by good; and when we consider the multitude of worthless, or worse, idle or injurious works continually coming forth, like weeds in a fertile soil, too much attention cannot be bestowed, nor too much honour given to the writer whose efforts blend utility, judgment, and interest. To this rare and invaluable class belong the small volumes before us. We have no hesitation in saying, that they appear to us as extraordinary productions as have ever emanated from the pen of a woman. Admirable in intention, no less admirable in execution, they unite the most opposite merits: the dialogue is dramatic, the narrative full of attraction, the reasoning obvious, the style clear if not elegant, the matter treated most important, and the subjects such as involve our every-day concerns. If any think this eulogium overcharged, we refer them to the pages themselves; and having acknowledged their excellence as a whole, we proceed to point out particular merits; and first let Miss Martineau explain her own plan. After some judicious remarks on Political Economy, with an acknowledgment of the slight inducement offered by the works which professedly treat of it to the general reader, she thus proceeds to state her own plan :--

"The works already written on Political Economy almost all bear a reference to books which have preceded, or consist in part of dis-cussions of disputed points. Such references and such discussions are very interesting to those whom they concern, but offer a poor introduction to those to whom the subject is new. There are a few, a very few, which teach the science systematically as far as it is yet under-stood. These too are very valuable; but they do not give us what we want-the science in a familiar, practical form. They give us its history; they give us its philosophy; but we want its picture. They give us truths, and leave us to look about us, and go hither and thither in search of illustrations of those truths. Some who have a wide range in society and plenty of leisure, find this all-sufficient; but there are many more who have neither time nor opportunity for such an application of what they learn. We cannot see why the truth and its application should not go together,—why an explanation of the principles which regulate society should not be made more clear and interesting at the same time by pictures of what those principles are actually doing in communities. For instance: if we want to teach that

very well understood by stating them in a dry, plain way; but the same thing will be quite as evident, and far more interesting and better remembered, if we confirm our doctrine by accounts of the hardships suffered by individuals, and the injuries by society, in such a country as Turkey, which remains in a state of bar-barism chiefly through the insecurity of property. The story of a merchant in Turkey, in contrast with one of a merchant in England, will convey as much truth as any set of propositions on the subject, and will impress the memory and engage the interest in a much greater de-gree. This method of teaching Political Eco-nomy has never yet been tried, except in the instance of a short story or separate passage here and there. This is the method in which we propose to convey the leading truths of Political Economy, as soundly, as systemati-cally, as clearly and faithfully, as the utmost pains-taking and the strongest attachment to the subject will enable us to do. We trust we shall not be supposed to countenance the practice of making use of narrative as a trap to catch idle readers, and make them learn something they are afraid of. We detest the practice, and feel ourselves insulted whenever a book of the trap kind is put into our hands. It is many years since we grew sick of works that pretend to be stories, and turn out to be catechisms of some kind of knowledge which we had much rather become acquainted with in its undisguised form. The reason why we choose the form of narrative fs, that we really think it the best in which Political Economy can be taught, as we should say of nearly every kind of moral science. Once more we must apply the old proverb, 'Example is better than precept.' We take this proverb as the motto of our design."

No one can deny the advantages of this plan; experience teaches by facts, and so should the writer. The first tale is "Life in the Wilds." It depicts the struggles of a little band of settlers, thrown almost literally upon their natural resources. The Bushmen have entirely destroyed their property. The necessities and advantages of labour, the advantages of individual exertion and general co-operation, are all placed in the most forcible light. The next is "The Hill and the Valley." It gives the history of an iron foundery, from the beginning of its labours to their cessation : the consequences of over-supply, the necessity for a provident onlooking, the beneficial results, are the material. It is the theory of the manufacturing interest made obvious by practice. "Brooke and Brooke Farm" does the same by the agricultural question. "Demerara" is a true and forcible picture of the disadvantages of slavery; shewing the necessity of general interest for general stimulus, and that the planter is a sufferer from his own system. "Ella of Garveloch" is the last — we almost think the best: as a mere story, it is one of the most touching we ever read; and the question of rent, its justice and its expediency, being one of such daily recurrence, is of extreme importance. Each of these stories being a harmonious whole, the cause leading to the act, and the consequence following, it is no ordinary difficulty to give an idea by selection. The dialogue between two of the settlers in "Life in the Wilds," is an excellent specimen of Miss Martineau's accurate deductions:

"' We have clothing, for flax grows in the

have furniture, for there is plenty of timber in the woods to make tables and chairs. We have 'Stay,' interrupted his friend, 'you are getting on too fast. All these things are likely to become ours, I grant you; but before we can call them our own - before they become wealth to us, something must be added which we have not yet taken into consideration. You forget that there is no wealth without labour; and labour must be applied before the commonest productions can become wealth. 'True,' replied the captain. 'The flax must be gathered, and dried, and hackled, and woven, before it will make a shirt; and the animals must be caught, and a great deal of labour be spent upon their skins, before they become fit for clothing or bedding; and the timber must be felled and sawn, and the pieces put skilfully together, before we possess it in the form of tables and chairs. But surely the case is dif-ferent with food, of some kinds at least. There is fish in the pond and fruit on the tree, ready made for man's use. Man spends no labour on the fruit that grows wild in such a climate as this; and yet we daily find that it is wealth to us.' 'I beg your pardon,' said Mr. Stone... there is the labour of gathering it. An orange is of no use to any man living, unless he puts out his hand to pluck it; and as for the fish in the pond - think of the carp that Hill told us of this morning. They are no wealth to us till we can catch them, though the pool is within reach, and they belong to nobody else. 'We should have had them by this time if we had but got a net,' said the captain. 'The net is one thing wanting, certainly,' said his friend, 'but labour is another. If the net were now lying ready on the bank, we should be no better for the fish, unless some one took the trouble of drawing them out of the water. I do not say that unassisted labour will furnish us with all that we want; but I do say that nothing can be had without the exertion of getting it—that is, that there is no wealth without labour.' 'True,' said the captain. 'Even the manna in the wilderness would have been of no more use to the Hebrews than the carp in the pool to us, if they had not exerted themselves to gather it up. Food was never yet rained into the mouth of any man.' 'And if it had been,' said Mr. Stone, 'he must have troubled himself to hold back his head and open his mouth; so you see what conclusion we come to, even in an extreme case.' 'But with all our labour,' said the captain, 'how little we can do in comparison with what is done for us! Labour may be necessary to make the productions of nature useful to us; but how much greater are the powers of nature in preparing them for us! To look back no farther than to-day, the antelope could not have been food for us unless human hands had prepared it; but how much was done beforehand! It was nourished, we know not how, by the grass it fed upon; it was made, we know not how, fit food for our bodies; and our bodies were so formed as to be strengthened by this food. Neither do we understand how fire acts upon the flesh so as to make it tender, or even how wood, in its turn, nourishes the fire. All that human labour has done was to bring together the wood, and the fire, and the animal, and then to eat the food prepared. Nature did the rest.' 'The case was the same with little Betsy's treat of honey,' added Mr. Stone: 'the earth, and the sir, and the dew, had nourished security of property is necessary to the pros-perity of a people, and to shew how and in what proportion wealth increases where there to make us cloaks or beds, or tanned for shoes so that they could gather and store the honey,

and the hollows of the tree so made as to hold Then again, the rushes, and the twigs, and the leaves, were all fit for the use Betsy made of them: her business was to bring them together in a particular manner, so as to make a basket. And thus it is in every case. And even where we seem to make the materials, we only bring together simple materials to make compound ones. We say that the materials of a rush basket are not made by human labour, but that the materials of a paper basket are made by human labour; but though paper is made of linen rags, those rags are made of flax which grows out of the ground: so that nature still works at the bottom.' 'In the same way,' said the captain, 'we say that the material of a hare-skin waistcoat is not produced by human labour, but that the velvet one of a gentleman of fashion is altogether made by human hands; but still nature works at the bottom, as you say, for velvet is woven of silk spun by a worm. 'True,' said Mr. Stone; 'and thus far only is the labour of man appointed to go. He works with nature, and his only way of doing so is by motion. He moves her materials together, but how they act upon one another he does not know. You put your torch of wood into the flame, and it blazes; Robertson lets the seed fall into the ground, and it sprouts; he pulls up a root, and it withers. Hill applies certain herbs to a wound, or gives certain medicines, and his patients are cured; or, if they die, he does not know how to prevent it. Fulton dips and rubs his leather in a certain preparation of bark, and it becomes soft and fit for use; his mother puts flour and salt and barm together. and the dough works; she places it in a great heat, and it becomes fit for food. So man brings materials together; but nature first furnishes them, and then makes them act upon one ano-'It seems but little that man can do,' said the captain, 'but yet that little is all-im-portant to him.' 'Since it is necessary to him,' portant to him.' 'Since it is necessary to him,' said Mr. Stone, 'it becomes great; and indeed it may be said that there are no bounds to what man can do, since there seem to be no bounds to the powers of nature. Look what has been done! There may have been - I doubt not there was _ a time when the founders of nations could do nothing more than gather the wild fruits of the earth, and find shelter in caves; and now, the successors of these very men produce merchandise, and build ships, and rear splendid buildings, and make roads over mountains, and do a thousand things which would have appeared miracles to their forefathers; and all this time, the wisest men are aware that labour may be employed in a mul-

titude of ways of which we yet know nothing.""
We next select the observations on ma-

chinery.

" I see clearly, and I suppose the most ignorant person in the settlement sees, how useful machinery is in a case like ours, where the great object is to save labour. But are those in the wrong who dislike the extensive use of machinery in countries, such as England at the present day, where the great object is to find employment for labour? 'Clearly wrong, in my opinion,' replied her husband; 'because, till the human race reaches its highest point of attainment, there must be always something more to do; and the more power is set at liberty to do it, the better. Till all the arts and sciences are exhausted, till nature has furnished the last of her resources, and man found the limit of his means of making use of them, is wanted, and it is our duty to make the utmost possible saving of it. 'I remember,' said because your trade is flourishing more than it work of many men, or that which it would

being a power of which man is the machine; and I see how it must be for man's advantage to economise this power to the utmost. But I cannot reconcile this with the evils caused by the introduction of machinery where labour is abundant.' 'I do not deny the evil,' replied her husband; 'but I see that the distress is temporary and partial, while the advantage is lasting and universal. You have heard of the dismay of those who got their living by copying manuscripts, when the art of printing was introduced.' 'Yes; and that many thousands now are maintained by printing to one who used to copy for bread. The case is the who used to copy for bread. The case is the same with cotton-spinning, I know. Where one was employed to spin by hand, hundreds are now maintained by spinning with machinery; and thousands of times as much work is dear, shews that the principle is a good one; and if, in any other case, it appears not to be good, we may be pretty sure of finding that the blame lies __not with the principle __ but bably be careless and indolent. In such a case, with some check or other which interferes I should have no more pleasure than you in with it. Such checks are imposed by the surveying our establishment, if indeed such a bad policy of some governments, and by the one could exist. 'You are the first iron-mawant of union between the different parts of ter, the first master of any kind, whom I ever society. While the race at large has still so heard declare that both parties in such a conmany wants and wishes ungratified, it ought to be an easy thing for any quantity of labour which is turned away from one kind of work appears to me more evident. How many classe to find employment in another. That it is not have you been accustomed to consider concerned easy, is the fault of the constitution of society, and we should be far from remedying the evil by repressing the principle and restricting the about him. 'You unite in yourself the fone-power of labour.' 'So you think that if labour tions of capitalist and labourer,' replied Mr. had its free course all over the world, machinery might be extended to the utmost perfection without doing any thing but good to the whole 'Yes; for if all men had followed your mode of the race?' 'I do: and I see yet further life to this day, there would have been no ironevil in restricting the use of machinery in any one country; that it invariably increases the amount of distress on the very spot. Since no comparison with what it is, and there would power on earth can stop the improvement of machinery in the whole world at once, it does nothing but mischief to stop it in any one place. Wherever it is done, that place is thrown back in the race of competition, and will soon suffer under a failure of demand for its productions and manufactures; because, by the aid of machinery, they can be furnished more cheaply elsewhere?' 'Then the only thing to be done is to open as many channels to industry as possible, and to remove all obstructions to its free course?' ' Just so .- Those in power should do this by pursuing the 'letting alone' course of policy; and private individuals, like you and me, my dear, can do no more than form right opinions, and when we are sure of them, spread them. We can only influence by forming a fraction of that mighty amount of power-public opinion.'"

This question is treated again in "The Hill and the Valley;" and the conversation in which it occurs is so interesting, that we will give the whole.

"'There appears to me not less beauty in the mechanism of society than in the inven-tions of art.' That is, you, being a master, like to survey the ranks of slaves under you.'
'Not so,' said Mr. Wallace, mildly; for he was not inclined to resent the petulance of the old man. 'There is no slavery, no enforced labour, no oppression, that I am aware of, in our establishment. Masters and men agree upon measures of mutual service, and the exertions

his wife, 'what the captain said about labour | ever was before, and labour is scarce, and your people are well paid; but they will not long be contented. When prices fall and wages must come down, they will discover that they are slaves.' 'Never,' replied Mr. Wallace, 'for this reason: there is no bond of mutual interest letween master and slave, as there is between the capitalist and the free labourer. It matters nothing to the slave, whether his master employs his capital actively or profitably or not; while this is the all-important consideration between the free labourer and his employer. It is the interest of our men and ourselves that the productiveness of our trade should be increased to the utmost; that we should turn out as much work as possible, and that therefore we should improve our machinery, divide our labour to the best advantage, and bring all our processes to the greatest possible perfection. All our 'Such a result in any one case, my labourers, therefore, who understand their own interest, try to improve their industry and skill: while, if they were slaves, and their lot did not depend on their own exertions, they would proin production?' Armstrong laughed, while he pointed significantly to himself, and then looked Wallace; 'but yours is, I am happy to say, an uncommon case.' You are happy to say Yes; for if all men had followed your mode of work, nor any other sort of manufacture in existence, and life would have been barbarous in have been few in comparison born to enjoy it You would yourself have been a sufferer. You would have had no spade and no scythe, no bucket for your well, no chain for your bucket, no newspaper in the morning, and no Farmer's Journal in the afternoon. Since you owe all these things, and a thousand others, to the co-operation of capitalists and labourers, my dear sir, it seems rather ungracious to despise such a union." 'Well, sir, you shall have it you own way. How many classes of producers to you reckon?' 'Speaking of manufacturing produce, I reckon two_the two I have mentioned; and I never listen to any question of their comparative value, since they are both re-cessary to production. 'I should have thought labour more valuable than capital, said Mrs. Wallace, 'because it must have been in operation first. The first material must have been obtained; the first machine must have been made, by labour.' 'True. Capital bwes its origin to labour; but labour is in its turn assisted and improved by capital to such a degree, that its productiveness is incalculably increased. Our labourers could no more send shiploads of bar-iron abroad without the help of the furnace and forge, and machinery supplied by their masters, than their masters without the help of their labour. Then the more valuable this capital is, the more abundant the material wrought, the more perfect the machinery, the better for the labourer. And yet all do not think so.' 'Because those who

take one man a long time to do, may be viewed | families to divide the paternal property, and as hoarded labour. as hoarded moour. This, being set to work in addition to natural labour, yields a greatly increased produce; and the gains of the capillundred acres, and his two sons may do well talist being thus increased, he employs a yet larger portion of labour with a view to yet one hundred is divided among five children, further gains: and so a perpetual progress is made.' 'Not without drawbacks, however,' said Armstrong: 'do not forget the consequent failure of demand.' 'That is only a temporary evil: for when the market is overstocked, prices fall; and when the price has fallen, more people can afford to buy than bought before, and so a new demand grows up. If printing and paper-making, for in-stance, were still unknown, we should have no newspapers; if the machinery were very imperfect, they would be so expensive as to be within reach of none but the wealthy; but, as the produce of both arts is abundant and therefore cheap, we find newspapers in every ale-house; and if it were not for a duty, which has nothing to do with their production, we should see them lying in many a cottage window. Thus the public are equally obliged to the owners of printing presses and their workmen. These workmen are obliged to the masters whose capital sets them to work; and the masters are obliged to their men for the labour which sets their presses going. All are gainers by the co-operation of labour and capital."

It is impossible for any chain of reasoning to be more simple or more complete, more adapted to every capacity; and we beg to remind our readers that the assertions made in discourse are each developed in the course of most interesting narratives. The following instances value our own advantages till we measure them with the drawbacks upon others. We have often thought a most valuable book might be made, by contrasting the position of the English farmer, peasant, artisan, &c., with those in similar positions in other countries.

"'I have seen more misery than I could easily give you an idea of, and that, too, in Languedoc, a province of France, there are mountains which are cultivated to the very top, by means which no one dreams of here; but those who cultivate them are miserably poor, because each possesses a piece of ground which can never, by the best management, be made to maintain a family. I have seen people carrying earth in baskets, on their backs, to the top of a mountain which was of itself too rocky for any thing to grow upon it.' 'That puts me in mind, said the sergeant, 'of what I have heard about China. The people there are too numerous for the produce of the land, and therefore many are in the lowest depths of poverty. I am told that it is no uncommon thing there for a man to take possession of a ledge of rock which cannot be got at but by his companions letting him down by a rope from the mountain-top. They let down bas-kets of earth to him, which he spreads to a sufficient thickness, and then sows his rice, and he and his neighbours share the produce. There he hangs, poor creature! in the heat of the day, toiling on the burning rock, to raise a quantity of food which would not be thought worth the trouble of a day's work in England. 'But,' inquired a neighbour, 'why do they spend their labour in any such way? There must be some better means of getting their bread.' 'In such a case as that in Languedoc, of which I was speaking, said Joe, the people are attached to the soil, from its

This, being set to work in hence arises all this poverty. A man with a and then again among their five children, it becomes too small to be tilled with any advantage. And yet these young folks are deceived by the notion of having landed property; and they marry when the land is divided into roods, as readily as if they had a fine estate.' "

From "Ella of Garveloch" we shall try to select a portion of the story, or we indeed do but imperfect justice to our author. Ella is a Highland maiden, who has for years been as a mother to her younger brothers; one of whom is, to use the touching and expressive Scotch phrase, an innocent. She and the elder one are speaking of paying their rent. Ronald all this while,' said Angus to the control of the contr

** I should like to make Archie do it for once. Do you think we could teach him his lesson!' 'I will not have him tried,' said Ella, decidedly; Archie is not made to hold a money-pouch, or to have any worldly deal-'Yet he brings in what helps to fill 'And how innocently! It is his love for the things that God made that makes him follow sport. The birds are his playmates while they wheel round his head, and when he takes them on the nest he has no thought of gain; and evil be to him that first puts the thought into him! He strokes their soft feathers against his cheek, and watches the white specks wandering through the water like snowflakes through the air. He does not look beyond the pleasure to his eyes and to his heart, and he never shall; and gold and silver are not the things to give pleasure to such an eye and such a heart, and he shall never know them. Then he can never know how much he owes you, Ella, for the care you take of him. He little guesses how you have spun half the night to make his plaid, and won money hardly to find him a bonnet, and all the toil of your fishing, and grinding, and baking.' 'And why should he? He loves me, and all the better for not knowing why. He wears his plaid as the birds do their feathers; he feels it warm, and never thinks where it came from. He finds his barley-cakes and fresh water in his cave as lambs find clover and springs in their pasture. I see him satisfied, and like that he should love me for what costs me no toil-for singing when he is heavy, and for wearing what he brings me when he is merry. When he lays his hot head in my lap, or pulls my skirt to make me listen to the wind, I value his love all the more for its not being bought.''

Again, in speaking of him to the landlord:—
"When we lived northwards, we always had three places at least where we might burn, according as the wind was; and if it so happened that the smoke would blow towards the cottage, Ella used to take Archie, and sometimes my father, to a place in the rocks where they might sleep in their plaids.' 'And no great evil,' said Ella, 'in summer nights when the red twilight gleamed on the peaks till mid-night. I shall do it again when the wind is perverse, and the kelping must go on. The worst of it is that Archie loves sleep no better than I on such nights.' 'Is he frightened at being away from home?' 'O no! but he watches the fires till they smoulder. If it is calm for a few minutes, so that the tall flame the people are attached to the soil, from its can shoot up from among the smoke, you might being their own. It is the custom there for think you saw that very flame in his eyes. board. It will save us a circuit if we push

He is ever on the watch for such fires,' said Fergus. 'It was but lately that he pointed to the northern lights, one clear evening, and told me that kelping time was come again over told me that keiping time was come again over the sea.' 'Why do you not carry him some-where out of sight of the fires?' asked the laird; 'does he know the purpose of the re-moval too well to be satisfied?' 'He does, your honour; and, more than that, he must not he crossed in his love of what is beautiful to the eyes that God gave him. God has given him pleasures of his own, and he shall never be stinted in them by me."

We shall preface the last scene, by observing that Ella was just on the point of marriage with Angus; and we must say, we think her avowal of long-hidden affection the very

" Your sister's wheel has never stood still all this while,' said Angus to the lads. shames us for being so idle. What shall we do next?' All bustled about upon this hint, and Ronald and Fergus made haste to their outdoor employments, supposing that Angus would accompany them. After letting them go out, however, he softly closed the door, and returned to Ella's side. He found no great difficulty in removing her feelings of displeasure at his long silence, when it was in his power to prove that he had indeed not been silent while he could persuade himself that he had encouragement to write. When Ella heard that he had been working for her all these five long years __ that he had supported his hopes upon their tacit agreement when they parted — that he had re-turned for her sake alone, having no other tie than the natural love of country; when, moreover, he declared his willingness to settle in this very place, and adopt her sisterly cares as his own; — when he kissed Archie's forehead, and promised to cherish him as tenderly as herself, Ella had nothing to say. She shed tears as if she had been broken-hearted, instead of finding healing to a heart sorely wounded; and the only thing Angus had to afflict him, was the thought how much each had suffered. 'They that have called me proud and severe, said Ella, when she began to return his confidence, 'little knew what a humbled spirit I bore within me, and how easily I feared I should forgive at the first word. They little guessed, when they bid me not be so careful and troubled about whatever happened, that all these things were like motes in the sunbeam to me, compared with the hidden thoughts from which my real troubles sprang. When they half laughed at me and half praised me to my father, as being like a mother to these growing lads, they did not know that it was because I spent on them the love I could not spend as a wife, nor how glad I was that my cheek withered, and that years left their marks upon me, that I might fancy myself more and more like their mother indeed. If you see me grow young again, and be made sport of like a girl by these tall youths,' she continued, smil-ing through her tears, 'you will have to an-swer for it, Angus. Will you take the venture? You were ever the merry one, however, and my part was to be grave for us both. Are we to play the same part still, to keep the brothers in order?' "

We shall only premise that it is the wedding jaunt they are speaking of.

"' Take care of yourself and Archie till the morn, said Ronald, 'and then be up with the sun—bright may he shine!—and see us cut across the sound; and be sure ye await us at off from the quay now,' said Fergus; 'since we have to bear down due south some way, and we can easily carry the boat over the bar. Angus thought the same. Just as they were hoisting the bark on their shoulders, the young Murdochs came up; Rob to ask a passage a little way down the sound, and the girls to keep Ella company for a while. 'Archie is in his merriment to-day,' said one; 'he has scarce ceased dancing since he heard the music.' 'He knows what is doing now,' observed the other; 'see him climbing to the top to see them push off.' The girls and Ella then walked slowly up the path from the beach to a point whence they might watch the boat set off, and trace it for a considerable way. It was a bright and serene afternoon; there were no rough gales abroad, and the swell of the sea was no greater than in the calmest days of that The air was so clear, that the mountain lights and shadows were distinctly visible. as their peaks rose one behind another on the eastern horizon. Within the shadow of the Storr the water was of the deepest green, while beyond, long streaks of glittering light extended from island to island, and grew broader as the sun descended. The little boat pushed off from the quay in good style, with two pair of oars, the three boatmen of Ella's household having waved their bonnets and cheered before they stept in, in honour of the spectators. It was necessary to pull strongly and evenly till they should have crossed the rapid current which flowed round the Storr: but Rob, heedless of this, and remembering that he had not cheered and waved his bonnet, suddenly started up. threw down his oar, destroyed the balance, and unset the boat. What shrieks rang from rock to rock, as the bark tumbled in the current. and the rowers were borne, in spite of their struggles, down, down, far and fast, by the sweeping waters! Ella clasped her hands above her head, and uttered no sound after the first shriek. Her companions ran hither and thither with loud lamentations. The people at the farm did what these girls should have done; they ran down with all speed to desire Murdoch to get out his boat. 'There's one safe!' cried Meg; 'the rock is but just above the water, but he is sitting upon it.' 'O God!' groaned Ella, 'save me from praying which it may be!' Another soon appeared on which t may be: Another soon appeared on the same point; but nothing could yet be seen of the other two. Archie had beheld all this, and more: he could overlook Murdoch's proceedings also from his pinnacle. He was strongly wrought upon; for no one understood better the signs of emotion, whether or not he understood the cause. He acted with rapidity and strength, as if suddenly inspired by reason; but, alas! his energy could only manifest itself in the way of imitation. The moment he saw Murdoch's boat hastily launched, he ran down to his 'floating-place,' as he called it, rolled his cask into the water, and got into it. Murdoch alone saw him standing up and waving his bonnet, before he reached the eddy, which could not but be fatal to him. The cask came up again, empty, and floated round the point, as Archie had no doubt foreseen it would, and as Archie had no doubt foreseen it would, and at length arrived within Fergus's reach, and was the means of saving him. He clung to it, not aware of the nature of the friendly support, till taken up by Murdoch's boat. The two till taken up by Murdoch's boat. The two who had reached the rock were Angus and Ronald; and Rob had had his wits so sharpened

she alone being ignorant of what had happened at the Storr. When she joined her brothers on the beach, they stood a moment aloof from her embrace, with countenances in which there was as much of solemn compassion as of grief. Angus was down upon his face; Murdoch alone uttered a few broken words. It was some time before she could comprehend or would believe what had happened; and then she was the only one who retained her self-command. An expression of unspeakable anguish passed over her countenance as Fergus mourued that he had been saved by Archie's loss. 'Nay, Fergus,' said she, 'let us leave it to Him who guides us, to shew whose life had best be taken, and whose left. God knows I strove for this before I knew His pleasure; and now that we do know it, let us question neither the purpose nor the means. Let us devoutly bless Him that you are here.' While Angus took her home, the neighbours dispersed in search of the body, which could not, however, be found, and was supposed to have been carried by the current far out of reach. When all had gone home for the night, and her companions had for some time retired to hide their grief, or to forget it for a while in sleep, Ella stole out alone, and passed the night among the rocks; a night whose natural beauty was worthy to succeed to that of the day that was gone. It was light; and this it was which. giving the faint hope of recovering the body, took Ella abroad. The red lights of the west had not wholly vanished when the gray dawn began to glimmer, while, in mid sky, the stars twinkled as if in rivalship of the sparkles below. The sea was, as it often is in that region, highly luminous; and as Ella sat watching the eddy within which Archie had sunk, her eve marked, and not without pleasure even now, the gleam which broke on the crest of every wave, and was scattered in showers of sparkles as far as the spray could reach. There she was found by Angus at day-break. 'You have not been in his cave?' said he. ' No,' replied Ella. ' I will go there first when you and the lads have left me.' 'Left you! and when will that be?' 'In a few hours, I hope,' she replied, smiling. 'I must see that Archie is still honoured by being kept apart from that in which he had no share. The business of our days went on without him while he lived, and it shall go on now, if it were only to shew that he bore no part in it. You must perform your promises to our neighbours, Angus, and discharge their business, and then you can come back to me with an easy mind.' will,' replied Angus; 'and I will not ask you while the state of Archie beneath the cross beside my father. This will either be done or given up before your next voyage, and then I will go. For some hours of the morning of their intended marriage day, Angus and Ella were wandering along the shores, engaged in the most melancholy search in which eye and heart can be employed. At length Angus pointed to a sign which could scarcely be misunderstood. He had observed an osprey winging its flight for some distance over the sea, and now per-ceived that it was joined by another, and that both were hovering as if about to stoop. Endeavouring to scare them with cries, he hastened by the plunge, as to perceive that he had better not leave hold of the oar he had clung to at first. He, too, was taken up; so that Ella believed ing the object of their search. Archie lay, as that all had come safe out of this awful peril, if asleep, on a beach of fine sand, still grasp. The others are Hans Egode, Klernander, Hosker, &c.

ing the bosom of his plaid, which contained the gathered treasures of the day. - Long were those weeds and feathers kept as memorials of Archie's pleasures: they were Ella's only hoard. Angus returned from his first vovage with the lads in safety, and in time to lav Archie's head in the grave. This done, Ella acknowledged that no duty remained to prevent her fulfilling all her promises. She accompanied him the next week to Oban, and re-turned his wife."

We need scarcely point attention to the various talent displayed even in this extract the uncommon mixture of clear reasoning and of deep pathos. Miss Martineau has all Miss Edgeworth's happy management of circumstances and their consequences, her rectitude of principle, her penetrating judgment, and her constant moral aim; but she has farther—a warm sensibility, a feeling for natural beauty, a richness of imagination, and a meek and earnest sense of religion. We know no library in which her works are not worthy to have place; and to the general class of readers their value is incalculable: for, to use Madame de Stael's fine expression, "There are ages to come for the good that truth will work;" and the truth is here set forth in a most attractive, yet most simple form.

How very highly we think of what she has done, the devotion of so large a portion of the Literary Gasette to five tiny volumes, of about 140 pages each, will testify. We were much struck by the first which appeared; and if we waited to wast it towards deserved popularity by our best report, it was only to see if similar excellence would mark its successors. We can now safely pronounce of the whole design and its execution, that they are admirable.

Select Library, Vol. VI.: Lives of Eminent Missionaries. By John Carne, Esq. 12mo. London, 1832. Fisher, Son, and Co.

WE have mentioned this volume as forthcoming, in our Literary Notices, and we are glad now to speak of it from the perusal of several of the memoirs which it presents to the public—namely, those of John Eliot, and C. F. Swartz; from which we can safely infer that these Lives of Eminent Missionaries will be, as they richly deserve, eminently popular. Mr. Carne has entered into the fine and pure spirit which animated the good men whose labours and adventures he records in an appropriate style; and he displays their religious feelings and seal, without cant and without exaggeration. Thus his narrative is at once simple and interesting: it leads the reader along, his mind in the true tone for partaking in the incidents related, and gradually improved by the self-devoted example placed before his eyes in the humble and apostolic missionary.

Until the whole volume has been under consideration, we abstain from farther opinion; and only sustain what we have fairly said, by a quotation descriptive of the early proceedings of John Eliot, who in the summer of 1631 embarked for New England, and reached Bosoftentimes at that period," when steam was undreamt of. In 1646, having studied their language, and nobly prepared himself for the task, he set out on his mission to the wild Indians. A town was built, and civilisation advanced rapidly.

"It must be admitted (says Mr. Carne) that this people of the wilderness surrendered many feelings, and even passions, that were very

dear to them. Could any influence less than a made up by this death; but the young man course had subsisted between them. His applidivine one, induce them to yield the love of revenge, of war, of cruelty; the stealthy march through the forests, where scarcely a broken branch or a crushed leaf betrayed their footstep: the ambush, the surprise, the tomahawk and its deadly work: what were walled towns, and matted floors, and peaceful meals, to the burning and delicious excitement of this wild and savage life? The only obedience the chief of the Rechabites required of his people in the Scripture, was to drink no wine, and to live in tents in the wilderness, and never in walled towns; an artful blending of a bitter with a welcome thing-for the sweetness of a wandering and unfettered life would make the loss of wine a light privation: to this day (for their descendants still exist) they have never broken their vow. And who can persuade an Arab to leave his deserts and dwell quietly, even in a palace? But Eliot went forth to assail all that was dear to these stern and gloomy men. It was like Christian in the 'Progress' loosening the bars and bolts of the dwelling of Despair and Cruelty, and rushing forth at once into light and freedom. In the heart of the savage there lived also some noble and redeeming qualities; he could be faithful, even unto death, to the friend or the stranger who had dwelt beneath his roof, or sat under the shadow of the same tree. He could be generous also: could endure all tortures, rather than shew weakness or fear. 'An instance of this occurred,' says Bossu, 'when the French were in possession of New Orleans: a Chactaw, speaking very ill of them, said the Collapissas were their slaves; one of the latter, vexed at such words, killed him with his gun. The nation of Chactaws, the greatest and most numerous on the continent, armed immediately, and sent deputies to New Orleans to ask for the head of the murderer, who had put himself under the protection of the French. They offered presents, to make up the quarrel, but the cruel people would not accept any; they even threatened to destroy the village of the Collapissas. To prevent the effusion of blood, the unhappy Indian was delivered up to them: the Sieur Ferrand was charged with the commission. The Indian was called Tichou; he stood upright in the midst of his own people and of his enemies, and said, 'I am a true man, that is, I do not fear death; but I pity the fate of a wife, and four children, whom I leave behind me very young; and of my father and mother, who are old, and for whom I got subsistence by hunting.' (He was the best hunter in the nation.)
He had hardly spoken the last word of this short speech, when his father, penetrated with his son's love, rose amidst the people, and spoke as follows:—'It is through courage that my son dies; but, being young and full of vigour, he is more fit than myself to provide for his mother, wife, and four little children,-it is therefore necessary he should stay on earth to take care of them. As to myself, I am near the end of my career; I am no longer fit for any thing: I cannot go like the roebuck, whose course is like the winds, unseen; I cannot sleep like the hare, with my ears never shut: but I have lived as a man, and will die as such, —therefore I go to take his place.' At these words, his wife, his son, his daughter-in-law, and their little children, shed tears round the brave old man: he embraced them for the last time. The relations of the dead Chactaw accepted the offer: after that, he laid himself on the trunk of a tree, and his head was cut off of Massasoit; and though he felt not the same his death. The distresses of the Indians, the with one stroke of a hatchet. Every thing was regard or esteem for his son, a friendly inter-encroachments of the English on their settle-

was obliged to give them his father's head: in taking it up, he said to it, ' Pardon me thy death, and remember me in the country of spirits. All the French who assisted at this event were moved even to tears, and admired this noble old man."

Speaking of Eliot himself, Mr. C. quotes Mather, and proceeds, "Eliot, Mather quaintly writes, 'was on such ill terms with the devil, as to alarm him grievously with the sound of his voice, when it rung, like a silver trumpet, through the silent forests and wastes, so as to draw the people from all sides to him.' His influence over their minds was certainly astonishing; and the 'simplicity of his intentions, the ardour of his spirit, and his dependence on Divine aid, were, no doubt, not a little assisted by the appearance of the outward man: and his eloquence and power in preaching increased. perhaps almost unconsciously to himself. To a man of strong imagination, these sermons in the wilderness borrowed 'wings, and light, and glory,' from the scenery around. If Wesley's discourses were observed to possess more vigour and beauty when he stood on the rugged shores of Cornwall, with the wild rocks and the wilder waves on every side, much more did Eliot's, when he spoke in the bosoms of the eternal forests of America, or on the shore of her mighty rivers. No man could tell of the things of immortality,' in such scenes, with the wave, the boundless plain, the awful gloom of the forests, like that of the shadow of death
—the dark, solemn, and listening circle of warriors around-without feeling his fancy kindle, and his heart burn within him; how then felt Eliot, who wept night and day that he might bring the Indians to God ?"

From the success of his labours. Eliot received the title of " Indian Evangelist," and a society was instituted at home to assist " the propagation of the Gospel in New England." Mechanics were sent out to instruct the savages in the useful arts. Eliot translated and printed the Bible in their language; and the Psalter had great influence upon them. But we cannot here trace the variety and extent of his persevering efforts for more than the quarter of a century. "In the year 1674, the number of towns and settlements, in which in-dustry, comfort, good order, and the best instruction, were established, amounted to more than twelve, when an unforeseen event happened, that threw a cloud over all his prospects. This was the war in which the colonists of New England were involved with Philip, son of Massasoit, the celebrated chief, and, for the last years of his life, the firm friend of the English. 'O, thou sword of the wilderness, when wilt thou be quiet ?' says Mather, forgetful that it was bared by the aggressions of the settlers, as well as by the fierce and restless spirit of the Indian prince. Ever since the foundation of the colonies, the former had conducted themselves, says more than one divine of the period, with great kindness to their heathen brethren. The truth of this assertion is very doubtful. The missionary took no part in the disputes, save to urge his countrymen to forbearance and peace.

"Ere matters came to a fatal extremity, and all the evils of war were let loose on his settlements, Eliot did his utmost to turn them aside; he saw that many of his people would inevitably be involved with one party or the other. His town of Pakeunit was very near Mount Hope; he had visited the latter during the life

cations to the colonists for peace being fruitless, he resolved to try them also on the former. A few miles only distant, the encampment of the Indians around their Mount was distinctly visible from Pakeunit; and Eliot, with two or three of his people, went to have an interview with the chieftain. Philip respected his character, though he disliked his proceedings, for he had always treated his mission with contempt and slight; among the warriors, however, both of his own and other tribes, were many who had heard Eliot preach, and had re-ceived him beneath their roof. The interview was without any success; the spirit of the Indian was made up to the desperate struggle, and all that could be done was to beseech him to spare the settlements of the converts. The contrast between the two men must have been sufficiently striking. Philip was in the prime of life, with a frame nerved by early hardship, and the usages of savage warfare, in which he was very expert; he was dressed like his chiefs, save that he wore a silver-laced tunic, or coat, and that his arms were more rich; his chief ensign of dignity was his princely, yet cruel and gloomy features, where the thirst of re-venge was stamped. The frame of the missionary was not bowed even by seventy years, though they had turned his hair white; the leathern girdle was about his loins that he always wore, and the simple apparel that he loved; he stood among these fierce and exasperated men as calm and fearless as in his own assembly at Naticke: he could not but foresee the devastation about to be let loose on the land; that the fire and the sword would waste all his pleasant places, and scatter his converts; and he returned with a heavy heart to his home."

Eliot lived to the age of ninety, and to repair many of the evils caused by this war, the accounts of which are most characteristic and deeply interesting. "When he could no longer leave his dwelling, the ruling passion was strong to the last; he caused a young Indian, in his primitive ignorance and darkness, to dwell with him, and, as life ebbed away, he occupied himself in teaching him passages from the Scripture, with as much ardour and diligence as if a chief of the desert was before him. A fever, with which he was attacked, compelled him to lay aside this employment, and he lay in the extremity of his sufferings. On one who had known little pain till the age of ninety, this known little pain till the age of ninety, this bodily agony fell heavily; but he said that death was no more to him than sleep to a weary man. 'The evening clouds are passing away,' he said; 'the Lord Jesus, whom I have served, like Polycarp, for eighty years, forsakes me not. O, come in glory! I have long waited for that coming; let no dark cloud rest on the work of the Indians; let it live when I am dead.' Ere his voice failed for ever, the last words it uttered were, 'Welcome! Joy!' and his toils were finished at nearly the age of ninety; what was yet a greater mercy, with a mind strong and unclouded to the close. His death produced a powerful impression in New England; it fell like a sudden surprise and alarm on the people, though they must have long looked for it. 'Bereaved land,' says a long looked for it. 'Bereaved land,' says a writer of the time, 'where are thy tears at this ill-boding funeral?' How hard it was to find a spirit like his, was quickly seen. It is much to be lamented, says the historian, that the zeal with which this work of mercy was conducted during his life, greatly diminished after his death. The distresses of the Indians, the

trial.' These things existed during his life; but his talents, his unquenched enthusiasm, and exalted faith, mastered them all.'

We have only to add, that the volume contains also accounts of early missions to Tranquebar, Moravian missions, and other matters which cannot fail to make a strong impression on the public. The events are often so romantic, that the whole possesses a charm to attract even the reader for amusement, while the Christian world will be edified, and all improved by a familiar acquaintance with these striking travels and proceedings of very extraordinary men; and Mr. Carne has given himself a new and lasting claim to our gratitude by devoting his talents to so excellent a work.

Palgrave's Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth.—Saxon Period. 4to. Parts I. and II. Murray.

MR. PALGRAVE, by the extract from Locke, which he has adopted as a motto, informs us, that by commonwealth he means " not a democracy, or any form of government, but an independent community;" and then proceeds to discuss the constitution of the community of England. "Political events," he says, "generally occupy the first station in the pages of the historian; political institutions the second; with judicial policy and jurisprudence the third and last: but the character of the people mainly depends on their laws, and it is utterly impossible to obtain a correct view of the general administration of the state, unless we fully understand the spirit which pervades the community, and regulates the daily actings and doings of mankind." To all this we cordially adhere, and fully admit the truth, that legal history best illustrates political history, and that without a knowledge of the former, we can conceive but an erroneous idea of the latter.

Mr. Palgrave's first Part consists of twentyone chapters, in which he gives the results of his investigations and researches, with his opinions. The second Part is an appendix of proofs and illustrations, consisting of original documents, with comments upon them. The work has been five years in the press!—a period which has produced portentous events. A second volume is promised, in which is to be discussed "the further progress of the commonwealth to the accession of the House of Stuart, when, with the exception of the jurisdiction of the council, the constitution may be said to have settled into its present form.". We make no attempt to analyse and expound the very great mass of information collected in this volume respecting the political institutions of ancient Europe, the Celtæ, Belgæ, Welsh, Anglo-Saxons, Germans, Danes, Frisians, Swedes, Jutes, Angles, Franks, as well as the Goths and Visigoths of Italy and Spain; - all of which the indefatigable author has brought under the reader's consideration with great learning and industry, in such a way as will certainly add much to his reputation as an antiquary and historian.

The following panegyric on the English constitution is well put: — "In the fairest and most intelligent countries of Europe, the attainment of a form of government assimilated to the English constitution, is either earnestly desired or has been successfully carried into The most splendid consequence of victory is the power of compelling a subject nation to adopt the laws and customs of the con-

ments, and several other things of a painful na-ture, brought the missionary ardour to a severe stained triumphs which England has thus gained by the voluntary submission of her enemies, her rivals, and her friends?" Page 7. This was written in 1828; since which England herself has been busied with the subject of improving or changing these boasted institutions

Mr. Palgrave has certainly convinced us, though it rather seems not himself, that the witenagemot was not a legislative council, and that no legislative assembly, either hereditary or delegated, ever existed amongst our Anglo-Saxon ancestors; the Saxon kings might, and did, no doubt, consult their witan, or council, their wise men or nobles, as the absolute monarchs of Europe do their privy council: but no evidence has hitherto been adduced that those nobles had any inherent or any other legislative power, but what the will of the sovereign gave for the occasion. We therefore think Mr. Palgrave appears to have been influenced by the common patriotic infirmity of Englishmen, to whom their free and glorious constitution is " so much an object of veneration, and almost idolatry, that they cannot be satisfied to seek its origin amongst sources similar to those from which have sprung the institutions of other nations, but must search for it in the clouds and mists of antiquity, and the camps of their northern ancestors,—and, indeed, any where but in its true locality, and therefore have been led into a labyrinth of contradictions and anomalies."

In the Proofs and Illustrations, p. ccxviii. et seq., are given copies of certain Anglo-Saxon charters, with the names of the witnesses; to these, as side-notes, are attached "consent of the witenagemot," "confirmation of the witenagemot,"and similar remarks—as if the author wished to infer that the consent or confirmation of the witenagemot was necessary to legalise these charters. The same might, we think, be said of the Norman charters, the His testibus, W. Canc. J. Thess, &c. &c.; yet hitherto no one has dreamed of considering these as any thing more than witnesses to the execution of the charter. and of the genuine character of the document. In p. ccxxiii. is a grant of Æthelred, Basileus of Britain A.D. 999, granting Cerne to the church of Abingdon, at the prayer of the great men, "precatu optimatum meorum," which is translated "at the prayer of the witam;" and at the end of the document is the side-note "confirmation of the witam," opposite the names of the witnesses.

" His testibus consentientibus quorum inferius nomina karaxuntur. Ego Æthelred Rex Anglorum hoc taumate agiæ crucis roboravi. Ego Ealfric Dorobernensis ecclesiæ archiepiscopus ejusdem Regis benevolentiam subscrips. Ego Ealdulf Eboracensis ecclesiæ archipræsul hilari vultu consensi. Ego Ælfheah præsul sigillum sancti crucis impressi. Other bishops corroboravi, consolodavi, confirmavi, dejunxi, annotavi, subscripsi, acquievi, consignavi, non renui, conclusi. Ego Ælfthrida mater ejusdem regis fautrix extiti. Ego Æthelstan filius ejusdem regis non interdixi." Then follow the Then follow the signatures, Ego Uulfgar gaudens dictavi, Ah-bas, four other abbots, and six ministers. We really cannot see the grounds on which Mr. Palgrave concludes these parties to be the witenagemot. The bishops and abbots would, with delighted countenances, approve of a grant to the church; but better evidence than these surmises-for they are nothing more than surmises-must be adduced before the legislative character is admitted; and we confess we are not satisfied that such conclusions should have document of historical value transcribed.

been drawn from such premises by any one so able and so accustomed to weigh the effect and import of evidence as Mr. Palgrave.

It appears a favourite hypothesis with Mr. Palgrave, that the Saxons derived from the conquered Britons a knowledge of the imperial Roman institutions; though we doubt much whether this theory can be sustained. At the time of the Saxon invasion the Britons were comparatively a civilised and Christian people; but we learn from Bede, that the Saxons for two centuries after were almost altogether illiterate, and received their Christianity and letters from Ireland; for what is called the Saxon character is substantially the same as that used in the most ancient Irish MSS.; and, indeed, is in use with the Irish to the present day. Our opinion is, that the Saxons nearly, if not entirely, extirpated the British race in the parts which they conquered, and despised them too much to adopt their manners or laws in any respect. Had the conquerors amalgamated with the conquered, it is almost impossible but that a part of the learning and acquirements of the Roman British people must have been imbibed by the succeeding generation of the conquerors; yet we find from Bede they were sunk into the lowest state of ignorance and

illiterate barbarity.

Those parts of Mr. Palgrave's work which explain customs, and the peculiar administration of the criminal and municipal law of the Anglo-Saxons, are of great research and value; with, perhaps, a little want of arrangement, and a disposition to draw some conclusions rather fancifully and which the premises do not warrant. This, in the midst of the learning and industry every where so apparent, is, however, the only point against which the hypercritical antiquary can insinuate an objection. In all the rest, Mr. Palgrave is deserving of the highest praise, and his work of the utmost public consideration. The original documents he has printed as proofs are extremely curious and valuable, and throw light into many dark recesses which have bitherto eluded, and al-The narrative of most defied, investigation. the suit of Richard de Anesty for the recovery of the lands of "William my Uncle," most graphically exhibits the manner of administering the laws, as well as the state of society, in the reign of Henry the Second; it is, however, too long for us to extract. The controversy between the Abbot of Battle and Hillary, Bishop of Chichester, is also full of interest and valuable information. The laws of William the Conqueror in the Latin text, now first published from the Harleian MS. No. 744, in juxta-position with the French copy from the Holkham MS. No. 228-are also of great worth and importance; as is the summary of Anglo-Saxon history, or tables of the succession of the Anglo-Saxon, Danish, Pictish, and Scottish princes, which will greatly facilitate the acquirement of the true history of those times: without such help it could scarcely be accurately understood.

We are, indeed, but just now beginning to ascertain the true history of the early periods of our national existence. The ponderous tomes published by the Record commission have demonstrated that the history of England still remains to be written; and although they have, we believe, cost the nation much more than they ought, and may not have been executed as perfectly as they might have been, yet we trust they will not be altogether abandoned, but that the new commissioners will, with due economy and circumspection, at all events, have every

Mr. Palgrave's second volume will embrace the period in which Sir William Betham, in his work which we reviewed in last year's Gazette, has treated of the origin and progress of the constitutional legislature of the United Kingdom. In our No. 738 (p. 166), convinced of the justness of the views of that gentleman, we expressed our belief that his work would become a class-book; we therefore feel no small self-complacency that our prophecy has been so soon fulfilled. J. S. Park, Esq., the learned and judicious professor of law at the King's College, in his lecture on the 6th of January (to whose own production we also so lately referred), told his class, that from the reports of the Lords' Committees on the dignity of the peerage, and the recent publication by Sir William Betham, "he thought they would gain a clearer conception of the real character of the early periods of the constitution than from any other existing publication on the subject."

To this we have now to add all the mass of intelligence for which we are indebted to Mr. Palgrave's labours: intelligence which is of that sterling kind that it may be for ever resorted to with advantage when questions connected with our ancient national history are

investigated.

Froissart and his Times. By the late Barry St. Leger, Esq. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

This is a pleasant collection of tales from

Froissart, that most naïve and amusing of historians. To these are prefixed introductions, taking modern views of those ancient times, and pointing out their errors. The arrangement of the work has been intrusted to Mr. Beazeley, who has evidently bestowed much pains and industry on his task. But while we admit the crimes that disfigured the period, and the necessity of guarding the mind against being dazzled by the romance of chivalry, we also think the writers before us have run into the opposite extreme. While setting forth the horrors of war, they do not sufficiently remember that war was then a necessary evil, and that while the sword was the only protection, it was a natural consequence that it would be rendered even undue honour. Again, it is true that the professors of chivalry often did not act up to their own principles; still, those principles were all that subdued or softened the spirit of the time. We have made no extract, as we take it for granted that the majority are familiar with the Chronicles of Froissart; and shall only recommend these volumes to our juvenile readers. They will find an immense mass of information most agreeably ar-

Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for Promoting Useful Knowledge. Vol. III. New Series. 4to. pp. 511. Philadelphia. Published for the Society.

As this is the only volume of the Transactions of this Society which we have seen, we cannot speak of its general transactions, except in so far as we may judge from the single specimen before us, the contents of which belong partly to the physical and partly to the moral sciences. The papers are nineteen in number, and of the following description :-

"Experiments to determine the Comparative Quanti-ties of Heat evolved in the Combustion of the Principal Varieties of Wood and Coal used in the United States for

"A Grammar of the Language of the Lenni Lenape,

" Description of Eleven New Species of North American

Insects.

"Description of Six New Species of the genus Unio.
"On the Geographical Distribution of Plants.

"An Account of some Human Bones found on the Coast of Brazil, near Santas.

"Some Observations on the Moulting of Birds.

"Experiments made on the Poison of the Rattlesnake.
"On the Motions of Solids on Surfaces, in the Two Hypotheses of Perfect Sliding and Perfect Rolling, with a particular Examination of their small Oscillatory Motions.

Conchological Observations on Lamarck's Family of Naiades. " Some further Experiments on the Poison of the Rat-

"Some surface Experiment of the Family of Naiades, "Description of a New Genus of the Family of Naiades, including Eight Species, four of which are New. "Remarks on the Use of the Maxillæ in Coleopterous

" Description of a New Species of the Genus Astacus.
" Notice of an Anatomical Peculiarity observed in the Structure of the Condor of the Andes (Vultur gryphus,

"On the Construction of Eclipses of the Sun.
"Description of a Fragment of the Head of a New
Fossil Animal, discovered in a Marl Pit near Moorestown,

New Jersey.
"Description of a New Genus and New Species of Ex-tinct Mammiferous Quadruped."

This list exhibits the nature of the inquiries on which our American brethren are engaged; and most of the papers display both philosophical ability and assiduous investigation-the only foundations for just deductions and useful knowledge.

Mr. Isaac Lea's memoir on the genus Unio is of considerable merit as an essay on natural history; and was, we think, noticed very favourably in the Edinburgh Journal of Science. The Indian grammar is also a curious contribution to our philological stores; but we must be content with general praise, seeing that these papers defy extract or illustration in our usual manner.

Illustrations of Aristotle on Men and Manners, from the Dramatic Works of Shakspeare. By J. Esmond Riddle, M.A. Pp. 134. Oxford, Parker; London, Rivington.

An elegant classical exercise in a modest dress. Translations of the Greek quotations would make such a little volume as popular as it is delightful; and an extension of the design might be one of the most interesting publications that can be conceived. Then would not the comparison be between only two mighty minds, but an inexhaustible record of the truth and force with which human nature had assimilated genius in all times and tongues. But who could do this?

Popular Zoology; comprising Memoirs and Anecdotes of the Animals in the Zoological Society's Menagerie, with Figures, &c. &c. 18mo. pp. 391. Hatchard and Son; Simp-kin and Marshall; Andrews; N. Hailes. WHEN we say that this volume is printed for John Sharpe, we have assured readers that it is an extremely neat and handsome perform-The embellishments by Williams are ance. excellent, though, in some instances, a little formal; the text amusing; the whole a pleas-

ing guide to the Gardens; and, as far as it

goes, a good manual of natural history.

The Mother's Medical Guide, &c. By the late R. Bradford and H. C. Bradford, M.R.C.S. &c. 8vo. pp. 76. London, 1832. Hatchard. In a country where excellent medical advice can every where be obtained, no consideration should, in our opinion, lead a mother to trust to herself for the removal of many of the severe complaints which are disposed of in the is from an American book, and deserves circulittle work before us,—as if the human frame lation in both countries.

could be breathed upon, and its evils dispelled. These considerations originate in pure humanity and philanthropy; but we are sorry to find, independently, that the advice given by the author for the treatment of many diseases, though in a few cases good, is almost always quite inadequate and incomplete; and we really cannot lend ourselves to instilling any kind of confidence, which, being founded in error, might be productive of mischief.

Tales and Novels. By Maria Edgeworth. Vol. III. Moral Tales, Vol. III. London, 1832. Baldwin and Co.

This pretty volume is worthy of its predecessors; and we must say, that library is incomplete which is without this elegant edition of so valuable a writer.

Byron's Narrative of the Loss of the Wager; with an Account of the great Distresses suffered by Himself and his Companions on the Coast of Patagonia, from the year 1740 till their Arrival in England in 1746. Pp. 219. London, 1832. Leggat and Co.

WHAT a favourite this book was of ours, and we doubt not of every juvenile reader into whose hands it may have fallen! No wonder it should have taken such hold on Lord Byron's mind: the poet, who clung with imaginative fondness to the honour bequeathed by his ancestors, would obviously be doubly impressed by the heroic bearing of the gallant admiral, when that admiral was his own grandfather. A taste for nautical adventure is a striking peculiarity in many of his poems; and to the pages before us this taste may fairly be ascribed. This edition is very neat, and brought out at a most judicious time, when every thing that can throw light on our great poet's mind must be of interest to the public. It will be an interesting companion to Murray's beautiful edition.

Selections from the Speeches and Writings of Lord Brougham. 8vo. pp. 259. London,

Ridgway. THE Selections are very good, and afford fair grounds for estimating the various and com-manding talents of the eminent man from whom they emanated on many important occasions. The memoir of Lord Brougham prefixed, we are sorry to say, is very erroneous; as may be found by comparing it with the corrected sketch in Fisher's Portrait Gallery: for instance, it is here stated that Mr. Brougham went with Lord Hutchinson to St. Omer's, in June 1820, to negotiate with Queen Caroline; which is not the fact, though repeated in all previous biographies which we have seen.

Lindley's Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden. 8vo. pp. 601. Second Edition. London, Longman and Co.

WE are glad to meet with a new edition of this valuable work, which contains all that the cultivator of fruit and vegetables can desire to know.

An Offering of Sympathy to Parents bereaved of their Children, &c. 18mo. pp. 228. London, Simpkin and Marshall; Derby, Mozeley and Son.

A WELL-MEANT compilation of original and selected matter, to anticipate, in some measure, the effect of time upon the afflicted mind. It



ARTS AND SCIENCES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE last meeting of the session took place on Wednesday week; the president, Mr. Murchison, in the chair. The Earl of Munster and others were admitted fellows.

Observations on the London clay of the Highgate Archway, by Mr. N. T. Wetherell, were read; and the remainder of the evening was occupied in the description of certain splendid remains of a Megatherium, collected and brought home by Mr. Woodbine Parish, late chargé d'affaires at Buenos Ayres, and found on the Rio Salado, about eighty miles distant from that place. A memoir, explanatory of the bones of this huge edentatous animal, by Mr. Clift, pointed out many parts, particularly the tail, as occurring among these remains, which are wanting in the well-known skeleton at Madrid. In the discussion that followed, the Rev. Dr. Buckland gave a very instructive exposition of the supposed habits of this giant of the edentata, — shewing that, while the bulk of many of its limbs far exceeded that of the corresponding parts of the elephant, the animal, judging from its osteology, was closely related to the sloth and to the ant-eater. Numerous other fossil remains were exhibited; and the most remarkable donation was a cast of the Plesiosaurus dilichodeirus, presented by Mr. Edward Hawkins, being the most perfect specimen of this species of Saurian which has ever been discovered. In allusion to the zoological subjects that were brought before the Society, all of which had been so ably expounded by Cuvier, the president took occasion to express the deep sense entertained by all geologists of the irreparable loss they had sustained in the death of that illustrious naturalist. The first Wollaston gold medal was exhibited, and the execution of the bust by Mr. Wyon highly approved. The rooms were crowded; and the Society adjourned till November.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. in the chair. Read supplementary observations to the paper on the fecundation of Orchidea and Asclepiadea, already laid before the Society by Mr. Robert Brown. At the last meeting for the session, held on Tuesday evening, there was read a description of two species of fresh-water fish, not hitherto characterised, from Lancashire, by Mr. Yarrell, whose great knowledge of ichthyology is well known to the scientific world. One of these species is the graining,—a fish allied to the dace, but differing in its more slender form and colour, besides other characters. It has been noticed by Pennant, but neither named nor described by him; and Mr. Yarrell has therefore proposed for it the name of Leuciscus isabellinus. The other species is entirely new, and for it he proposes the appellation of Azurine, from its prevailing blue colour, and the systematic name of Leuciscus caruleus. The former is found in considerable plenty in the streams which fall into the Mersey below Warrington, and also in those which ultimately form the river Alt. The latter appears to be of much rarer occurrence, having been observed only in the township of Knows-For specimens of both species Mr. Yarrell is indebted to Lord Stanley, president of the Society. Flowering specimens of the Fuchsia, flowered gooseberry (Ribes speciosum), were exhibited from Mr. Lambert's collection were exhibited from Mr. Lambert's collection THE festival of this Society was celebrated a at Boyton House, Wilts; and a plant, in full few days ago at the Thatched House Tavern, flower, of the curious genus Francos appendi- St. James's; the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, the windows of the Library will furnish much

culata, was also exhibited from the Clapton the president, in the chair, supported by the Don, were likewise read.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

H. R. H. the President in the chair. Several papers were read; the first was an account of certain experiments with the magnetic needle on the western coast of Africa, by Captain Belcher, R.N. The author notices those frequent and sudden changes in magnetic intensity which take place in the neighbourhood of rocks of volcanic origin. In some cases, the needle suspended horizontally ceased to vibrate. The second was a curious paper on the substance called the "false tongue" in foals. This is a mass of coagulated albumen, found under the natural tongue; it has long been considered as a panacea by some, while others imagined it possessed talismanic powers: it is peculiar to the horse, and drops off soon after birth. The author is of opinion, that the absence of the substance causing a want in the mouth, the animal is directed to the teat as a substitute. The third paper was an account of the ornithorynchus, or duck-billed quadruped of New Holland,—one of the most remarkable of the mammalia class. The author notices the opinions of Shaw, Blumenbach, Cuvier, St. Hilaire, and, more recently, those of our clever countryman Sir Everard Home. As there are instances on record of birds hatching the egg in the belly and bringing forth the living bird, it may be assumed that the ornitho-rynchus is similarly characterised. It partakes more of the bird than of the quadruped. The titles of a number of other communications were read; amongst them there was one entitled "Hourly observations of the barometer, by Mr. Hudson;" a paper of great importance, from the valuable data it affords. Mr. Sadler, M.P., Lieut. Stratford of the Astronomical Society, and several other gentlemen, were introduced, and took their seats for the first time as fellows. The meetings were adjourned over the long vacation.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. HAMILTON in the chair. Mr. Faulkner of Chelsea exhibited an impression of the great seal of John, Lord Mowbray, temp. Edward II. _a fine specimen of the baronial seals of that period. The arms of his maternal ancestors Clare and Braose) are introduced on the reverse, on banners placed on each side the shield of Mowbray. It was accompanied by a descriptive letter from Mr. John Gough Nichols; who also communicated a refutation of the late Mr. Hamper's conjecture on the inscription of the Croyland boundary stone, and a correction of the same gentleman's explanation of that on the seal of Kenilworth Mr. Knight communicated a description of Roman and other antiquities, of infinite variety, and the remains of the Roman road of Watling-street, discovered in making excavations for the New London Bridge and its approaches, illustrative of several drawings and plans exhibited by him. Mr. Ellis read a continuation of letters addressed to Lord Burleigh on the subject of the printers' monopolies, and complaining of infringements of patents and copyrights. Adjourned till November.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

nursery. Descriptions of both plants, by Mr. warm friends of the Institution; among these were Earl Munster, Sir Alexander Johnston, and many others. The tonets and sentiments were in connexion with literature me science: - the Oriental Translation Fund, the Asiatic Societies of Paris, of Calcutta, and a Bombay, &c.: the health of the chairman, and of Mr. Haughton the honorary secretary, who officiated as vice-chairman, were likewise given. as was that of Mr. Mackenzie, the son of the author of the "Man of Feeling." Mr. Mackenzie's health was very warmly received, and he acknowledged the honour in that unassuming manner for which his celebrated father was so remarkable.

The paper read at the last meeting was an account, by Col. Sykes, of the traditions, antiquities, and natural history of Hurrechundurgur, a hill fort situated above the ghauts, about fourteen miles N.N.W. of Joonur. Colonel Sykes first visited it in 1818, and a second time in 1828. Its antiquities are chambers cut in the rock, tanks, and temples originally dedicated to Siva, but subsequently used for the worship of Vishnu. The hill is entirely of the trap formation. After describing its natural productions, the author details some observations on its temperature at the top, in a village at its foot, and at Poona, several miles distant, of which a table is annexed to the paper.

The anniversary meeting of the subscribers to the Oriental Translation Fund takes place to-day.

PINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. (Seventh and concluding Notice.)

In the Library, besides the architectural examples intended for the adept, there are some painted for the general eye, and the pictorial character of which is therefore subject to our notice ; as

No. 968. An Idea of the Staircase leading to the Gates of Heaven. From Milton's Paradia Lost. J. Gandy, A.—In our admiration of the fine talents which Mr. Gandy has frequently evinced, and in our regret at the neglect which those talents have experienced, we yield to none: but in the present instance we are bound by justice to say that he has allowed his imagination to run riot, and that, instead of the sublime he has stumbled upon the ridiculous.

No. 992. Architectural Ruine, a Vision. Sir J. Soane, R.A .- A clever drawing, with a rich and harmonious tone of colour; but not possessing much of the "visionary."

No. 996. Pompeian Fragments. T. Scandrett. Brought together with great skill; and interesting from their form and variety in both character and tone.

No. 1025. Sketch of an Idea from the Iphigenia in Tauris of Euripides. J. Gandy, A.— Such ideas satisfy the mind, and are no less

pleasing to the sight.
No. 1095. Monument. G. G. Wyatville.— As laconic in its title as it is simple and imposing in its effect.

No. 1099. View of the approved Design for a Chapel, to be erected at Kensall Green, for the General Cemetery Company. H. E. Kendall.Independently of its architectural merits, the construction of the building, and the scenery by which it is surrounded, render it highly attractive as a work of art. As a burial-place, the contemplation of it will excite other associations.

To the lovers of numismatic compositions,



gratification. Among other beautiful specimens of this art are—No. 1048, Impressions from a pair of Medal-dies for the Winohester pressions from the Great Seal of England, B. College prixe-medal, S. Clint; No. 1049, Im-Wyon; No. 1054, Medallic Portraits of Lord Brougham and Vaux—an impression from a die, from a Bust by E. H. Baily, Esq. R.A., A. J. Stothard; No. 1080, The Coronation Medal, the Royal Academy of Arts prixe-me-dal, and the Botanical prixe-medal of the Society of Apothecaries of London, W. Wyon, A.; No. 1084, Three Intaglio Gems: Portraits of His Majesty, the Duke of York, and the Marquess of Anglesey; with impressions of the same; the property of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, J. De Veaux.

The Council-room contains several beautiful models of churches, public buildings, mansions, &c.; one of the most striking is, Model of St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, Miss Bessemes.

We will now conduct our readers into the Model Academy, with a previous assurance that they will there meet much that will delight them. One of its principal features is

No. 1171. Statue in Marble of the Right Hon. George Canning, executed, by Subscription, for his Friends and Admirers in Liverpool; and to be erected in the Town-Hall. F. Chantrey, R.A. - Certainly one of the most dignified statues that have ever appeared in this place. Its character and bearing seem to supersede the necessity of any thing decorative or orna-mental in costume. Elevated and self-collected, the lamented orator and statesman gathers round him his simple robe; the folds of which aid the composition, while they do not encum-ber the figure. We are not aware of the situation in which it is proposed to place this noble statue at Liverpool; but we are quite sure that a single inch higher than that in which it now stands will be injurious to its effect.

No. 1214. "'Tis only Nature lulled to Sleep." E. H. Baily, R.A.—From the upright we are called to the recumbent by as charming a model as ever met our admiring eyes. From the head to the extremities it is one line of grace and beauty; but every other fine quality which it possesses is surpassed by the expression of the countenance, to which the epithet "divine" may be applied with as much justice as to any of the most celebrated productions of ancient art. Since his "Eve," Mr. Baily has never executed so interesting a subject.

No. 1177. Statue to the Memory of Field-Marshal Earl Harcourt, &c. &c., to be placed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. R. W. Sievier. — There is an identity (if we may use the expression) in this statue which must give it a high value in the eyes of all who knew the venerable original. The robes are well disposed, and are not of a character unsuitable to sculpture.

No. 1178. The Gipsy, a Status in Marble. R. Westmacott, R.A. Mr. Westmacott has given to his figure an elevation of sentiment more suited to a Grecian nymph than to one of the erratic tribe. It is, however, an admirable specimen of his taste and skill.

No. 1187. Venus and Cupid. J. Dinham. A circular sketch, tastefully composed, and well deserving of becoming a finished work.

No. 1211. Midsummer Night's Dream. W. Pitts.-A whimsical, and by no means an unsuccessful, essay of the artist's talents in the ludicrous. Puck, upon his mushroom throne, looking down with glee upon the minikin sprites by whom he is surrounded, ferms altogether a clever group.

No. 1112. Massacre of the Innocents. E. G. Papworth. No. 1138, A Group from the Murder of the Innocents. (This group obtained the gold medal at the last distribution of premiums at the Royal Academy.) S. W. Arnald.—Whatever the merit of these and similar compositions, they are not subjects for the public eye; and can be viewed by the artist or amateur only as academic exercises

No. 1159. Duncan's Horses. J. G. Lough. —An exceedingly spirited group, well calculated, in combination with Mr. Lough's former works, to shew his powers in the representation of energetic action.

No. 1172. The Cymbal Player, a Statue in Marble. R. Westmacott, jun.—We admire the fair proportion of this youthful figure, rather than the action, which is neither natural, nor in conformity with good composition.

No. 1225. Model of part of a Monument erected to the Memory of the late Earl of Pom-fret, at Easton, Northamptonshire. E. H. Baily, R.A.—Though not very novel in form and attitude, this grave and contemplative figure displays the taste and the fine feeling which generally distinguish Mr. Baily's works.

No. 1132. Statue of a Supplicating Virgin. L. Macdonald.—Although strongly imbued with the sentiment of the antique, Mr. Macdonald has nevertheless given to this sweet figure the

air of an original composition.

Among the busts distinguished for character or execution, are No. 1146, Bust of the Earl of Harrowby, W. Behnes; No. 1147, Bust of John Crabb, Esq., J. Ternouth; No. 1150, Bust in Marble of his Majesty, J. Francis; No. 1166, Marble Bust of Lady Ashley, T. Campbell; No. 1169, Marble Bust of the late Dr. Bell, Founder of the Madras System of Education, S. Joseph; No. 1179, Model of a Bust of a Young Lady, E. H. Baily, R.A.; No. 1181, Bust of Admiral Sir Richard Keatts, W. Behnes; No. 1183, The Lord Augustus Fitsolarence, T. Sharp; No. 1185, Bust in Marble of the Earl of Essex, J. Francis; No. 1199, Marble Bust of a Lady, R. Westmacott, jun.; No. 1204, Bust of the Marquess of Bristol, W. Behnes; No. 1208, Bust in Marble of Colonel Wyndham, 10th Regiment of Mussars, J. E. Carew. These, with No. 1216, Statue of a Child, S. Grimsby; No. 1220, Sons of Beilby Thompson, Eq., M.P., R. J. Wyatt; and No. 1213, Model of part of a Monument about to be seected at Milbrook, near Southampton, to the Memory of a Lady, E. H. Baily, W. Behnes; No. 1183, The Lord Augustus ampton, to the Memory of a Lady, E. H. Baily, R.A.; and several by Turnerelli; are among the principal attractions of the sculpture depart. ment of the Royal Academy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Picturesque Memorials of Salisbury. No. III. Ir the embellishments of this pleasing topographical publication make no pretension to the higher qualities of art, they are at least curious, simple, and unaffected.

Practical Hints upon Landscape Gardenina: with some Remarks on Domestic Architects as connected with Scenery. By W. S. Gilpin, Esq. 8vo. pp. 228. London, Cadell; Edinburgh, Blackwood.

THE name of Gilpin is inalienably associated with the improvement of English landscape and picturesque beauty, whether limited to the garden and ahrubbery, or extended over large tracts of country. Nor will the present work, by an inheritor of that name, detract from its

E. mentary point than his able predecessor, Sir the Uvedale Price; and consequently his book may be consulted from first to last, from original idea to finish, by every one engaged in laying out and decorating grounds, in improving houses, and in spreading over distance the charms of varied scenery.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

MORNING POST ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIR WALTER SCOTT has hitherto been considered unrivalled in his descriptions of scenery; but a rival to his talents has lately started up, in the person of Mr. George Robins, and chiefly in the columns of the Morning Post. Week after week, landed property "lives in description, and looks green in song;" parks are un-paralleled in perfection; and villas are equally domestic and delightful. But the imagination of the poet-auctioneer soared last Monday week to such a height, in describing the domains of " the respected proprietor of Greenway Mansion," that we should not fulfil our profession, of taking a general view of literature in the Gasette, did we not notice this effusion. After stating that all tourists must retain a lively recollection of some of the scenery's " imposing features," he proceeds : " To such he feels that no apology will be due for this endeavour to extend the publicity and great renown of Greenway's famed bay; nor will he be charged by those who have partaken of this great treat, with having too highly coloured the landscape that is to follow. To do it justice, and yet avoid the charge of making the picture too vivid, is by no means an easy task; and, conscious of the feeble hand that has to portray many of the beauties of this fairy land, it may in truth be stated that he approaches the task with almost fear and trembling. The mansion in its outward form is chaste and uniform; but it does not manifest the extraordinary comfort and good taste that prevails within. It is placed in a park of much natural beauty; its spreading foliage, and the delightful and rare inequality of the grounds, are protected on one side by hills of a fearful height; while the other extends to the almost impervious woods and plantations, which gently recline to the water's edge. It is apprehended that there is no parallel case, where the stately oak is seen feathering to the ground, and, as it reaches the shore, proudly defying the wintry winds or summer heat. The healthy appearance of the woods is a pretty strong symptom indicative of health, and consequent longevity; and it may be added, that East Indians, and invalids disposed to pulmonary attacks, will find this abode a very great solace. The cli-mate yields not in its influential powers to the south of France. The woodland scenery within this demesne extends itself in all directions, and is diversified by so much hill and aided by distant and mountain scenery, where the verdure is conspicuous to the mountain top, that it will not fail to re-mind the beholder of the beauty and wildness of Switzerland; while the River Dart, flowing in placid beauty, pursues its irregular and cironitous course, and winds in so many varied forms about this earthly paradise. Indeed, so perfect is the illusion, that it really puts on the appearance of enchantment rather than reality. The Yacht Club would recreate amid this splendid scenery, and yet be ever and anon pursuing their aquatic amusements; and for credit. On the contrary, we find it practical, a grand regatta, the bay of Greenway affords judicious, temperate, and ruled by a fine and the most irresistible claims. Little has yet sound taste. The author begins at a more element of the manion custom



forbids a lengthened panegyric; it will suffice to say, that a nobleman, or retiring banker or merchant, will possess within this abode every thing that the most fastidious can desire. In fine, it would be to encounter a severe task to find out a comfort that is not conspicuous here. Salmon weighing 20 lbs. are frequently caught on this shore "!!!

From the poetry of natural, we proceed to that of artificial life: a sale at the Pantechnicon is thus announced. "Costly assemblage of furniture in the taste of Holland. It may be invidious to compare the present style of England with the varied taste of Holland; but it is respectfully suggested, that the march of improvement, however dormant in other matters connected with our Dutch friends, is at least conspicuous here. It is, however, preferred that ocular demonstration be sought in preference to the imperfect praise of the individual to whom this property is consigned; and he therefore submits it to their decision, with an assurance that the company assembled will be the sole arbiters of their fate, and at such prices as they may in their wisdom think fit to give."

We must select a few other specimens of our author's talents from the sheet of the Morning Post, daily devoted to their exercise. It is modestly insinuated that the mansion house of Greenham Manor "may not pretend to all the consequence of Compton Castle, but it claims to partake all the qualifications essential to constitute a gentlemanly The residence in the neighbourhood abode. is known as the abode of hospitality and comfort. The property is in the very heart, or, what may be better understood, is in the Garden of Somerset. But even this is not all: the river Tone flows through this delightful little domain, quietly pursuing its irregular course, and not unfrequently (in time of need) affording most salutary and refreshing aid to the meadows contiguous. In fact, the only difficulty that could present itself, would be to discover what advantages it does not possess, and that to an eminent degree."

A tone of amiable candour pervades the next advertisement, recommending Dr. Munro's residence. It is stated that for twentythree years it was found to be "fully equal to afford all the legitimate wants of Dr. Munro's extensive family." Next its dignity is vindicated; for "it should be observed. that this delightful place was never required for the doctor's professional pursuits; but it must not be disguised, that much of internal as well as external decoration will be required ere this unpretending but HAPPY SEAT OF QUIETUDE AND REPOSE will harmonise with the views of a family of importance." had nearly omitted one great recommendation, that "it is most delightfully placed within one short mile of Bushy, thus participating in all the agrémens of that social village, and sufficiently removed, so as not to be within the reach of any of the inconveniences arising from a too friendly intercourse"!!!

We regret that our limits forbid our doing justice to the deep feeling with which Mr. Robins paints his gratification at having "the good fortune to be directed by the executors of the Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby to offer for unreserved competition, THE LITTLE PARADISE, so long hallowed as the abode of friendship!" We have only space for the gravel-walk. "The wavy and shaded gravel-walk which encircles this Elysium is enriched with curious and rare shrubs and flowers. It is nothing IN EXTENT, but every Turkish styles of architecture."

• We had forgotten a "Classic Cottage" on the bank of Father Thames (Walsh Porter's we believe), which unites the "Greek, Roman, Gothic and Egyptian, and Turkish styles of architecture." gravel-walk which encircles this Elysium is

thing in grace and beauty, united with a great variety of foliage!"

Such is the eloquence and the poetry with which the columns of the Morning Post abound! We have often admired the talents of Mr. Bull how in prospective The Democrat seemed Mr. Attwood put into a novel - and how Chantilly excited the public mind to such a state of feverish curiosity, that really "serious con-sequences were expected." We have admired the versatility of Mr. Warren, who presses all things into the service of his blacking, from the Emperor of Russia and his Cossacks to the cat and her kittens; but Mr. Robins takes a higher flight of poetical sublimity; and we conclude by applying to him the old epigram: ---

"The power of Nature could no farther go — To make a third she joined the other two."

N.B. Why is the river Dart like a dissipated young man? Because "it pursues irregular courses." We throw this out as a hint to our author.

FRANCE.

Population of France. ... In France the census of the population is taken once in five years; and successive operations have proved, that it is one of the countries in which the increase is the slowest. The census of 1827 shewed an augmentation of about 1,400,000 inhabitants above that of 1822. The total returns in 1827 were 31,858,394: the census of 1832 giving a total of 32,560,934, the increase appears to be 702,540, which shews that the ratio of increase was but half in its intensity in these last five years; and yet it was already lower in France than in almost any other part of the civilised world. If this decrease were to continue, we should in ten years see the population of France retrograde, while it was advancing in all other parts of Europe. It is already in a state of relative retrogradation. The examination of the official statements for each province in particular, will shew that in the last five years seven departments have established a diminution, instead of an increase of population. They are Calvados, Cantal, Ile-et-Vilaine, Maine-et-Loire, La Manche, Mayenne, and La Seine.

The official population of all those departments in 1827 was
It is reduced in 1832 to 3,753,813 - 3,637,197 116.616 Diminution

Of which the department of the Seine has lost 78,000 inhabitants, and La Manche 20,000. The enormous falling off in the department of the Seine may be accounted for, at least in part, by political events. By the late official returns of the population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, it appears that the population may be stated in round numbers at 25,000,000; and if no change takes place in the elements which determine the actual movement of the population in the two countries, many years will not pass before the narrow territory of Great Britain, little fa-voured as it is by nature, will maintain as many, and more, inhabitants than the vast and fertile region occupied by the French nation. We have just seen the decrease in the population of the department of the Seine, that is to say, of Paris, in the last five years; that of London, on the contrary, which in 1821 was only 1,275,000 inhabitants, is now 1,530,000,—an increase of 20 per cent.

Statistics of France.

Net revenue of all financial property

Excess of raw productions, or revenue of
all the agents of cultivation, including
the land produce used, as horses, cattle,
wool, &c.

francs. 1,531,508,000

3,118,770,000

Revenues, salaries, or profits of all the agents of commerce and of mamufac-tures, including all professions except-ing those paid by the government

1,746,511,00

Total of the general revenue before the levy of the taxes, octrois, &c. Population of the kingdom taken at

6,396,789,000 32,252,000

The sum total of the revenue, equally divided among the population, would give, therefore, to each individual 198 france, and 33 centimes per annum; or 54 centimes per diem, if the whole revenue were not subject to the taxes. As this sum is not equally distributed, we may, in order to represent all the shades of affluence and indigence, divide the population into twelve classes, of which the first six contain only 2,252,000 individuals, and the second six 30,000,000, viz.

Classes.	No. of Persons.	Total Revenue.	Perbeac per ann		
_			fr. c	fr. c.	
1	152,000	608,000,000	4,000 0	10 96	
2	150,000	375,000,000		6 85	
3	150,000	150,000,000	1,000 0	2 74	
4	400,000	240,000,000	600 0	1 64	
5	400,000	160,000,000	400 0	1 10	
6	1,000,000	350,000,000	350 0	0.96	
7	2,000,000	600,000,000		0 82	
8	2.000.000	500,000,000	250 0	0.69	
9	3,500,000	700,000,000	200 0	0.55	
10	7,500,000	1,125,000,000		0 41	
11	7.500.000	900,000,000	120 0	0 33	
12	7,500,000	688,789,000		0 25	
	32,252,000	6,396,789,000			

From this summary, we see that 224 millions of persons, forming the last three classes, are reduced to provide for all the wants of life with 8 sous, 64 sous, and 5 sous per day respectively. We should find it difficult to conceive the possibility of this, were it not proved that 74 millions of Frenchmen eat little or no bread; that barley, rye, flummery made of buck-wheat, chestnuts, pulse, a moderate quantity of potatoes, and water, are the only subsistence of that part of the population, which has no fuel but stubble and furze. Fixing the sum strictly necessary at 50 centimes (10 sous) per day, there would be wanting 1,400,529,000 france as the sum total of the revenue.

NEW VARIETY IN THE HUMAN SPECIES. WINKELMAN had perceived that the ear was invariably placed much higher in the Egyptian statues than in the Greek; but he attributed this singularity to a system in Egyptian art, of elevating the ears of their kings, in the same way as the Grecian artists had exaggerated the perpendicularity of the facial angle in the heads of their gods.

M. Dureau de la Malle, on his visit, in May

1831, to the Museum at Turin, so rich in Egyptian monuments, was particularly struck with this peculiarity in all the statues of Phta, Meris, Osymandyas, Rhamses, and Sesostris.

Six mummies recently arrived from Upper Egypt were at that time under examination, and afforded him the means of ascertaining whether this special character of the higher situation of the orifice of the ear really existed in the sculls of the natives of the country. He was much astonished to find in these, as well as in many other sculls from the same place, of which the facial angle did not differ from that of the European race, that the orifice of the ear, instead of being, as with us, on a line with the lower part of the nose, was placed on a line with the centre of the eye. The head in the region of the temple was also much depressed, and the top of the scull elevated, as compared with those of Europe, from one and a half to two inches. It is somewhat strange that this observation has hitherto escaped the notice of so many savans and travellers who have traversed Egypt. As a striking corroboration of so singular a conformation, which may not inaptly be considered the Egyptian type, and a new variety in the Caucasean race, M. Dureau cites as an example M. Elias Boctor, a Copt, native of Upper Egypt, who has been twenty years in Paris, and is a professor of Arabic. He was well known to M. Dureau, who had constantly remarked the great elevation of his ears, which indeed had the appearance of two little horns. The Hebrew race resemble the Egyptians in many respects. M. Dureau examined and found that the ears of M. Carmeli, a Jew, professor of Hebrew, although not placed so high as in the mummies or Copts of Upper Egypt, were still very remarkable as compared with those of the natives of Europe.—Revue Encyclopédique.

DRAMA.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

King's Theatre, June 11 .- The first night of Robert le Diable, Bertram could not get the earth to open and swallow him, in spite of all his efforts. Finding his stamping on the trap-door of no avail, he quietly walked out of sight, making a most lame and impotent conclusion to the interest of the drams. The nuns here are worse contrived than at any of the other theatres; for, previous to their animation, when they are supposed to be mere statues, they all conspicuously exhibit satin sandalled shoon, flowing ringlets, and well-rouged cheeks!

Haymarket, June 18 .- Owing to some botching in the last scene of Hamlet, all the concluding incidents were huddled together and transposed in a most edifying manner. The Queen did not know when to drink the poison, or Laertes when to fall; and Kean was therefore obliged to keep on fencing so much longer than he intended, that he became utterly exhausted, and instead of impetuously rushing to kill the King, with the words,

"Then, venom, to thy work! Here, thou incestuous, murderous, damned Dane! Follow my mother!"

he literally spoke them, leisurely hobbling along the stage, and using his sword as a walking-stick. The King stood quietly and coolly looking on, and waiting to be killed, with a heroism more exemplary than characteristic. In the closet scene, nothing can be more absurd than to observe that the Queen has just stuck a miniature in front of her, for the sole purpose of having it pulled off by Hamlet; and yet it is almost always done. I had expected better of you, Mrs. Glover, though I say, with Hamlet, "Ay, madam, it is common."

Haymarket, June 18.—In the first scene of Hamlet, after the disappearance of the Ghost, Mr. Younge, as Horatio, gave the last line thus,

" This spirit, dumb to him, may speak to us." Again, in relating to Hamlet the appearance of the Ghost, he rendered it thus,

Armed * * Cananas t" cap-a-pee; omitting the words "at all points exactly;" and in the next sentence gave the following very curious reading:

"Thrice he walked,
By their opprised and fear-suppressed eyes."

little further on,

"Yet once methought,

It did address
Itself to motion, as it would speak;"

King's Theatre, June 10 .- Robert le Diable. never remarkable for clearness of plot, was rendered yet more hopelessly obscure by the omission of two of the acts. The parts of Isabelle and Raimbaut, and all the incidents connected with them, were passed over, owing to one of the thousand and one fracas with the manager. A tissue of absurdities was of course the consequent effect. The concluding incident was again lost, owing to the non-attention of the powers below, and Levasseur again coolly made his exit at a side-scene. Is the difficulty of opening a trap-door so very great, as to warrant this constant flying in the face of Mons. Scribe's intentions? In the last scene of Semiramide. Madame Grisi, having been killed, could not remain comfortable for the life of her. She continued giving fair and futile trials to every variety of position in which a person can lie, till the fall of the curtain. Imagine the divertisement of Daphnis et Cephise without Heberle -the stalk without the rose-the pin without the diamond! Mademoiselle, I am told, on having completed her saltations and gyrations as the lady abbess, felt suddenly incapacitated for further exertion; and was stretched on a sofa, crying with all her might, when she should have been coquetting with Albert for the wreath.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

THESE gardens opened with fine weather on Monday, and presented several novelties, including a Gothic building with windows looking into cosmoramas of Bristol on flames, London Bridge, &c. Among the entertainments was a new operetta by Messrs. Fitzball (author), and Bishop (composer), in which Mrs. Keeley, Mrs. Waylett, Miss Coveney, Stansbury, Bedford, Templeton, Williams, and others, appeared. As improved Vauxhall seldom tempts us to endure late hours, and a fatiguing multitude of sights and sounds, we speak only by report when we repeat, that the evening's amusements give satisfaction to the visitors.

VARIETIES.

Modest Merit .- Madame Cinti Damoreau, after receiving a thousand guineas for her performances at the Opera, would not play in Robert the Devil for a hundred guineas on Tuesday night; so that the piece had to be lopped. The house was well filled notwithstanding, and the spirited manager is exerting himself to find a good double.

omitting the words "lifted up its head, and." In fact, Mr. Younge appeared to have forgotten his part, or to have learned it very carelessly throughout.

In act first, scene fourth, a very odd "effect" took place. When the Ghost appeared to Hamlet, Horatio, and Marcellus, it beckoned to Hamlet, and left, or rather I should say, attempted to leave the stage back wards; but in so doing, it came full butt against the wing, and there stuck with one leg and one half the body in front of, and the head and the other half of the body behind the wing, to the amasement of the audience and the actors, more particularly of Marcellus, who was very much inclined to laugh; no doubt, at finding that the Ghost was not the airy phantom he had thought.

In act second, scene second, Mr. Kean, in the last sentence but one, rendered a passage thus:

"Yea, and perhape,

"Yea, and perha
Out of my weakness and my melancholy,

Abuses me to damn me;" omitting the line,

" As he is very potent with such spirits." And again, in act third, scene third,

"Look here upon this picture and on this," he omitted the line immediately following,

"The counterfeit presentment of two brothers." I was very happy to find, that the absurdity of the grave-diggers five waistcoats, which has been so long to-lerated, is at last omitted: Mr. Harley took off but one.—From a Correspondent.

Phenomenon On Tuesday last, after a very heavy storm, an extraordinary phenomenon was observed at the Buckhold wood, Lydart, Troy Park, and other places in the neighbour-hood of Monmouth. The ground and trees were covered with myriads of live snake-like insects, quantities of which were collected by different persons. They are six or seven inches in length, about the thickness of a horse-hair, white, and quite transparent .- Monmouthshire Merlin. It is a pity we have not more accurate descriptions of these insects; to ascertain, if possible, whether they are the result of meteo-rological changes, or are merely brought from the earth in consequence of the rains.—Ed. L.G.

The Story-Teller, No. I .- Another contemporary periodical, very cheap, and holding five selected tales, with an original introduction. We more than doubt the right of republishing in this way what belongs to others; but if tolerated, this is a nice publication; and an embossed cameo likeness of Sir W. Scott, given with it, is worth more than its price.

Sign-Painting. - Sixty or seventy years ago the trade of sign-painting gave employment to many of our best artists, and was, indeed, generally a part of the profession. Since that period fine signs have been less in fashion, and the task of executing them has devolved on inferior artisans. We observe in a New York Journal, that a Bull's-head, one of the earliest productions of West, and which has hung there about 70 years, was lately purchased by an English gentleman, and is destined for our Royal Academy. On this subject we may notice, that the Goat in Boots, at Little Chelsea, on the Fulham road, is said to have been painted, in one of his tipsy freaks, by George Morland; and the Queen's-head, which we saw the other day at Epsom, in a whim, by Harlow. The latter is curious from having the back of the head on one side and the face on the other. Harlow is reported to have given great offence to Lawrence by putting " T. L., Greek Street," to this performance, as if done by the future president, against whom he at that period entertained some pique.

Courtship of the late Dr. R. ._ " Dear sir, I am so sorry I cannot accept your kind offer, as I am already engaged: but I am sure my sister Ann would jump at it. Your obliged, Eliza L.".—." Dear Miss Eliza, I beg your pardon, but wrote your name in mistake: it was Miss Ann I meant to ask : have written to her per bearer. Hoping soon to be your affectionate brother, J. R."—The Dr. and Miss Ann were married, and, as they say in the fairy tales, "lived very happy all the rest of their lives."

Extravagance Extraordinary .- " I am sure Frank will come to the workhouse," said a well-known banker: "did you ever see such waste? He has crost all his t's, and dotted all his i's!" We recommend this to Mr. Hume. Retrenchment of unnecessary ink might be carried into effect on a large scale in the public

Emigration.—Whilst we, in England, are, as it may happen, recommending emigration to New Holland, the Cape, Canada, or other colony, it is amusing to read in the French Recueil Industriel the writer's advice to persons who wish to go to Africa and settle at Algiers.

Earthquake ._. " The Montreal Courant of Jan. 25, says: A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city on Sunday night last, between eleven and twelve o'clock. The motion resembled the shaking of a steam-boat



whose machinery agitates her much; it continued for about four seconds, and was accompanied with an indistinct noise. This was the same time at which the earthquake at Ogdenshurg, of which we published an account on Tuesday, was felt."

Preservation of Seeds .- The vitality of seeds, secluded from light and heat in the bowels of the earth, is preserved, as may be shewn in many instances where soil is dug up after having been at rest for ages. Mr. Charles M. Willich has therefore suggested, that in order to preserve a uniformity of temperature, seeds for long voyages should be packed in cases surrounded by a layer of dry charcoal, or any non-conductor of heat .- Gardener's Magazine, June 1832.

St. Alban's Abbey .- We are glad to notice, from the advertisement in the newspapers, that the voluntary subscription at the meeting for the preservation of this venerable fabric, amounted to nearly a thousand pounds, headed by two hundred given by the Bishop of London.

Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts. The advertisement of this Society states, that in one year, 1831, it had released from prison two thousand and eighty debtors, at the charge of 5,227/.; and since the 2d of May last it had effected the discharge of one hundred and eleven debtors, of whom ninety-three-had wives and two hundred and eight children, whose liberation cost 3241.!!! Could all the oratory of the most eloquent speaker that ever rose in parliament draw so dreadful a picture as this of savage barbarity in a civilised and Christian land, and of the horrid state of the laws where such things can exist? In last year alone above two thousand persons immured within the walls of a gaol, taken from the sphere of industry and usefulness, harrassed by legal harpies, and burdened with cruel and ruinous expenses; and all for what the sum of less than two pounds ten shillings for each. has, after all their sufferings, finally satisfied! And within the last few weeks four hundred and twelve human beings, the parents of ninety-three families, and these innocent families, rendered destitute for what 3241. settledi. e. fifteen shillings a-head for such a mass of misery!! Can we contemplate this, and think of the unrelenting cruelty which sought such vengeance, of the expense which must have flowed into the pockets of pettifogging and villanous attorneys out of the distresses of these distressed creatures, and of the laws which but, through them widely, to the community at large, and not be filled with feelings of equal methodological journal, 1832. astonishment, disgust, and horror?

Epigram.

How aptly, Scotland, does thy honoured name Sound its own glory in the lists of fame!

When all the laurel'd past avails thee not, Still blaze immortal as the land of Scott.

London, June 18, 1832.

JOHN S. CL John S. Clark.

Saying of Isabella Andreini .- Il cuore incostante rassomiglia allo specchio, che riceve ogni impressione, ma che non ne ritiene nessuna.

The inconstant heart has but the mirror's lot, Takes all impressions, but retains them not.

LITERARY NOVELTIES. [Lit. Ganetie Weekly Advertisement, No. XXV. June 23, 1839.]

[Lit. Genetic Weekly advertisement, No. XIV. June 23, 1823.]
Entomology in Scotland.—The great attention which has been bestowed for many years on the entomology of England, where there is scarcely a single city without one or more assiduous collectors, renders the fact the more remarkable, that in the northern portion of the island this delightful study should have made so slight a progress. This may partially be owing to the want of a proper elementary work of a sufficiently compendious nature to guide the student through the difficulties of a subject somewhat encurabered by the complexities of an unsertiled system of nonsentiatures and arrangement. At is latended, in some measure, as it is announced, to supply this defi-

ciency by a work entitled Entomologia Edinousis, now in preparation by Mr. James Wilson, F.R.S.E., author of "Illustrations of Zoology," dcc, and Mr. James Duncan. The first volume of this publication is now, we hear, in a forward state, containing the generic characters and detailed specific descriptions of the Coleoptarous insects found in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, combined with a general history of their localities, economy, and metamorphoses. An ample l'itroduction promises to present a general view of the class Insects, pointing out its distinctive attributes and relations to the other great divisions of the animal kingdom, and including an account of the animal kingdom, and including an account of the animal kingdom, and including an account of the animal structure, physiology, geographical distribution, &c. of the extensive order, to a portion of which the descriptive part of the first volume exclusively relates. An explanation of generic and specific nomenclature, and of such technical terms as it may be necessary to employ, is to be given in a familiar form, so as to render the subject readily intelligible without reference to any other work; and a few plates added, to illustrate the peculiarities of structure. All the species hitherto detected in Scotland, with their localities, have been carefully registered, that they may form materials for a future Fesure. Scotland, with their localities, have been carefully registered, that they may form materials for a future Fauna Innectorion Scotica. The amount of species described (comprised in upwards of 200 general will necessarily involuce the general history of the leading groups in British entomology; and as most of these are likely to occur in other parts of the country, the utility of the volume will not be confined to the district specified, but will apply to any portion of the British empire; removing the chief obstacles with which students of entomology in this country, now become numerous, have had to contend.

contend.

A Manual of the Baronetage of the British Empire.
History of Charlemagne, by G. P. R. James, Eag.
A new edition of Baylon on Rents, &c. with Additions.
Hlustrated with numerous designs, a Narnative of the
Excursion to Herne Bay, on the day of the opening of
the Pier; with a full account of the Procession, Din-

ers, &c. Supplement to Loudon's Hortus Britamicus. Fifteen Months' Pilgrimage through untrodden tracts f Khuzistan and Persia, in a Journey from India. By

J. H. Stocqueler, Esq.
Lives of Emment Missionaries. By J. Carne, Esq.,
Author of "Letters from the East;" forming Vol. VI. of
the Select Library.

the Select Library.

The Poetic Negligée.

Devon and Cornwall Illustrated; from Original Drawings by Thomas Allom. With Historical and Topographical Descriptions by J. Britton and E. W. Brayley.

Part 1. of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland Illustrated; from Original Drawings by

Thomas Alkem-

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Forman's Natural Philosophy, 8vo, 5e. bds.—Family Library, Vol. XXXI. Trial of Charles I., 18mo, 5e. cloth.—Knight's Sermons on the Lord's Prayer, 12mo, 3e. 6d. bds.; ivo, 5e. cloth.—Rev. R. P. Beachcroft's Four Sermons, 18mo, 2e. 6d. bds.—Little Mary grown older, 18mo, 2e. 6d. cloth.—New Reform Act, 18mo, 2e. 6d. sewed.—Jones's Progress of Truth, &c. 18mo, 5e. cloth.—The Family Topographer, Vol. II., 18mo, 5e. cloth.—The Family Topographer, Vol. II., 18mo, 5e. cloth.—Cooper's Proposal for a General Record Office, 8vo, 6e. cloth.—Froisart, by the late Barry St. Leger, 3 vols. post 8vo, 14. 12. 6d. bds.—Bishop of Chester's St. Luke, 2 vols. 12mo, 9e. bds.; 1 vol. 8vo, 9e. bds.—Edinburgh Cakinet Library, Vol. VIII. British India, Vol. II., 18mo, 5e. cloth.—Bernard's Creeds and Ethics of the Jews, 8vo, 14. 1e. hd.-cloth.—Remember Me, Second Series, 38mo, 4e. slik.—Babbage on the Economy of Manufactures, 18mo, 6e. cloth.—Dr. A. B. Evans's Sermons, 8vo, 12e. bds.—Sallust, by M. E. Allen, royal 18mo, 10e. 6d. bds.

June.	June. Thermometer.			r.	1 Barometer.			
Thursday 14	From				29-56			
Friday 16	••••				29-06			
Saturday 16	••••	51.	••	70.	29-96	• •	20-03	
Sunday 17	••••	51.	••	73.	30-03	Stati	onary	
Monday · 18	• • • • •	63.	••	77.	30-04	• •	30-06	
Tuesday . 19	• • • • •	50.	••	74.	30-06			
Wednesday 20	1	51.	••	74.	29-96			

Prevailing wind S.W.
The 14th, 15th, and 20th, cloudy—rain at times on the 14th, 15th, and 17th; otherwise generally clear.
Rain fallen 325 of an inch.

CHARLES H. ADAMS. Latitude · · · · · 51° 37′ 82″ N. Longitude · · · · 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich. Edmonton.

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ON It is particularly requested that all communications for the Literary Gasette be addressed to the Editor; as, in consequence of personal addresses, which are not opened in cases of temporary absence, delay is frequently incurred, and still more frequently hurry occasioned late in the week; both of which are very inconvenient.

R. S. T. declined.

We are informed by Mr. Moser, that the principle in igniting the powder of the patent gen, electibed in our last, is a Prussian invention; and only the mechanical arrangement of the gun due to the patentees.

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No. 806.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1832.

PRICE 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

History of the War of the Succession in Spain. By Lord Mahon. 8vo. pp. 394. London, 1832. Murray.

NOTHING is so often given in vain as warning, and but for this obstinacy in human nature history would be invaluable; for what is history but a succession of warnings? Take the pages that now lie open before us, The War of the Succession in Spain, what is it but a great moral lesson, wrought out with all dramatic effect; ambition the first cause, misery and bloodehed the circumstances, and failure and uselessness the consequence? No one can be blind to the conclusion, that if the war had never been undertaken on the part of England, at least all the life and wealth might have been spared to more profitable employ, and the con-clusion been nearly the same. Had Philip been permitted to ascend the throne of Spain in peace, the natural and inevitable opposition between the interests of that country and of France would have led to as much disunion as effectually to put an end to all the fear entertained of their united power: soon indeed did war break out between the two houses, though so nearly connected in blood. A great absolute power bears within itself the germs of dissolution: how enormous was the power bequeathed by Philip to his posterity; how rapidly did that power sink into weakness! and yet against the Spanish dominion England never acted but on the defensive. We confess we are among those who look upon Marlborough's victories as brilliant inutilities. Not that we would detract from the well-merited fame of that superb commander; for, once embarked in the war, victory became equally glorious and necessary. We are aware that we differ in this opinion from our author, who says,—"The unpopularity of William at this period, from the treaty of partition, extended to all the measures he proposed: he was thwarted by his parliament; and its leading politicians, though startled at the overgrown power of France, seemed to think that by denying, they could diminish the danger. In Holland, also, he was but feebly supported in his military views by a rich and thrifty people, so much attached to their possessions, and so much afraid of hazarding them in any war. that their own wealth became, in fact, one of the resources of the enemy."

But when we look from the beginning to the conclusion of the war-see how much was suffered and how little gained, we cannot but advocate a more pacific policy. Our limits, however, are too narrow for a discussion involving such a variety of opinion; and we must proceed to do justice to the delightful and efficient volume which now demands our praise. It is a great improvement on its pre-decessor, both as regards the interest of the

interference in continental politics. The materials have been collected with obvious industry, and from sources now first laid open to the public. Lord Mahon states: "In writing this work, I have (besides the usual printed authorities) carefully consulted the MS. papers and correspondence of General Stanhope, who was, at one period, commander of the British army in Spain, and afterwards first lord of the Treasury in England. These papers fill no less than fifteen or sixteen folio cases, and serve not only to communicate new facts, but to throw light upon others that were doubtful or imperfectly known." To this great merit of information, we must add an animated and dramatic style of narration, deductions equally just and clear, and a multitude of remarks drawn from passing events, whose neatness of expression enhances their truth of thought. We shall proceed to extracts as various as the scenes they depict.

High honour of the Spaniards. — " I know your ministers,' said, one day, to Harrach the Conde de Mancera, the ablest of the Spanish statesmen at this time, and a zealous par-tisan of Austria: 'they will so mismanage matters, that in the place of the archduke we shall have some other prince proclaimed at Madrid; we shall swear allegiance to him; and if we have once sworn, no circumstance, no consideration will make us faithless to our new king, however reluctantly acknowledged.'

True but common historical picture.-" They looked forward with a hope to a new dynasty and new system: it could not be worse than the old, and, moreover, to an injured people a mere change of oppressors often seems a relief

from oppression."

Miserable state of Spain. "To remedy these evils, the first requisite was money; but the finances were, if possible, in a still more wretched condition. The taxes were so high, that the price of the wine brought into Madrid for one real was raised by duties to five; but precisely because the taxes were so high they had ceased to be productive, and had crushed beneath their weight both cultivation and commerce. Almost every article of manufacture was imported from abroad. The South American mines, however rich, could afford no lasting wealth to a country thus destitute of industry; and, according to a common remark, their gold was to Spain no more than food is to the mouth, which gives it a passage, but derives from it no immediate strength or nourishment. The traders of Genoa and Hamburgh, the Dutch and English manufacturers, these, and not the Spaniards, were the real lords of Potosi and Peru! At Madrid the treasury was often unprovided for even the most pressing demands; long arrears were due; and the want of pay sometimes reduced

Anne are recent, and doubly attractive as being noply and peculation were all powerful; and, at the commencement of the system of British to aggravate the public poverty, a spirit of to aggravate the public poverty, a spirit of waste and extravagance prevaded every department. It will be found that those individuals deriving their chief income from mines -whose yearly produce is uncertain and varying, and seems rather to spring from fortune than to follow industry—are usually careless, unthrifty, and irregular in their expenditure. The example of Spain might tempt us to apply the same remark to states."

Detached Observations.

"His governor, the Duke of Beauvilliers, used to declare, that during his whole charge his pupil had not given him one moment of vexation or uneasiness; and this he thought high praise_but it is praise never yet deserved by any thing but the youth of mediocrity!"
"One of the first signs of approaching re-

volution in a people, is a readiness to receive, and an inclination to credit, any rumours of a

"It is one of the most common weaknesses of mankind to revere collectively those whom they despise as individuals."

"Men often complain of short memories; yet how seldom do they forget even the slightest circumstance of even the slightest

injury!"
"To weak minds, all undertakings seem

easy at a great distance."
"One of the surest marks of a great mind is the confidence with which it knows how to inspire others."

"The frailties of great men form the comfort

and delight of fools.

Speaking of the popularity which greeted the Duke of Anjou, —" In strength and spirit he seemed far superior to the late king, in dress he was the same; and thus he doubly pleased the multitude, which usually contrives (and this is true of every country) to shew itself, at the same time, extravagantly eager for novelty, and extravagantly fond of ancient prejudices."

Fine Character .- "At this time the captaingeneral of Andalusia was Don Francisco del Castillo, marquis of Villadarias, a man of remarkable zeal, energy, and talent. A soldier from early youth, he had risen to the highest military rank with as much reputation as can be gained in a period of national decline. Thus, for instance, he had been obliged ten years before to surrender Charleroy to the French; but had made a most courageous defence, and held out till his garrison was reduced from four thousand five hundred to twelve hundred men. Worthy of his country in her brightest, faithful to her in her darkest, days, he seemed as it were a survivor from those old times when the Spanish armies were the best and most successful in the world. With a natural genius for military enterprises, he had deeply studied his profession; he understood it decessor, both as regards the interest of the subject treated, and its treatment. The Life of Belisarius belonged to a period whose colours are faded, like old tapestry; but the times of reigns clogged the action of government; mohis chivalrous sense of honour, his forgetfulness of self (the last quality which common minds can attain or even understand), are still remembered at Seville; and an anecdote which tradition has preserved will not be the less welcome to an Englishman, if it brings Sir Philip Sydney to his mind. In one of his battles. Villadarias, most severely wounded, was carried from the field to the rear of the engagement; and the surgeons quitting all inferior patients, crowded round to attend the Marquis. Gasping with pain, and hardly able to make himself heard, the noble Spaniard yet waved them aside, and pointing to a common soldier, who lay bleeding beside him, 'Dress that wound first,' he said; 'it seems worse than mine.' In short, (to use the words of the most eloquent of the French writers, when speaking of his friend Altuña,) he was 'one of those lofty spirits whom Spain alone brings forth, but of whom she now brings forth too few for her glory.' The obscurity into which his name has fallen is a natural consequence of his frequent reverses; but strongly shews the misery of those evil times, when no exertions can retrieve a broken army and a sinking state; when failure and disaster seem inevitable; and when want of means is mistaken by posterity for want of skill."

Noble trait .- " Amongst the other attempts at Darmstadt to draw the Andalusian chiefs from their allegiance, he had made one on Don Felix Vallaro, commander of the cavalry, whom he had formerly known in Catalonia, but who, far from listening to his proposals, laid them immediately before Villadarias. He did not. however, succeed in thoroughly removing the suspicions of that general; and as they were riding forward together, during the charge, 'Ya der comes voor friend Darmstadt,' said Villadarias, sarcastically, looking to the English as they disembarked. Stung to the quick, the high-minded young officer made no reply, but, setting spurs to his horse, dashed into the thickest of the fight, and in a few moments found the death he sought on the enemy's bayonets. His bloody corpse, left upon the field, afforded a sad proof of his loyalty, and was the only answer he deigned to make to any imputation against it."

Spanish honour..... The admiral perceived that the scabbard was thrown away on both sides, and that he must remain an exile for life should his party not prevail. Stripped of all his domains, he knew the importance of money to him in such circumstances, and how much his means of subsistence, or at least of respect, amongst strangers, would depend on its possession. Yet, with the true Spanish sense of honour, he instantly sent back to Madrid the large sum which had been paid him for the expenses of his embassy, and which he would not consent to use for any other purpose."

Excess of loyalty .- " To his surprise, his demand was agreed to by the Portuguese officer as soon as he learnt that the King of Spain stood in person before his walls; and he even added many apologies for the discharge of his guns! 'I was not aware,' he said, 'of his majesty's presence, or I should not thus have failed in the respect and forbearance I owe him!' We may smile at such an answer, as a shallow excuse of cowardice; but when we recollect the superstitious veneration for their sovereigns in which the Spaniards and Portuguese are bred, we shall not think it incredible that the strange feeling of foreign loyalty professed by the be-sieged may have really existed in their minds."

mer and later war in Spain.—" In his account of this campaign, Berwick expresses his astonishment that, whilst he succeeded so easily in reducing fortified bulwarks and regular garrisons, he should encounter such obstinate resistance from the most open and indefensible towns; and it is very remarkable how often the same observation holds good with respect to the last Peninsular war. The cause is to be found in the joint result of a brave people, and of a wretched government, which corrupts and degrades the army, and every other public institution, to secure its own miserable despotism. Its strength against its subjects is its weakness against strangers."

How true is the remark on the return of the Princess Orsini!

" Considering her former unpopularity amongst the Spaniards, her return was much less displeasing to them than might have been expected: and this, probably, arose from its having been so long deferred. In every country the multitude are apt to expend all their energy against the mere early rumours of a hateful measure; so that none is left to oppose its execution."

Lord Peterborough .- " This very remarkable man-the most remarkable, perhaps, of all those brought before our view in the war of the succession - had just been appointed by Queen Anne to the command of a new expedition against Spain. Closely resembling in his character the ancient heroes of that nation which he was sent to gain over or subdue, Lord Peterborough may be called the Don Quixote of history. Like the renowned knight of La Mancha, much that appeared little and ridiculous was singularly blended in his mind with much that was great and noble. His chivalrous turn of mind seemed to soar above the low and selfish level of modern times; but, whenever shut out from any adequate employment, would waste itself, and degrade him by freaks and eccentricities. At eighteen he had fought against the Moors in Africa; he had been the first English nobleman to join William the Third in Holland; and was now in his forty-seventh year. Though-devoting all his intervals of leisure to frivolous and fickle amours, he yet, at any call of duty or any pressure of danger, shone forth a skilful general, an unwearied and enterprising soldier. His talent for partisan warfare, more especially, has very seldom been equalled, hardly ever exceeded. On every occasion we may admire both the secrecy with which he planned, and the speed with which he executed, his designs. His courage was carried to the verge of rashness-his generosity to the verge of profusion. He was rapid in decision, and fertile in expedients; but all his great qualities were often counter-balanced by the high opinion which he himself entertained of them,—by a fretful and irritable vanity, which never left him in repose, which urged him to unceasing journeys and intrigues, and made him, as was usually said of him, see more kings and postilions than any other man in Europe. Under the influence of this froward temper, he was often as dangerous to his friends as to his enemies, and far better fitted to encounter the latter than to conciliate the first. Perhaps his very inconsistencies might tend to enhance his reputation with his contemporaries; for the most capricious freaks of great men are often admired by the multitude as deep-laid designs: but the impartial tribunal of history, while it admires Peterborough's genius, and praises his disinterestedness, must

and seemed always to proceed from momentary impulse, instead of settled resolution.'

Stanhope...." General Stanhope was appointed the English envoy extraordinary at that court; and was, moreover, directed to lead w Barcelona the fresh troops sent for its relief. As, from this period, we shall find him taking a principal part in the war, his life and character, like those of its other leading personage. may perhaps seem to require some detail. He was grandson of the first Earl of Chesterfield and son of Mr. A. Stanhope, whom I have already had occasion to mention as ambassador to Spain in the days of its Charles the Second. Having passed his youth at his father's house in Madrid, he was well acquainted with the Spanish language, manners, and feelings; and thus peculiarly fitted to conduct any public business in that country. For his military studies he had found opportunity in Flanders, and a master in Marlborough. His diplomatic talent was tried by this most difficult mission to Charles the Third at Barcelona. In both departments of war and state affairs he was considered by his contemporaries as well skill. ed; and they saw him at successive periods attain the highest pinnacle of each, being at one time commander-in-chief in Spain, and afterwards first lord of the Treasury in Enggland. In both he is admitted to have shewn very great disinterestedness as to personal profit and enrichment. Thus, for instance, when directed by his government to conclude. if possible, a commercial treaty with King Charles, and having at the same time rendered that prince important military services, he was offered, as a recompense for these, a grandeeship and estate in Spain, but refused them; and only requested that, if any gratitude were felt towards him, it might be displayed in a readiness to adjust and concede the disputed articles of the treaty. Many men accordingly have left a more ample fortune, but few a more blameless character, behind them. Even now. his high qualities are recorded by tradition in the country where they were most conspicuously shewn: his name yet lives in the honourable recollection of the Spanish peasantry; and two of his great-grand-childton, who fought (and one fell) in the late Peninsular campaigns, met with frequent inquiries, shether they were in any wise related to 'Don Diego Estanop,' the great English general in the war of the succession."

Loyally .- " A brother of the Conde de Santa Cruz, an archdeacon of Cordova, had no sooner heard the betrayal of the Spanish galleys and treasure to the enemy, than he hastened to the baptismal register of the city, and tore out the leaf which contained his brother's name, isdignantly exclaiming, 'May no record of so vile a wretch remain amongst men!' At the court of Philip a country priest obtained at audience of the queen, and offered her one hundred and twenty pistoles from a small village with only the same number of houses. 'My flock,' he added, 'are ashamed at not being able to send a larger sum; but they entreat your majesty to believe that in the same purse are one hundred and twenty heart faithful even to death.'"

Superstition .- "The Minorquins never restured to prune a fruit-tree, thinking it implous to presume to direct its growth, and amend the works of Providence."

Siege of Alicant.—" During the winter.
Asfeld busily employed his troops in construcing at its base an enormous mine, which he lament that his conduct was so frequently guided silled with fifteen hundred barrels of gunpos-Similar cause and similar results in the for- by wounded vanity and personal resentment, der. On its completion, he displayed a degree

of humanity and consideration for his adversaries very different from his former conduct at Xativa. He communicated his plan to the governor-general, Richards, an English Catholic, in the service of Charles, and gave him leave (which was readily accepted) to send two of his officers to view the real state of the mine. These Asfeld accompanied to the spot; and, pointing out to them his formidable preparations, declared that he could not bear to let so many brave men perish under the ruins of a place which they had so gallantly defended; and offered them a free and honourable passage to Barcelona, and twenty-four hours for deliberation. But the two officers, who saw only the opening of the well-filled mine, were unconvinced of its extent, and suspected a stratagem; and General Richards, relying on their report, as well as on the natural strength of the rock, still refused to capitulate. So great, indeed, was his personal intrepidity, that he determined to abide the issue at the post of the greatest danger, the Parade, just above the chamber of the mine; and, accordingly, as soon as he perceived the appointed signal (it was at daybreak of the 4th of March), he hastened to the fatal spot, attended by his principal officers. After a few moments of silent expectation, the mine was spring, with an effect rather resembling a convulsion of the elements than a contrivance of human skill. The whole rock heaved, and shook as with an earthquake; the Parade was violently rent asunder; and the ill-fated English officers upon it were all either buried in the chasm, or blown to pieces in the air. The effect of the explosion was, however, less than had been expected and designed; for, taking a transverse direction, it had blown up but a small portion of the rock, and rather increased than diminished the steepness of the rest. The garrison still remained undaunted. Even during the blast, at a moment of such horror and probable destruction, a cry of 'Long live the queen!" had been cheerfully raised by the British soldiers, and rung amid the ruins.—
Vincent Peyton, Journal of the Siege of Alicant, MS. With military details this officer intersperses poetical effusions, of which I am inclined to think two lines will be quite enough to satisfy the reader :-

' Horror and mischief in each cloud appears, And mountains fall together by the ears.'"

Detached Observations "A new ministry. besides, seldom fails to be popular at first, from the fair professions with which it always sets out, and from the usual proneness of the people to confound the two ideas of alteration and amendment."

"Resentment always gathers strength from the necessity of concealing it."

Fine Remark of Stanhope .- " Among the wounded,' Stanhope used to say, 'there are never any enemies.'"

never any enemies."

Spanish Pride.—" One of the first measures of Vendome was to display, and at the same time to confirm, the good disposition of the grandees, by inducing them to sign a public declaration of their allegiance to Philip; and a little incident, which occurred on this occasion, is far too characteristic of the old Spanish pride to be passed over. When the grandees signed this declaration, most of them added to their names the words 'noble as the king.' Vendome, seeing the necessity of conciliation, bore this with patience for some time; but when one of them, besides these words, wrote down 'and a little more,' he could no longer restrain his anger. 'Heavens!' he exclaimed, 'dare you

Fifth is a Frenchman, and that I am a Castilian!"

Letter of General Stanhope's.—" I did every thing I thought for the best: fortune hath crushed me, and I know no remedy but patience. I am sensible how I shall be arraigned in England; but I assure you that thought is not half so mortifying to me as the consequences to the public. I don't know when I may expect to see you; and, what is worse, they are so particularly jealons of my corresponding any where, that I don't know whether even this letter will come to you. If I continue long a prisoner, which is not unlikely, I shall grow a philosopher, having no other comfort but books, yet even those are not to be found here; and to give you a taste of the literature of this country, I must tell you what happened to me two days since with the Jesuits. I desired some books out of their library, which they had courteously offered, amongst others a Demosthenes. They sent me the next day a book well bound, and on the back 'Demosthenes,' writ in gilt letters; I opened it, and found it to be Tully! it might have been the Alcoran, for aught they knew.

It is easy to see that Lord Mahon's predilec-tions are strongly on the Tory side; but with political opinions we have nothing to do, more than to point out their particular bias. On general grounds we disagree with the follow-ing:—" Seldom, even in republics, have great services been more ungraciously acknow-ledged."

Now, the ingratitude of kings is just as proverbial; and in both instances it appears to us, that the blame is laid on particular individuals and circumstances, when, in reality, it belongs to all human nature. In conclusion, we have only to observe, that the present very intelligent volume does infinite credit to its young and noble author; it shews mind exerotised in reflection, high and generous feeling, an honourable desire of public approbation evinced in the improvement and exertion of talents and opportunities; it is literary and enlightened leisure put to the best use, and richly deserves appreciation and applause. To public favour we commend and leave The War of the Succession in Spain.

Personal Sketches of his own Times. By Sir Jonah Barrington. Vol. III. 8vo. pp. 436. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley. IT will be remembered that the two first volumes of Sir Jonah Barrington's stories excited

much amusement at the period of their publication. They were felt to be all strictly true, not in the least coloured; and as they were also not a little extraordinary, of course they entertained as much as they astonished. The present tome is of the same kidney, but only not quite so droll and original as its precursors : it is rather the shakings of the bag, after the grain has been pretty well tossed out.

In a preface Sir Jonah defends his veracity

as gravely as if any body ever doubted it; and he tells us— " The only merit which I actually claim is, that the principal sketches somewhat illustrate the native Irish character at different spochas in different grades of society, and furnish some amusing points of comparison between the more remote and the modern manners and habits of that eccentric people; -and 'and a little more,' he could no longer restrain there my irregularities are perfectly appropriate, twisted cravat, as if it feared to be mistaken his anger. 'Heavens!' he exclaimed, 'dare you call in question the nobility of the House of hot before me;—I fear my fair readers will from his honest throat, upon which the neigh-

Bourbon—the most ancient in Europe?' never pardon me for introducing so small a 'True,' replied the Spaniard; 'but remember, proportion of true love into my anecdotes—an my lord duke, that after all, King Philip the omission for which I am bound, so far as in me omission for which I am bound, so far as in me lies, to give the very best apology I can. But when I reflect on the exquisite tenderness of the female heart, and its intrinsic propensity to imbibe that most delicious of the passions on every proper opportunity, I almost despair of being able to conciliate the lovely spinsters who may deign to peruse my lucubrations; and if the ladies of an age mur do not take my part, I shall be a ruined author. Trembling, therefore, I proceed to state some matters of fact, which, if dispassionately considered and weighed, may prove that, from the rapid movements of love in Ireland, there can be but very scant materials for interesting episodes in that country.

I now frankly confess that during the composition of the three volumes, my inventive genius, (if I have any,) like one of the seven sleepers, lay dormant in my occiput, and so torpid, that not one fanciful anecdote or brilliant hyperbole awakened during the whole of that ordinary period; and I fear that there is not an incident in the whole which has any just chance of melting down my fair sensitives into that delicious trickle of pearly tears, so gratifying to the novel-writers, or even into one soft sigh of sympathetic feeling, so naturally excited by exploits in aerial castles, or the embroidered scenery of fancy and imagination."

Such is the author's account of himself; and we shall endeavour to let him shew off his

qualities as a professed story-teller.
"Mr. Conaghty was a barrister of about six feet two inches in length; his breadth was about three feet across the shoulders; his hands splay, with arms in full proportion to the rest of his members. He possessed, indeed, a set of limbs that would not have disgraced a sucking ele-phant; and his body appeared slit up two-thirds of its length, as if Nature had originally intended (which is not very improbable) to have made twins of him, but finding his brains would not answer for two, relinquished her design. His complexion, not a disagreeable fawn-colour, was spotted by two good black eyes, well intrenched in his head, and guarded by a thick chevaux de frise of curly eyebrows. His mouth, which did not certainly extend, like a john-dory's, from ear to ear, was yet of sufficient width to disclose between thirty and forty long, strong, whitish tusks, the various heights and distances whereof gave a pleasing variety to that feature. Though his tall coun-tenance was terminated by a chin which might, upon a pinch, have had an interview with his stomach, still there was quite enough of him between the chin and waistband to admit space for a waistcoat, without the least difficulty. Conaghty, in point of disposition, was a quiet, well-tempered, and, I believe, totally irreproachable person. He was not unacquainted with the superficies of law, nor was he without professional business. Nobody, in fact, disliked him, and he disliked nobody. In national idiom, and Emerald brogue, he unquestionably excelled (save one) all his contemporaries. Dialogues sometimes occurred in court between him and Lord Avonmore, the chief baron, which were truly ludicrous. The most unfortunate thing, however, about poor Conaghty was his utter contempt for what fastidious folks call dress. As he scorned both garters and suspenders, his stockings and small-cloths enjoyed the full blessings of liberty. A well-twisted cravat, as if it feared to be mistaken

the interstice. His rusty black coat, well eyes grew dim, his pulse ceased, his long limbs trimmed with peeping button-moulds, left him, quivered—failed; and down came poor Coaltogether, one of the most tremendous figures naghty with a loud shriek and a tremendous I ever saw of his own profession. At length crash. His beloved bride, running up alarmed it pleased the counsellor, or old Nick on his by the noise, found the counsellor as inanimate behalf, to look out for a wife; and, as dreams as the boards he lay on. A surgeon was sent go by contraries, so Conaghty's perverse vision for, and phlebotomy was resorted to as for of matrimonial happiness induced him to select apoplexy, which the seizure was pronounced a sposa very excellent internally, but in her to be. His head was shaved; and by the time exterior as much the reverse of himself as any he revived a little, he had three extensive two of the same species could be. Madam blisters and a cataplasm preparing their Conaghty was (and I dare-say still is) a neat, stings for him. It was two days before he pretty, dressy little person; her head reached nearly up to her spouse's hip; and if he had horrid spectre that had assailed him - for he silly occasion. Sure there's no reason in that? stood wide, to let her pass, she might (without much stooping) have walked under him as through a triumphal arch. He was quite delighted with his captivating fairy, and she he grew quite delirious. His reason returned equally so with her good-natured giant. No-thing could promise better for twenty or thirty years of honey-moons, when an extraordinary and most unexpected fatality demonstrated the uncertainty of all sublunary enjoyments, and might teach ladies who have lost their beauty, the dangers of a looking-glass. The counsellor had taken a small house, and desired his dear little Mary to furnish it to her own dear little taste. This, as new-married ladies usually do, she set about with the greatest zeal and assiduity. She had a proper taste for things in general, and was, besides, extremely anxious to make her giant somewhat smarter; and, as he had seldom in his life had any intercourse with looking-glasses larger than necessary just to reflect his chin whilst shaving, she determined to place a grand mirror in her little drawing-room, extensive enough to exhibit the counsellor to himself from head to foot; and which, by reflecting his loose, shabby habiliments: and tremendous contour, might induce him to trim himself up. This plan was extremely promising in the eyes of little Mary; and she had no doubt it would be entirely consonant with her husband's own desire of Mrs. Conaghty's little drawing-room being the nicest in the neighbourhood. She accordingly purchased in Great George Street, at a very large price, a looking-glass of sufficient dimensions, and it was a far larger one than the counsellor had ever before noticed. When this fatal reflector was brought home, it was placed leaning against the wall in the still unfurnished drawing-room; and the lady, having determined at once to surprise and reform her dear giant, did not tell him of the circumstance. ill-fated counsellor, wandering about his new house - as people often do toward the close of the evening — that interregnum between sun, moon, and candlelight, when shadows are deep, and figures seem lengthened - suddenly entered the room where the glass was deposited. Unconscious of the presence of the immense reflector, he beheld, in the gloom, a monstrous and frightful Caliban, wild, loose, and shaggy, standing close and direct before him; and, as he raised his own gigantic arms in a paroxysm of involuntary horror, the goblin exactly followed his example, lifting its tremendous fists, as if with a fixed determination to fell the counsellor, and extinguish him for ever. Conaghty's imagination was excited to its utmost pitch. Though the spectre appeared larger than any d-l on authentic record, he had no doubt it was a genuine demon sent express to destroy his happiness and carry him to Beelzebub. As his apprehensions augmented,

bouring beard flourished in full crops, to fill up his head. At length his blood recoiled, his to any body but his master,) sure it's their only recovered sufficiently to tell his Mary of the never fail to take the name of J-s on every really thought he had been felled to the ground by a blow from the goblin. Nothing, indeed, be cutting and hacking, starving and burning the grew quite delirious. His reason returned slowly and scantily; and when assured it was only a looking-glass that was the cause of his terror, the assurance did not alter his belief. He pertinaciously maintained, that this was only a kind story invented to tranquillise him. 'Oh, my dearest Mary!' said poor Conaghty,
'I'm gone!—my day is come—I'm called away for ever. Oh! had you seen the frightful figure Sure it's the Jews, and not the poor Catholics, that struck me down, you could not have sure that have to do with them: and sure the parvived it one hour. Yet why should I fear the liament-men make many a law twice as strong d-1? I'm not wicked, Mary! No; I'm not as any commandments; and the very gentlevery wicked!' A thorough Irish servant, an men that made those said laws don't observe old fellow whom the counsellor had brought their own enactments, except it suits their own from Connaught, and who of course was well purposes—though every 'sizes some of the acquainted with supernatural appearances, and crethurs are hanged for breaking one or two of had not himself seen the fatal mirror, discovered, as he thought, the real cause of the goblin's visit, which he communicated to his mistress with great solemnity, as she afterwards that your clergy don't put a stop to the practice: perpetually calling on the name of our Brophy, 'mistress,' said the faithful Dennis tice: perpetually calling on the name of our Redeemer, without any substantial reason for all the books in the master's study, I'd swear it was only a mistake! What harm did ever name could they call on, Master Jonah?' said my master do nobody? and what would bring a d-l overhauling a counsellor that did no harm? What say could be have to my master? 'Don't tease me, Dennis,' said the unhappy
Mary; 'go along!—go!' 'I'll tell you, mistress,' said he; 'it was a d—l sure enough that
was in it!' 'Hush! nonsense!' said his mistress. 'By J-s! it was the d-l, or one of his gossoons,' persisted Dennis; 'but he mistook the house, mistress, and that's the truth of it!' 'What do you mean?' said the misof it!' 'What do you mean?' said the retress. 'Why, I mane that you know Mr. lives on one side of us, and Mr. - lives at the other side, and they are both attorneys, and the people say they'll both go to him: and so the d—l, or his gossoon, mistook the door, and you see he went off again when he found it was my master that was in it, and not an attorney, mistress.' All efforts to convince Conaghty he was mistaken were vain. The illusion could not be removed from his mind; he had received a shock which affected his whole frame; a constipation of the intestines took place; and in three weeks the poor fellow manifested the effects of groundless horror in a way which every one regretted." This is as good as any of the anecdotes,

worded up rather prosily by our ancient racon-teur. An apology for Irish swearing affords an example of another sort.

"'Is it not extraordinary, Michael,' said I one day (as a great number of labourers were making up hay in one of the meadows, and Michael and myself were seated on a heap of it), 'that those poor fellows can scarcely pro-

good Irish without either swearing or cursing, because it's their own tongue. Besides, all their forefathers used to be cursing the English day and night for many a hundred years; so that they never used the Sassanagh tongue without mixing curses along with it, and now it's grown a custom, and they say that the devil himself could not break them of it—poor crethurs! 'I should think the devil won't try, Mick Heney.' 'It's no joke, Master Jonah.' 'But,' said I, (desirous of drawing him out,) 'they 'Yes, but there is, Master Jonah,' said Heney: ' in the owld time, when the English used to praying to Jesus grew so pat, that now they can't help it.' 'But then, Michael,' said I, 'the commandments!' 'Poo-o! what have the crethurs to do with the commandments? them.' Heney was now waxing warm on the subject, and I followed him up as well as I could. 'Why, Mick, I wonder, nevertheless, Heney. 'Why should the clergy hinder them? It's only putting them in mind of the name they are to be saved by. Sure there's no other name could do them a pennyworth of good or grace. It's well for the crethurs they have that same name to use. As father Doran says, pronouncing the glorified name puts them in mind every minute of the only friend any poor Irish boy can depend upon; and there can be no sin in reminding one of the place we must all go to, and the holy Judge we'll be all judged by at the latter end. Sure its not Sergeant Towler, or the likes of him, you'd have the crethurs swearing by, Master Jonah. He makes them remember him plentifully when he comes to these parts.' 'And even the schoolmasters don't punish young children for the same thing, remarked I. Why should they? rejoined Michael Heney; 'sure Mr. Beal, though he's a Protestant, does not forbid it. 'How so?' 'Why, because he says if he did, it would encourage disobedience to their parents, which is by all clergy forbid the control of the con den as a great sin as well as shame.' 'Disobe-dience!' said I, in wonder. 'Yes; the fathers and mothers of the childer generally curse and swear their own full share every day, at any rate: and if the master told the childer it was a great sin, they would consider their fathers and mothers wicked people, and so despise and fly in their faces! But, surely you are ordered not to take God's name in vain? 'And sure,' said Heney, 'its not in vain when it makes people believe the truth; and many would not believe a word a man said in this this porces sent out their icy perspiration; he nounce a sentence without some oath to contry unless he swore to it, Master Jonsh' tottered — the fiend too was in motion! his firm, or some deity to garnish it with? 'Mash' But cursing,' persisted I, 'is ill-natured saw hair bristled up, as it were like pikes to defend ter Jonah, (he never said 'please your honour' well as wicked.' 'Sure there's no harm in

cursing a brute beast,' said Heney, 'because there's no soul in it; and if one curses a Christian for doing a bad act, sure its only telling him what he'll get a taste of on the day of judgment.' 'Or, perhaps, the day after, Michael Heney,' said I, laughing. 'The devil a priest in the county can tell that, said Heney; but, (looking at his watch,) you're playing your pranks on me, Master Jonah! the bells should have been rung for the mowers' dinner. half an hour ago, and be d-d to them! The devil sweep them altogether, the idle crethurs ! 'Fie to yourself, Mr. Heney!' cried I: but he waited for no further argument, and I got out, I really think, the reasons which they all benakes an abatement of fifteen years out of twenty at the galleys, if a man kills another without premeditation: and I think the same principle may apply to the involuntary as-semblage of oaths which, it should seem, have been indigenous in Ireland for some centuries

We are sorry we cannot give a story of Curran and a dog, but it is too long; and a few scraps must suffice.

"Carding the tithe proctors (who certainly were the genuine tyrants of Ireland) was occasionally resorted to by the White Boys, and was performed in the following manner. tithe proctor was generally waked out of his first sleep by his door being smashed in; and the boys in white shirts desired him 'never to fear,' as they only intended to card him this bout for taking a quarter instead of a tenth from every poor man in the parish. They then turned him on his face upon the bed; and taking a lively ram cat out of a bag which they brought with them, they set the cat between the proctor's shoulders. The beast, being nearly as much terrified as the proctor, would endeayour to get off; but being held fast by the tail, he intrenched every claw deep in the proctor's back, in order to keep up a firm resistance to the White Boys. The more the tail was pulled back, the more the ram cat tried to go forward; at length, when he had, as he conceived, made his possession quite secure, main force convinced him to the contrary, and that if he kept his hold, he must lose his tail. So, he was dragged backward to the proctor's loins, grappling at every pull, and bringing away, here and there, strips of the proctor's skin, to prove the pertinacity of his defence. When the ram cat had got down to the loins, he was once more placed at the shoulders, and again carded the proctor (toties quoties) according to his

Walking Gallows " At the period alluded to, law being suspended, and the courts of justice closed, the 'question' by torture was re-vived and largely practised. The commercial exchange of Dublin formed a place of execution; even suspected rebels were every day immolated as if convicted on the clearest evidence; and Lient. H___'s pastime of hanging on his own back persons whose physiognomies he thought characteristic of rebellion was (I am ashamed to say) the subject of jocularity instead of punishment. What, in other times, he would himself have died for, as a murderer, was laughed at as the manifestation of loyalty: never yet was martial law so abused, or its enormities so hushed up as in Ireland. Being a military officer, the lieutenant conceived he had a right to do just what he thought proper, and to make the most of his time while martial law was flourishing. Once, when high in blood, he happened to meet a suspicious-looking peasant

torily account for himself according to the lieu- | an eye-witness) took place in the barrack-yard body at hand to vouch for him, the lieutenant of course immediately took for granted that he must be a rebel strolling about, and imagining the death of his most gracious majesty. He therefore, no other court of justice being at hand, considered that he had a right to try the man by his own opinion; accordingly, after a brief interrogation, he condemned him to die, and without further ceremony proceeded to put his own sentence into immediate execution. However, to do the lieutenant justice, his mode was not near so tedious or painful as that practised by the grand signior, who sometimes causes the ceremony to be divided into three acts, giving the culprit a drink of spring water to refresh him between the two first; nor was it so severe as the burning old women formerly for witchcraft. In fact, the 'walking gallows' was both on a new and simple plan; and after some kicking and plunging during the operation, never failed to be completely effectual. The lieutenant being, as before mentioned, of lofty stature, with broad and strong shoulders, saw no reason why they might not answer his majesty's service, upon a pinch, as well as two posts and a cross bar (the more legitimate instrument upon such occasions): and he also considered that, when a rope was not at hand, there was no good reason why his own silk cravat (being softer than an ordinary halter, and of course less calculated to hurt a man) should not be a more merciful choke-band than that employed by any Jack Ketch in the three kingdoms. In pursuance of these benevolent intentions, the lieutenant, as a preliminary step, first knocked down the suspected rebel from county Kildare, which the weight of metal in his fist rendered no difficult achievement. His garters then did duty as handcuffs; and with the aid of a brawny aide-de-camp (one such always attended him), he pinioned his victim hand and foot, and then most considerately advised him to pray for King George, observing that any prayers for his own d-d popish soul would be only time lost, as his fate in every world (should there be even a thousand) was decided to all eternity for having imagined the death of so good a monarch. During this ex-hortation, the lieutenant twisted up his long cravat so as to make a firm, handsome rope, and then expertly sliding it over the rebel's neck, secured it there by a double knot, drew the cravat over his own shoulders, the aid-de camp holding up the rebel's heels, till he felt him pretty easy, the lieutenant with a powerful chuck drew up the poor devil's head as high as his own (cheek by jowl), and began to trot about with his burden like a jolting cart-horse, —the rebel choking and gulping meanwhile, until he had no further solicitude about sublunary affairs-when the lieutenant, giving him a parting chuck, just to make sure that his neck was broken, threw down his load-the personal assets about which, the aide-de-camp made a present of to himself. Now, all this proceeding was very pains-taking and ingenious; and yet the ungrateful government (as Secretary Cook assured me) would have been better pleased had the execution taken place on timber and with hemp, according to old formalities. To be serious. This story is scarcely credible, yet it is a notorious fact; and the lieutenant, a few nights afterward, acquired the sobriquet which forms a head to this sketch, and with which he was invested by the upper gallery of Crow Street Theatre; nor did he ever get rid of it to his dying day. The above trotting execu-

tenant's notion of evidence; and having no- at Kerry House, Stephen's Green. The hangee was, I believe (as it happened), in reality a rebel."

Pun.—"A gentleman of the bar, married to a lady who had lost all her front teeth, and squinted so curiously that she appeared nearly blind, happened to be speaking of another lady who had run away from her husband. 'Well,' said Harvey, 'you have some comfort as to your wife.' 'What do you mean, air?' said the barrister. 'I mean that if once you should iose Mrs. —, you will never be able to i-dent-ify her."

A Sermon " I tell you all, my flock,' said Father Doran, 'there's not a man, woman, or child among you, that has not his soul this present minute shut up in his body, waiting for the last judgment, according to his faith and actions. I tell you fairly, that if flesh could be seen through, like a glass window, you might see every one's soul at the inside of his body peeping out through the ribs, like the prisoners at the jail of Maryborough through their iron bars: and the moment the breath is out of a man or woman, the soul escapes and makes off, to be dealt with as it deserves - and that's the truth; --- so say your beads and remember your clergy!""

Some repetitions, and a good deal of imma-terial matter, are the chief objections to this volume; but Sir Jonah is an old man; and if he does bestow some of his tediousness on us, he affords us also some light and agreeable pleasantries and sketches of Ireland during the last quarter of the last century.

Early Discipline Illustrated; or, the Infant System progressing and successful.
Samuel Wilderspin. 12mo. pp. 266. 12mo. pp. 266. London, 1832. Westley and Davis.

THE author is one of the chief promoters of those institutions whose object it is to take children even from the nursery and educate them, on the principle that tuition cannot be commenced at too early a period, and that heretofore this important work has generally been deferred too late. There can, we think, be no question, that the sooner good impressions are made upon the human mind, it will be the better for the individual and for society: all that there can be any difference of opinion upon, is the mode of effecting this purpose.

As it has not fallen in our way to witness any portion of Mr. Wilderspin's system in operation, we can only say, that his doctrines and descriptions, contained in the present volume, give us the idea of a person of strong natural sense and acuteness, and of one most zealous in the cause he has for twelve years laboured to advance in every quarter of the kingdom, by lectures, the establishment of schools, improvements in the method of teaching, and all other means in his power. That he has greatly suc-ceeded is evident from the following quota-

"Every lover of his country should rejoice in the fact, that there are now in the United Kingdom more than 10,000 schools, more than 100,000 teachers, and more than 1,000,000 of children, gathered from the streets and lanes, within the pale of these invaluable institutions.

The account we have here of Mr. Wilderspin's journeys from place to place, the nature of the receptions he met with, and the success or failure of his attempts, is rendered amusing by a number of local anecdotes, personal adventures, and such remarks as might occur to a from county Kildare, who could not satisfac- tion (which was humorously related to me by clever tourist. From these we are inclined to we meet him in any of his rambles. To illus-culprit has invariably pleaded in his behalf, and trate this matter we shall transcribe a few pas-shielded him from prosecution. Nor is this all.

blind others to those truly royal qualities.

" I took up my abode with a lady-a member of the Society of Friends - at the expense and Glasgow), men of apparent respectability of two gentlemen interested in the object I was anxious to promote. After the usual preliminaries, the authorities lent us a large room connected with the poor-house, until a suitable building could be erected. And although the children had to go a considerable distance, we soon obtained as many as could be accommodated. My kind hostess acted as almoner for some of the distinguished inmates of the Pavilion and other persons of rank; and one day she said: 'Friend Wilderspin, if thou likest to get a copy of thy book handsomely bound, a person of distinction will give it to the king.' Accordingly, I had one prepared, and enjoyed the high gratification of hearing that it was most graciously received. His late Majesty was subsequently apprised that an infant school was opened in Brighton, and was pleased to express a wish that the children should be taken into the Pavilion; but the time for doing so was not appointed. As, however, I had remained a much longer time than I contemplated, and the institution in London was suffering from my absence, it was agreed that I should leave the town, and return as soon as my presence was desired. After some time had elapsed, I received a letter, urging my immediate attendance in order to superintend the introduction of these infants to the king, and I proceeded to Brighton without the least delay. But, to my indescribable regret, I discovered that the letter had, by some means, been delayed a day, and that I had arrived, most unfortunately, on the very evening of the one on which the exhibition was appointed to take place. It appeared, however, that some of the nobility went from the Pavilion to the school, witnessed what they could from the exertions of the master who had just been initiated into the system, and were so far satisfied by the result, that his Majesty, from their report, most munificently promised to clothe the chil-dren annually, and this was done to the time of his death. After this, the number of schools greatly increased; some persons, who had avowed themselves hostile, came forward to our help; and others, who had hitherto stood aloof from various causes, advanced to our aid. A large school was opened at Brighton, which I hear gives great satisfaction. Another has since been established."

Of the juvenile depravity of Manchester Mr. W. draws a frightful picture.

"Juvenile delinquency is appalling in Manchester, as it is in all the great towns I have visited. I have watched little children, waiting most eagerly for an opportunity to enter shops, in order to take what they could. Once I observed a child watching at a window to give a signal, should it be necessary, and another bring out a large plum-cake, which was immediately given to the former. On detecting

trate this matter we shall transcribe a lew passages from his volume.

About the beginning of his career, Mr. W. Visited Brighton; and it is with pleasure we extract a paragraph relative to his late Majesty George IV., on whose love and patronage of the arts and literature this journal shall never the sites the proper with the sites the proper with the sites the proper with the sites are often beset by girls, about eight years of age, some dressed gaily and others in rags; and he proceeds to facts which, however necessary to be inquired into, for the sake of applying a remedy, it could answer no good end to copy into our miscellany, for the reading of every class, and age, and sex. We will rather copy one of the author's stories, to shew the influence of the Roman priesthood in Ireland.

" In one of my rambles, a fine young woman, about twenty-two years of age, in a very dirty and ragged plight, came out of a wretched hovel, and with intense emotion said, 'O, for the love of God and of the holy virgin, y'er honour, give me a penny! On bestowing what I thought proper, I observed her enter a neighbouring cabin, where various articles were sold, and bring from thence two candles. Anxious to watch her still farther, I followed her to her and on this, some straw or rushes appeared heneath a rug. Observing her gazing with great intentness on it, and not noticing me, though standing at the door, I was led to in-'Och! trude, by asking what was there? sure,' was the reply, 'and is'nt it my own dear, dear darlint?' And, lifting up the rug, she exposed to my view the corpse of her babe. Affected by the sight and the emotion of the mother, I entered into conversation with her, and at length ventured to speak of a future state, on which, though she had paid marked attention to all I said as to her own circumstances, she stared, and exclaimed, with mingled anxiety and apprehension, 'And is it you that talk about these things? Hav'nt we, now, our own priest to do this? Does'nt he come very often here;—and does'nt he, sure, know more than you a grate dale? What is it, now, that he has not tould me? Och! ye need not be saying any thing at all, at all! Nor would she allow me to resume the subject. I then naturally inquired,—If she had such great faith in father O'Reilly, why she did not ask him to relieve her? 'Och,' said she, 'now I know that ye know nothing at all! Has he not often relaved me? and sure did he not say, the last time he was here, that if I put my trust in God, somebody would come and help me, and, faith! has'nt he sent you? and so no thanks to you."

We have got another story too—an adventure in a sea-bath in the Firth of Forth. Mr. W. tells us:

"A friend and myself were bathing one morning, as we had done before, and determined to swim out and rest on a certain rock. He generally took the lead, and while following I was suddenly struck as by an electric shock. them in the fact, the one who stole it said, 'I I then discovered that I had swam on a gelati-have not got it,' the receiver said, 'I did not nous substance, about three feet in diameter, take it;' and two others, who were waiting which proved to be a fish surrounded by stings. having made copies in the sand, they were

fancy that our author is what is usually called opposite to divide the spoil, hastily ran off. In a moment it covered or enwrapped me, we "a character;" and such a character as we Frequently have I witnessed such acts, and that every part of my body was stung; and I could have no objection to cope withal, should secured the offender; but the early age of the could only disengage myself by tearing the we meet him in any of his rambles. To illust culprit has invariably pleaded in his behalf, and animal from me piece-meal, at the peril of my hands, which were just as if I had poured vitriol upon them. With great difficulty I swam back towards the shore; but when I reached the machine, I had not strength enough to dress; and was afterwards led home between two persons. A medical friend ordered an application of oil and vinegar. Intense agony, be silent, however much political feelings may he sitate to affirm that in many of the large which I can compare to nothing but the being towns, both of England and Scotland (particustum by thousands of wasps, continued for larly London, Liverpool, Bath, Manchester, about eight hours; and had it not terminated then, I must soon have sunk beneath the torture. As soon as the pain from the surface of the body was mitigated, I felt an internal soreness, was unable to eat for two days, and inflammation of the throat continued for a fortnight. Several of these creatures are seen on the sands left by the tide, for about a mouth in the year; and I observed that no home would tread on one, nor would children touch it except with a stick; but though the inhabitants of Porto-Bello had heard of persons being slightly stung, the oldest of them had never met with a case parallel to mine."

We will conclude with another extract, also

interesting in the way of natural history.

"The cottages in some parts of Cumberland are often widely scattered, and a great number of the people are engaged as shepherds, herds-men, &c. Frequently have I witnessed in these and other mountainous districts, a dedwelling, built of earth, in which were four lightful illustration of the parable of the good posts driven in the ground; on them an oblong Shepherd, wherein it is said, 'the sheep know block was placed, measuring about four yards his voice.' When the sun is about to set, a by two, which, I supposed, served for a bed;—shepherd's boy advances along the foot of a chain of mountains, and giving a signal by a peculiar call or whistle, the flocks, which were scattered like spots of snow over those stupendous heights, begin to move simultaneously, and collecting as they pour down the steep descent, approach him in order, without leaving behind one solitary strongler." leaving behind one solitary straggler.

It is added, and affords an example of primitive manners :

" In consequence of the wide dispersion of the cottages, and of the general employment of the peasantry in pastoral life, the children cannot be sent to any regular school, and hence persons travel from house to house under the singular appellation of 'Whittle-gate masters.' They do not proceed according to the practice of 'giving lessons,' but become inmates of the dwellings they visit for a week or more, as may accord with the wishes and means of their inhabitants. Should another cottage be near, the children of the two are instructed in one group; but their tuition is confined to reading and writing. For this service, the teachers receive perhaps a few pence, but are always supplied with food; hence the name they bear, which intimates that they are masters, or instructors, for their victuals. Among these persons, I found one who deserves particular notice. After walking ten or twelve miles to a cottage, he had often the mortification of finding it contained neither pens, ink, nor paper. Necessity, however, is the mother of invention; and having great native genius, he devised several instruments, some of which, altered or improved, now meet the public eye under the names of others; and among them one to supersede these articles, which we are accustomed to consider indispensable. He had at first a board spread over with sand; and as



retraced by the children, who were greatly delighted with the process, as they fancied they made the letters themselves. This was a manifest improvement on the sand-boards of Lancaster and Bell, on which the finger was used; as by the adoption of the reeds, they soon learned how to hold a pen. With no other tool than a pen-knife, he afterwards cut out a machine that would smooth the sand and set a copy in an instant."

We observe, at page 172, that Mr. W. speaks rather disparagingly of the Madras System, especially as compared with his own favourite Infant School plan: both, if well conducted, must be beneficial to the community. His remarks on prison discipline are very judicious. It is, indeed, very well to employ the best means that can be suggested to prevent these seminaries of vice and crime from adding more than they do to the mass of guilt and misery; but we have always felt, that to begin reforms there, was really beginning at the wrong end. By improving the moral condition of the people, and keeping only fifty inmates a-year out of gaol, more real good will be effected than by all the discipline that ever was devised for reclaiming the thousands who find their way thither, in consequence of the neglect of their childhood, the ignorance of their youth, and the mismanagement and misgovernment of their riper years.

Davids' Turkish Grammar.

[Second Notice: Conclusion.]

WANT of space in our last Number compelled us to postpone the close of our review of this work: we now conclude it with a few miscellaneous and, we think, interesting extracts of

a literary character. " The oldest poetic writer of the Osmanlis is Aashik Pasha, the author of a collection of mystic poetry. Sheikhi lived as early as the reign of Orkhan. Baki, Nefi, Mesihi, Nedgati, Kasim, Fozouli, Misri, Kemal Pasha Zadeh, and Letifi, are considered among the most celebrated of the ancient poets. Nabi Efendi, Raghib Pasha, and Seid Reefet, hold a distinguished rank among the modern. The reign of Bajazet II. was one of the brightest epochs of Turkish poetry."

As an example we copy a part of an ode of Mesihi.

"Listen to the tale of the nightingale—that the vernal season approaches. The spring has formed a bower of joy in every grove where the almond-tree sheds its silver blossoms. Be joyful! be full of mirth! for the spring season passes soon away: it will not last.

"The groves and hills are again adorned with all kinds of flowers: a pavilion of roses, as the seat of pleasure, is raised in the garden. Who knows which of us may be alive when the fair season ends? Be joyful, therefore! be full of mirth! for the spring season passes soon away: it will not last.

"Again the dew glitters on the leaves of the lily, like the sparkling of a bright cimeter: the dew-drops fall through the air, on the garden of roses. Listen to me! listen to me! if thou desirest to be delighted. Be joyful! be full of mirth! for the spring season passes soon away: it will not last.

"The roses and tulips are like the blooming cheeks of beautiful maids, in whose ears hang varied gems, like drops of dew: deceive not thyself by thinking that these charms will have a long duration. Be joyful! be full of mirth! for the spring season passes soon away: it will not last.

"Every morning the clouds shed gems over given the selam aleik, he was about to seat the rose-beds: the breath of the gale is full of himself in the highest place, when the kami joyful! be full of mirth! for the spring season passes soon away: it will not last.

"The sweetness of the rose-bed has made the air so fragrant, that the dew, before it falls, is changed into rose-water: the sky has spread a pavilion of bright clouds over the garden. Be joyful! be full of mirth! for the spring season passes soon away: it will not last.

There are even gems to be picked up among the grammatical illustrations. For instance:

A certain thieving cutpurse and impostor, who was possessed of such power, that he could penetrate the walls of the Castle of Keiwan, and snatch the collyrium from the eye of Venus.

permitted to possess the sweet odour of faith without the thorn of malignity. Neither great nor small taste a draught from the hands of the cup-bearer of Fortune, without draining a portion of the dregs of the sweet wine.'

"A hare once said to a lioness, 'I bring

"Let him come whose heart is firm as gold:
We will try it by the fire of wine.
Let not the austere approach our Joyful assembly:
The narcissus of the bower shall be our sentine.
We will make the gay and rosy-cheeked of the banquet
intoxicated, and head-drooping like rose-buds.
The purple goblet we will make our companion:
Causing the new wine to gush through the mouth of
the bottle, we will let it flow like the blood of the
sarrifice.

sacrifice. This is the ocean of love, and my tears burst like waves

at the gust of my sighs.

My head is the firmament of reproach, and my eyebrows are like anchors.

The tiger of love agitates the forest of my gray hairs: My head is the barren desert of grief and despair."

We see that the cuckoo is called kuku kushi, and the wren (which well deserves its nightinbaba, a mother ana, a grandfather dedeh, a tanch, lemon limon, spinach ispinak, pepper biber (Lat. piper), alas vai (Lat. væ), and many other resemblances, which point to the original locale or condition of the thing designated. But, as we have noticed, we cannot go into dry details, and therefore end with a story from a MS. of Evlia Efendi, in the possession of M. Von Hammer.

"Mohammed II. being, like Jem, a very passionate monarch, severely rebuked his architect for not having built his mosque of the same height as Aya Sofiyah; and for having cut down the columns, which were each worth the whole tribute of Rûm (Asia Minor). The architect excused himself by saying, that he had reduced the two columns three cubits each, in order to give his building more solidity and strength against the earthquakes so common in Islambol; and had thus made the mosque lower than Aya Sofiyah. The emperor, not satisfied with this excuse, ordered the architect's appeared with his family before the tribunal of the kazi, styled Islambol Mollasi, to lay his complaint against the emperor, and appeal to the sentence of the law. The judge immediately sent his officer to cite the emperor to appear in court. The conqueror, on receiving this summons, said: 'The command of the prophet's law must be obeyed!' and putting on his mantle, and thrusting a mace into his belt, noble hands, wished him good day, and re-went into the court of law. After having turned to his palsee."

Tartarian musk. Be not neglectful of thy said:— Sit not down, O prince! but stand on duty, through too great love of the world. Be thy feet, together with thine adversary, who has made an appeal to the law.' The architect then made his complaint:—' My lord, I am a has made an appeal to the law.' perfect master-builder, and a skilful mathematician; but this man, because I made his mosque low, and cut down two of his columns, has cut off my two hands; which has ruined me, and deprived me of the means of supporting my family: it is thy part to pronounce the sentence of the noble law. The judge upon this thus addressed the emperor: 'What sayest thou, prince! Have you caused this man's hands to be cut off innocently?' The emperor immediately replied: 'By heaven, my lord! this man lowered my mosque; and for "In the rose-bower of this life we are not having reduced two columns of mine, each worth the produce of Misr (Egypt), thus robbing my mosque of all renown, by making it so low, I did cut off his hands: it is for thee to pronounce the sentence of the noble law. The kazi answered: 'Prince, renown is a misfortune! If a mosque be upon a plain, and forth every year many young ones; and you low and open, worship in it is not thereby in the whole course of your life only bring prevented. If each column had been a precious forth one or two.' True,' answered the lioness, 'I bring forth but one; but that which I bring forth is a lion." his skilful workmanship, you have illegally cut off: he can henceforth do no more than attend to his domestic affairs. The maintenance of him and his numerous family necessarily, by law, falls upon thee. What sayest thou, prince?' Sultan Mohammed answered:—' Thou must pronounce the sentence of the law.' 'This is the legal sentence,' replied the kazi: 'If the architect requires the law to be strictly enforced, your hands must be cut off; for if a man do an illegal act which the noble law doth not allow, that law decrees that he shall be requited according to his deeds.' The sultan then offered to grant him a pension from the public gale compliment) bukludgeh bulbul, a father treasury of the Mussulmans. 'No!' replied the Molla; 'it is not lawful to take this from philosopher filsof, cherry kires, chestnut kes- the public treasury; the offence was yours: my sentence therefore is, that from your own private purse you allow this maimed man ten aktchahs a-day.' 'It is well!' said the conqueror, 'let it be twenty aktchahs a-day; but let the cutting off his hands be legalised.' architect, in the contentment of his heart, ex-claimed, 'Be it accounted lawful in this world and the next!' and having received a patent for his pension, withdrew. Sultan Mohammed also received a certificate of his entire acquittal. The kazi then apologised for having treated him as an ordinary suitor; pleading the impartiality of law, which requires justice to be administered to all without distinction, and intreating the emperor to seat himself on the sacred carpet. 'Efendi,' said Sultan Mohammed, angrily, 'if thou hadst shewn favour to me, saying to thyself, 'This is the sultan,' and hadst wronged the architect, I would have broken thee in pieces with this mace,' at the same time drawing it out from under the skirt hands to be cut off; which was done accord- of his robe. 'And if thou, prince,' said the ingly. On the following day the architect kazi, 'hadst refused to obey the legal sentence pronounced by me, thou wouldst have fallen a victim to divine vengeance: for I should have delivered thee up to be destroyed by the dragon beneath this carpet.' On saying which, he lifted up his carpet, and an enormous dragon put forth its head, vomiting fire from its mouth: Be still, said the kazi, and again laid the carpet smooth; on which the sultan kissed his

We have to reproach Mr. Davids with using ! the vulgarism " talented" at p. lxi. of his Discourse: he ought to be ashamed of it. At p. iv. too, "sufficient definite idea," is shocking to our taste. But these are the only censures we shall pass on his admirable work, which places him in an exalted rank among the foremost scholars of Europe.

The Return of the Victors: a Poem. By W. Dailey. Pp. 134. London, E. Wilson; Edinburgh, Waugh and Innes; Oxford, Talboys. EXCITED by the events of the Polish rising. our young hard has rushed into poetry with more of feeling than success.

Buker's Grenada Register and Literary Album

for 1832. St. George, Baker.
This is a little West-Indian production, containing a great deal of useful information, and a spice of amusing literature at the conclu-

A Lecture on Knowledge; delivered before the Members of the Keighley Mechanics' Institution. By Thomas Swinburn Carr. 8vo. pp. 28. Keighley, Aked; London, Crofts.

FROM the circumstance of lectures not always being published, the efforts of this various and useful method of exercising and assisting the intellect, very often do not come, or come slowly, under our critical remark. We are glad (though late) to seize the opportunity afforded us by this well-written little pamphlet, to acknowledge the great mass of information which is thus so easily and so pleasantly communicated. Lectures, in London, where all species of intelligence are so much at every one's command, are perhaps less efficient than elsewhere: but in the country, where mental wealth is scattered, and more difficult of access, this plan of collecting thought and instruction must be, and is, very valuable. In the manufacturing towns especially, a great body of knowledge is thus being disseminated; much has been, and much more might be done; encouragement ought to be given to these attempts to interest and to instruct : and care should be taken as to the wholesomeness and utility of the food thus placed within general reach. We are very much pleased with the lecture before us; it is the first one of a series on the history of philosophy—not merely, to use the author's own words, " that philosophy which is conversant with intellectual and abstract notions, but also of that higher philosophy, which pertains to the cultivation of our moral nature, and to the humanisation and embellishment of civilised society." And it is treated as such a subject ought to be treated-with fine taste and fine feeling, and a conviction that intellectual pursuits alone can redeem the worldliness, and ameliorate the selfishness, of a highly civilised state of society. We must do Mr. Carr the justice of quotation, though it is difficult to select one link from a continued chain of reasoning: we therefore content ourselves with an admirably expressed and insulated remark:

"Every man, when he is engaged in argument, is more affected with positives than negatives'-pays greater attention to the reasonings that support his hypothesis, than to the exceptions that counteract it :--every man, when he brings up all the force of his intellect, all the light of demonstration, to bear upon

though 'it reveals the beauty of earth, yet | shuts up the face of heaven,' and the nobler beauties that adorn it."

Three Nights in a Lifetime, and Inishairlach: Domestic Tules. Pp. 416. Edinburgh, 1832, Maclachlan and Stewart; London, Baldwin and Co.

THERE are some authors who use their sense as Queen Dido did her cow-hide; and it is quite wonderful how little will cover a large space. A very slight sketch of narrative is here overlaid with a great prodigality of words; the story is vague and inexplicit, and gives little indication of talent; while scarce enough of interest is excited for the reader to observe that the mysterious separation of the lovers is wholly unexplained.

in Questions and Answers; with Illustrations adapted for facilitating the Naval Student in the acquisition of the Art, &c. &c. By R. Brindley. 12mo. pp. 167. Devonport, Hearle; London, Sherwood and Co. WITH a vocabulary of technical terms, and accounts of the latest improvements in nautical science, this is a volume of perfect utility, and well calculated to supply all necessary informa-tion to those for whose instruction it is in-

Waverley Novels. Vol. XXXVIII. The Talis-Edinburgh, Cadell; London, Whitman. taker.

tended. It is properly dedicated to the King.

THE frontispiece and vignette are both painted by Mr. Watson Gordon, and do credit to Scottish art. An Introduction, dated 1st July, 1832, will be read with melancholy interest, when the actual condition of the admired writer is remembered. It gives a curious account of the Lee penny, a Saracen amulet in the possession of the Lockhart family; and reprints a still more curious romance of Richard the First's adventures in the Holy Land. These add much to the value of this volume.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCE-MENT OF SCIENCE. (Abridged from the Oxford Herald.)

In September last year, a numerous body of persons engaged and interested in the cultivation of science met at York, and formed themselves into an Association, which took the name of "The British Association for the Advancement of Science." The next meeting was appointed to be held at Oxford, and many distinguished cultivators and admirers of science assembled in that city on Monday and the following days. In the course of Monday meetings of the committee and of the general Association were held, for the purpose of admitting new members, of which the numbers, both of strangers and of residents, were very considerable. Various arrangements were also made for the transaction of the business of the Association; and it was agreed that general meetings should be held each day at one, and that in the mornings and evenings the members should meet in four sections, corresponding to different branches of science. The following were the divisions of the subjects, and the names of the principal persons who formed the provisional committees :-

any single point of a question, is in danger of rendering that point so brilliant to his imagination, as to eclipse, with its very splendour, all the rest; in the same manner as the sun,

Dr. Pearson, Professor Powell, Mr. Potter, Professor Rigaud, Mr. Rothman, Captain Smyth, Rev. R. Willis, Rev. W. Walker, and the Rev. W. Whewell.

2. Chemistry, Misserulogy, end Chemical Art.—Mr. Dallon, Dr. Daubeny, Mr. Children, Professor Cussning, Mr. Faraday, Mr. Johnston, Dr. Prout, Dr. Turner, Rev. W. V. Harcourt, Mr. Harris, Professor Ritchie, Mr. Soresby, Dr. Gregory, Mr. König, Mr. Brook, Professor Niller, Marquess of Northampton, and Mr. Guillemand.

3. Geology and Geography.—Rev. W. Buckland, D.D., Rev. W. Conybeare, Rev. A. Sedgwick, Mr. R. I. Muchison, Mr. G. B. Greenough, W. H. Fitton, M.D., Rev. W. V. Harcourt, the Marquess of Northampton, Majorental Straton, Viscount Cole, Sir P. Egerton, Bart, Mr. W. Smith, Dr. E. Turner, Mr. Hearry Withson, Tho. England, Eaq., Sir C. Lemon, Bart., Mr. W. Hutton, Mr. Callft, Mr. John Taylor, Rev. J. Yates, Mr. G. Mastell, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., Mr. J. Carne.

4. Natural History.—Mr. R. Brown, Dr. Dushen, Professor Henslow, Dr. Williams, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. Jenyas, Mr. Garnons, Mr. P. Duncan, Mr. Yarrel, M. Vigors, Mr. Sabine, Dr. Prichard, Mr. Clift, Dr. Kid, Dr. Knox, Mr. Burthell.

The authorities of the University of the Mr. Clift, Dr. Kid, Dr. Knox, Mr. Burthell.

The authorities of the University allowed the general meetings to be held in the Shelds-A Compendium of Naval Architecture, arranged nian theatre, and the sectionial meetings and other business of the Association to take place in a suite of rooms in the Clarendon buildings.

On Tuesday the sectional committees met at ten o'clock, and chose the following officers:

Various business was transacted by these committees, and papers read upon the sections, some of which gave occasion to instructive discussions.

At one the Association met in the magnificent theatre, a large portion of the gallery being filled with ladies. Viscount Milton, the president of the Association at its former meeting, and president of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, then took the chair, and, after an appropriate speech, resigned the former office; and the Rev. Dr. Buckland took the chair, as president of the assembly. Professor Airy was called upon for his report on the state and progress of physical and practical astronomy, undertaken in pursuance of the request of the former meeting, which was accordingly read by the author. Mr. Lubbock's report on the present state of our knowledge respecting the tides, was the next in order; and, in the absence of the author, the substance of it was stated to the meeting by the Rev. W. Whewell, and illustrated by the exhibition of a map of the world, in which were drawn the co-tidal lines, or lines which pass through all the points where it is high water at the same moment. After an announcement of the order of the subsequent proceedings, the president then adjourned the meeting till 5 o'clock, when the members met to partake of a splendid entertainment in the hall of New College, given to the Association by the Oxford members of it. After dinner many loyal and patriotic toasts were given, and others connected with scientific institutions, which called forth addresses from the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Duncan senior fellow and the Warden of New College, Lord Milton, Dr. Buckland, Mr. Whewell, Dr. Davies Gilbert, Sir T. Brisbane, Professor Hamilton, Mr. Taylor, Linnean Society, Mr. Murchison, Professor Airy, Professor Sedgwick, Sir Alex Croke, the Rev. W. V. Harcourt, Mr. Dalton, Professor Babbage, and Lord Morpeth.

The party adjourned from the hall to the rooms at the Clarendon, when sectional meetings were held, and in the chemical room experiments were shewn by Mr. Keening, illustrative of his communication on a safety

On Wednesday morning sectional meetings were again held, and many valuable papers were read, and discussions carried on in each of the four rooms. At one o'clock the President took the chair, and at his request the business was begun; the chairman of each section reading to the general meeting the report of the proceedings of the preceding day in his respective department. At the conclusion of the report of the geological section, the President (Dr. Buckland) requested permission of the assembly to allow Dr. Mobaston's gold medal, voted last year by the Geological Society to Mr. William Smith, to be presented to him, in the presence of the members of the British Assorelation. This was accordingly done by Mr. Murchison, who pronounced Mr. Smith to be the father of English geology. Mr. Smith returned his most grateful thanks

Professor Cumming then read his report on thermo-electricity. Mr. Forbes read his report on the present condition of our knowledge of meteorology. Mr. Willis gave a verbal account of the present state of the philosophy of sound, illustrated by diagrams, and by musical experiments. The meeting was then adjourned.

In the evening, at nine o'clock, two very interesting lectures were given in the music-room; the one by Dr. Ritchie on magnetic electricity, and the other by Dr. Turner on

chemistry.

At half-past eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, about 150 members of the Association, on horseback, accompanied by carriages containing ladies, and by many persons on foot, assembled near Magdalen Bridge, to attend a assembled the Amaghaen Bridge, to attend a lecture by Professor Buckland, on the geology of the neighbourhood of Oxford. He demonstrated, by examples, the dependence of the character of the soil upon the condition of the subjacent strata; and called their attention to the adaptation of sand and calcareous and argillaceous soils to the different modes of agriculture. He enlarged on the advantage of improving the mineral condition of all soils by artificial manures, the application of which is founded on the principles of agricultural chemistry; and suggested the importance of adding to the geological committee of the Association a section to be devoted to the improvement of agriculture. He expatiated on the agricultural state of Ireland as connected with the possibility of reclaiming peat-bogs, distinguishing those which are capable of being re-claimed from those which, in his opinion, can never be reclaimed without an outlay of capital far exceeding any profitable return. He also explained the manner in which water is supplied from the sea, through the medium of the atmosphere, to fertilise the earth by rains, and to furnish a perpetual supply of water for the maintenance of springs and rivers. The professor pointed out many defects in the ordinary systems of draining, and illustrated, by examples, the important fact, that large tracts of land might be permanently drained at small expense, by methods depending entirely on consideration of the geological structure of the substrata. He also spoke of Artitian wells, and suggested the advantage that would arise from a more general application of them in the neighbourhood of London. After an excursion of nearly six hours, occupied chiefly in exhibit-ing the geological character of the neighbourhood, the professor returned with the party to dinner. In the evening the different sections were occupied with papers and discussions, as at the previous meetings.

(The following is from the Oxford Journal.) An interesting account was delivered by Mr.

Scoresby, of a singular effect produced by light-ning on the New York packet vessel. Its object was to throw light on the disputed question, whether conductors provoke the discharge of electric fluid, which might otherwise pass over a body innocuously, or carry off the fatal effects of it, though it may invite an explosion?" During a terrific storm which the above vessel weathered in April 1827, an iron rod was attached, as a conductor, to the mast-head, and let down in an oblique direction into the sea. A flash of lightning soon struck it, with a terrible explosion; the cabins were filled with sulphur, and the whole vessel was wrapped in flames. The lower part of the conducting rod was found, on examination, to be fused—owing, probably, to its being thinner at that end, and therefore not having a sufficient body of conducting power. Other effects, however, were very remarkable. The compasses changed their points; all the chronometers in the vessel stopped; and what is more, parts of their me-chanism were discovered to possess magnetic attraction. Every knife and fork acted like so many loadstones. An infirm and elderly gentleman, who lay disabled in the ladies' ca-bin, was so fortunately electrified, that he instantly skipped about, and, when the vessel arrived in port, walked home to his hotel. The inference which Mr. Scoresby drew from these circumstances was, that this conducting rod, though it perhaps occasioned a severe shook, by attracting the electric matter, yet saved the vessel from a fatal blast. This conclusion of Mr. Scoresby was confirmed by another gentleman, who adduced the instance of a single vessel, armed with a similar conductor, which alone escaped injury out of many others, not so defended, that lay close around her.

[Conclusion in our next.]

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Bart. in the chair. The last evening meeting for the season was well attended, although not quite so numerously as some of the preceding ones, which might be accounted for by the circumstance of the Harveian oration (by Dr. Tattersall) hav-ing been previously delivered on the afternoon of the same day. The Bishop and Dean of Chichester, the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Nicholl, and other distinguished persons, were present. Dr. Francis Hawkins, the registrar, read a paper, by Dr. Uwins, entitled, "Cursory remarks on the present state of medicine, &c." in which the author expressed his opinion, that medical practice is, perhaps, less advanced at the present time than medical polity, and that the admitted diminution in the rate of mortality is in great part attributable to moral improvements in society. Many practitioners, he thought, now-a-days, are occupied with partial views of pathology; a fault to be avoided only through the influence of an en-larged and liberal education, which ought always to be considered necessary to the complete physician; since an education strictly professional, begun at a too late period, is sure to cramp the mind, and render it unfit for comprehensive views, and for the fulfilment of the numerous and varied duties which devolve upon a physician.

In closing our sessional notices, we cannot refrain from expressing a sense of the gratification these re-unions have afforded to us,a feeling held in common with the thousands distinguished by abilities and rank, who have attended them throughout the season.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR JULY. 21d 10h 22m - the Sun enters Leo. 27d - the Sun eclipsed, visible at Greenwich.

Digits eclipsed 0° 12′ 30″ on the Sun's southern limb. To Scotland the Sun will not be eclipsed; to the northern counties of England the solar and lunar limbs will be merely in contact; at Paris 41' will be eclipsed. The eclipse will increase in magnitude towards the equator, and within the tropics will be total. It is very probable that the planet Venus will be seen during the total obscuration, about 45' from the Moon's northern limb.

Lunar Phases and Conjunctions.

	D.	H.	N.
→ First Quarter in Virgo······	4	11	33
O Full Moon in Sagittarius	12	10	55
Last Quarter in Aries	20	10	2
New Moon in Cancer,	27	ì	55
he Moon will be in conjunction	. wi	th	

D. H. M. Staturn in Leo	D. H. M. Staturn in Leo	2 2 46
Uranus in Capricornus	15 5 0	
Jupiter in Pisces	18 3 7	
Mars in Arles	29 0 17 42	
Venus in Cancer	27 2 5	
Mercury in Leo	28 18 8 8	
Saturn in Leo	29 16 51	

2d 20h 15m — Mercury in his superior conjunction with the Sun. 9d — greatest north latitude. 27d 10h in conjunction with Regulus: difference of latitude 15'.

26d 20h 45m-Venus in her superior conjunction with the Sun. 30d-perihelion.

8d 20h Mars in conjunction with Piscium. The Asteroids.—1^d—Vesta in conjunction with 42 Leonis. 3^d—Juno in conjunction with a Leonis. 1^d—Pallas in Pisces near the equinoctial colure. 9^d—Ceres in conjunction with · Ceti.

174-Jupiter stationary.

Eclipses of the Satellites.

	D.		M.	8.
First Satellite, immersion	6	14	10	47
	22	12	97	ì
	29	M	2 į	3
Second Satellite	1	13	47	23
	26		54	52
Third Satellite, emersion		13	45	2
Fourth Satellite, immersion	10		29	13

19h-major axis of the ring of Saturn 37"-96; minor axis 2"69.

Uranus is advancing to a favourable position for observation.

J. T. BARKER. Deptford.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

THE Society held its last meeting for the season on Wednesday week; Colonel Leake in the chair. Mr. Hamilton read a critical dissertation, by himself, on the celebrated passage in the description of the descent of Apollo, Iliad A. v. 47.

Mr. H. thinks that the commentators and translators of Homer, in the various versions of the passage, have failed to convey the definite sense of the original, in consequence of having overlooked the peculiar characteristics attributed to Night in the ancient mythology. The Greeks, peculiarly susceptible of impressions from all the ordinary phenomena of nature, seem to have been especially struck by the vivid contrast presented, in their brilliant climate, between day and night; hence the word #µies mild, from #µies the day (the day being mild and fair to look upon); and hence they described night by the epithet "awful"

verence as a goddess, and assigned to her for appointment of Dr. Rosen as honorary foreign her progeny all terrible things, as inqui dreams, secretary to the committee, to conduct the cor-Savarès death, xñeis the Fates, Eerrous the respondence with Germany, and the subordi-Furies, Niμses the goddess of vengeance, "Ατη nate arrangements, having been noticed, the The Furies were more particularly guilt, &c. supposed to be sent from heaven to punish crimes through the intervention of night, becrimes through the intervention of night, best cause remorse and despair, the direful effects of a guilty conscience, are chiefly felt during the darkness and silence of that season. Now such the design of Apollo a train of calamities it is the design of Apollo the Artides for their impiety in the Artides for their impiety in the Artides for their impiety in the design of the Artides for their impiety in the procession of Sir W. Ouseless of the control to bring on the Atridæ, for their impiety in ley. 8vo.

5. The Hoel lan ki, a Chinese Drama, translated by dishonouring his priest: to what, therefore, could he be more appropriately compared, when descending surrounded with the ministers of divine vengeance, than to Night, the mother of the night." The moral or metaphysical allengery included in the words as thus explained, does not indeed harmonise with the general simplicity of the Homeric poems; accordingly the clause is rejected by several of the best dishonouring his priest: to what, therefore, the clause is rejected by several of the best critics, as an interpolation of later times, when critics, as an interpolation of later times, when it was the preceding list, but, from accipate were more anxious to display the stores to add to the preceding list, but, from accipation to their knowledge in enigmatical and oracular dental causes, this could not be effected, viz. of their knowledge in enigmatical and oracular language, than simply to represent nature, as in the earlier ages.

Lord Morpeth, Lord Cavendish, and R. Sneyd, Esq. were elected members.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATION PUND.

THE anniversary meeting of this active and flourishing institution was held on Saturday last, and was attended by a great number of its most distinguished supporters, among whom were the Dukes of Wellington, Somerset, and Northumberland, the Earls of Munster and Delawarr, Sir Robert Gordon, Sir Gore Ouseley, Sir George Warrender, Sir George Staunton, Sir Alexander Johnston, Sir W. Ouseley, &c. &c. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury sent a letter expressing his concern that he was prevented from attending, as it would have given him pleasure to declare the interest he felt in the objects of the Society, and his satisfaction at the judgment and diligence with which its labours have been prosecuted. On the table of the meeting-room were placed several copies of each of the ten works prepared by the exertions of the committee during the past year, to be presented to the subscribers this day. The annual report of the committee was read by the chairman, Sir Gore Ouseley Owing to there not having been a general meeting of the subscribers last year, from causes explained in the report, it comprised a period of two years. After noticing in appropriate terms the loss sustained by the Fund in the death of its first munificent patron, King George the Fourth, the report proceeded to state, that his present most excellent Ma-jesty had been graciously pleased to signify his intention to place two royal gold medals, of the value of 25 guineas each, at the disposal of the committee for the furtherance of its objects. The report, in the next place, detailed the instructions sent by the Oriental Translation committee to its branch committee at home; and adverted to the establishment of a corresponding committee at Bombay, by the prompt exertions of the Earl of Clare, thus effecting the important object of having a branch of the committee at each Indian presidency.

The report then alluded to the resignation of Mr. Huttmann, late secretary to the committee, last year; and congratulated the sub-scribers on the duties of that office having been

committee proceeded to describe the works laid before the subscribers this day ; viz.

1. The celebrated Shah Nameh of Firdausi, translated

Two others were expected to have been ready the second part of Dr. Dorn's History of the Afghans, and a History of Morocco, translated by Walter Price, Esq. Nineteen works, how-ever, have actually been published since the last anniversary in 1830.

The report announced the death of M. Rémusat, and paid a just tribute to his merits. A translation from the Chinese of the travels of two Buddhist priests, in which he had been engaged for the committee, was finished before his death, and his friend M. Klaproth has undertaken to carry the work through the press. The Fund has received from H. M. the late King of Sardinia, a present of a splendid copy of a Persian romance, entitled "Homay and Humayun," executed in exact imitation of the original, both as to writing and illustrations, by M. Jouy, of Paris.

The report then alluded to works recently published in other quarters connected with oriental literature, as Davids' Turkish Gram-mar, Major Yule's Sayings of Alee, &c. &c., and announced that the committee had awarded one of the royal medals this year to James Atkinson, Esq. for his translation of the Shah for its continued prosperity. Nameh, and the other to Dr. Stenzler, for his edition and translation of the Raghuvansa.

The committee then proceeded to detail the numerous and valuable offers of translations which it had received since the last report; and reported the state of several works now in the press, and preparing for publication, not only in Europe, but at Madras, and in Ceylon, where the American missionaries at Jaffna have undertaken a translation of the Scandapurana, a sacred work in the poetic dialect of Tamul, read in the temples there; and several other MSS.

The report then referred to various minor occurrences, detailed the names of many new subscribers, and, after stating the amount of the sale of the publications of the Fund since the last report, concluded by expressing the confidence of the committee that a long series of equally successful anniversaries may be predicted.

The report was ordered to be printed, on the proposition of the Duke of Somerset, seconded by Sir Alexander Johnston.

From the statement of accounts read by the chairman, it appeared that in 1831 the receipts

undertaken by a gentleman so eminently quas

A royal medal was last year awarded to Major C.

Stewart for his translation of the Autobiography of
Timur.

(φοβιρά Νύξ), worshipped her with peculiar re- institution as Mr. Graves C. Haughton. The of the Fund were 2,9294. 4s. 11d.; expenses 2,268/. 16s. ld.; leaving a balance in favour of the Fund, at the beginning of the current year, of 760l. 8s. 19d. The total receipts this year, up to the 23d inst. are, 1,260% for 7d; repenses, 567% 12s.; balance in the hands of the treasurer, 692% 14s. 7d. This report was also treasurer, 692L 14s. 7d. ordered to be printed.

The gold medal awarded to J. Atkinson Esq. was then presented to that gentleman by the Duke of Somerset, with a suitable address The Duke of Wellington presented the other medal to Dr. Stenzler, expressing himself to the following purport:—"Sir, I am very happy to be empowered by the meeting to present this medal to you. This Society has been paronised by the munificence of the King, for the purpose of encouraging translations from the oriental languages. It is with great pleasure that I present this royal medal to you as a reward for the translation of your work."

The regulations of the committee, which have been remodelled by the care of Mr. Haughton, were submitted to, and approved by, the meeting. The Duke of Wellington moved, and Lord Munster seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman of the committee. were then voted to the committee and the rest of its officers; also to the branch committees at Rome and in India. Sir A. Johnston, in moving a vote of thanks to the American missionaries at Jaffna, took a view of the origin and labours of that association, which owes in establishment to the piety of some of the inhabitants of the town of Salem, in Massachusetts. This resolution having been seconded and carried, Mr. Vail, the American charge d'affaires, who was present, expressed his acknowledgments for the mark of attention in paid to his countrymen by the meeting. Sir Gore Ouseley then left the chair, which was taken by the Duke of Wellington, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the former gentleman for his able conduct in presiding.

We cannot conclude our account of this day's proceedings without remarking, that the complete and rapid success of this Institution must be a subject of real gratification to the Earl of Munster, through whose exertions it was formed, and to whom it is so largely indebted

LITERARY FUND.

On Wednesday, in last week, the usual Greenwich meeting of the friends of this institution took place at Richmond, E. L. Bulwer, Esq. in the chair. Previous to dining, the committee voted a considerable sum for the relief of meritorious authors, whom untoward events had injured in their prospects and circumstances After dinner, patriotic and benevolent toast were proposed in an eloquent and feeling manner by Mr. Bulwer; and at a good hour the company separated, highly gratified with the proceedings of the day.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON.

AT a general court of the Highland Society. held in May, it was resolved, that a premium of one hundred guineas should be offered for the best history of the Highland Clans. their nature, origin, services, and moral effect in their respective districts; and the directors have consequently given notice that they will be ready to receive any work embracing the objects contemplated. The productions to be considered, and prize awarded, in the spring of 1834.



PINE ARTS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Sportsman at Home. Painted by W. Cozins; engraved by W. Raddon. London.

R. Ackermann. WHEN this natural representation of a sporting subject was exhibited, we offered our meed of praise to the talents displayed by the painter, whose dogs are almost upon speaking terms. The animal expression is excellent throughout, and has been most faithfully preserved by Mr. Raddon. The sportsman himself is in the background; but, with the few accessories intro-duced, in good keeping. Altogether this is a print well calculated to ornament the cheerful farm parlour, the shooting box, or the port-

Finden's Landscape Illustrations to Mr. Murray's Edition of Byron. Part IV. Murray; Tilt.

folio.

WE have lying before us proofs of the plates, engraved by the Findens, which are to embellish Mr. Murray's forthcoming volume. They are all beautiful, and several of them exquisite. We have never seen a finer representation of architectural sublimity than "Mafra," a richer assemblage of oriental scenery than "St. Sophia, from the Bosphorus," greater freshness and vividness of daylight than in "Chillon," and vividness of daying than in "Chilon," or greater simplicity and grandeur of composition than in "Chitra." The vignettes,—one, "The Coliseum, from the Orto Farnese," the other, "The Wenger Alps," are also admirable; and there is a charming little head of Ada, "sole daughter of my house and heart!" engraved by W. H. Mote, from an original miniature.

The Pictorial History of the Bible. Nos. I. to IV. 4to. London.
This work, announced in twenty-shilling and

two-shilling numbers, contains engravings from admirable pictures, illustrative of Scriptural subjects; and is a very desirable companion to the reading of the Bible. The "Holy Family," after Reynolds, and "Jacob's Vision," after Stothard, form the first number; "Christ and the Woman of Samaria," after W. Hamilton, and "Hagar and Ishmael," Arland, the second; "Abigail before David," and "The Departure of Hagar," both Hamilton, the third; and "Jacob's First Sight of Rachel," the same, and "Christ stilling the Storm," De Loutherbourg, the last of these cheap illustrations before us.

Signor de Begnis.

A spirited and faithful sketch of this amiable man and admirable singer, embellishes the first number of the Dramatic Gallery, in that miscellaneous and entertaining little publication, "The Parrot."

Walton's Complete Angler. Parts I. to III. Pickering.

THE auspicious commencement of a publication which is to be completed in about twelve Parts, and which is to contain not fewer than fifty engravings. Besides views of the actual scenery, a number of designs have been made expressly for the work by Stothard, and the fish are to be from paintings by Inskipp. To the first Part is prefixed a fine portrait of "contemplative" Izaak, engraved by Robinson, from a picture by Inskipp. "The Greeting," and "The Milkmaid's Song," are the chief

very charming.

Illuminated Ornaments, selected from Missals and Manuscripts of the Middle Ages. By Henry Shaw. Parts VII. and VIII. Pickering.

This splendid little work is successfully proceeding, although its contents are almost inca-pable of description. The plates must be seen, in order that their beauty, and the pains which have been taken to render them fac-similes of the valuable originals, may be duly appreclated.

Fancy Fair, held for the Benefit of the Charing Cross Hospital. G. Scharf del. et lithog. As from its name it ought to be, fair and fanciful.

Gigantio Whale. G. Scharf del. et lithog .-"VERY like a whale."

The Duke of Devonshire: The Marquess of Stafford. Engraved from life, on stone, by F. W. Wilkin.

PRIVATE portraits of these distinguished persons, executed by Mr. Wilkin, with the same power and mellowness to which we adverted in noticing his portrait of Lord Leveson Gower. The resemblances are striking; especially that of his Grace of Devonshire.

MR. LOUGH'S GALLERY.

WE well recollect, some years ago, when the gifted and benevolent author of "the Social Day" introduced us to Mr. Longh, who, at that time, entirely unknown to fame, was working patiently and perseveringly on his Milo, in one of those narrow streets of the Strand swept away for ever by the recent improvements, and in a room so small that the elbow of the unhappy Crotonian athlete almost left its impress on the ceiling,-we well recollect the feelings of admiration and respect with which we contemplated a scene that presented to us a more vivid representation than had ever before fallen under our notice, of genius triumphing over difficulty. Since that period, the reputation of Mr. Lough has extended as it deserved to extend; and we hope that his substantial encouragement from the public has increased with it. This eminent sculptor has just opened a spacious gallery in Great Portland Street; and although many of the works of which the collection consists were exhibited formerly at the Egyptian Hall, they are seen to great advantage in their new situation, and are associated with others fresh from Mr. Lough's hands, which are among his finest productions. Of these, the chief are "Orpheus," "The Expulsion," and "Satan." The first is full of case and grace: we are happy to see by the catalogue, that it is to be executed in marble for Sir Matthew White Ridley. The Expulsion is that of our first parents from Paradise, so pathetically described by Milton; and Mr. Lough has, in our opinion, shewn the greatest felicity in preserving the distinct and appropriate expression of the two figures. For the idea of his Satan the artist is indebted to the same great poet; but it is an idea which he has gratefully and nobly expanded. Although, of course, quite dissimilar in all the details, there is something in the figure which, on our first view of it, reminded us of Michael Angelo's Lorenzo di Medici. The resemblance must,

racter. The ornamental head-pieces are also is one of the most striking. We adverted to this spirited group in the course of our notices of the exhibition of the Royal Academy; but, miserably placed as it was in the dismal parlour of Somerset House, we had a very inade-quate notion of its excellence, until we saw it in its present favourable position and light. In addition to the new productions which we have mentioned, Mr. Lough's well-known "Milo," "Musidora," "Somnus and Iris," Youthful David," "Death of Nessus," "Samson," "The Battle of the Standard," "Elijah," &c., contribute to form an exhibition, the pleasure of visiting which no person of taste would willingly forego.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

CHATEAUBRIAND,

A la Préfecture de Police, sour Eliza Frizel, fille de mon ami, enterrée devant moi, hier, 16 Juin, 1832. IL descend, ce cercueil, et les roses sans tache Qu'un père y déposa, tribut de sa douleur; Terre, tu les portas, et maintenant tu caches Jeune fille et jeune fleur.

Ah, ne les rends jamais à ce mende profane, A ce monde de deuil, d'angoisse, et de deuleur! Le vent brise et flétrit, le soleil brûle et fane, Jeune fille et jeune fleur.

Tu dors, panyre Eliza, si légère d'années, Tu ne crains plus du jour le poids et la chaleur. Elles ont achevé leurs fraiches matinées, Jeune fille et jeune fleur.

Mais ton père, Eliza, sur ta cendre s'incline, Aux rides de son front a monté la paleur : Vieux chêne, le temps a fauché sur ta racine Jeune fille et jeune fleur.

Translation.

The coffin sinks-the spotless roses' pride Which on its lid a weeping father laid; Earth, thou didst bear them, and thou now dost hide

The flower and the maid.

Ah, give them never to this world again-This world of mourning and of misery's power! The winds would spoil, the burning sun profane, The maiden and the flower.

Thou sleep'st, Eliza, and thou fear'st no more The withering influence of the noontide hour; The dewy morning of their youth is o'er In maiden and in flower.

Thy sire, Eliza, o'er thy ashes leans, His aged brow with pallor overspread: Time spares the rugged oak, and near it gleans The flower and the maid.

MUSIC.

MELODISTS' CLUB.

This society, which is in a very flourishing state, held its last meeting on Thursday last, which meeting was honoured with many fair visiters, who occupied the galleries, and appeared greatly delighted with the musical treat afforded them. Lord Saltoun filled the chair; and Lord Berghersh, who was present, was elected a vice-president by acclamation. Several of Lord Berghersh's compositions were introduced during the evening, much to the apparent gratification of the noble composer, and of the hoarers. One song, "There's a bower of roses by Bendemere's stream," was done to it by the sweet manner in which Parry, jun. sang it. T. Cooke introduced a and "The Milkmaid's Song," are the chief only in a slight approximation of are replete with Mr. Stothard's peculiar delivative, and the general air of grandeur new canon, composed expressly for the club; are replete with Mr. Stothard's peculiar delivative, and the general air of grandeur new canon, composed expressly for the club; are replete with Mr. Stothard's peculiar delivative, and strong perception of characteristics. The Mosever, reside only in a slight approximation of grandeur new canon, composed expressly for the club; and it was finely performed by a large body carry of taste, and strong perception of characteristics. Tield on

SIGNOR DE BEGNIS' CONCERT.

SIGNOR DE BEGNIS, one of the most deserving of public favourites, took his benefit-concert at the great room of the King's Theatre on Monday last. That it was beneficial to bequeath a lesson to that hitherto disgracefully him, the thronged and fashionable assembly conducted portion of our musical establishments. gave sterling proof,—that it was likewise satisfactory to the audience, ample testimony was afforded by the approbation so unequivocally and bountifully expressed throughout the concert gave general satisfaction; and it bodes performance. On this occasion we notice with well for the progress of refinement, to observe a pleasure the absence of that which may be called a fraud on the public, yet so frequently names, yet exhibiting a degree of taste, and practised at concerts—that of inserting the appreciation of music, which would not shame names of eminent professional performers who never attend to execute the parts set down for them. To such as were determined to find and no crowd is without them, -the fault. complaint against the laughter-creating Begnis would have been for giving them too much of a good thing. In obedience to public cravings, there was much of novelty in the selection; the programme mentions eight pieces as being entirely new in this country-several of these were of great beauty; but we protest against ever again hearing the duet, composed of a hundred and sixty-four bars, and of more than six hundred words, sung by Madame de Meric and Signor de Begnis in the short space of four minutes. Of the harmony of this composition by Cimarosa, the less said, the better,—the singers seemed to think the same, and even ran through it in two minutes and a half, thus beating their own programme by a minute at the least. Madame Mariani is certainly among the most accomplished singers of the age, advancing her reputation in this country by every successive performance. Cinti executed with the highest and happiest degree of finish the beautiful air from Auber, "Dès qu'd moi l'on a recours." Donzelli and Haitzinger were enthusiastically and deservedly applauded for the admirable style in which they gave the duet of "Donala a questo core," from Rossini. We have only space to say, that the various talents and excellencies of Mesdames Devrient, Stockhausen, Vigano, with others, and Signori Tamburini and Pellegrini, were advantage-ously united;—that of two debutantes, the one a Miss Waters, and pupil of De Begnis, shewed herself to be of a good school, and is a pretty bird of promise; the other, a Madame Hantute, daughter of Mrs. Salmon, inheriting a sweet voice, was so thoroughly possessed by her fears, as to be entirely unpossessed of her music. The four little brothers Koëlla played a quartetto on the violin; Mr. Field, a fantasia on the pianoforte; and, with Spagnoletti and Mori for leaders, Sir G. Smart conductor, the company had plenty of harmony, the performers plenty of applause, and De Begnis more weighty satisfaction than either.

SOCIETA ARMONICA-

This Society gave their fifth concert for the season, at the King's Theatre, on Monday evening. The music, consisting of a selection from the Italian, German, and French masters, was well chosen, and admirably executed by a very effective orchestra. Their performance of

the piano, Sedlatzek on the flute, and Parry Beethoven's pastoral symphony merits partinovelties, acting them well, and resping to on the harmonicon, respectively exerted them cular mention. Madame Devrient's genius was reward of full houses.

And the combination of such varied the predominant of the evening, and manitalent, together with the good and social feel- fests how much is lost to an audience by that ing that prevailed from the moment that Bra- want of spirit, and apathetic tameness, so comham, with undiminished brilliancy, burst forth mon even to our most popular singers. Her with "A health to the King, God bless him!" execution in the "Jubeltone," from Weber's to the close of the evening, rendered the whole Euryanthe, was electrical. Nourrit sang deproceedings a rich treat.

| Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | Remain | R quite so well satisfied with him in "Ah! quel plaisir d'être soldat," from the Dame Blanche, plaisir d'être soldal," Irom the Dunne Dunnere, as with our old and accustomed friend Pon-chard. The German charus-singers gave their usual entire satisfaction, and we trust will A violin quartetto by Mori, Seymour, Tolbugue, and Griesbach, though somewhat of the longest, was very beautifully executed. The Society like this, though unsupported by great the loftiest.

DRAMA. KING'S THEATRE.

On Saturday, La Straniera, an opera by Bellini, new to this country, was produced with pleasing rather than striking effect. The plot was not easily followed; but consisted of rivalries, disguises, and supposed murders. Signori Tamburini and Donzelli, in the principal male characters, sang very charmingly; and Signore Tamburine and Tosi sustained the female characters with credit. Two of the concerted pieces, and several of the airs, are extremely Two of the concerted pretty.

HAYMARKET.

A VERY clever little one-act piece, from the pen of Mr. C. Mathews, jun., and entitled the Wolf and the Lamb, has been produced at this theatre. It is a legitimate Haymarket drama, full of merit and piquancy: Farren is excel-lent in the principal character.

Or dramatic movements we have to state that Covent Garden finished the campaign on Friday last week, when Mr. Bartley delivered the customary address, announcing the accession of Laporte to the management, and his intention of producing French plays, with Mars and other first-rate performers, previous to opening for the next season; that Arnold's English Opera company, shewing the right example of reduced prices for admission, breaks into song on Monday at the Olympic, while his own new theatre is being built;—that the City Subscription Theatre, Milton Street, has begun con spirito, managed by Mr. Jones, from Edinburgh;—and that Mrs. Waylett, having got Abbott, Keeley, and other popular actors into her train, is bringing forward continual

e It is said that Mr. L. is converting the whole dress circle into private boxes for these representations: and we hear much objection made to his so doing. Join a list of the novelities of the past season.

Oct. 19th. A Genius Wanted, Interlude: G. Rodwell.
Oct. 29th. Army of the North, Drama: Planché.
Nov. 3d. Fra Diavolo, Opera: Lacy.
Nov. 17th. Irish Ambassador, Farce: Kenny.
Dec. 6th. Country Quarters, Interlude: Pocock.
Dec. 25th. Hop o' my Thumb, Christmas Pantomine: Farley.

Farley.

Jan. 18th. Catherine of Cleves, Tragedy: Lord F. L.

Gower.
Feb. 21st. Flend Father, Opera: Lacy.
March 15th. Francis I., Tragedy: Miss F. Kemble.
March 17th. Born to Good Luck, Farce: Power.
April 8th. Hunchback, Play: Sheridan Knowles.
April 26th. Tartar Witch and Pedlar Boy, Easter Spectacle: Fatley.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

King's Theatre.—June 21. Robert le Diele. Nourrit and Melle. Schneider being called in immediately on the fall of the curtain, one forward at once: Nourrit of course being wi dressed as Robert, but Mademoiselle was onpletely apparelled in a walking dress and four little bonnet. As the princess (the part & sustained) is on the stage with Robert at the fall of the curtain, this rapid travestie excise no little astonishment, till it was remembered that the princess does not sing in the last at and the inference thence drawn, that her par therein is sustained by a double, while its former representative dons her walking dress as: funny little bonnet. The devil still continue to escape the poetical justice intended by Scrib. for the very adequate and satisfactory reason alluded to in my last.

Covent Garden. - June 22. When Mr. and Miss Kemble came forward, in their private clothes, to receive the applause of the audieno. the lady detached with some difficulty a boxquet of real flowers from her waist, and raising her arm with the oddest gesture imagination, pitched it with all her strength into the pit. !: reached to about the seventh row, where it was instantly torn to pieces in the scramble for its possession. Why did Miss Kemble do this I do not catch the idea. I have always onsidered it sufficiently absurd for the sudience to pelt the actresses with flowers in an Italian theatre; but for an actress to pelt the audience therewith in an English one, is, I concere, a unmeaning as it is unparalleled.

Vauxhall. - June 25. The Magic Fan. 1 do not like clap-traps. We all know that Mrs Waylett must, after performing in the first piece at the Strand Theatre, go to Vanzhall is a terrible hurry; but there is no occasion is her to begin her part every Vauxhal night with, "Well, here I am; I've come here is such a bustle," &c. The magic of the fans that, by striking it, a blow will be dealt upon any given nose; an infliction which often act as a salutary interruption. Its possessor, how. ever, is not always sufficiently quick in his interruptions, and on this occasion an impetuous youth, about to take a rash oath, we obliged to stop short in the most absurd and enigmatical manner with the words, "Thus, then, by our holy prophet I swear to -

VARIETIES.

Translation !- In the recent trial respecting the death of the Prince of Condé, there was a great deal of evidence respecting a prise staircase, and whether the door had been staircase. Somewhat later in the care opened or not. it was stated of the Prince, that ses liaisons istimes furent brisés, which a clever translativ for our journals rendered " his inner bolls ken broken."

Model of a Copper-Mine. We have the week been much gratified by the inspection of the model of a copper-mine near Tariston now exhibiting at Exeter Hall. It is a recomplete thing, and represents every part of the process of mining the copper ore in a way to render it quite familiar to the specials. The machine is about twelve feet in length six in breadth, and as much in depth, and formed of wood and metal. The whole of the movements are caused, as in the original the action of water on wheels, which imper various cranks, whims, windlasses, rollers

mills, &c. &c. and shew the operations of excavating the earth, drawing up and crushing the ore, carrying off the water, and effecting all the complicated purposes of a mine in full work. The shafts, levels, and audits, are also laid open by a section of the interior, and the workmen are seen at their several labours. This ingenious performance has been constructed by a miner and his father, by the labour of two years; but it seems well deservations of two years; ing of the toil, and we recommend a visit to it, not only of scientific persons, and those who wish to reward well-applied skill and industry, but also to the young, to whose minds it will convey a more perfect idea of the important operations of mining than the best descriptions they could read, accompanied by plates, or even by descending into a real mine.

New Works.—The second volume of "The Venetian History" (Murray's Family Library) pleases us as much as the first, which was particularly acceptable, both for its literary contents and embellishments. We shall review it next week. We are also enabled to say a good word of what we have seen of Mr. Fraser's "Smuggler"-very descriptive of the Scottish Highlands. On the "Letters of a Lady of Fashion" we can as yet offer no opinion.

Judicial Wrath. - A rather amusing scene took place upon the bench in the Common Pleas the other day, when the judges were provoked by the conduct of some action to express themselves warmly on the subject. Mr. Justice Park was very energetic and loud in his condemnation of the proceedings, and was succeeded by Mr. Justice Gaselee in terms equally voluble and denunciatory. Mr. Justice Alderson, finding that he could do nothing farther in explaining the feelings of the Beach delivered himself thus:—" I am of the same opinion as my learned brothers: yes! even unto the indignation!"

Dr. Valpy's Library.—The noble classical library collected, through a long and most useful life, by Dr. Valpy, of Reading, has, during the whole week, occupied the hammer of Mr. Evans. Many of the works are of extreme rarity. The sale will fill ten days.

Garcia.—The father of Malibran died about a fortnight since at Paris: our musical readers will remember his science in many an opera, and that his school was one of great merit.

The Papyro Museum .- Among the spectacles now on foot in London, we have been highly gratified by a sight of a Liliputian performance under the above name. It consists of eighty groups of figures of every class, and in all varieties of occupation, about two inches in height. The figures are admirably executed in paper, and as remarkable for character, expression, and propriety of costume, as the largest and most elaborate works. We observe from the catalogue that two young ladies have completed the whole of this curious design; and, with a benevolence equal to their ingenuity and talents, have devoted the profits of the exhibition, and ultimately the sale of the museum, to the endowment of a charity, Queen Adelaide's, at Southampton, for the relief of decayed individuals of respectability.

Ecclesiastical Commission.—Government has issued a commission for the purpose of taking an account of all ecclesiastical revenues and property in general possessed by the church. Quæres, we understand, are about to be addressed immediately to the different dignitaries and incumbents of the establishment.

Professor Wilson. - The Professor is, we hear, about to embark on board the Vernon, to take a cruise with the experimental squad-

ron, where he may pick up a new set of ideas at sea.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Lit. Gasette Weekly Advertisement, No. XXVI. June 80, 1839.] Mr. Cooper's New Novel, called The Heidenmauer, the Benedictines.

or, the Benedictines.
Captain Skinner, of the 31st Regiment, is about to publish a Narrative of his visit to various parts of India, called Excursions in India, and including an account of a walk over the Himalaya Mountains to the sources of the Jumna and the Ganges, up which latter river the

of the Juma and the Ganges, up which latter river the author sailed 1200 miles.

Mr. T. Arnold is about to publish a Series of Tales, under the title of Dramatic Stories.

Gems of Periodical Literature, a Selection of Tales, Poems, &c., from the principal Magazines.

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A Companion and Key to the History of England, &c. By George Fisher, Swaffham. Also, a Genealogical Atlas, composed of the Charts of this Work.

The Main Principles of the Creed and Ethics of the Jews, exhibited in Selections from the Yad Hachazakah of Maimonides, with a Literal English Translation, &c. By Hermann Hedwig Bernard, Cambridge.

Thoughts on Secondary Punishments. By Richard Whately, D.D. Archbishop of Dublin.

Views of the River Fleet; from Drawings by Anthony Crosby; with Historical Notices from the earliest periods to the present time.

to the present time.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia, vol. 32, Spain and Portugal, 4 vols. Vol. 111. fc. 62, cloth; Cabinet Library, vol. 9. Wellington, Vol. 11. fc. 52, cloth.—Key to both Houses of Parliament, 8vo. 11. 82, cloth.—Britton's Sketches of Tunbridge Wells, 8vo. 52, cloth, royal 8vo. 78, bds.—Bottin's Almanach du Commerce de Paris, for 1839, 8vo. 11. sd.—Cleland's Statistics of Glasgow and Lanarkshire, folio, 22. 22, cloth.—Lovett's Sermons, 8vo. 62, sewed.—The Traveller's Pocket Diary, &c. 18mo. 45, bds.—The Western Garland, &c. 4to. 72, 6d. bds.—Badcock's Tables of the Prices of Wheat, &c. folio, 11. 16, cloth.—Henderson's Scottish Proverbs, 12mo. 72, 6d. cloth.—Family Library, No. 33, Venetian History, Vol. 11. 52, cloth.—Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, vol. 3. Moral Tales, Vol. 11. 65. 8, cloth.—Barrington's Personal Sketches, Vol. 111. 8vo. 14z, bds.—Bellinaye on Hygiene, 12mo. 7z, 6d. bds.—Romis's Conspectus of Insects, &c. 16mo. 2z, 6d. cloth.—Barrington's Personal Sketches, Vol. 111. 8vo. 14z, bds.—Bellinaye on Hygiene, 12mo. 7z, 6d. bds.—Red's Bibliotheca Scoto-Ceitica, 8vo. 12z, cloth.—Jones's Plea for Christian Plety, 8vo. 12z, hd.—Cloth.—Jones's Plea for Christian Plety, 8vo. 12z, hd.—Cloth.—Jones's Plea for Christian Plety, 8vo. 12z, hd.—Cloth.—Jones's Course of French Literature, 12mo. 7z, 6d. dds.—Taylor's Natural History of Religion, 12mo. 4z, bds.—Hibbert on Extinct Volcanos, &c. with Plates, 8vo. 10z, 6z, bds.—Rev. R. Parkinson's Sermons, Vol. II. 12mo. 6z, bds.—Rev. R. Parkinson's Sermons, Vol. II. 12mo. 6z, bds.—Rev. R. Parkinson's Sermons, Vol. II. 112mo. 6z, bds.—Thev. Rev. R. Parkinson's Sermons, Vol. II. 112mo. 6z, bds.—Thev. Rev. R. Parkinson's Sermons, Vol. II. 112mo. 6z, bds.—Thev. Rev. R. Parkinson's Sermons, Vol. II. 112mo. 6z, bds.—Thev. Rev. R. Parkinson's Sermons, Vol. III. 112mo. 6z, bds.—Thev. Rev. R. Parkinson's Sermons, Vol. III. 112mo. 6z, bds.—Thev. Rev. R. Parkinson's Sermons, Vol. III. 112mo. 6z, bds.—Thev. Rev. R. Parkinson's Sermons, Vol. III

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge The Morning Star, another penny contemporary, which promises fairly in its first Number. A review of reviews, if well done, would be both enlightening and entertaining; but there is hardly room for such a design within so small a compass. Verses from Mr. T. Manchester received. We cannot inform C. R. "whether any bookseller would attend to a communication from a stranger without introduction;" nor, consequently, "what bookseller would be most likely to do so "We presume that much would depend on the nature of the communication. We were prevented from attending the view of Mr. Reinagle's fine collection of pictures (sold within the last three days), in consequence of not receiving intimation in time.

in time.

We are much obliged by the communication of the Liberia Herald, which does honour to its sable editor, and to a republic of nine years' growth. The accounts of the settlement to the middle of March are very satisfactory. The establishment of schools and other excellent means for diffusing knowledge and civilisation are prudently selected.

adopted.

We wish the friends of the Printer's Pension Society all kinds of pleasure in their annual acquatic excursion on Monday. Their object is worthy of all praise; and the Venus steamer could not be better employed.

We are sorry to say an accident has lost us the notice of the Miss Mills', or Milles', Concert, which it was our desire expressly to recommend.

An extraordinary curse in our next No.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL THE AVENUE OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS at their Gellery, Pall Mail East, will close on Saturday, July 14th. Open each day from Nine till Duk. Admittance, 1s.—Catalogue, ed. R. Hill.S, Secretary.

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No. 807. -

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Music of Nature; or, an Attempt to prove that what is passionate and pleasing in the Art of Singing, Speaking, and Performing upon Musical Instruments, is derived from the Sounds of the Animated World. William Gardiner. 8vo. pp. 530. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

As all discord is harmony not understood, we are glad to see so enthusiastic a devotee of music as Mr. Gardiner step forward to give us some information on the subject. His volume is, indeed, a very curious one; very eccentric, very original, very desultory, very entertain-ing, very erroneous, and very instructive. It is replete with excellent notices of the music with which the public is most familiar, and of the most popular singers and instrumental performers from whom it has been heard; together with judicious remarks and criticisms on the composers, their compositions, and those who execute them. The tinge of extravagance which peeps out sometimes, adds only to the gusto and amusement with which we peruse the work. To read it is a great treat; but to read it and try all its exemplifications on an instrument is perfectly delicious. Of the latter enjoyment, however, we are sorry to say we can convey no idea; and we must refer to the publication itself for the illustrations of the Music of Nature, through all the varieties of bees, birds, bantams, game-oocks, asses, horses, dogs, flies, cows, children crying or at play, pea-hens, doves, sheep, the effects of fear, of cavalry, of cantering, of blowing a fire, of a counterfeit shilling, of a young lady calling, and of dozens of other noises, all set to some tune, and turned to explain some analogy or principle.

In truth, Mr. Gardiner embraces so many subjects, that we can scarcely tell how even to afford a notion of his literary contents—of his observations on the faculties of the ear, noise and sound, the voice in oratory and singing, time, graces, melody, modulation, rhythm, utterance, and other matters connected with the theory and practice of every kind of mu-sical instrument, and of music itself. We fear that our review must, of necessity, be very mixed-a pot-pourri, like our theme; but having no remedy, we must, to use the old adage, ride the ford as we find it. Of the ear we are told:
"By practice, the discriminating powers of

the ear may be carried to the highest degree of perfection. The success of thieves and gamblers depends upon its quickness. Since the money has been recoined, the regularity with which each piece is struck gives them a uniformity of sound that is very remarkable; the half-crowns having the sound of A in alt. Bankers quickly discover the least deviation from the proper tone, by which they readily detect the counterfeits. In the tossing up of money, gamblers can perceive a difference in the sound, whether it falls upon one side or the other. Pie-men are furnished with a covering to their baskets made of a smooth plate of metal by which they take in the appropriate of the counterful to the state of the appropriate of the counterful to the state of the counterful to the state of the counterful to the counterfu the sound, whether it falls upon one side or the other. Pie-men are furnished with a covering to their baskets made of a smooth plate of dismond necklace of the Queen of Portugal for sixteen thousand guiness, and, in addition, gave four thousand more for the tiars and ear-rings.

the sound upon the plate, though concealed by the hand. The atmosphere is the grand medium by which sound is conveyed, though re-cent discoveries prove that other bodies conduct it with greater expedition, as in the instance of vibrating a tuning fork, to the stem of which is attached a packthread string; on the other end being wrapt round the little finger, and placed in the chamber of the ear, the sound will be audibly conveyed to the distance of two hundred yards, though not perceptible to any bystander. Miners, in boring for coal, can tell by the sound what substance they are penetrating; and a recent discovery is, that of applying a listening tube to the breast to detect the motions of the heart. The quickness which some persons possess in distinguishing the smaller sounds, is very re-markable. A friend of the writer has declared he could readily perceive the motion of a flea, when on his nightcap, by the sound emitted by the machinery of his leaping powers."

The author speaks highly of Scotch songs, especially of their genuine simplicity of ex-pression; and mentions, that "at a concert in London, 1722, it was announced that, at the desire of several persons of quality, would be performed for the first time a Scottish song."

Mr. Gardiner describes Braham (p. 119) as the first of tenor singers, and one whose voice for compass, power, and quality, has, probably, never been equalled: he further states, (which we hope is true) that he has realised 100,000L by it! Of Mrs. Salmon he observes_" Her voice had all the colour of the rainbow, and her great faculty was that of adapting the colour of her tones to the note she had to perform: naturally warm, her notes had a refulgent glow; yet she could cool them down to the mild ray of a moonbeam." Of Cato the mild ray of a moonbeam." Of Catalani, "the most splendid vocalist of the age: as a musician she was below mediocrity, possessing scarcely the knowledge of a third-rate performer; but by a quick perception and sen-sibility she concealed these defects even from the learned. Her origin (he adds) was that of a match-girl, in Rome; but in her career she visited every court in Europe, where the most profuse presents were showered upon her by kings and princes. Having amassed vast trea sures in money and jewels, her voice and beauty gone, she has retired to her domain and palazzo in the country that gave her birth."

"If we listen," it is asserted, " to the trot-ting of a horse, or the tread of our own feet. we cannot but notice that each alternate step is louder than the other, by which we throw the sounds into the order of common time. But if we listen to the amble or canter of a horse, we hear every third step to be louder than the other two; owing to the first and third foot striking the ground together. This

they readily tell which side is uppermost by regularity throws the sounds into the order of

triple time.

"The pulse, in the time of Hippocrates,
than sixty beats in a was probably not more than sixty beats in a minute; from which probably originates our smallest division of time, denominated the mo-ment or second, which divides the day into 86,400 parts. As the human species refine, probably the pulse quickens; and so completely are we machines, that, like a clock, the faster

acquiring a knowledge of musical time, is that of playing in concert; and the larger the band, the greater is the probability that it will be

At page 189 we find a curious pictured and tinted illustration of the shape and colour of the tones of wind instruments, from the lowest note to the highest, which we have not the means of copying; so must proceed with other miscellanies. For instance:

"Dogs in a state of nature never bark; they simply whine, howl, and growl: this explosive noise is only found among those which are domesticated. Sonnini speaks of the shepherds' dogs in the wilds of Egypt as not having this faculty; and Columbus found the dogs which he had previously carried to America, to have lost their propensity to barking. The ancients were aware of this circumstance. Isaiah compares the blind watchmen of Israel to these animals; 'they are dumb, they cannot bark.' But, on the contrary, David compares the noise of his enemies to the 'dogs round about the city.' Hence the barking of a dog is an acquired faculty—an effort to speak which he derives from his associating with man.

It cannot be doubted that dogs in this country bark more and fight less than formerly. This may be accounted for by the civilisation of the lower orders, who have gained a higher taste in their sports and pastimes than badger-baitings and dog-fights; and it may with truth he asserted, that the march of intellect has had its influence even upon the canine race, in destroying that natural ferocity for war, which (happily for the world) is now spent more in words than in blows.

The Violin.... "It is now two hundred years since Anthony Wood speaks of the first violin being introduced into a concert of viols at Oxford; which instrument, upon close inspection, was pronounced by all the connoisseurs present to be a mere bauble, never likely to be used in the performance of music with any success. Though it resembled the viol in many respects, yet, as it was stripped of its frets, in the opinion of these judges it was an instrument that could not be handled with any truth or certainty. But the very removal of these mechanical helps has conferred upon it a power of expression never contemplated by our fore-

• "It has been found that in a watchmaker's shop the time-pieces or clocks, connected with the same wall or shelf, have such a sympathetic effect in keeping time, that they stop those which beat in irregular time; and if any are at rest, set a-going those which beat accurately."



about the year 1600; but those which are esteemed of the greatest value were made at a later period, about 1650, at Cremona, by the family of A. and J. Amati, and their contemporary Stradvarius, of the same place. These instruments are found to be very much superior to any that have been made since that time, which acknowledged excellence is chiefly attributed to their age. The Amati is rather smaller in size than the violins of the present day. and is easily recognised by its peculiar sweet-ness of tone. The Stradivari is larger and louder, and is so highly esteemed, that many have been sold for the sum of two hundred guineas. The violin has not altered its shape for the last 180 years; yet the method of per-forming upon it has been highly improved. At intervals it seems to have waited for the advance of the art, and more especially for the cultivation of the female voice. Under the hands of Corelli and Tartini it aimed at no shelf; and it only needs to be known to be other effects than had previously been produced by the organ and harpsicord; such as double stops and arpeggio passages, which it was ill stops and arpeggio passages, which it was ill adapted to perform. As science improved, it relinquished these impossibilities, and in the "Kuzzilbash." 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley. of passion and simplicity. When the era had This is a novel which may come under the arrived in which Haydn begun to animate the description of picturesque: woods, mountains, arrived in which Haydn begun to animate the description of picturesque: woods, mountains, art with natural sounds and inflections, music the shaded dingle, and the heath-covered plain, made by rule was abandoned for that which succeed one another in animated panorama, was simple and melodious. Then the violin while the landscape is enlivened by living began to develop its powers. The great range figures full of national character; and for the of its effects entitle it to the first consideration among musicians, as the best means of expressing the thoughts of the composer; but the pegress. We shall give a few of the pictures, and rlod at which it made the greatest advances then ask the reader, would be not like a sumtowards perfection, was soon after the cultiva- mer, ay, and an autumn too, in the Highlands? tion of the female voice. From this beautiful auxiliary it received its first lessons in pathos sham saw a little green spot surrounded by and feeling, and in return it has taught the hoary stunted birch-trees, growing upon rocks voice grace and execution. The compass of as grey as themselves. Close beneath these the violin is more extensive than that of the trees stood some black huts, chiefly to be disvoice; within its range it has a scale of four cerned by smoke which arose from the roofs of octaves, and as each string differs so much in one or two among the group; for the walls quality of tone, it may be considered as pos- were so green, as to leave it doubtful whether sessing in many instances a fourfold effect. they were not rather mounds of earth than But the most striking powers of the instrusuch are the vast variety of accents to be pro- hind the overlapping shoulders of the hills, duced by a skilful management of it, that a was stretched before this nest of huts. This

while confined in a dungeon for the murder of his mistress; but it must be confessed that our author sometimes shews his credulity. The

following are amusing remarks:

"Persons who have not attended to birds, suppose that every one of the same species sings the same song; but although there is a general resemblance, many varieties may be noticed. Thus, 'the London bird-catchers prefer the song of the Kentish goldfinches, and the Essex chaffinches, and the Surrey nightingales, to those of Middlesex.' These varieties may be compared to the dialects of different pro-

"It is a remarkable circumstance, that many of the greatest vocalists of the age have been justly charged with the occasional fault of sing-ing out of tune. • • The points of inaccuracy with the singer are generally, if not

ration of the mind, and a peculiar formation of and at some distance further, the glen appeared the voice, to produce them; hence they are always more correctly given."

"The Indian jugglers, who exhibit such ex-

traordinary feats with swords, cups and balls, depend upon the rhythm of the movement for the success of their performance. The balls are of different gravities, and are thrown with a certain velocity, so that they shall fall into the hand in the time of quavers and semi-quavers, and from their being hollow and made like a coral bell, they give a jingling sound, by which they are more easily caught."

With this, it is time for us to conclude; which we do, again cordially recommending the mass is composed. These are built one this volume as a source of great entertainment to the musical world, and of very agreeable intelligence to the general reader. Its variety of anecdote, criticism, and original thoughts, entitle it to a place in every library and bookpopular, from the most magnificent saloon to the snuggest parlour.

benefit of the young ladies there is a love-story, with a proper number of obstacles in its pro-

A hunting bothy. - " On turning it, Trewere so green, as to leave it doubtful whether habitations for men. A meadow of a full mile ment may be said to reside in the bow, and in breadth, which lost itself at either end beduced by a skilful management of it, that a was stretched before this nest of huts. This single bar of music, according to the French rich piece of pasture was intersected by the school, may be bowed fifty-four different ways." numerous windings of the stream, now diministration of the stream of the s We regret to see Mr. G. repeat the refuted nished to a mere burn, and interspersed with and ridiculous story about Paganini having patches of peat-bog and heather. On the opacquired his extraordinary fame by practising posite side of this meadow rose a huge mountain, the bosom of which was covered with scattered wood in all stages of luxuriance and decay; and several chasms, black with rock and shadow, served as beds for the torrents, which, collecting on the broad surface above, were even at this time seen, like silver threads, hurrying down the steep declivity, or precipitating themselves in a series of petty cascades from ledge to ledge of the rock, which their violence had laid bare. Above this region rose the great mass of the mountain, exhibiting a variegated expanse of rich purple heather and grey moss, interspersed with stripes and patches of green grass, indicating perennial springs; and of peat moss, evidencing itself in black cracks and spots, which pervaded a great portion of its surface. White or grey rock stared through the surface in all quarters; and the summit, which rose in several sharp points connected always, upon the third, fifth, and eighth of the with one great lumpy ridge, appeared to be formed of dark lead-coloured stones, with a of the speaking voice, which we utter instinctively, make us careless in producing them; mountains behind the bothles were of a similar

The violin had its origin in Italy, but the other notes of the scale require an ope- | character, but still more rocky and precipious; to terminate in a dark mass of peaks and ridges, so jagged and confused, as to suggest the idea

of a distant peep of chaos. bothy, to all appearance, was built precisely of the same materials and in the same fashion u other Highland huts, or shealings, (as the occasional abodes of shepherds in remote glens are generally termed,) except in as far as it was larger and more lofty than those around it The walls, externally at least, were formed of divots; that is, sods cut with the heather or grass growing on them, the matted roots of which give a firmer texture to the soil of which upon another, in courses, longwise or edgewise. like bricks; and, supported by a frame-work of timber, make a firm and warm wall. The roof was formed of the same materials, laid upon small rafters, (or, as they are called in the country, kebers,) and covered with a heather thatch; and in this manner, bating only the heather thatch, are the majority of the black huts, which form the abodes of the Highland peasantry, chiefly or entirely built, to the graining of the ground in their neighbourhood, the surface of which becomes thus most variafully peeled, because the lazy tenant 'canable fashed' to erect a better habitation of the stood and wood, and heather, which are always to be found in abundance near him. A small square pavement of pebbles placed before the doorway of this tenement, prevented the lodgment there of the water, which formed pools in front of the other huts; and a small window, consisting of six panes of glass in a casement opening inwards, betokened when it was observed in matter not of absolute necessity, from the thickness of the wall in which it was sunk,) 1 degree of refinement scarcely in unison with the materials around it. On entering the doorway, to effect which our Englishman was forced to stoop rather lower than was agreeable, Treham found himself in a passage formed of day and wattle, which divided the interior into two parts. A glance in passing shewed, on the ce hand, a dark space, of undefined dimension filled with smoke, amidst which sparkled the embers of a peat fire; several dim shapes, like the state of the sparkled that the sparkled the sparkled that the sparkled that the sparkled the sparkled that the spar ghosts hovering in their own grey mist, might be detected sitting round this dubious light, a flitting about in the thick atmosphere. A quim of uneasiness came over the Englishman as biser fell upon this suspicious, limbo-like hole; but he yielded to the impulse of his hest's arm, as k threw open the door of an opposite spartment, the appearance of which, as it broke upon him aler the other, afforded infinite relief to his mind The whole interior of that quarter of the both had been plantered and whitewashed; and luminated by no less than two small glass with dows and a oheorful fire, it wore an air of cleanliness and comfort far greater than might have been augured from its black exterior. It true that the great thick couples, as they are called, which form the frame-work at once walls and roof, together with the cross-beams or bauks, which secured them near their per of junction at the upper ends, were seen projecting from the foundation to the roof far into the apartment; and that the dark glossy land of the smoke which had encrusted them, below the promotion of the bothy to the dignity of a hunting seat, would here and there insist up appearing through even the densest coat plaster. But the offensive objects were had

The floor was boarded; a fire-place, which did not smoke, at least at that time, was urnished with a few bars of iron, so placed as o favour the arrangement and combustion of he wood and peats which were used for fuel; and a table or two of deal, with three or four wooden chairs, and some shelves, on which lay few books, completed the furniture of the rublic apartment of the bothy."

So much for the hunting-box; now for the

unting itself. " Raising his eyes to a level with the heather

op, Tresham could see, at the distance of not more than three hundred yards, the horns of a noble stag just rising between two hags. No other part of the animal was visible; but the movement of the antiers, which slowly turned from side to side, proved sufficiently that he maintained a vigilant look-out after his own safety. 'We'll match him yet, I think,' said Glenvallich. Retreating a few yards, to get further under cover of the rising ground, Maccombich, followed by the rest of the party, crept on all fours from the water-course, across thirty or forty yards of long heather-covered muir, until they reached a maze of peat-bog cracks, of little depth, but sufficient to cover a man creeping flat upon his belly. This, although the moss was moist and muddy, they were forced to submit to, as the only way of crossing unseen by their intended victim, and in this manner they gained about a hundred and fifty yards more upon the deer's position. The forester, alone, was now sent on to ascertain the means of further progress: and after an absence of more than ten minutes, which to the sportsmen seemed a full hour, he returned creeping like a worm, and beckoning the party to follow in the same manner. This they did; and at length, keeping along the peat-cracks, got a chasm deep enough to afford sufficient cover for the whole body. 'He's no a hunder yards from you this moment, Glenvallich,' whispered the forester, in scarcely audible accents, ' and the wind is strong from him. Ye most climb this know; if you can get him within eighty yards, dinna seek to get nearer, for he's in a wide green heuch, and he's very jealous. I dinna think ye'll mak' muckle better o't; but ochone! sir, tak' time and be canny—I wudna for ten pund he got awa!'
'Never fear me, man; but here's Mr. Tresham must take the first chance... I'll fire only if he misses. Come along, Harry.' The forester cast a look of mingled disappointment and remonstrance at his master; but it was disregarded. Tresham also, who still shook from head to foot, with recent exertion and present excitement, would have excused himself from interfering with the anterior rights of his friend in this particular animal; but Glen-vallich would not listen to him. 'Have done with this debating,' said he; 'we shall lose the deer_follow me, Tresham.' Cautiously, like deer_follow me, a cat stealing on its prey, foot by foot, and inch by inch, did Glenvallich, grovelling in the heather, advance towards the crest of the knoll in front of him; when the deer's antlers moved, he was still, when they took their natural position, he moved forwards. Tresham followed in his track, stopping or advancing as he did, until they had reached some twenty paces onwards from the ravine. Glenvallich then signed to him to raise his head with caution. signed to him to raise his head with caution. Scriptions like these being enough to turn the He did so, and saw, with a sensation of eager thoughts of three parts of our southern tourists to the land of the heather. We observe that ful pitch, the noble stag lying among some Mr. Fraser—we may surely put his name to a work that does him so much credit—has some closus tranquillity, occasionally scratching a part of his hide with a fork of his antiers, and of romantic superstition does not prevent his

driving away the insects, which appeared grievously to torment him. 'Take him as he lies, Harry; aim low, at the shoulder,' whispered Glenvallich. The heart of Tresham beat more audibly than ever it had done on going into ac-tion, as he carefully extended and levelled his rifle. Whether it was the slight click of cocking, or some movement made in the heather, as he stretched out the piece to take aim, is un
Pocket-Book; and "this very fair alliterative certain, but the stag started, and made a movetitle, which was sufficiently catching to suit ment as if about to rise, just at the moment the wishes of any modern bibliopole, would not when Tresham was pressing the trigger. circumstance, probably, unsettled his aim, for awkward circumstance that, during its protended object. But not thus was the unfortunate animal to escape; for scarce had the relair, when the rifle of Glenvallich gave forth its fatal contents, and the stag, making one the reviewers, for having thus deprived them high bound from the earth, tumbled headlong of a capital opportunity of exercising their wit forwards, and lay struggling in the agonies of upon him by the rather obvious, but pertinent, death. He had anticipated the possibility of juke of his 'Pocket-Book being as big as a the animal just behind the shoulder, and went clean through its heart. 'Hurrah! capital! grand! by Jove, he has got it!' shouted Tre-sham, starting up: but the arm of Gleavallich pulled him down again. 'Hush! be quiet,' whispered be; 'never do so—there may be twenty more deer near us, of which we yet know nothing-such a halloo would send them all of. Load your piece-load quickly.' While they were performing this necessary operation, Maccombich, who had joined them, and was keeping watch around them, touched his arm, and pointing with one hand, shewed him three fine stags moving off to the further hill, alarmed, no doubt, by the reports of the rifles, and probably by the exclamation of Tresham. God bless me !' said the mortified young man, this is a lesson I shall not forget; but who could have imagined it?' A little further scrutiny by the practised eye of Maccombich, was sufficient to convince the party that there was no more game near them, at least in view; so the hunters advanced to break the deer, as it is called, by cutting the throat, and disembowelling it; and while Maccombich was performing this sportsmanlike duty, it was amusing to watch the rapture to which, when unrestrained by habitual caution, he now gave full way on the glad occasion of a successful shot. Apostrophising it in Gaelic, he addressed to it every reproachful epithet he could think of, as a villain who had so often baffled their murderous efforts: it was a scoundrel, and a rascal, and a devil, to whom he wished a bad end, and whose soul, heart, and liver, he gave to the devil: then changing his tone, he lavished upon it every expression of endearment in which his language is so fruitful, but which, when translated, often sounds strangely enough to English ears. It was his dear, his darling, his bonny beast, his cattle, his love. He seemed to abandon himself to the very intoxication of delight; and it was singular to see a man habitually grave and reserved, acting as if for the time he had actually been deprived of reason."

These pages are full of equally lively sketches; and, appearing as they do at this season of the year, we hope the Highland lairds are pre-pared for an unusual extent of hospitality; de-

A Key to both Houses of Parliament, &c. &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 924. London, 1832. and Co.

This work, the preface tells us, is that which has been long announced as The Parliamentary The now have been dispensed with, but from the the rifle exploded, but the ball flew over its in- gress, the said book hath so increased in bulk as to require a pocket of no ordinary dimensions to contain it. Whilst confessing his own port of Tresham's shot made him start from his inexperience and miscalculation, however, the writer begs pardon of their high mightinesses his friend's failure, and prepared to remedy it, Bible: at the same time he invites the polite which he did effectually, for the ball had struck attentions of these '____ good-natured friends' rather to the interior than the exterior of the volume; trusting that they will act towards him as he has done in regard to others, viz.

'To speak of him as he is: — nothing extenuate; Nor set down aught in malice.'"

Having no malice in our composition, we shall accept the compiler's invitation to the interior; but, in the first place, beg to say a few words on the porch, or "catching" title which has been abandoned. Without entering into the general question of book nomenclature, we have often had to notice the inconsistency between names and contents; the former being much better calculated to catch than the latter to satisfy the reader. It has indeed grown to be part, and almost a principal part, of the trade, to devise captivating titles; and, with little care as to what merit the production itself may boast, the converse of "Give a dog an ill name, and hang him," has become a leading feature in our literature -Give a publication a taking name, and sell it. Now, Parliamentary Pocket-Book was so very concise and good an appellation, that we should have been sorry for its change, had not a Key been quite as appropriate to a performance which, in its advocacy of reform, does not yield to the lord mayor himself. Still, we feel a lingering regret about "pocket-book," of the full import and extensive applicability of which, this writer does not seem to be aware. The fact is, that the vast majority of books now published are, in reality and literally, nothing else but pocket-books; from the identical eodem nomine pocket-books of the year, which, with all their cost and shew, cannot afford to hold a pencil worth a farthing, to the most imposing quarto that issues from the press. One and all are pocketbooks; that is to say, books intended to touch the pockets of the buyers, to replenish the pockets of the publishers and sellers, and, perhaps, to put a trifle into the pockets of the authors-especially if they happen to be mere hacks, drudges, and manufacturers to order. and do not pretend to originality or genius.

With regard to this Key to both Houses of Parliament, it seems to be more indebted for its admission there to the Black Book* than to

the Black Rod. Regardless of the latter, it pretty freely adopts the principles of the former: and when we consult it for reference, we are apt enough to find politics. For instance, looking for an account of the Aberdeen district of boroughs which returned Joseph Hume to parliament, we learn respecting them, that "as far as regards all necessary purposes of corruption, these borough corporations are just as rotten as boroughmonger could wish. But, at the time of the union with England, in order that every spark of public virtue should be extinguished, that every germ of political independence might be crushed, these unfortunate towns were clubbed into tricts' of four, five, and six boroughs each, to be represented in the British parliament by one commissioner!" And farther — " Of the fifteen commissioners for the cities and royal burghs of Scotland (horresco referens!) fourteen are chosen by sixty-six delegates, who are elected by 1269 self-appointed individuals! Edinburgh, alone, without the incumbrance of other towns, retains the right of sending one commissioner to the commons' house of parliament, and thirty-three persons elect him!! Thus, there are not quite a hundred voters for parliamentary representatives in all the cities and towns of Scotland, the number being exactly ninety-nine!!!-a cargo about just sufficient to load a moderately-sized Leith smack. Indeed, three or four Botany-Bay transports are capable of affording ample accommodation for the whole electors for town and country.'

We turn to Dover, a cinque port, and learn that " a freedom of a cinque port town is always considered as entitling the possessor to a provision of some sort, which is generally furnished at the expense of the nation; and in order thereto, in every one of the cinque ports. as a matter of course, there is a very large custom-house establishment. Besides the ordinary servants and retainers to a custom-house, there are usually five or six riding officers, and a custom-house boat among the crew, of which, if there be a single sailor, it is an extraordinary circumstance; but they must all of necessity be freemen. At three or four of the towns, custom-house cutters are stationed, nominally to cruise against the smugglers, but really to make provision for the friends of the minister: the whole body of officers are freemen of course. At almost all the ports, forts and batteries have of late years been built, with no other view whatever, that can be discovered, except that of furnishing three or four snug sinecure places in each port. Another common mode of binding the lower class of freemen to their good behaviour, is by lending them small sums of money on bond, which, so long as they conduct themselves to the satisfaction of their superior, are never demanded."

From these quotations the tone of the Key may be ascertained; and it will be deemed of a high pitch or low pitch, just as the opinion of the reader may incline to conservativeness or radicalism. For our parts, we can only repeat what we have frequently declared, no matter to which side extreme party feelings ran away with a writer, that we are always sorry to see them protruded in works of this kind, the utility of which must rest upon the unbiassed information they are supposed to furnish, and which must always lose in authority in proportion to the partisanship and passion and partiality they exhibit.

Still, notwithstanding this taint, which, though it may recommend the Key politically to a vast number of zealous reformers, will, at the same time, deprive it of estimation in the

embrace a mass of very necessary and welldigested matter. It is, however, curious to observe the amount of changes which have taken place even during its progress through the printer's hands; changes so multitudinous and important, that should the system proceed with like celerity hereafter, we should, about the year 1834, be able to consult it only for an account of privileges, of spiritual lords, of qualifications, of fees, of peers, of princes, of represented places and representatives, of usages, and of institutions, existing about the period of its publication.

Till then, and may the day be far off, much valuable intelligence may be sought and obtained from it, on the points designated by the title-

We notice some verbal, and even graver chronological and biographical errors; but it is hardly possible to avoid them in the first edi-

tion of a work of this description.

A Narrative of the late Nanning Expedition : containing a simple Detail of the Operations of the Troops, from the 6th to the 25th of August, 1831. By an Officer of the Expe-

dition. 8vo. pp. 49. Malacca, 1831. From Malacca, from Juanpore, from Van Diemen's Land, + from Ceylon, 1 this single sheet of the Literary Gasette affords the striking example, that wherever the printer's art exists, an English periodical is made the common centre of communication, and, receiving the streams of information from every quarter, is enabled in return to spread the fertilising flood of intelligence over the civilised world. It is a distinction to be justly proud of; and we trust it is so used as to be not only honourable to us, but beneficial to the public. S With regard to the little pamphlet before us, it is written to remove certain misapprehensions which are stated to exist respecting the expedition whose operations it describes in a graphic and interesting manner: but as the politics of Malacca (which became British in 1825, in exchange for Bencoolen, which was given up to the Dutch) are less important on our side of the globe than in the East, we shall only quote a few passages characteristic of the work, premising that "the district of Nanning lies about due N.E. from the town of Malacca, and the residence of the panghooloo is at a small place called Tabo, about twenty-three miles from Malacca, so insignificant as not to be deserving even of the name of a village. It consists, in fact, of three or four houses in addition to that of the chieftain." Short as this distance was, and insignificant as the enemy appeared to be, the march of our force through tangled forest and difficult ravine was adventurous, and replete with sanguinary incident. The first action opened thus :-

"By the time that the gun was unlimbered, a panglimah, or head warrior, dressed in an elegant red broad-cloth jacket, with a spear ornamented with horse-hair in one hand, and a sling in the other, stepped out a little in advance, and performed the war-dance for our amusement, which he accompanied with a song, inviting us in no very courteous terms to advance. • • The gun fired two rounds of grape at different groups; but the artillery officer, being short-sighted, was unable to dis-

minds of many other persons, the volume does | tinguish the panglimah, who, nothing danted continued his song and his dance, both of which very nearly resembled those of Bandoolah's invincibles at Rangoon. The third shot, how. ever, was more effectual, eight or ten his taking effect (one between the eyes), and is song and the dance terminated together. Dismayed by the fall of their leader, the enems hastily retreated to an eminence on their left. about 800 yards from our position; and the gun immediately opening on them at a very considerable elevation, knocked over five a them and a couple of buffaloes to boot, which were peaceably grazing in the paddy-field in their front. The advanced guard now crossed, and, having scoured the jungle in front, took up the enemy's position until the road across the paddy-fields could be made passable for the guns; when the whole force moving ore, established themselves for an hour and a half, which was devoted to the important affair of breakfasting, as we knew not the nature of the obstacles in front. On the body of the panylimah datoo, who was a fine athletic man, were found an embossed gold ring on the finger, a few small gold buttons on the jacket, an amulet, a small copper coin, also kept as a charm, and the usual proportion of opium and betel-nut."

There was constant and harassing fighting; and the Malays are painted in the worst of colours for cunning, treachery, and cruely. On one occasion, "with that humanity which forms so striking a feature in the Malayan character, they proceeded to shew their surgical skill on the wounded Chinese by lopping of their limbs at each joint successively, scooping out their eyes, cutting off their nose, and winding up the performance by ripping open their bellies and tearing out the bowels. So ardent was their thirst for butchery and torture, that the senseless body of the private Shaik Sillah was treated in the same way.

Lieutenant White " was brought in still alive and sensible, and we were sanguine enough at first to trust that his wound was not more. On stripping off his jacket, all these pleasing hopes were dissipated. The ball, a small pistone, had passed through the right arm, a coupe of inches below the shoulder, fractured the book. and, penetrating the chest, was cut out at the opposite side by the surgeon, having thus gone quite through the lungs: all that could now be done was to endeavour to alleviate the sufferings of the patient, which arose chiefly from the sense of suffocation produced by the pouring of the blood into the lungs. His agonies were soon terminated, and at a quarter before three he breathed his last. We gave him a soldier's grave in the corner of the stockade that even. ing, save that no volleys of muskery announced our loss to the enemy. This officer exhibited such a marked illustration of presentiment, that I must be excused for introducing a subject which might otherwise be deemed foreign to its object. One of the most daring and gallant young men that erer en-tered the army, and enthusiastically deroted to his profession, he started with the detachment from Malacca that morning with an unusual depression of spirits; which was the more extraordinary, as the gaiety and liveliness of his manner rendered him the joy and rattle of society. He only added another to the many instances already on record of fatal presentiment. He declared to his brother officers that he felt convinced he should fall that day; substituted a handkerchief for his foraging cap. and replaced his sword and waist-belt by a pistol. He was posted to the rear-guard; but on the

Page 423. † Ib. ‡ Ib. § We rather make this reference as a curious proof of the universality of English periodical literature, than as a particular puff of our Gazette. It is pleasing to see, no matter by what channel, a knowledge of our improvements in every branch which can enlighten mankind thus wafted "from Indus to the Pole."—Ed. L. G.

arrival of the head of the column at the stockade where the body of Shaik Sillah was lying, the first sepoy that mounted it fell shot through the temples. The others were checked by the fall of their comrade in a spot where it appears that they did not expect opposition, and did not advance. The presentiment that hung over the mind of Lieutenant White had no effect upon his courage, and in the ardour of the moment he rushed on from the rear, with a view of leading on the party. He had nearly reached the head of the column, when the fatal shot took effect, and he staggered forward, exclaiming, 'My God!—I am shot through the body.' Lieut. Brodie caught the reeling the body.' Lieut. Brodie caught the reening body of his friend, and placed him, pro tem-pore, under a bush. We will here drop the thread of the narrative for a while to record an instance of the fulfilment of a remarkable expression used by this officer. Two or three years before, he had expressed a wish that he might die in the field, and that his brother officers would, as he expressed himself in the lightness of his heart, drink a glass of grog over his grave. The latter part of this wish. however improbable, was unconsciously fulfilled. The corner in which we deposited his gallant remains was the best sheltered of the whole from the view and fire of the enemy. and was therefore selected in order that the coolies might pursue their mournful task uninterruptedly. For the same reason, it was our wont to retire thither after dinner, in order to enjoy our cigar in security, the enemy's shot all lodging in, without being able to penetrate, the trees of which the stockade was composed. The last clod had hardly been trodden in level with the rest of the surface, in order effectually to conceal the place of our comrade's repose from the notice of the enemy, when cigars and brandy and water being introduced, fulfilled to the letter this extraordinary wish."

The following affords information as to the native Malay system : __" The nature of the chieftaincy amongst the Malayan tribes may be stated as comprising the sole provision of the eldest son; whilst the others, as they advance to maturity, are turned adrift with a few retainers each, to make their way through the world by levying contributions from their less warlike neighbours, either as pirates or banditti."

We shall only add, that the failure of the military operations here described has so shaken the adherence of the Malayan peninsula, as to render it expedient to reduce the whole by more powerful and effectual means to subordina. tion to the English rule.

The pamphlet is, we believe, by Lieut. Peter Begbie; and it does him much credit, both as a soldier and a writer.

Family Library, Vol. XXXII. Sketches from Venetian History, Vol. II. London, 1832. Murray.

A SECOND volume, as agreeable as its predecessor, is now before us; and opening with the period of its highest glory, concludes with the fall and degradation of the once magnificent republic. The annals of Venice are one of the most singular pages in history, though a pitimost singular pages in history, though a piu-able one, shewing how men may be swayed by fear and pride—the two great supports of the Venetian government. What a picture of the terrible is presented in the following passage!

"Little more than this last great failure in duty was wanting to seal the fate of Carmagnuola; and that little was soon afterwards sup-

some advantageous posts on the very borders of that the presence of Carmagnucia was required the Lagune, which he might easily have maintained. Even if the senate absolved him from any charge of treachery, to which he had but too obviously exposed himself, he had ceased to conquer, and his removal therefore was most desirable. The course which they adopted was in all points consistent with their ordinary dark policy, and it is well explained by Machiavelli. Perceiving that Carmagnuola,' says the acute author of the *Prencipe*, 'had become cold in their service, they yet neither wished nor dared to dismiss him, from a fear of losing that which he had acquired for them : for their own security, therefore, they were compelled to put him to death.' Yet it may be believed that, however unscrupulous in their state craft were the rulers of Venice, they were, in this instance, actuated by more powerful motives than those of long-sighted precaution; and that they inflicted punishment for offences already committed, as well as guarded against the possibility of a future commission. The conduct of their general had long been an object of discussion; for it is recorded that, while residing in Venice, during the short interval of peace, and laden daily with new honours, as he one morning attended the levee in the ducal palace, he found the prince but just returning from a council which had sat in debate all night. 'Shall I offer good morrow or good even?' was the sportive and unsuspecting inquiry of the soldier. 'Our consultation has been indeed protracted,' replied the doge, with a gracious smile, 'and nothing has more frequently occurred in it than the mention of your name.' Then, as if recollecting that he had outstepped the bounds of caution, he artfully diverted the conversation to other topics. It is not possible to reject the great mass of concurrent testimony which assures us that the precise measures which the government ultimately adopted were decided upon fully eight months before their execution: and it appears a matter of no small pride, not only to the pensioned historian Sabellico, but even to the exalted and independent spirit Paolo Sarpi, that, although the secret resolution was well known, during that long period, to at least three hundred persons, who had themselves assisted in framing it,many of them intimately and familiarly ac-quainted with their intended victim, some oppressed by poverty which they might have exchanged for immediate affluence by a disclosure,-yet not one whisper was breathed from a single lip which could, in the slightest degree, compromise the mysterious design of the senate. The fact perhaps speaks quite as strongly for the terror inspired by the Venetian government as for the fidelity of its agents. The senate concealed their determination till the blow could be struck without a chance of failure; and it was not until the following spring (1432) that Carmagnuola received a summons to Venice, under pretexts of high respect and consideration, which might have deceived the most veteran intriguer. Sanuto, indeed, may perhaps seem to imply, and if he does so, it is with the most unflinching gravity, that some misgiving might have crossed the general's mind, if he had paid due attention to the ill-favoured countenance of the pale and cadaverous secretary of the chancellor, who bore the message: but, with this one equivocal exception, no pains were spared to lull suspicion. Negotiations for peace were stated to have commenced, ambassadors from the chief belligerents were assembled at Piacenza, and it was to assist the great council in its delibe-

in the capital. Every precaution which the council of ten adopted in order to secure his person, from the first moment after he left the camp, was so astutely contrived, that he received it with satisfaction as a token of more than ordinary respect; and although he remarked the unusual caresses which were lavished on him, probably he did not feel, certainly he did not express, any suspicion as to the motives in which they originated. The Lord of Mantua never quitted his side; on setting foot in the territory of Vicenza, the commandant met him at the head of a considerable body of troops, and escorted him to the opposite frontier; a like guard of honour, as he believed it to be, awaited him at Padua; where the governor, Contarini, insisted that he should partake his bed, a compliment agreeable to the manners of the times, and, in this instance, well answering the double purpose for which it was designed. When he embarked on the Lagune, to the borders of which Con-tarini attended him, he found in waiting the Signori di Notte (certain police magistrates), with their officers; and at the entrance of the capital, eight nobles, who were posted to re-ceive him, entreated that, instead of proceeding immediately to his own palace, he would accompany them, in the first instance, to that of the doge. On entering the prince's mansion, its gates were closed, all strangers were excluded, and the count's suite was dismissed, with an intimation that their master was to be entertained with a banquet by the Doge Foscari. While Carmagnuola, awaiting his audience, remained in conversation with the members of the collegio, the doge excused himself till the following morning, on a plea of indisposition. As it grew later, the unsuspecting prisoner took his leave, and the attendant nobles, seemingly in order to pay yet farther respect to their illustrious visitor, accompanied him to the palace court. There, as he took the ordinary path to the gates; one of them requested him to pass over to the other side, towards the prisons: 'That is not my way,' was his remark; and he was significantly answered, 'It is your way!' As he crossed the threshold of the dungeon, the fatal truth flashed upon him, and he exclaimed with a deep sigh, 'I see well enough that I am a dead man;' and, in reply to some consolation offered by his companions, he added words fully expressive of his conviction that life was forfeited. For three days he refused all sustenance. At their expiration, when he was led, by night, to the chamber of torture, and stripped for the question, an arm, formerly broken by a wound received in the service of his judges, prevented the executioners from lifting him to the height requisite to give full effect to the inhuman application of the strappado. His feet, therefore, were brought to the stoves; and it was reported that ample confession of treachery was speedily wrung from him by the acuteness of his sufferings, and confirmed by the production of letters under his own hand, and by the testimony of agents whom he had employed. But the mysteries of the council of ten were impenetrable; and all that can be stated with certainty of his trial, if such it may be called, are the terms of his accusation,-namely, that he was in compact with Filippo-Maria to refuse assistance to Trevisani, and not to take Cremona. He lingered in prison for nearly three weeks after this examination, and was then conducted, after vespers, on the 5th of May, to the Two plied by his permitting the enemy to occupy rations upon the proposals submitted to it, Columns. Either to prevent him from exciting

pity by an enumeration of his former great spectacle awakened more desire than veneradeeds, or from appealing against a punishment tion. Watching his opportunity, and closely mouth was carefully gagged; and Sanuto, who plunderer secreted himself behind an altar in vest with the sleeves tied behind his back. It was not till the third stroke that his head was severed from his body; and his remains were gained access at will to its interior, he carefully then buried by torch-light in the church of replaced the panel, leaving it removable at where, at the descent into the cloisters, his wooden coffin was shewn not many years since, perhaps may still be shewn, covered with a a lust for gold which allured him in the first

will illustrate the manners of the time.

"On returning from his coronation, Frederic, with his newly married consort, Eleonora entire, and requiring the tedious process of the of Portugal, revisited Venice, through which saw before it could be borne away. More The eternal Bucentaur, surrounded by unnumbered vessels of every name and stances, must have already suggested itself to burden, glittering with brocade and tapestry, gold, silk, and banners,—the doge and his court, the patricians and their noble dames, all of dignity and beauty which Venice could detected. Simply to possess this boundless display, poured forth to honour the imperial guests, on their days of separate arrival. A long and brilliant course of festivities succeeded; and, at a public ball, the illustrious pair condescended to mingle personally in the dance. Besides a golden crown set with jewels pre-sented to Eleonora herself, the senate, as a pledge of affection and fidelity to a generation yet to come, offered to the babe of which the Empress, although not yet fifteen, already gave promise, a costly mantle, and a purple coverlid for its cradle, richly interwoven with pearls. If we are to believe Justiniani, the emperor, at a banquet in the ducal palace, foretold that this bribe to the unborn infant would prove unavailing; and turning to Foscari, while he protested his own unchangeable attachment to Venice, at the same time lamented the injuries which he foresaw would hereafter be inflicted on her by his descendants. There is yet another anecdote connected with this imperial visit, which, for the credit of the chief actor in it, might be wished forgotten. Among the presents tendered to the acceptance of Frederic, was a magnificent service of the purest crystal glass, from the furnaces of Murano, long the chief emporium of that once rare and difficult manufacture. The emperor, who weighed gifts by other standards than those of taste and beauty, was disappointed in the material. He made a sign to the court jester who accompanied him, and the adroit knave, as if inadvertently stumbling against the table, overset and shattered the frail vases with which it was covered. 'Had they been of gold or silver,' was the sordid and unmannerly comment of the prince, 'they would not have been thus easily broken.'

Superstition .- " The seamless vesture of the Redeemer was still found, or supposed to be found, in the reliquaries of Constantinople, and the great price of 10,000 ducats was ten-dered for it by Venice, and refused by the unbelievers.

Daring Robbery...." Among the suit of a prince of the house of Este, indulged, according

partment of the marble panelling which girded the lower part of the treasury. Having thus as most gratified his fancy. It was doubtless black velvet pall, upon which was placed a instance to the beretta of the doge, studded skull." We now proceed to the many extracts that short of an insatiate love of virtu could have prompted him to secure the accredited horn of a unicorn, too cumbrous for removal while exploit, perpetrated under very similar circumevery reader of Herodotus, Stammato, but for his vanity, might have enriched himself, and escaped to his native shores, unharmed and unwealth, however, appeared but little in his eyes; for its full enjoyment, it became necessary that another should know of his possession. Ac-Candian of noble birth, he led him to an obscure lodging, and poured before the astonished plunder. While the robber watched the countenance of his friend, he mistrusted the exwas already in his grasp to ensure his safety, when Grioni averted the peril by stating that lence, perhaps as a bribe, Stammato presented his unwilling accessory with a carbuncle, which afterwards blazed in the front of the ducal known and incontestable evidence of his truth, hastened to the palace and denounced the criminal. The booty, which amounted to the scarcely credible sum of 2,000,000 ducats of gold, had not yet been missed, and was recovered undiminished. Stammato expiated his offence between the Two Columns; the rope been gilt, in order that, like Crassus, he might exhibit in his death a memorial of the very passion which had seduced him to destruction.

We beg to dissent entirely from the criticism launched into by the writer before us. He says of Byron's Two Foscari, that it is "a play in being compensated by beauties of conception.' With this opinion we cannot agree: some of the noblest passages our poet ever penned occur in that very tragedy; one alone might redeem the whole—we allude to the superb answer of the Doge to Mariana: indeed, it is our belief that Byron's dramas are his great certainties of fame. Our next extract is the romance of history

"Fifteen years had now passed during which

beneath the yoke of the republic, and earnestly sought to transfer their allegiance to Naples, deeds, or from appearing against a primarile inflicted without due evidence of guilt, his noticing the localities of the spot, this ingenious had now become accustomed to their virtual mouth was carefully gagged; and Sanuto, who plunderer secreted himself behind an altar in masters. There were contingencies, neverthehas minutely recorded the particulars of his the body of the cathedral, and when discovered less, not likely to escape the sagacity of Venez, he appeared upon the scaffold. He was clad fresh access by means of false keys. After he appeared upon the scaffold. He was clad fresh access by means of false keys. After intrigue, might perhaps gather its fruits. Can in scarlet hose, a cap of velvet from his own numerous difficulties, and by the labour of rina still retained more than ordinary beauty; In scarlet mose, a cap of tenter to many and a scarlet many successive nights, he removed one com- and her picture, in widow's weeds, (even now vest with the sleeves tied behind his back. It partment of the marble panelling which girded glowing with almost original freshness among the treasures of the Palanzo Manfrini,) was one of the earliest great works of Titian, which both from the skill of the artist and the love-San Francesco della Vigna. In later days pleasure; and, renewing his nightly visits, he liness of the subject, extended his growing fame they were transferred to Sta Maria dei Frari, selected, without fear and without suspicion, beyond the borders of the Lagrane. With an such portions of the entire spoil at his command great attractions, coupled to the rich dowry of a kingdom, it was not probable that the Queen of Cyprus would long remain without suitors; and rumour already declared her to be the in-tended bride of Frederic, a son of the King of Naples. If she married and bore children, Cyprus would become their inheritance; and w prevent the possibility of such an extinction of their hopes, the Venetian government resolved to assume its sovereignty directly in their own city he had before passed on his progress to fortunate than the Egyptian robber, whose bold persons. The civilians, therefore, were instructed to avouch the legitimacy of this claim; and they declared, perhaps with less sincerity than solemnity, that the son of Giacopo Lusi-gnano inherited the crown from his father; that since he died a minor, his mother inherited from him; and that, finally, Venice inherited from his mother, an adopted daughter of St Mark. Giorgio Cornaro, a brother of the queen, was solicited to conduct the ungrateful process cordingly, having exacted a solemn oath of of her deposition. To his representations, secrecy from one of his countrymen, Grioni, a that by abandoning the care of a turbulent kingdom, and returning to her native land, in which she might pass the remainder of her life eyes of his companion the dazzling fruits of his tranquilly and securely, amongst those bound to her by natural ties, she would far more consult her happiness than by remaining exposed pression which passed across it; and the stiletto in a remote and foreign country to the hazards of its ambiguous friendship,—she replied with confidence, that there was little which could the first sight of so splendid a prize had well allure a woman environed with the splendour nigh overpowered him. As a token of benevo- of royalty and the observance of a court, to descend to the parsimonious habits and undistinguished level of a republican life; and that it would please her far better if the signory would bonnet; and Grioni, seeking excuse for a short await her decease before they occupied her posabsence, and bearing in his hand this well- sessions. But to arguments explanatory of the will, the power, and the inflexibility of the senate, it was not easy to find an adequate answer; and the natural eloquence, as the historian styles it, of her brother, ultimately pre-vailed. 'If such,' she observed, as soon as tears permitted speech, 'be your opinion, such also shall be mine; nevertheless, it is more from with which he was executed having previously you than from myself that our country will obtain a kingdom. Having thus reluctantly consented, after a few days' delay she commenced her progress to Famagosta. Royal honoursattended her every where as she passed; and on the 6th of February she signed a formal act of abdication, in the presence of her couswhich the ruggedness of execution is far from cil; attended a solemn mass, at which the banner of St. Mark was consecrated; delivered that standard to the charge of the Venetian general; and saw it raised above her own on the towers of the citadel. On the approach of summer she embarked for Venice, where she was received as a crowned head by the dage and signory; and in return for the surrender of her sceptre, she enjoyed a privilege never before or since accorded to any of her countrywomen, a triumphal entry to St. Mark's Pixtto custom, with an inspection of the wonders of the signory had governed Cyprus, under the zetts, on the deck of the Bucentaur. A revense the treasury of St. Mark's, was a Candian name of Catarina, whose son died not long after of 8000 ducats was assigned her for life; and mamed Stammato, in whose bosom the sacred his birth; and the islanders, who at first chafed the delights of the 'Paradise' of Asala, in the

beautiful and various, and from them equally correct ideas may be formed both of the city, its architecture, and costumes. Some of the latter are curious enough; witness the garb appropriated to the Vergognosi, a begging dress assumed by the decayed nobility when they solicited the assistance of the charitable.

The Hobart Town Almanac for 1832. Pp. 264.
Hobart Town. J. Ross.

In our No. 800 we noticed the preceding Annual production of Van Diemen's Land, and have nothing to say of the present but that it also gives us (after the usual kalendar) some particulars of this remote colony, not unworthy

of being generally known.

" The continued melting of the snow on the mountains of Van Diemen's Land, perhaps causes its torrents to be unparalleled throughout the world for constant strength and activity during the winter months; so much so, that it is dangerous to attempt to cross some of them, within steep banks, although they are not ten feet in width, without felling a tree for a bridge. These furious torrents, in their descent, often form beautiful cascades, which shine forth like molten silver from among the sombre foliage that clothes the mountain's side, and produce a chain of vapour so intense, that it rises without dispersion in graceful

"The poison is of a powerful sedative nature, producing stupor, loss of speech, deglutition, vision, and the power of the voluntary muscles, and ultimately an entire deprivation of nervous has entered on his task with all his heart and power, and death. At the inquest over the all his mind; and it supplies what will be indisabove bodies, the effect of the poison was satispensable in every library, whether historical or
factorily proved, by giving part of the fish left military—a connected narrative of the camby the unfortunate individuals to two cats, paigns which shewed such variety of exigence
which soon became affected. When both were and such fertility of resource in our illustrious in a dying state, one had twenty-five drops of general. The various events have been so the arsenical solution introduced with a silver often before the public, that our extracts will lady's periodical; and we anticipated grace, tube into the stomach, and rapidly recovered; necessarily be brief; but we must illustrate wit, pathos, and subjects of feminine interest. while the other, which was allowed to take its the different spirit of English and French conchance, quickly died. The bodies at death were flaccid and blanched, with no fector, but rather a smell like that of new hay, particularly about the month; but in about twelve and the new constitution was proclaimed amid hours they became livid, swollen, with bloody the loud vivas of exulting crowds. The entire serum issuing from all the external parts, in-population poured into the streets and squares; tolerably fortid, and rapidly running into decom-position. The general size of the fish is about heard the accents of joy; laurels and flowers five inches in length, the girth is great in pro-decorated the gay scene. Tapestry and carpets portion to the length, the back is of the colour were hung from the balconies; holyday dresses and spotted like cortoiseshell, the belly is of were put on; holyday greetings were given; a white kid-skin feel and appearance. The and the holyday smiles of men, women, and animal has one ventral fin posterior to the anus, one caudal, and two pectoral. The tail Wellington was more especially the object of is perpendicular, the gills are anterior to the peared, cries rent the air of, 'Long live the confined, and afterwards locked in by pier and inch in length, and of a semi-lunar form; the eyes are rather large and prominent, like those of the toad; the nares are anterior to the shawls, were strewn before his horse's feet.

The idea—that of a river, first fresh and unconfined, and afterwards locked in by pier and bridge, being compared to a young poet, is taken verbatim from a little poem called "The Altered River," in the Keepsake of 1828; a

Trevisan mountains, in which the unqueened sphere. We are glad to observe, from a coupqueen continued to assemble her little court, d'wil at the end, that the settlement goes on the piety, and the metaphysics of the Illustrious arrative of Catarina's dethronement."

The illustrations of this volume are very capital is estimated altogether at ten per cent. Population has increased in a still greater ratio; the whites amount to above 27,000; the blacks to from 300 to 400. The imports have not increased much, but the exports have risen 30,000% chiefly in wool and oil, and amounted to 200,000%. There are now five journals, three in Hobart Town and two in Launceston.

> The Van Diemen's Land Almanac, for the Year 1832. 12mo. pp. 268. Hobart Town, Melville; London, Smith, Elder, and Co.

> SINCE the foregoing was in type, we have received the little contemporary volume whose title we have just cited. We observe that it states the population at 24,000 whites, and We observe that it probably 1000 or 1500 blacks, or aborigines. Among the useful information, we see the arrival, May 2, of the Eliza, 343 tons, James Weddell, master, from London and the Swan River - the latest notice we have of the able and enterprising mariner who has sailed nearer the south pole than any other man, and added greatly to our geographical knowledge.

> Cabinet Library: Military Memoirs of Field-Marshal Duke of Wellington. By Captain Moyle Sherer. Vol. II. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

This volume completes the military career of wreaths to the very mountain's top." the Duke of Wellington; a man who, whatever Among the embellishments is a picture of estimate may be formed of his political views, the toad-fish; in consequence of partaking of no one can deny the praise of being England's which, a lady and two children died recently at grentest general, and one whose genius was Hobart Town.

of Ciudad Rodrigo, conceived in those glowing terms which are fitting towards a deliverer, Wellington replied with simple dignity and unaffected modesty; nor did he notice in his reply their proud and swelling enumeration of his great successes, further than by one line-'The events of war are in the hands of Providence.'

On his entrance into France, the Duke of Wellington "impressed forcibly on the troops his desire and resolve that the inhabitants should be well treated, and that private pro-perty should be respected. Officers and sol-diers must recollect, said his memorable order to the army, 'that their nations are at war with France solely because the ruler of the French nation will not suffer them to be at peace, and is desirous of forcing them to submit to his yoke.' And, after remarking upon the conduct of the French soldiers in Spain and Portugal, and the sufferings and evils resulting to themselves from their great irregularities and cruelties towards the unfortunate inhabitants of those countries, Lord Wellington adds: To avenge this conduct upon the peaceable inhabitants of France would be unmanly, and unworthy of the nations to whom the commander of the forces now addresses himself."

The nation that does not appreciate her great men will never produce them; and we are glad to see a production like this, which forcibly recalls what are the real claims of the conqueror of the Peninsula upon the gratitude

of his countrymen.

Letter on Nomenclature, addressed to M. Quatermere de Quincy, &c. By John Henderson. Printed at Juanpore, by Bulloram Bhooo. Pp. 50.

This pamphlet bears strong marks upon it of its foreign paper and typography; and we confess that in other respects we do not entirely understand it. It contains, however, some shrewd remarks and reason on the scientific have been not only dishonour, but destruction. nomenclature now in use, especially in botany, These Memoirs are written in a fitting spirit and suggests a new plan in which (if we comof warmth and admiration; Captain Sherer prehend the matter?) the letters of the alphabet should be employed.

> La Belle Assemblée. New Series. London, Bull.

THIS pretty Magazine has disappointed us : perhaps we expected too much ;-we certainly expected more from Mrs. Norton. This is a female pen and perusal! Lord Nugent, a politician and Lord of the Treasury, has in revenge furnished riddles and charactes. This is somefurnished riddles and charactes. This is something like masquerading: still, there is much graceful writing in Miss Kemble's sketch of the "Two Kisses;" though in respect thereto we really must quote Moore's lines-

"Wherefore make So much ado about a trifle?"

We thought we recognised an old friend with a new face in "Fame," by Mrs. Price Blackwood. Here it should be recorded, that when, upon different mythin compared the end are got up the Farmer's Kalendar is made curious the 22d of August, the new council waited dress. The Miscellanies at the end are got up in a very slovenly manner; and, altogether, enough by the extreme difference between its upon him, with all the ceremonies of state, to operations and counsels and those of our hemi-offer to him a congratulatory address as Duke we guess that the principle on which many



ladies select their companions is the one on which Mrs. Norton has chosen her contributors, vis. for foils. Her own "Coquette," and the beautiful "Lament of Savage," certainly appear with all the advantage of comparison. Probably when the fair Editress has disposed of some of the reserved stock, and got more into our harness, she will produce a superior work.

Family Classical Library, XXXI. Vol. I. London. Valpy.

HERE begins one of the most interesting of all the Roman classics, whose narrative has made many a warrior, whose facts throw so important a light on the history of every European na-tion, and whose style is a model for writers in all languages. The translation is by Professor Duncan, of Aberdeen, and a bust of Cesar the frontispiece.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT OXFORD. [Continuation of the proceedings.]

On Thursday morning Professor Henslow of Cambridge, accompanied by Dr. Daubeny and by Mr. Baxter of the Botanic Garden, and a large party of gentlemen and ladies, made a botanical excursion on Shotover Hill.

On Friday morning the four sections resumed their sittings, in which the reading of papers was continued, and their subjects discussed as before. Various suggestions were also made and considered as to the reports and communications on scientific subjects, which it was desirable to endeavour to obtain for the ensuing annual meeting. Mr. Duncan gave notice that there were laid upon the table some curious papers from the Ashmolean Museum, recording the early proceedings of the Oxford Society of learned men, which, according to the opinions of some, was the origin, and, according to others, was an early branch of the Royal Society of London. An abstract of Sir D. Brewster's report on the progress of optical science was then read by the secretary, Professor Powell. Mr. Johnston read his report on the progress of chemical science, especially in foreign countries. Professor Powell read his report on our knowledge of the phenomena of radiant heat. Mr. W. Conybeare gave an account of the nature and objects of his report on the recent progress of geology.

Saturday morning the general committee met at half-past nine, and various prospective arrangements were made respecting the future proceedings and constitution of the Association. Meetings of the sections were also held. At one o'clock the president took his chair in the theatre, and various business was transacted. Mr. Brunel then, being called on by the president, gave a history of the attempt made to carry a tunnel under the Thames, exhibiting at the same time a number of illustrative drawings. Mr. Whewell gave a sketch of the views contained in his report on the recent progress and present state of mineralogy; and Dr. Prichard's essay on the application of philological inquiry to the physical history of man was read by Mr. Conybeare. Thanks were voted to the vice-chancellor and heads of houses for the great kindness they had shewn to the Association; and the president announced that the managing committee had unanimously arrived at the conclusion, that on every account it was most expedient for the next meeting of the Association to be holden at Cambridge. The season most convenient for that purpose would be towards the latter end of the month

of June-probably a few days after the Oxford the many examples afforded by comparaire Commemoration.

In the evening the music-room was crowded with members of the Association and with ladies; and a lecture, illustrated with large drawings, was delivered by Professor Buckland on the fossil remains of a gigantic monster the megatherium), which have recently been for the first time imported to England from South America. Dr. B. pronounced a glowing eulogy upon Cuvier. Upon the animal itself, and its kindred monster the aloth, he observed, that it had been considered by all naturalists to afford the greatest deviations from the ordinary structure of quadrupeds-deviations which they have always viewed as indicating imperfection in their organisation, without any compensating advantage. The object of the professor's lecture was to shew that these anomalous conditions and deviations are so far from being attended with inconvenience to the class of animals in which they occur (an opinion that has been entertained even by Buffon and Cuvier himself), that they afford striking illustrations of those rich and inexhaustible contrivances of nature by which the structure of every created being is precisely fitted to the state in which it was intended to live, and to the office which it was destined to perform. The peculiarities of the sloth, which render its movements so awkward and inconvenient upon the earth, are adapted with peculiar advantage to its destined office of living upon trees and feeding upon their leaves. The peculiarities of the megatherium are not less wisely framed to its office of feeding upon roots; its teeth (though ill adapted for the mastication of grass or flesh) are wonderfully contrived for the crushing of roots, with the further advantage of keeping themselves constantly sharp by the very act of performing their work. The fore-feet, exceeding a yard in length and a foot in breadth, were provided with three gigantic claws, each more than a foot long, rendering them a most powerful instrument for scraping roots out of the ground. The colossal proportions of the hinder parts of the animal are calculated to enable it to occupy one of its fore-legs in digging, whilst the other three legs support the weight of the body. A further peculiarity consists in the fact of its having been armed with a coat of mail, like the armadillo and several other animals, which obtain their food by the act of continual digging in the ground. This coat of mail exceeds an inch in thickness. and in shape resembles an enormous barrel. The professor suggested his opinion that the use of this bony armour is to prevent the annoyance which this class of animals would feel, without some such protection, from the constant presence of dust and dirt with which the act of digging and scratching for their daily food would otherwise fill their skins. The height of the megatherium was about eight feet, its length twelve, its anterior proportions comparatively light and small, its posterior proportions nearly double the size of those of the largest elephant. The object of this apparently incongruous admixture of proportions was to enable the creature to stand at ease on three legs, having the weight of its body chiefly supported by the hinder extremities, and one of its fore-paws at liberty to be exercised without fatigue in the constant operation of digging roots out of the ground. The professor concluded by repeating that this was but one of

anatomy of the inexhaustible richness of contrivances whereby nature has adapted every animal to a comfortable and happy existence in that state wherein it was destined to more; and added, that the researches of geology tended not only to afford similar examples if contrivance, indicating the wisdom, and goodness, and care of the Creator over all his works but afforded also to natural theology a powerful auxiliary ; -shewing, from the unity of design and unity of structure, and from the symmetry and harmony that pervade all organic beings in the fossil world as well as in the present, that all have derived their existence from the same almighty and everlasting Creator.

The dinner-parties at the ordinaries were of the most hospitable and pleasant description; and it was understood that, after the meeting next year at Cambridge, future anniversures would be appointed at great manufacturing places.

Original Additions.

[Having thus sketched these proceedings in an airiged form from the Oxford newspapers, we beg to offer sub-further information as we have received from other quarters.]

It may, however, be as well to repeat that the objects of this Society, which, though in its infancy, is yet in so flourishing a condition, are, to promote the interests of science, by collecting together once a year the learned from all parts of the United Kingdom—to encourage the pesonal interchange of ideas and opinions, and the reciprocation of information—as well as w make known the desiderata in science, and thus to settle as it were a combined plan of operations for the scientific campaign during the ensuing year.

There exists that spirit of fellowship, a set of freemasonry it may be termed, among men of science, which would render such a meeting desirable, even should no other practical god result from it. The union thus brought about among persons engaged in kindred pursuits situated in distant parts of the kingdom, and personally unacquainted, except perhaps through the medium of common fame or private corre spondence, must be attended with benefit as well as gratification to all the parties concerned.

It has been the reproach of Oxford, that, great as is her devotion to literature, she has not shewn a very kindly disposition towards science. The wand of Friar Bacon seems to have been broken at his death, like Prospero's or at least to have fallen into the hands of no successor worthy of wielding it. There it, however, one redeeming fact in her annik, namely, that she received and fostered in troublous times the infant Royal Society, which for a long time after its first institution, he its sittings in apartments over the gateway of Wadham College.

A revival, however, of those forgotten Pur suits is now decidedly to be anticipated. It on as the place of rendezvous for the meting the huilding of the Clarendon Press, with whose grand portico we are so familiar fre the representation on the titles of books which have issued from it, having been some total ago vacated, for the splendid and more commodious new edifice, had been fitted up in a most convenient fashion for the reception of the professors of geology, chemistry, and astronomy, and its spacious apartments converted in the converted of the commodious museums and class-rooms of the first proceedings of the Oxford on mittee appointed to manage the meeting, to appropriate this building to the temporary

^{*} Upon this and other subjects many complimentary speeches were made, and the utmost cordiality expressed. † See a recent No. of the L. G. for an account of it nearly similar to the learned doctor's.

room, where they might carry on their own proceedings each day at particular hours, while the theatre was decided on as the place of general assembly.

The greatest liberality was shewn in the throwing open the various buildings of the University, and in allowing free access to all comers to this various and important institution.

One exception, indeed, did occur, and that in the case of a person of high importance in the University. He appears to have listened to the request made to him for the use of the hall of his college with somewhat of the contempt, though little of the good humour, of the poor French soldiers in Egypt, when they opened their squares at the well-known exclamation, "Place pour les anes et les savans." He had, without doubt, his reasons; and in the end the Society was no loser, inasmuch as it occasioned them to be received under the hospitable roof of New College, whose gates were readily opened on the first hint.

For some time previous to the meeting, the stir of preparation had been actively carried on; and no little pains had been displayed in pro-viding for the lodging and entertainment of the expected visitors. A great number of strangers arrived on Sunday and Monday; Tuesday, however, was understood to be the day on which business would commence in earnest;

and with it I will begin.

Each member on his arrival had his place of lodging assigned to him by that excellent quarter-master-general Dr. Daubeny, every inn and lodging-house having been previously surveyed, and moderate rates of charge agreed on with the owners. He was then directed to proceed to the Clarendon to enrol his name, and obtain a ticket to serve as a sort of passport during his stay. The early hours between ten and one were occupied by each individual as his inclination led him, in the various sections of the sciences. The communications which had been sent in were understood to exceed fifty in number; and as interesting papers were often going on at the same time in more than one room, it was a subject of regret with many that a power of ubiquity was not conceded to them. The geologists were early in the field. Mr. Conybeare displayed a section of Europe from John o'Groats house to Como; and a map geo-logically coloured, as far as could with accuracy be laid down. Strong wishes were expressed that Mr. Greenough would avail himself of the valuable materials which he has collected for many years, in constructing a more perfect chart of European geology. This gentleman, it will be recollected, did incalculable service to English geology by constructing, many years ago, the first geological map of England.

(To be continued.)

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

MR. FARADAY concluded on Saturday a very interesting course of lectures, which, com-mencing with the most familiar objects in domestic life, led on to the newest and most recondite discoveries in science. They were entitled, the Candle, the Lamp, the Chimney, the Kettle, and Ashes. In the last he took occasion to remark, how objects apparently the most worthless become valuable in highly civilised life, by serving as the instruments of man's labour and ingenuity. He illustrated this by a statement of the value of coal ashes and Oxford, Mr. Faraday was warmly cheered by other refuse deposited in the dustbins of London. The ashes, after being sifted from exercised in other places, he are,—No. 48, A Man's Head, by Rembrandt,

use of the Society; assigning to the followers of traneous matter, contribute greatly to the each science or class of sciences an apartment or making of bricks, the larger portions, containing still a considerable proportion of combustible matter, serving in the furnaces to burn the bricks to the fine dust entering into their composition. During the building mania from 1827 to 1829, the parish of Mary-le-bone received 7000l. per annum from a contractor for the liberty of taking away the dust from the parish, he paying all the expenses of men, carts, and horses. The duty on brick-making in those years was about 300,0001.; but now matters are much altered, and this year the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, pays 4001. for the removal of the dust, -the value of the material not covering the labour. great mound which used to stand at the end of Gray's Inn Lane (a kind of Monte Testacico) was composed of such materials, and was considered worth 40,000/. He understood it had been the marriage-portion of a young lady [a laugh], and had been sold to Russia to aid in the reconstruction of Moscow. Mr. F. proceeded to state the immense value of woodashes, under the name of potash, or, in a more refined state, purlash, in arts and manufac-tures. After demonstrating their alkaline nature, by their effect on turmeric paper, and adverting to the universal domestic use of them on the continent in washing, he described the immense scale on which they are produced in America by the burning of timber, which has no other value, besides the negative one of clearing the ground, but this product, an essential ingredient in the making of soap and glass. The duty on this latter article in 1830 was 4,500% the value of the material being estimated at 306,000%. Flint-glass, the finest glass used in prisms and all optical instruments, is composed of silica, potash, and oxide or cinder of lead; it may, therefore, fairly itself be called a cinder or slag. In 1807, Sir Humphry Davy made the brilliant discovery that the foundation of potash was a metal, which he named potassium: it is capable but for a moment of returning its metallic brilliancy in the common air, and on being placed in water, floats, and burns spontaneously with a bright flame, returning immediately to the state of potash. Sodasis is a very similar product to potash, and has nearly the same properties: it is obtained by burning marine plants, and also from salt: its foundation was also discovered by Sir Humphry Davy to be a metal, which he called sodium. Having nearly the same properties as potassium, it does not, however, burn in water, but, like potassium, floats, spins, and hisses, and soon returns to the state of soda. There is another substance obtained from the burning of marine plants called iodine, which burns with a bright purple vapour, and is considered useful in medicine for the dispersion of tumours. It must be from the presence of this substance, that burnt sponge has long been the popular remedy in Switzerland for the tumour in the throat which is so prevalent there, the goitre. The professor, from want of time, adverted but briefly to the products obtained from the burning of animal matter, as phosphorus, &c.; and concluded the somewhat funereal subject of ashes, by speaking of the physical difficulty which was experienced during the Peninsular war of renewing the antique practice of burning the human body, though circumstances rendered such a mournful ceremony absolutely necessary. On his return from receiving a degree of LL.D. at

laid them all at the feet of that Institution, to which he owed every thing.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

THE COLOMBO JOURNAL, NO. I. HAIL to the diffusion of knowledge through the medium of the press! We rejoice to see from this journal, of January 7th, which has just crossed the earth to our office, that the government of Sir R. Wilmot Horton has thus early been signalised by the publication of a genuine newspaper in Ceylon. We are well convinced, that such an instrument, under such auspices, is capable of producing great benefits in this important colony. It is very gratifying to notice the first advances of improvement; and we observe with pleasure that a mail-coach has been established between Colombo and Candy! and that a national savings-bank is about to be introduced. This is as it should be, and reflects high honour on the liberality and good sense of the new governor, while it promises much prosperity to the people over whom he is placed in authority. It was in Ceylon that Sir A. Johnston commenced those legal and political experiments, which are likely to produce such important and lasting effects over all the eastern world; and to witness the same enlightened spirit following in a similar course, is altogether very satisfactory. We copy two passages from the introductory re-

marks in the Colombo, No. I. "It is notorious that the judicious introduction of capital into Ceylon is all that is wanting to bring the industry of its inhabitants into full development, and thereby to accelerate its prosperity at an inconceivably rapid rate. This desirable object cannot be effected as long as misrepresentations from the public press induce capitalists to believe that isks are to be incurred from bad laws, and a bad administration of them, which should in prudence dissuade those who might otherwise be so inclined from settling here.

"On statistical information of every description we shall set the highest value, as this alone can in truth convey a true idea of the present state and future prospects of the colony, and form the sole criterion by which the world will judge of its advancement or retrogression in the scale of society. Let the assistance then we ask for be given with zeal and alacrity, let none be wanting in contributing their mite to a concern which is intended for the amusement and instruction of all; and we shall by no means despair, not only of producing something better than has heretofore appeared, but of rendering our columns of no slight interest to the inhabitants of this island, and even of extending their circulation to the shores of India."

PINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE gallery of the British Institution opened on Wednesday last, with a collection of a hundred and seventy-five pictures by Italian, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch, and English masters, "with which the proprietors have favoured the Institution." Into a critical examination of works thus liberally contributed for the gratification of the public, it is not our province to enter. It is in vain to deny, that there are some which seem to us to have been scarcely deserving of the honour of selection; but there are others of the highest merit, and of which

the property of Mr. Ridley Colborne; No. 113, main features; shape, an oblong just suited to widow with five young children; three sons, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, by Titian, the property of Lord Northwick; No. 134, Virgin Mary, with Infant Christ and St. John, by Titian, the property of Mr. Wells; No. 138, Cupid, by Titian, the property of Mr. Udney ; No. 12, The Horrors of War, by Rubens, the property of Mr. Rogers; No. 151, St. Martin dividing his Garments, by Rubens, the property of his Majesty; No. 35, Landscape, with Portrait of the Artist drawing, by Cuyp, the property of the Duke of Bedford; No. 88, Landscape and Cattle, by Cuyp, the property of Lord Northwick; No. 105, Sea-shore, with Horses and Figures, by Cuyp, the property of Sir Matand Figures, by Cuyp, the property of Sir Mat. flowers, the chaplet crowns, the musicians, and thew White Ridley: No. 136, The Nativity, the glorious flitch itself, the scene is full of aniby Paulo Veronese, the property of the Earl of Aberdeen; No. 150, View on the Grand Canal, Venice, by Canaletti, the property of Lord Farnborough; No. 14, Portrait of a Man, by Sebastiano del Piombo, the property of the Marquess of Lansdowne; No. 84, Admiral Lord Keppel, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the property of the Earl of Albemarle; No. 102, Milk-Girl, by Gainsborough, the property of Sir George Philips; No. 19, Landscape, by Gaspar Poussin, the property of Lord Farns borough; No. 129, Hagar and Ishmael, by Francisco Mola, the property of Colonel Hugh Baillie; No. 62, Arch, by Ruysdael, the property of Mrs. Bredel; No. 31, Sea-shore, with figures, by Bonington, the property of the Marquess of Westminster; No. 127, The Institute of Taillie 1881. terior of a Tailor's Shop, by Bracklencamp, the property of Mr. Hastings; &c. &c. &c.

It is with feelings of patriotic pride that we notice the manner in which the English pictures maintain their ground in this collection. The two works, one by Reynolds, the other by Gainsborough, which we have already mentioned, are especially entitled to this remark. In addition to the exquisite character of each, and to their various technical excellencies, the mellowing hand of time has imparted to them a depth, and richness, and harmony of tone, unexcelled by that of any of the fine produc-tions by the old masters with which they come

into so close a comparison.

Three of the most curious articles in the collection, are Nos. 95, 96, and 97, Fragments from Herouleneum, painted prior to A. D. 79, the property of Sir Matthew White Ridley. It is astonishing how much colour they retain after such a lapse of years. If the talents pos-sessed by the legitimate artists of Herculaneam may be judged of by those here displayed by mere decorators, painting was, even at that remote period, carried to a high degree of elevation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Procession of the Flitch of Bacon. From a design by T. Stothard, Esq. R.A.; engraved (in line) by J. H. Watt.

THE appearance of an engraving of this kind deserves to be commemorated with more than erdinary netice; for it is a work likely to adorn many a handsome room, and to last as long as the arts are appreciated among us. In preceding Gazettes we have had occasion to notice Stothard's drawing, and also the print, which we did not suppose to be finished and ready for publication, as we now see, by the beautiful proof before us, that it really is. To state that it is "companion meet" for the Canterbury Pilgrims, one of the most popular productions of our time, night, however, be sufficient both for criticism and calogy. It is, indeed, in its

Not Bonnington, as twice misprinted in the catsi-

crown the chimney-piece; subject, a procession with horses; treatment, displaying all the evergreen imagination and skill of our venerable academician,—every way worthy of similar favour and patronage. The curious old custom of Dunmow, of giving a flitch of bacon (last claimed in 1751) to any married pair who had neither quarrelled, nor repented of their union, within the honey-moon and eleven other moons superadded, is here happily embodied. The principal dramatis persona, the servants, the spectators, are charmingly grouped; and what with the picturesque costume, the strewing of mation and interest. We have now only to speak of the style of the engraver, which is not only beautiful in itself, but extraordinary for the fidelity with which it has followed every trace of the original, while at the same time it maintains all the spirit of an unshackled composition. So excellently are its qualities blend. ed, we might pronounce it Stothard if it were not Watt,-Watt if it were not Stothard. But further remark is unnecessary. Early and good impressions are all that the admirers of first-rate engravings will hasten to look for, after what we have already, though briefly,

National Portrait Gallery. With Memoirs by William Jerdan, Esq. Part XXXIX. Fisher, Son, and Co.

PORTRAITS of "Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond," "Robert Jameson, Esq. F.R.S," and "Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.," embellish the thirty-ninth number of the National Portrait Gallery. The last-mentioned (after Lawrence) is especially heautiful; and the manner in which Mr. Cochran has, in so small a space, preserved the marking of the features, and the general expression of the countenance, does him great credit. As not only just, but as peculiarly applicable to that department of our publication in which the present notice appears, we quote the following passage from the summary of Sir Robert Peel's

44 As a minister of the crown, Sir Robert Peel has always been deservedly esteemed to be honest and above corruption; as a senator, most able and powerful; as a citizen, liberal and upright. To these noble qualities we may add, that he has great taste for, and is a mu-nificent patron of, the fine arts; and his gallery of eminent contemporaries will, when finished, be one of the most interesting in the country. Our native school, in every branch, is, indeed, deeply indebted to his continual encouragement. At every exhibition are seen many of the best productions, either painted for, or purchased by him; and there are few of our most celebrated artists who have not been put in requisition to enrich the splendid collection he has so patriotically and so judictously made. Some of the finest works of the old masters are also in his possession."

BIOGRAPHY. ANNA MARIA PORTER.

THIS accomplished and popular novelist died lately at Clifton, after a short illness. She was descended, on the father's side, from an Irish family of great respectability, which acted a conspicuous part in the contest between James the Second and the Prince of Orange.

one of whom was the present Sir Robert Ker Porter, and two daughters, of whom Anna Maria was the younger, the elder being the highly accomplished Miss Jane Porter. Mn Porter, who possessed an excellent understanding, bestowed her utmost care on the education of her daughters, imbuing their minds from infancy with that literary taste, and training them to those habits of studious application. which laid the foundation of their future eminence in that pleasing department of literary composition to which they devoted themselves Anna Maria evinced an unusual precocity of genius. When not more than thirteen years of age, she commenced her career of authorship by the publication of a small work, suitably en-titled Artless Tales. These little stories betar. as might be supposed, many marks of a jurenile pen; but there are also discernible in their construction and composition numerous indications of that fertility of invention and fluency of narration which imparts so great a charm to her subsequent productions. Her next work which appeared after an interval of a few years, was a novel in one volume, entitled Walsh Colville, founded, we believe, on some incidents in real life, in which the fair and youther author was in some measure personally interested. The favourable reception experienced by these works encouraged her to proceed, and she shortly afterwards published another nore in three volumes, entitled Octavia; which was followed, though we think with the intervention of another smaller work, by the Hungarian Brothers, a novel in three volumes; and by Den Sebastian, or the House of Braganza, M historical romance in four volumes. These works obtained a very extensive circulation, and placed the author among the favourite standard novel-writers of the time. She now prosecuted her literary labours with great ardour, and published several other works with increasing reputation. Among her more popular productions may be enumerated The Recluse of Norway, in four volumes; The Village of Mariendorpt, also in four volumes; and The Fast of St. Magdalen, in three volumes. also published a volume of Ballads and Ro-

mances, with other poems.

Miss Porter's continued mental exertions proved too much for her bodily constitution, which was naturally rather delicate. For some years her health had been gradually on the deeline, her sight especially being greatly impaired. She had just entered, with her sister, on a plan of relaxation for the summer months, when she was suddenly cut down while par-taking the kind hospitalities of a valued friend at Clifton.

The death of this lady will occasion a chasm in the world of letters that will not soon be filled with equal talent, or receive such general acceptance. Her qualifications for the species of literary labour to which she directed her genius with such honourable success were of the highest order. To a fertility of invention, not often surpassed for its exuberance, she united a close observation of living manners, and a quick and accurate discrimination of human character. From the combination of these rare endowments, she acquired the magic power of moulding the creations of her fancy into the forms and incidents of actual life, and of imparting to them, with an intensity immeasurably increased, all the deep and affecting interest which springs from the complicated workings of human passion, and supplies the Mr. Porter held a commission in a regiment ample and varied ingredients of human blis of dragoons, and, dying at an early age, left his and of human wee. Her delineations of character uniformly display the touches of a masterhand. She sketched with a rapidity and decision, and with a truth and force of colouring, which may be aptly compared to the most striking productions of her brother's bold and rapid pencil upon canvass. Her portraits have all the personal individuality and all the force and vividuess of real life. There was much of the romantic of gone-by times in Miss Anna Maria Porter's mind, which may be traced in some of the incidents of her tales. But this never blinded her judgment in her estimate of the actual condition of society. Her representations of living manners are always true to nature; and her familiar intercourse with persons moving in the highest circles enabled her to delineate, with a fidelity not often to be found in other writers, the discriminating peculiarities, feelings, usages, and language of the more polished and privileged classes. Her writings are also marked by a high tone of moral feeling—an excellence above all praise equally pervading the publications of her ami-able sister. Her style is characterised by a graceful case and fluency, admirably adapted to her immediate purpose; her narratives are inartificial, smooth, and spirited; her dialogues possess all the flexibility and point of the best conversation; and her disactic lessons are delivered with a simple gravity and force irre-sistibly impressive and affecting. In private life, Miss Porter was distinguished for the purity and elevation of her moral character. Her pleasing manners, the affability of her temper, and her extraordinary powers of conversation, won for her the esteem and affection of a large circle of acquaintance, by whom her departure will long be deeply deplered. To the public she has bequeathed a well-carned reputation, which will, we doubt not, transmit her name with honour to a remote futurity.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

It will not be smiss for such of our readers as can read aloud, to read, for the sake of its impressiveness, the following aracient anathema, in an audible voice. It is a remarkable specimen of the times; and we cannot but congratulate ourselves on the chance which has enabled us to rescue it from the oblivion in which it has rested so long. How it should have escaped antiquarian research is not perhaps strange, seeing that there must be a vast mass of curious and important documents in this immense collection which have equally eluded the historical investigator; but it is so remarkable a paper, and so eminently illustrative of the lawlessness of the Scotch borderers, and the powers assumed by the church, three centuries ago, that we cannot help recommending it to particular attention. Dr. Slop's Curse in Tristram Shondy is not to be essengared with it, either for force, imagination, poetical conceptions or demandery minuteness of detail—Bd. L. G.

Copy of Sentence of Excommunication prenouneed by order of Gawen Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow, against the Scottish Borderers, in the year 1526. Taken from a MS. in the Brilish Museum, Caligula, B. II. 130.

Gude Folkis, — Heir at my Lord Archbishop of Glasgwis letters, under his round sele directit to me, or ony uther chapellane, makand mentioun with greit regrait how hevy he beris (a) the pieteous, lamentabill, and dolorous complaint that passes ower the realme, and cummis to his eres by opin voice and fame; how our soverane lordis trew liegemen, wiffs, and barnys (b), booth and redemit by the precious blude of our Saviour Jhesu Crist, and levand (c) in his lawis, are saikleslie part murdrist, part slane, brynt, heryit, spulzeit (d), and reft oppinly, on day licht, and under silens of the nicht, and thair takkis (s) and landis laid waist, and thair self banisht theirfra, als wele (f)

(a) bears. (b) bairns, children.

(c) Hying.

kirklands as utheris, by commoun tratours, revars, and theifis, dwelland in the south part of this realme, sic as Tevidale, Esdale, Liddisdele, Ewisdale, Nedisdale, and Annandaill, quhilkis hes (g) bene diverse ways persewit and punist by the temperale swerd, and our soverane lordis authorite, and dredis nocht the samyn (h). And thairfoir my Lord Archbischop of Glaegw hes thocht expedient to strike thaim with the terribill swerd of Haly Kirk, quhilk thei may nocht lang endure and resist; and hes chargit me, or any uther chapellane, to denunce, declair, and proclame thaim oppinly and generallie cursit, at this Market Croce, and all utheris public places.

Heirfor, throw the auctorite of Almichty God, the Fader of Hevin, his Son our Salviour Jhesu Crist, and of the Haly Gaist, throw the auctorite of the blessit Virgin Sanct Mary, Sanct Michael, Sanct Gabriell, and all the angellis; Sanct Johne the Baptist, and all the haly patriarkis and prophetis; Sanct Peter, Sanct Paull, Sanct Andro, and all haly appostillis: Sanct Stephin, Sanct Laurence, and all haly murtheris (i); Sanct Gile, Sanct Martyn, and all haly confessours; Sanct Anne, Sanct Katherin, and all haly virginis and matrouns, and of all the sanctis and halv cumpany of hevin; by the auctorite of our haly fader the Paip and his cardinalis, and of my said Lord Archbischop of Glasgw, by the avice and as-sistance of my lordis, archbischop, bischopis, abbotis, priouris, and utheris prelatis and ministeris of haly kirk, I denunce, proclame, and declare all and sindry the committaris of the said saikles (j), murthuris, slauchteris, birnyng, heirschippis (k), reiffis, theftis, and spuleze oppinly apon day licht, and under silence of the nicht, als wele within temperale landis as kirklandis, together with their part-takers, assist-aris, supplearis, wittendlie resetteris (1) of their personis, the gudes reft and stollen by thaim, art or pairt therof, and thair counsalouris and defendouris of their evil dedis, generallie cursit, waryit (m), aggregeite and reaggregeite, with the greit cursing. I curse their held, and all the haris of thair heid. I curse thair face, thair ene, thair mouth, thair neise, thair toung, thair teith, thair crag (n), thair schulderis, thair breist, thair hart, thair stomok, thair bak. thair wame (o), thair armis, thair leggis, thair handis, thair feit, and everilk (p) part of thair body, fra the top of thair heid to the soill of thair feit, before and behend, within and without. I curse thame ganging, I curse thame ryding; I curse thame standing, I curse thaim sitting; I curse their eting, I curse their drinking; I curse their walking (q), I curse thaim sleping; I curse thaim rysing, I curse them lying; I curse them at hame, I curse thaim fra hame; I curse thaim within the house, I curse thaim without the house; I curse thair wiffis, thair bairnys, and thair servands, participant with thaim in thair dedis. I wary (7) thair cornys (8), thair cattales, thair woll, thair scheip, thair horses, thair swyne, thair geese, thair hennys, and all thair quyk gude (l). I wary thair hallis, thair chalmeris (u), thair kechingis, thair stabillis, thair barnys, thair byris, thair bernzerdis, thair cailzar-dis(v), thair plewis(w), thair harrowis, and the gudis and housis that is necessair for thair sustentacioun and weilfair. All the malesouns and waresouns (x) that ever gat warldlie cretur

(g) which has.

(i) martyrs.
(i) receivers, or protectors.
(m) neck.
(o) belly.
(p) each separate.
(q) waking.
(r) worry, signifying to plague or destrops.
(r) crops of corn.
(i) live stock.
(v) chambers.
(v) maisolictions and cursings.
(w) maisolictions and cursings.

sin the begynnyng of the warld to this hour, licht upon thaim. The maledictious of God that lichtit apon Lucifer, and all his fallowis that strak thaim fra the hie hevin to the deip hell, licht apon thaim. The fire and the swerd that stoppit Adam fra the zettis (y) of Paradise, stop thaim fra the gloir of bevin qubill (s) thai forbere and mak amendis. The malesonn that lichtit apon cursit Cayen guben he slew his bruther just Abell saiklesly(a), licht apon thaim for thair saikles slauchter that thai commit dailie. The maledictioun that lightit apon all the warlde, man and beist, and all that evir had life, quhen all was drownit by the flude of Noye (b), except Noye and his ark, licht apon thaim, and droune thaim, man and beist, and mak this realme cummirles (c) of thaim, for thair wikit synnis. The thunnour and fireflauchts (d) that zet down as rane (e) apon the citeis of Zodoma and Gomora, with all the landis about; and brynt thame for thair vile synnys, rane apon thaim, and birne thaim for thair oppin synnys. The malesoun and confusioun that lichtit apon the gigantis for thair oppression and pride; biggand (f) the Tour of Babiloun, confound thaim and all thair werkis, for thair oppin reiffic and oppressioun. All the plagis that fell apon king Pharac and his pepill of Egipt, thair landis, corne and cataill, fall apon thaim, their takkys, rownes, and stedin-ges, ternys, and beistis. The watter of Tweid, and uther watteris quheir thai ride, droun thaim as the Reid Sey drounit king Pharao and the pepil of Egipt, perserving Godis pepill of Israel. The erd (g) oppin, riffe and cleiff (h), and swelly (i) thaim quyk to hell, as it swelly it cursit Dathan and Abiron, that ganestude (j) Moeses and the command of God. The wyld fire that brynt Chore (k) and his fallowis, to the nowmer of twa hundreth and fyfty, and uthers 14000 and 700 at anys (1), usurpand agains Moyses and Araon, servandis of God, suddanely birne and consume thaim daile ganestanding the commandis of God and haly kirk. The maledictioun that lichtit suddainely apon fair Absolon, ryding contrair his auld fader king David, servand of God, throw the wod, quhen the branchis of ane tre fred him of his horse and hangit him by the hair, light apon thaim ryding agane trew Scottis men, and hang thaim sic like, that all the warld may se. The maledictioun that lichtit apon Olifernus, lieutenant to Nabogodonosor, making werr and heirschippis apon trew Christin men; the maledictioun that lichtit apon Judas, Pylot, Herod, and the Jowis that crucifyit our Lord, and all the plagis and trublis that lightit apon the citie of Jherusalem thairfoir, and apon Symon Magus for his symony, bludy Nero, cursit Ditius, Makeentius, Olibrius, Julianus Apostita, and the laiff (m) of the cruell tirrannis that slew and murtherit Cristis holy servandis, licht apon thame for their cruell tiranny and murthirdome of Cristin peple. And all the vengeance that evir wes takin sen the warlde began for oppin synnys, and all the plagis and pestilence that ever fell on man or beist, fall on thame for thair oppin reiff (n), saickless slauchter, and schedding of innocent blude. I dissever and part thame fra the kirk of God, and deliver thaim quyk to the devill of hell, as the appostill Sanct Paull delivered Corinthion. I interdite the places they cum in fra divine service, and ministration of the sacramentis of halv kirk. except the secrament of baptising allanerlie (o);

(y) gates. (c) unless.
(e) waking. (e) cruelly. (b) Noah. (c) unencumbered.
(iv) chambers. (v) chambers. (f) building. (g) earth. (h) riven and cleft. (i) swallow.
(iv) plaughs. (h) Rozzh. (l) at once. (m) rest.
(vi) theel. (o) only.

and forbidd all kirkmen to schriffe or absolve thaim of thair synnys, quhill (p) thai be first absolute of this cursing. I forbid all Cristin man or woman till (q) have any cumpany with thame, eting, drynking, speking, praying, lying, ganging, standing, or in any uther deid doing, under the payne of deidly sin. I discharge all bandis (r), actis, contractis, aithis (s), or obligatiouns maid to thame by ony personis, outher of lawte (1), kyndenes, or manrent (u), sa lang as they susteine this cursing; sua(v) that na man be bunden to thaim, and that thai be bunden till all men. I tak fra thame, and cryis doune all the gude dedis that ever they did or sall do, quhill that ryse fra this cursing. I declair thaim partles (w) of all matynys, messes (x), evinsangs, dirigeis, or uthers prayers, on buik or beid; of all pilgrimages and almouse (y) dedis done, or to be done in haly kirk, or by Cristin pepill, enduring this cursing. And finally, I condempne thaim perpetuallie to the deip pytt of hell, thair to remane with Lucifer and all his followaris; and thair bodeis to the gallowes of the Burrowe Mure, first to be hangeit, and syne revin and ruggit (x) with doggis, swyne, and uthers wyld beistis, abhominable to all the warld. And as theis candillis gangs fra your sicht, sa mot (a) thair soulis gang fra your sient, sa mot (a) thair souns gang fra the visage of God, and thair gude fame fra the warld, qubill thai forbeir thair oppin synnys foirsaidis (b), and ryse fra this terribill cursing, and mak satisfactioun and pennance. Amen! Fiat! Fiat! Amen!

Hac est vera copia originalis processus lati et continuò ferendi contra supradictos malefactores, semper et quousque redeant ad gremium sanctæ matris ecclesiæ, abstinendo et debite faciendo. Teste manú honorabilis et egregii viri Magistri Richardi Bothvile, utriusque Juris Doctoris, qui principalem processum, ex mandato Reverendissimi Domini Gaweni ecclesia metropolitana Glasguensis Archiepis. copi, fecit in lucem, produxit et fulminavit.

(Signed) Ita significat Richardus Bothvelle. utrarum Legum Doctorum unus, Prothonotarius Apostolicus.

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

On Wednesday the German opera of Macbeth, composed by A. H. Chellard, Kappel-meister to the King of Bavaria, the libretto by C. M. Heigel, was produced at this house, before a full, though not overflowing audience. There often arises in sagacious and enlightened England an outcry against adapting in any other way for the stage any subject which has been immortalised by Shakespeare; which said outcry we consider to be extremely common-place,

(p) until. (t) either by law. (r) bonds.
(u) custom. (a) Oathu-(w) not to be partakers.
(z) afterwards rent and torn. (y) alms. (b) aforesaid. (z) masses. (a) not to be partakers. (7) masses. (9) aims. (2) afterwards rent and torn. (a) may. (b) aforesaid.

That the custom of cursing has not entirely ceased, even in our day, is (though more faintly) illustrated by the following against the Whiteboys, read in all the chapels of Kildare and Leighlin, in October, 1775.

In the name of God, Amen.—As we see, to our great grief, that all our endeavours to reclaim those unhappy

and, like all common-places, extremely absurd. Shakespeare hesitated not to take his characters, incidents, and plots, wholesale from his contemporaries and predecessors; and we firmly believe that he never dreamt of locking them up for ever after from his successors. would, indeed, be hard upon posterity, if a man (especially a man of unbounded genius) should be deemed to taboo, as the South Sea savages call it, every thing he touched, and make it sacrilege thenceforth to approach the sacred objects. In this case, the Swan of Avon would not only have tabood many of the greatest events of Greek and Roman history, but nearly the whole history of England; not to mention Italian story, Norse tradition, and a variety of legendary lore and popular belief, fruitful to the drama of all nations and ages. But the notion is hack foolishness. There is no everlasting tenancy on the free domains of literature; but every new candidate has an equal right to the soil, and to cultivate it into such produce as he may choose, for his own profit and honour, let the crop be verse or proce, epic or parody, history or novel, tragedy

Even were we inclined to the tabooing of Shakespeare, we should, in the present in-stance, absolve Herr Chellard; for, though the play of Macbeth is one of the noblest ever written for the stage, and therefore most worthy to be admired as a work of surpassing talent, there is nothing in the characters which it developes to entitle them to that feeling of respect or love that ought to preserve them from the degradation, if degradation it be, of exhibiting their wicked passions and deeds to music. Lady Macbeth, the she-wolf, has but one touch of nature in her, " Had he not resembled my father as he slept, I would have done it;" and her husband is only less resolutely criminal. Old Duncan is so rarely seen, that we care little for his kingly report as a good sort of man; Banque is a brother conspirator, softened down in his guilt by the poet; and Macduff, and all the inferior personages, are but unfortunate losers in the game of war, murder, and ambition. We should like to know the reason why they should not sing their sentiments; or why they should not be accompanied, as the matter requires, by violin, flute, haut-boy, drum, bassoon, violon-cello, trumpet, or trombone? To come to the point, and counterpoint too, we were, at all events, much delighted with the attempt, and are most heartily grateful to Herr Chellard for having invaded Shakespeare and gratified us. We do not wonder at these German operas

having taken such hold of the public. There is an action and interest in them congenial to our tastes and habits; and the very sound of the language has a resemblance to our own, which seems to intimate that one is meeting a

abet or employ them. We also charge every parish priest of the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, as they must otherwise account for it, to read this sentence with an audible voice, immediately after the first gospel to their several congregations, for two Sundays ensuing the receipt hereof.

If, after this, any of these lawless people should be so hardened and preveyse as to continue any longer in their

If, after this, any of these lawless people should be so hardened and perverse as to continue any longer in their insquitous combinations and practices—then, may they be excommunicated and accursed; may they be accursed in the house and out of the house, in the city and in the field; may they be accursed walking or sleeping, eating or drinking, sitting or standing; may their fash and bones be accursed from the sole of their foot to the crown of their head; may every other curse light upon them, denounced by Moses the servant of God against the children of iniquity; and morsover, may their names be blotted out of the book of life, and their portion be with the devils in hell, unless they reform and cease from their wickedness; and let the congregation say, Amen, Amen I

relation—a pretty cousin-German at least— with whom one is bound to become familiar Then there is also an energy so and friendly. different from the strains of Italy, as often insipid, tame, and wearisome, as possessed of the delicious languor and grace which sometimes enchant us, that were it only for the sake of the contrast, we would cherish our new musical allies.

In arranging Macbeth as an opera, besides Duncan, Macbeth, and Lady Macbeth, we have a daughter of the king introduced and betrothed to a Douglas, or unmarried Macduff: these, with the witches, three bards, and an attendance of chieftians, soldiers, and Highland maidens, sustain the whole. Of course the plot is altered to suit the altered purpose of the composer. The supernatural agency is made more direct, and the witches appear, on several occasions, to seduce, and finally to punish the murderers. At the conclusion, Lady Macbeth stabs herself; Macbeth receives a mock crown from the fiends, and descends, à la Don Juan, to regions below; and Duncan, in a grand and effective scene, mounts to realms of bliss. The music is far above mediocrity, and always good, though there are only four or five occasions on which it excites more decided admiration. The whole of the first act is impressive, the incantation of the witches striking, and the recitative of Macbeth (Pellegrini) full of beauties. A drinking chorus is equal to any thing of the kind we ever heard; and all the other choruses are not only fine, but executed in a style of precision and excellence to which we are little accustomed in this country. A trio of bards is per-haps the most popular bit in the opers, and was warmly encored. The meeting scena between Macbeth and his lady (Devrient) is rather long, but has several capital passes. Duncan's go-to-bed lullables are also of the longest; and, in our opinion, the composer falls short where he had the best opportunity to show great power—we mean in the quintett where allegiance is sworn, and the king gives his blessing to his daughter (Meric) and her affianced (Haitzinger). This was susceptible of being illustrated by the noblest efforts of music; and is only very well. A cheerful morning duetto between Meric and Haitzinger is in the true allegro character, and allowed the lady to treat us with a charming cavatina. The sleep-walking of Lady Macbeth and the catastrophe were thrown into darker shade by this lively effusion; and enabled Devrient to evince higher qualifications than she had done in the preceding and too fatiguing parts. Pre-viously she seemed to be exhausted; but there

was great force in her dying scene.

A Highland sword and shield dance was introduced as a ballet; and altogether, the scenery and dresses being appropriate and splendid, the opera was a source of genuine musical enjoy-ment, and the curtain fell amidst loud applause. Herr Chellard was called for, and bowed his thanks: and thanks are still more due to the management which has thus encouraged living genius, and added another attractive novelty to the liberal number with which he has already, within less than a single season, gratified the metropolis.

ENGLISH OPERA: OLYMPIC.

UNTIL we can again enjoy our excellent friend Arnold's musical and dramatic provisions in a

[•] There was, after Semiramide finely got up on Saturwith the devils in hell, unless they reform and cesse from their wickedness; and let the congregation say, Amen, Amen I Given in Tullow, (the day above-mentioned,)

JAMES KERFFE, &c. Table Swinzade finely got up on Saturday, a new ballet, but with nothing particular for reform their wickedness; and let the congregation say, Amen, Amen I day, a new ballet, but with nothing particular for reform their wickedness; and let the congregation say, Amen, Amen I day, a new ballet, but with nothing particular for reform their wickedness; and let the congregation say, a new ballet, but with nothing particular for reform their wickedness; and let the congregation say, Amen, Amen I day, a new ballet, but with nothing particular for reform their wickedness; and let the congregation say, a mark. As Brugnioli is not yet sufficiently recovered to endure another drive, and, like a bear on the Stock Exchange, by entering a hird cab, speculate on a fall, we are still deprived of her agile and fluttering gyrations.



In the name of God, Amen.—As we see, to our great grief, that all our endeavours to reclaim those unhappy people called Whiteboys, have proved hitherto ineffectual; as all our exhortations and menaces have been lost upon them, and that instead of mending, they still go on with their disorders, more daringly than ever, in open defiance to all laws, human and divine, and to the terrible scandal of the church they belong to,—in order to hinder the further progress of such evil as much as we can, we find it necessary to recur at length to the last extremity, left in our power by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: therefore, by the advice of numbers of our clergy, and after having earnestly invoked the Holy Ghost to direct us, by authority of Almighty God and his holy church, we hereby excommunicate and anathematise all those of our flocks, who, after the publication of this our sentence, join said Whiteboys in any of their nocturnal meetings or disorders; and not them only, but also all those who

theatre of his own (which we observe with without; so that passengers and audience are pleasure is contracted to be built immediately for some 20,000l.), we are glad to greet him in his temporary lodgings, with Vestris, at the Olympic. Here he opened on Monday with the Evil Eye, and other favourite entertainments; supported by Miss Kelly, Miss H. Cawse, Mrs. C. Jones, Miss Ferguson, Reeve, Wrench, O. Smith, Benson, F. Mathews, Hill, Salter, Bland, W. Bennett, and a competent company for acting and song. The house was well attended, and the performances went off with éclat. Is he Jealous? introduced a débutante (Miss Percy) as Mrs. Belmour, who met with a very favourable reception, and promises to be an acquisition to the London boards. There has been no novelty since (we write on Friday) to require particular notice; and we need only repeat our praise of established dramas represented by such actors as we have mentioned.

STRAND THEATRE.

On Saturday a regular three-act drama, called the Golden Calf, by Mr. Jerrold, the author of the Rent Day, and very well cast for performance, attracted us to this snug and (though in this weather rather warm) agreeable little theatre. It is, as might be anticipated, a clever production, with many capital hits, several good situations, and as a whole replete with ability. The author's object is to shew that the heirs of wealthy tradespeople, Mr. and Mrs. Mountage (Abbott and Mrs. Waylett), in aspiring to fashionable and high society, forfeit real happiness to glitter, and sacrifice themselves to heartless roués and mean hypocrites, who plunder and despise them. In the Golden Calf the parvenus are rescued by a rich eccentric, John Crystal (Mr. Williams), who adopts painful but effectual means to cure their folly, and save them from impending ruin. A villanous moneylender, his wife, and their servant Rags, (Keeley); together with the quality—a lord, his double, a pseudo-caustic wit, and a faithful old, and a master-aping new servant, complete the dramatis persona. As in Mr. Jerrold's other drama or dramas, the gist lies in drawing the upper ranks in dark colours, and allotting such virtues as he can afford to the lower classes. The dialogue is spirited; and one scene, in which all the Dons debase themselves into menial situations in order to conciliate Crystal and his loans, is most laughably A multitude of bitter truths are put farcical. in strong lights, and some satirical touches are as applicable as they are sharp or laughable. The performers we have named played with great effect; and indeed the whole piece was most respectably acted. It was received throughout with great applause, and will doubtless have, as it ought, a long and popular run.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

New City Theatre, June 28.—A most amusing place; Mr. Jones being manager, author, actor, and also prompter thereof. Its chief peculiarity is, that the play may be heard with-out the walls as well as within, and whatever passes in the street, as well within as

alike entertained with the mingling sounds of songs, carts, speeches, street-cries, applause,

Songs, Carts, specialces, street-line, and barking dogs.

King's Theatre, June 30.—Semiramids.

Grisi should study that art whereon Bishop
Taylor wrote a book, "The Art of Dying." Her death is the most unpicturesque and absurd I ever witnessed.

Haymarket, July 2 .- Kean halted through Richard, à l'ordinaire. What can be more destructive to the illusion of the scene, than to see Richmond first fiercely attack and beat his adversary on his knees, and then tenderly extend his arms to help him up, that he may renew the combat? In the Merchant, too, Gratiano is obliged sympathisingly to help up Shylock from his kneeling positions, immediately after addressing him with the friendly words,

"Oh, be thou damn'd, inexorable dog!" &c. It would not, perhaps, be in good taste to call attention to the actor's feebleness; but it is, I conceive, called for by the assertions made by the bills, and even by the papers, that he has completely recovered his strength.

Olympic, July 2.—I was here in time to see a boat in the Evil Eye suddenly skip from beneath the persons it was carrying, and leave Miss Cawse coolly sitting, and a troop of janissaries coolly standing, in the water. The new scene-shifters cannot master the mystery of Vestris's bisected curtain at all. There was a ridiculous failure as often as they attempted to close it; and, on each occasion, the performer, waiting till the case was proved to be hopeless, scampered off the stage; while prompters, and women, and divers other nondescripts, scampered across, to the no small amusement of the audience.

Cobourg, July 3 .- Miss Pearson is here, encoring her own songs as at Drury. She sings them the first time within two inches of the foot-lights, and the second, if any opposition be manifested, within one inch of the same. Mr. H. Johnston is also here. As the blue beggar in the Antiquary, he exclaimed to Captain Lovel, on the supposed death of his antagonist, "Fly! shave yourself from the same which awaits you!" The man who acted the antiquary, proved either that he was in possession of a curiosity hitherto unknown to virtuosi, or that he had no claims to the title of one himself; for he called his favourite urn a lachryminary, instead of a lachrymatory. In the scene wherein the lady is saved from the waters by being pulled up in a chair lowered from the cliff above, the scene-shifter, or perhaps the scene-designer, had forgotten the cliff: the chair was lowered from the sky, and Miss Pearson hoisted up out of sight into heaven. I never visit this theatre without seeing the same cloak on the shoulders of one or other of the actors: it is the more remarkable garment, from the circumstance of its being a most undeniable table-cover with a collar sewed to it. In the Falls of Clyde, a man exclaimed, "Now then we are all safe;" and e'en at the word, tumbled over a ladder on the stage, and came floundering down with his nose reposing on a torch which he held in his hand.

VARIETIES.

Earthquakes. — At Reggio, in Italy, several severe shocks of earthquake were experienced early in June; one shock, on the 7th, was so powerful as to convert the convent of the Madonna into a mass of ruin.

Egyptian Antiquities. - The Pasha of Egypt having presented two colossal sphynxes of red granite to the Emperor of Russia, these monuments of antiquity have reached Cronstadt from Alexandria, on their way to St. Petersburgh.

Erlestoke Park Sale. - Mr. George Robins's catalogue of the magnificent property in Erlestoke Park, belonging to Mr. Watson Taylor, is a marvel in the annals of sales. It begins on Monday, and lasts for twenty succeeding days; when all of splendour which prodigal wealth could acquire and accumulate will submit to the hammer, and be dispersed throughout the country. It is a melancholy reflection. Superb furniture, unequalled, perhaps, for extravagant richness, costly wines, masterly paintings, ex-cellent books—all that human luxury could crave, or human intellect and refinement enjoy, must yield to the change of fortune and adorn other mansions, or eurich the shops of brokers and dealers. Except Fonthill, we suppose there has been no auction in England equal to this: and, indeed, of the crowds who have visited Erlestoke, many report to us that this is the most interesting of the two. It will require all our friend Robins's talent and eloquence to do it justice.

Mr. Britton has given six lectures on the architecture of the middle ages, at the Royal Institution, and illustrated his essays by numerous very fine and large drawings. He commenced by shewing the characteristic features of the architecture of the pagan and classical ages of the olden times, and inferred, as well as proved, that the sacred buildings of the Christians were, in the first instance, a rude imitation and ap-plication of previous buildings to the new religion. This was verified by comparative accounts and delineations of several ancient edifices in India, Egypt, Greece, Italy, &c. In tracing and illustrating the architectural designs of the middle ages, the lecturer brought forward numerous illustrations of Christian, castellated, and domestic buildings. To the first, three lectures were appropriated, and the other two were discussed and exemplified in three more; by which arrangement the chronology and history of the architecture of the middle ages was clearly and perspicuously displayed. Our limits will not allow us to enter into details; though it is but justice to remark, that whilst the drawings were calculated to amuse and attract the eye, the language and matter of the lectures could not fail to be interwhether antiquary, topographer, or amateur.

Paganini at Covent Garden, and ordinary

prices, must be a treat: but Friday night is too late for our notice.

Savage Captivity. From Sydney, New South Wales, there are accounts of a young man, called Mathews, who was captured from the Alfred whaler, about three years previously, by the natives of Malenta, an island somewhere near the New Hebrides group. The captain and several of the hands, it seems, were murdered; but Mathews and a mate carried into the island by its cannibal inhabitants. The discovery of his being there and alive was curiously and ingeniously made by his cutting his name, and describing his situation, on a piece of bamboo, which the natives bartered with an English vessel as an article of traffic; and what adds to the romance of this story is, that a poor old woman at Llanelly, in South Wales, believes that she has recognised in the individual her son William Mathews, aged about 42, who went out as the mate of a ship to Port Jackson, and about whom she has been in

As, in spite of notoriety, mistakes always occur where there is an identity of names, we shall note that this clever and meritorious Mr. Jones is from Edinburgh, and not our old and cherished Mr. Jones of Covent Garden and Drury. The latter, we regret to find, is difficult to be tempted upon the stage, of which he was so sprightly and great an ornament, again, not withstanding high offers; but his success as a teacher of elocution for the bar, the pulpit, and the senate, is, we fancy, alike too agreeable and too profitable to be postponed for theatrical toil and trouble, even with the best theatrical emoluments.

nearly ten years. He was always very clover in painting, cutting out, &c. &c.

The Pilcairn Islanders .- The Salem Gauette states, that the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island having lost twelve of their number at Otaheite. had been restered to their homes by the American brig Charles Dogget, commanded by Captain Driver. They had suffered much from sickness; and, as we quoted in a former Literary Gazette, were not morally improved, whatever experience they may have acquired, by the extreme licentiousness they witnessed in their travels.

Preservation of Ancient Buildings .- We rejoice to see that the example set by the spirited conservatives of the Ladye Chapel, Southwark, has produced, and is producing, very excellent effects. At Carlisle an ancient gateway, clustered about with historical memories, has been saved from destruction. Saint Alban's venerable shrine is (as we have recorded) likely to be preserved through the intervention of liberal antiquaries and a prospering voluntary subscription. We observe, still more recently. similar measures adopted to secure the remains of Crosby Hall, a beautiful specimen of the domestic architecture of the fifteenth century, situated near Bishopsgate-street; to rescue which, between four and five hundred pounds have been raised. Crosby Hall, our readers will be aware, is all that is left of the palace of Richard the Third. An address, prefixed to the list of subscribers, contains some excellent observations on the neglect of works of taste and art in this country, where objects of far less importance are pursued with unrivalled assiduity. Another proposal, connected with antiquity, we see is to establish an annual or triennial commemoration of that enlightened citizen Sir Thomas Gresham: to this we have no objection; but we think it would be infinitely more beneficial to examine into the obvious diversion of the funds he bequeathed for the advancement of learning and science, and provide that the institution he founded, and the lectures he ordained, should in reality fulfil the intention of the testator, and not be unmeaningly frittered away in utter uselessness.

Van Diemen's Land. - In a recent Review of Mr. Bischoff's History of Van Diemen's Land, and the Van Diemen's Almanac (Lit. Gas. No. 800, p. 308), we quoted the account of a mission undertaken by Mr. G. A. Robinson, with the view to reclaiming the natives, and locating them under the protection of government in Gun Carriage Island, situated between Great Island and Cape Barren. It new appears, from the Hobart Town Courier. to 19th Feb., that the Oyster Bay and Big River Tribes, accounted the most sangulnary in the island, had abandoned their wilds and fastnesses, and accompanied their white friend to Hobart Town, on their way to the settlement prepared for them. The blacks were forty in number, and followed by a large pack of dogs, with which they hunt kangaroos and other animals. The women were disgustingly ornamented with human bones of slain enemies and murdered Europeans. The bark insides

great distress, not having heard of him for of their huts were found to be covered with as, kangaroos rude drawings of cursa, opossems, kangaroos, &c. The woods are represented as being still filled with creatures unknown to naturalists.

> " A nobleman, who had a splendid library, and wanted a copy of a very rare and magnificent book, was informed that it had been bought by a tradesman of Paris. 'Then,' said he, 'the book will be mine; for I will make an offer which no tradesman can refuse.' He was introduced to the possessor, who was M. Rénouard. When he saw his library, and discovered his taste and learning, he dropped the idea of bribery, and said, Sir, I called on you to bribery, and said, 'Sir, I called on you solicit the honour of your acquaintance.' Note in Dr. Valpy's Catalogue. .

> "Voltaire's chief merit consists in his dramatic works. On a cause apparently trifling, the fate of a writer sometimes depends. Ou the first representation of his first play, the Œdipe, the house had been repaired and adorned, and a new motto painted on the proscenium, — O. T. P. Q. M. V. D. the initials of Omne Tulit Punctum Qui Miscuit Utile Dulci. Appeal was made to Piron for an explanation. The witty author of the Métromaine whispered, Œdipe, Tragédie Pitoyable, Que Monsieur Voltaire Donne. The play was not suffered to be acted, until the inscription appeared the next day at full length: from this plaisanterie the world had nearly been de-prived of Alzire, Zaïre, Mahomet, and Merope. He who reads only the Zaire of this extraordinary writer, in which the divinity of Christ, and his death for the sins of man, are expressed, will scarcely conceive that he was an archinfidel."-Ibid.

> " Mr. Walker had so intimate a knowledge of the provincial peculiarities of pronunciation, that, in a private course of reading at Oxford to twelve under-graduates, he told each of us the respective places of our birth or early edu-cation."—Ibid.

> Increase of Correspondence between Edinburgh and London .- Sir Walter Scott says, in his notes to Redgauntlet, "that within his own recollection the London post was brought north in a small mail-cart; and men are yet alive who recollect when it came down with only one single letter to Edinburgh, addressed to the manager of the British Linen Company."

A superlative Garrick-Chib Witticism The conversation turned upon Mr. Collier's able History of the Stage; when —— observed, that though not so amusing, it was infinitely superior to Colley Cibber's work. "That is as it

Puns Phrenological. - A phrenologist who had, as usual, bored the company a long while, at length described a head as exquisitely formed; in short, "a harmonious head." "I can understand that," said one of his weary listeners: "it means a head with a ringing in the ears; and, if that won't do, you may add a wring to the nose."

Cholera .- A terrified contagionist, the other day, after lavishing every frightful term upon the horrors of cholera, ended by declaring that it was the Frankenstein of diseases.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Lib. Gazette Workly Advertisement, No. XXVII. July 7, 1888.]

Mr. Kennedy, Author of the "History of the Con-tagious Cholers," informs us that he is finishing a third edition of his work, with the results of his observations on the character and treatment of the disease in England.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Blosmfail's Greek Testament, 2 web. Sve. E. M. bis.

-Kaith's Signs of the Times, 2 vols. 18mo. 16a. 64 bis.

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beed, Is. sewed; proofs, Is. 6d. sewed.—The Beggri

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazetts.

Sir.—Last night's meteor is spoken of by all in this neighbourhood who saw it, as by far the sublimest spotantial production of the sublimest spotantial production of the same spotantial production of a passage in St. Matthew: "And, lo! the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending." The weather, for the last two or three days, he been very sultry, with little or no wind or clouds. Last night the sky was cloudless, and the sir, in the lower regions of the atmosphere, almost motionies, the vene pointing nearly east. At eleven o'clock, while waking towards the west, in an open place near this town, a bright light suddenly shone around me. I instantly turned to my left, and at S.E. by S. at an elevation of between 19 and 40°, I beheld an intense white ball of fare, nearly a large as the meridian moon, and tapering upwards into a tresulous or vibratory tail, eight or ten times longer than its greatest transverse diameter. The meteor sense to have no horizontal motion, but to be descending very slowly and majestically in a perpendicular director to the active histories of the active hardened for the tresnulous or vibratory tail, eight or ten times longer than its grastest transverse diameter. The metaor sensed to have no hotizontal motion, but to be descending very slowly and majestically in a perpendicular direction to the serie, at the distance of only a few hundred feet. It was visible for ten or twelve seconds, and then disspeared, hidden, no doubt, behind an eminence about; mile distant from me. I continued out for half an hour afterwards, but heard no report or sound of any kind proceeding from the meteor. Although the nights are now less dark than in any other part of the year, the eye could acarcoly endure the excessive splendour. A genieman who happened to be looking in the direction of the meteor when it first appeared, and who was then travelling on a coach, thirty miles eastward of this place, over a plain bounded only by the horizon, and who consequently saw it a second or more both before and after myself, informed me (and I can rely on his accuracy) that at its first appearance it was in the direction which I have already stated, at an elevation of about 40°; that it appeared very near to him, and to descessed very slowly, without any horizontal motion; that it was first of an intense blue colour, and of the size and form of an egg-with its small end upwards, accompanied with a leag iluminous train, extending also upwards, and perfectly almihar to the train of an ordinary shooting-star; that it soon lost the train, and became a vivid white half of fire; that it then seemed to burst, or to expand into a roundish but irregular form of a reddish hue, four or five feet in diameter; and finally disappeared, as if it had fallen to the arth, within the limits of the herison. The genterman withdrew his eyes for a second or two from the meteor, to observe the degree of illumination which it diffused, and he saw the wheel-tracks and little stones on the road and the country around as clearly as they could have four or five feet in disanster; and finally disappear until it seemed quite dark around him,

Redreth, 30th June, 1832.

We cannot take any further notice of the ridiculous scribbling of R. W. of Windsor: he may be assured we would rather serve than hurt him.

We have not had time to examine the Saturday Magazine, No. I.; but thank the Editor, as inturin, for the compliment of sending it.

The Moraing Star improves upon acquaintance; it is certainly very civil to the L. C., and we think (but not on that account) it ought to rice daily.

ERRATUM.—In the account of the meeting of the Oxford Association in our last, Mr. Hemming's name, is comercion with the safety tube for the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe, was misprinted "Reening."



The patrons and friends of this Conservation have The patrons and friends of this Conservation have just had another parochial tussle with the Sordids, but have beaten them on all points, except being obliged to receive five of them into their committee; no doubt to receive five of them into their committee; no doubt to take care that good taste and refinement are not cuttivated at the cost of too many pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings. They have also a Fair in the attractive Zoological Gardens of Surrey, where toys are sold to make a fund for saving the church, and ices eaten with a view of keeping up a structure hoar with the frost of ages. We hope they are making money among the Beessts.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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No. 808.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1832.

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BEVIEW OF NEW BOOKS

Excursions in India: including an Account of a Voyage of 1200 Miles up the Ganges; of a Visit to Merut, Campore, the City of Delhi. and other Places in Hindostan : and of a Walk over the Himalaya Mountains to the Sources of the Jumna and the Ganges. By Captain Skinner. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

WE have here another very lively and descriptive work on India; not so minute in its details of Mahometan rites and manners as that of Mrs. Meer Hassan, nor so thickly studded with hunting and shooting exploits as that of Captain Mundy: but replete throughout with admirable sketches of native scenes and native portraits, picturesque, amusing, and impressive. Indeed. Captain Skinner paints so well, that we almost seem to be present at his hurried marches. Indian fairs, Oriental ceremonies, British encampments, with all the varieties of traits with which he improves and embellishes these agreeable delineations. A more pleasant volume has not, for a long time, occupied our attention, or offered us more ready materials for an attractive review: for old as the ground over which he has trodden is, he abounds with new matter.

The Excursions begin with a voyage from Calcutta through the Sunderbunds to Dinapore, in which Captain Skinner's budgerow was one of a fleet transporting a considerable number of troops. This mode of proceeding to the Ganges, through tiger-haunted jungles and forests impending so imminently over the water as often to impede the navigation and damage the vessels, is placed before us by the narrative. We select one passage. After leaving Comercolly, where there is a very extensive silk factory, Captain Skinner says,-

We experienced the first north-west gales, and were destined to meet with a return of them every evening for at least a fortnight: they always prevail in the month of March, at the 10th of which we had arrived without seeing the Ganges. The hurricanes are magnificent both in their approach and retreat, but somewhat uncomfortable during their operation. Our boats were moored on the first night we experienced one beneath a high bank of soft sand, that threatened every moment to fall upon us: wherever purchase could be found for a rope, one was fastened; so that the vessels were in a line, and made fast from every possible quarter. The sky had been some time darkening; we were prepared therefore for the on-set. Clouds of dust announced the approach, and filled our budgerows and the thatched boats, which rocked up and down as if they had been at sea, and bumped each other at a most alarming rate. The boatmen and servants were all drawn up in front cooking their food, 'thinking no evil,' when the storm burst: their fires were soon extinguished, their cooking-pots overthrown, and their clothes and turbans cast

hailstones were as large as hazel-nuts, and rattled upon the roof of my budgerow at a rate that made me fear it would be beaten in : heavy rain and the loudest thunder succeeded, while the lightning played so vividly about our thatched boats, that they appeared to be on fire. It was dreadfully dark, but the bursts of fire from all sides lit up our situation splendidly. The lightning did not appear to break from any one quarter of the heavens, the whole firmament was flame! it seemed to open every moment and disclose a sheet of living fire. Many people were not able to reach their boats, and were seen clinging to the posts to which they were moored in perfect despair. Now and then the cracking of a rope, and the breaking away of a boat from its fastenings, added to the confusion; several got loose and drifted into the middle of the stream; the natives screamed for assistance which could not be granted, for no one could tell precisely where they were driving to; every description of thing seemed to be travelling down the wind-hats, turbans, loose straw, broken cooking-pots, lighted wood, and even fragments of the cooked messes. It is a complete tragic-comic scene. It generally lasts in full force about half an hour, and then dies gradually away, leaving the lightning, which melts into a soft blue flame, to flicker on the masts of the tossing boats for some time longer.'

The next excursion is a trip to Delhi, where again we become spectators and actors rather than readers, through the clever guidance of our author. Though often mentioned, we do not recollect so good an account of Delhi, and of most eastern cities, as the following:

"Generally in the towns of the East the streets are very narrow, and little better than dark passages. In Grand Cairo, if you unfortunately meet a string of masked beauties upon donkeys, you must make a rapid retreat, or resign yourself to be squeezed to a mummy against the wall for daring to stand in their course, if your curiosity should tempt you to do so. The Chandy Choke, in Delhi, is, however, a great exception to this rule, and is perhaps the broadest street in any city in the East. The houses in it have occasionally balconies in front of them, in which the men sit, loosely arrayed in white muslin, smoking their hookahs; and women, who have forfeited all pretensions to modesty, are sometimes seen unveiled, similarly occupied. The din of so populous a place is very great, for every house seems as well furnished as a hive of bees. The population is nearly 200,000 souls, in an area of seven miles in circumference, which is the extent of the wall of modern Delhi. The great peculiarity of an eastern town is, that every thing is done in public: the people talk as loudly as they can, and sometimes, when engaged in un-important matters, seem to be scolding each other in the most outrageous manner: the neighing of horses, the lowing of cattle, the down the wind: every one rushed on board as well as he could. It blew tremendously, and a violent storm of hail accompanied the wind; the carried on in a little open space in front of whole street into a fine confusion. In one of

each shop), are beyond all endurance. trumpeting noises of the elephants, with the groaning of the camels, varied occasionally by the roaring of a leopard or a cheator, (which animals are led about the streets hooded to sell for the purposes of hunting,) with the unceasing beat of the tom-tom, the shrill pipe, and the cracked sound of the viol, accompanied by the worse voices of the singers, are enough to drive a moderately nervous person to desperation. Among the natives of Mahometan towns there seems to be a familiarity of manner that places every one in a moment at his ease. If a stranger enter the town and find a group engaged in any amusement, he will not group engaged in any sindsement, he will not scruple to join it instantly, and take as much interest in its pursuit as if he had known the members of it all his life; and then, perhaps, tendering his pipe to one of the party, or receiving one from it—a sure sign of intended hospitality—sit down and relate his history with as much frankness as if he had met a brother. The houses are generally irregular in their construction, and not unfrequently curiously decorated. Different-coloured curtains hang before the doors; variegated screens serve as blinds to the windows; and the custom of hanging clothes, particularly scarfs of every hue, pink, blue, yellow, green, and white, on the tops of the houses to dry, make them look as gay as a ship on a gala-day with all its colours flying. The clouds of dust from the number of equipages, with the insects that surround the pastry-cooks' shops, are the most intolerable plagues of all. The rancid smell of the nastylooking mixtures that are constantly in course of manufacture before you, with the general stench of the town, is a sign that it is seldom indeed that a 'musk caravan from Koten passes through it.' I think, in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, there is a story of a princess threatening to have a confectioner beheaded, if he did not put pepper in his tart-lets. However despotic it may appear in this lady, I cannot help thinking it a just satire upon the pastry of the East; for to season it out of all taste of its own fundamental ingredients, is the only way to make it palatable. This cook, I think, nearly fell a martyr to the honour of his profession, and refused to be dictated to; and I do not believe any thing would induce his brethren of the present day to improve their confectionary. Riding through the town requires much management and some skill. It is necessary to shout, push, and kick the whole way to warn the multitude to get out of the road. Occasionally you have to squeeze past a string of loaded camels, or start away from a train of elephants; and if your horse be frightened at these last animals, which is frequently the case, it needs some ingenuity to avoid being plunged into the cauldrons, which simmer, on each side of the way, in front of the cooks' shops. The fear is mutual very often; and the elephants, in attempting to escape from the approach of a

in state. When overtaken by such a storm, it of the peepul for themselves; while the eleis a long time before you can recover either phants, who have just received the call, are your sight or position. The idle cause of all shuffling, with as much liveliness as they can this tumult was reposing quietly in a shining, express by their action, to a distant part of the yellow palanquin, tricked out with gilt mould-ground where their cakes of meal, well baked, ing in every possible direction. He was pre- are spread out for them. A certain number is ceded by a large retinue of strange-looking beings, mounted on horses and dromedaries, and dressed in the most fantastic style. animals were covered with scarlet housings, bound by gold lace, their bridles studded with shells; round their necks were collars of gold or silver, with little drops hanging to them, that kept time most admirably with their jogging measure. The camels were likewise adorned with bells. The riders were in large cloth dresses, caftans, reaching from their pretending to receive his assent to the approfrom the hip downwards, for the converted the elephant, that it is not too much to say nience of sitting on horseback. These were he seems to understand the arrangement. One fastened round the waist by a cotton shawl, The either of white or green, in several folds. common colours of the coats were red and vellow. A cimetar hung by their sides, and they bore matchlocks upon their right shoulders. A helmet, sometimes of steel, and sometimes of tin, pressed close to the head, in shape not unlike a dish-cover; a pair of jack-boots reaching to the knee, and fitting quite tight to the leg; the loose trousers gathered above, giving to the thigh the appearance of being the seat of a dropsy; and a pair of spurs, resembling two rusty weather-cocks, completed the equipment of these splendid retainers. Then followed a mass of servants on foot, some naked, and some with their limbs bare and bodies covered. They carried sheathed swords in their hands, and shouted out the titles of their lord, at frequent intervals, in their passage through the city. They were followed by the stud. each horse beautifully caparisoned and led by a groom; then came the elephants with their shewy trappings, gilt howdahs, and umbrellas of gold or silver tissue. The palanquin, bearing the owner of these motley assemblages, at length appeared, and he was followed by a guard similar to the one that preceded him. At a distance these processions look very grand, particularly the elephants and their castles; but when near there is a great deal of tawdry and ill-assorted tinsel. The horsemen of the party add greatly to the interest of the scene, by exhibiting their evolutions upon the line of their route. Some tilt at each other with their spears; and others affect to pursue, with drawn the other, with excellent characters for kind-swords, the runaways of the party, who, in ness and management, but the gentlest crea-their turn, chase their followers back into the ture seemed suddenly transformed into the ranks. In the management of the horse, and the use of the spear, the natives are generally very skilful; but some of the irregular cavalry of the country excel all belief in these exercises. They will gallop at a tent-peg, stuck firmly into the ground, and divide it with the point of the spear, not abating their speed in the least; and I have seen a troop of men, one after the other, break a bottle with a ball from their

matchlocks, while flying past at a racing pace."
On the river, after departing from Delhi, Capt. S. describes an interesting festival, called the Bhearer, and accompanied by the sailing of innumerable little floats with lights and flowers, which we regret we must pass over, to copy another of the author's descriptive bits.

"Dinner is over; and while the more pre-

my strolls through the city on horseback, I during their meals, the others, having satisfied gorged epicure, who thinks it necessary to was nearly swept away by a species of simoom, their own appetites, are busily engaged in gratify his palate, even when his stomach is town, of some important personage travelling the camels are returning loaded with branches allotted to each; a fourth of which is destined rites. for the cooly, who assists the mahout, or driver, in the care of him, and whose duty it is to bake the cakes and administer them. which is by no means a hasty operation. Each cooly puts the food into the elephant's mouth with his own hands, and waits quietly by his side till he has swallowed one mouthful, ready to introduce the next. The portion intended for himself he first shews to the animal, and he seems to understand the arrangement. One of the most striking features in the character of the East Indian is, the great devotion each person bestows upon his particular business. This arises, no doubt, from the division into castes, which having first introduced, now fosters the belief in the necessity of hereditary occupations. The Mahometans themselves, although privileged by their religion to be exempt from such restrictions, are not entirely free from the belief; and it is not uncommon to hear a low-born and uneducated person assert the privilege of his caste, when asked to do what he feels any repugnance from obeying. Each member, therefore, of that mighty race which sprang from Brahmah's foot — the race of mechanics - devotes all his energies to that particular branch that was followed and handed down to him, generally unimproved, by a long line of fathers. Those men who attend to the care of animals are so identified with all their habits, that they seem to think of nothing else, and their charges appear so fully to understand them, that you may fancy they take part, particularly the elephants, in the conversation of their keepers. Sometimes the mahout gains such an influence over this animal, that he may be suspected of having compelled the affactions by 'spells and medicines bought of mountebanks.' Some fault had been found, not long ago, with the driver of a baggage-elephant belonging to my regiment, and he was dismissed. The elephant had received his lesson, and would not suffer another to come near him. Several were procured one after ness and management, but the gentlest creature seemed suddenly transformed into the most ungovernable. A month had passed without any return to rule, when the discharged driver was again taken into service, and the elephant, delighted to see him, became once more fit to use. I have known the same tricks played with horses. They generally are unable to feed themselves, so dependant are they upon their grooms, when first bought from a native merchant, from their being accustomed to be crammed from the hand. As the natives like to see a horse shaking with fat, and his coat shining like glass, they stuff him three times a-day with an extremely nastylooking mixture of meal and oil, and several sorts of spices, which they put into his mouth, having previously kneaded it into little balls. They assist the mastication with their fingers, tions, in as picturesque parties as they formed with as little appearance of appetite as a well-

sight."

Our author went to the fair at Hurdwa where the Ganges first issues from its mounts throne to pursue its sweeping march of 1200 miles to the sea, and which is accordingly hallowed by eastern mythology and living

" It is not (he tells us) an easy matter to describe the singular scene that is exhibited a the fair of Hurdwar, where the Hindoos assenble in countless multitudes, to combine, as they every where contrive so admirably to do, their spiritual and temporal pursuits. For seven miles before we reached it, we had pased thousands of people in every description of vehicle hastening towards it. They were of all ages, all costumes, and all complanions: no spot upon earth can produce so great a variety of the human race at one assemblage, and it would be impossible to enumerate the article of different sorts, or even the countries that produce them, offered for sale in the streets. The merchants in their own languages praise their own commodities, and make a confusion of tongues highly bewildering to a learned pundit, but to a European confusion were confounded. There are horses from all part of the globe, elephants, camels, and buffals. cows, and sheep of every denomination, thickly crowded together; dogs, cats, and monkeys leopards, bears, and cheators; sometimes the cubs of a tigress, and always from the elk w the mouse deer, every species of that animal Shawls from Cashmere, and woollen cloth from England, are displayed on the same stall; coral from the Red Sea, agate from the Gurzerat, precious stones from Ceylon, gums and spices from Arabia, assafestida and rose-rate from Persia, brought by the natives of each country to the mart, lie by the side of satch from France, pickles from China, saucs from England, and perfume from Bond-street and the Rue St. Honoré. I have seen a case of French rouge, and henna for the fingers of an eastern fair, selling in adjoining booths; antimony to give languor to an Oriental eye, and all the embellishments of a European toilet In roaming through the fair you are smused by the tricks of the eastern jockeys: here one is ambling on a richly caparisoned horse, with necklaces of beads and bangles of silver, displaying his paces with the utmost dexterity; another is galloping as hard as he can, we shew how admirably he can bring him on him haunches; while a third lets his horse loss; and calls him by a whistle, to prove his docility. Elephants and camels are exhibiting at the same time their several graces and complishments; while a Persian, with a broad of the beautiful cats of his country, stands quietly by to attract you with his quadrupeds, f you should fail in making a bargain for the larger ones. The dealers invariably ask ten times as much as they mean to take, and ran their demands as they gather from your coult tenance your anxiety or indifference for the purchase. It is not uncommon for a hord dealer to fall, in the course of a few moments in his demand, from ten to one thousand When the bargain is about to be out cluded, the buyer and the seller throw a cloth over their hands, and naming a price, ascertain by the pressure of certain joints how nearly they are making towards its termination. By

an affected air of carelessness, how deeply they are interested. During their great attention to worldly matters, they are not forgetful of the grand object of the Hurdwar meeting: crowds succeeding crowds move all day towards the Ghaut, and no minute of the twenty-four hours passes without being marked by the cleanly rites of the worship of Gunga: the devout bathers of all sexes assemble in thousands, and perform their ablutions with so perfect a sincerity and indifference to appearance, that they seem nearly ignorant whether they are clad or not. The Ghaut presents as singular and motley a sight as the fair itself: Europeans lounging on the backs of elephants to witness the bathing—Brahmins busy in collecting the tribute—religious mendicants displaying every species of indecency and distortion—and Christian ministers anxiously and industriously distributing to the pilgrims copies of the Scriptures, translated into their various languages. Some of these excellent men - for no difficulty or labour stays them in their heavenward course — sit in the porches of the temples, with baskets of tracts by their sides, giving them to all who approach: the number so disseminated must be very great, for every person is attracted to the seat of the mis sionary, as he passes from the river to complete his devotion at the temple. We hear very little of Hindoo conversion, and many who have not had the opportunity of witnessing the zeal and perseverance of our missionaries may imagine that they slumber on their posts. But theirs is a silent way, and their endeavours, though little seen or heard, have, under the Divine assistance, produced some effect. It would be enlarging on a well-known tale to dwell upon the sorrows that a Hindoo must bear, and the struggles he must make, before he can renounce his religion, "There are a great many elephants in the

woods, in this part of India, but they are not so much esteemed as those which come from a warmer latitude; we have not met with any, although sometimes they are to be seen frequently enough, and have been known to come down and attack the tame ones. When they are met in herds they are not prone to mischief; but a solitary one, driven perhaps for some breach of law from its associates, is generally ready to offend. It is somewhat appalling, when not quite prepared for the onset, to hear the crackling of the wood, as a wild herd rushes through it. In travelling through Assam, I have heard that this is frequently experienced. And in the interior of Ceylon, have listened myself with astonishment to the tremendous sound. The elephants sometimes display a great deal of humour in their attacks. After having routed the party, who generally leave their goods behind, they amuse themselves by a most minute examination of them. and take real pleasure in their destruction, I remember a narrow pass in the kingdom of Kandy being a long time guarded by one elephant, who determined to allow no one to go through it without paying him tribute. On his first appearing at the mouth of it, he had frightened a cooly laden with jaggray, a preparation of sugar; the fellow, throwing his burthen down, ran away. The elephant picked it up, and finding it excellent, resolved upon levying a similar tax upon all future travellers. As the pass was on the highway to Eandy, he could not have chosen a better position for his purpose; and 'no trust,' although not written upon his gate, was distinctly enough netified to all passengers. The circumstance soon beupon his gate, was distinctly enough netified ous blandishment of air, to conceal the ordinary view of the interior through openings that to all passengers. The circumstance soon bedesign on the pocket of the stranger; but it is were protected by gratings curiously and elacame generally known, and no cooly ventured in the nature of things that the design should borately wrought. In the farther and dark

to pass that way without having prepared a sop exist.

for the Cerberus who guarded it." | sions, i

But here we must halt; and propose next week to resume our march, under the enter-taining command of Captain Skinner.

The Heidenmauer; or, the Benedictines. By the Author of the "Prairie," the "Bravo," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

WE have not these volumes in a sufficiently perfect state to pronounce a decided opinion on their merits; but this we must say, that we are exceedingly pleased with what we have read, and think that the *Heidenmauer* (the sample.

"It was a bright autumnal day when we re-I was just bitterly regretting our precipitation, when the church-tower of Duerckheim peered We debated the question of proceeding, or of stopping, in a good deal of doubt, to the moment when the carriage drew up before the sign of the Ox. A substantial-looking burgher came forth to receive us. There was the pledge of good cheer in the ample development of his person, which was not badly typified by the sign; and the hale, hearty character of his hospitality removed all suspicion of the hour of reckoning. If he who travels much is a gainer in knowledge of mankind, he is sure to be a loser in the charities that sweeten life. Constant intercourse with men who are in the habit of seeing strange faces, who only dispose of their services to those that are likely never to affinities of a more permanent intercourse, ex-

The passion of gain, like all other passions, increases with indulgence, and thus do we find those who dwell on beaten roads, more rapacious than those in whom the desire is latent, for want of use. Our host of Duerck. heim offered a pledge, in his honest countenance, independent air, and frank manner, of his also being above the usual mercenary schemes of another portion of the craft, who, dwelling in places of little resort, endeavoured to take their revenge of fortune, by shewing that they look upon every post-carriage as an especial god-send. He had a garden, too, into which he invited us to enter, while the horses were changing, in a way that shewed he was "Heathen Wall"—not to suffer this name to simply desirous of being benevolent, and that be a puzzle to the circulating libraries) is a he cared little whether we stayed an hour or a spirited picture of those feudal times in Ger- week. In short, his manner was of an artless, many, when the burghers were beginning to kind, natural, and winning character, that feel rather than to know their influence; when strongly reminded us of home, and which at the usurpations of Rome began to tremble to once established an agreeable confidence that is their fall, and the doctrines of Luther first to of an invaluable moral effect. Though too exawaken the minds of men. A very pleasant perience blindly to confide in national chaintroduction is prefixed. Take one day for a racteristics, we liked, too, his appearance of German faith, and more than all were we pleased with the German neatness and comfort, turned to the left bank of the Rhine, on the of which there were abundance, unalloyed by way to Paris. The wishes of the invalid had the swaggering pretension that neutralises the taken the appearance of strength, and we hoped same qualities among people more artificial. to penetrate the mountains which bound the The house was not a beer-drinking, smoking Palatinate on its south-western side, and to caravanseral, like many hotels in that quarter reach Kaiserslautern, on the great Napoleon of the world; but it had detached pavilions in road, before the hour of rest. The main object had been accomplished, and as with all who might, in sooth, take his rest. With such inhave effected their purpose, the principal desire ducements before our eyes, we determined to was to be at home. A few posts convinced us remain, and we were not long in instructing that repose was still necessary to the invalid. the honest burgher to that effect. The decision This conviction, unhappily as I then believed, was received with great civility, and, unlike came too late, for we had already crossed the the immortal Falstaff, I began to see the proplain of the Palatinate, and were drawing near to the chain of mountains just mentioned, which out having a pocket picked. The carriage was are a branch of the Vosges, and are known in the country as the Haart. We had made no Notwithstanding the people of the house spoke calculations for such an event, and former exconfidently, but with sufficient modesty, of the perience had caused us to distrust the inns of state of the larder, it wanted several hours, this isolated portion of the kingdom of Bavaria. I was just bitterly regretting our precipitation, though we had enjoyed frequent opportunities when the church-tower of Duerckheim peered above the vineyards; for, on getting nearer to unseasonable. Disregarding hints, which apthe base of the hills, the land became slightly undulating, and the vine abundant. As we love of gain, our usual hour for eating was approached, the village or borough promised named, and, by way of changing the subject, little, but we had the word of the postilion that the post-house was an inn fit for a king, and as to the wine, he could give no higher eulogium "We called Duerckheim a city, mein Herr," than a flourish of the whip, an eloquent extended to the largest, the time has been when it was a contained to the largest, the time has been when it was a contained to the largest, the time has been when it was a contained to the largest, the time has been when it was a contained to the largest, the time has been when it was a contained to the largest that the largest is the largest to the wine, he could give no higher eulogium the largest, the time has been when it was a contained to the largest that the largest is the largest that the largest th the largest, the time has been when it was a capital!" It is the history of this site which originates the ensuing story.

The following scene of penance, for an attack upon a powerful monastery, appears to us best calculated for separate extract; it is a most graphic picture of the manners of the age.

"The ancient church of Einsiedlen (for the building has since been replaced by another still larger and more magnificent) had been raised around the spot where the cell of Saint Meinard originally stood. The chapel, reputed to have been consecrated by angels, was in this revered cell, and the whole stood in the centre of the more modern edifice. It was small in comparison with the pile which held it, but of suffineed them again, and who, of necessity, are cient size to admit of an officiating priest, and removed from most of the responsibilities and to contain many rich offerings of the pious. affinities of a more permanent intercourse, ex. The whole was encased in marble, blackened hibits the selfishness of our nature in its least by time and the exhalations of lamps; while attractive form. Policy may suggest a speci. the front, and part of the sides, permitted a of the Mother and Child. Their dresses, as is these spoons, which may be of use in some of usual at all much-worshipped shrines, were loaded with precious stones and plates of gold. The face of each had a dark and bronzed colour resembling the complexion of the far east, but which, probably, is a usage connected with the association of an origin and destiny that are superhuman. The whole was illuminated by strong lights, in lamps of silver-gilt; and the effect, to a mind indisposed to doubt, was impressive, and of a singularly mysterious in-

"The sacristy was empty, and they awaited still in silence, while the music of the organ announced the retiring procession of the monks. After some delay, a door opened, and the Abbot of Einsiedlen, accompanied by Bonifacius, appeared. They were alone, with the exception of the treasurer of the abbey; and as the place was closed, the interview that now took place was no longer subject to the vulgar gaze.
Thou art Emich, count of Hartenburg-Leiningen, said the prelate, distinguishing the noble, spite of his mean attire, by a single glance of an eye accustomed to scan its equals; a penitent at our shrine for wrongs done the church, and for dishonour to God?' 'I am Emich of Leiningen, holy abbot!' Dost thou disclaim the obligation to be here?' 'And a penitent; the words for being here being bitterly added in a mental reservation. The abbot regarded him sternly, for he disliked the reluctance of his tongue. Taking Bonifacius reluctance of his tongue. Taking Bonifacius apart, they consulted together for a few minutes; then returning to the group of pil-grims, he resumed: 'Thou art now in a land that listeneth to no heresies, Herr von Har-tenburg, and it would be well to remember thy vow and thy object. 'Hast thou aught to say?' Emich slowly undid his scrip, and sought his offerings among its scanty contents. 'This crucifix was obtained by a noble of my house, when a crusader. It is of jasper, as thou seest, reverend abbot, and is not otherwise wanting in valuable additions." abbot bowed in the manner of one indifferent surer to accept the gift. There was then a brief pause. 'This censer was the gift of a noble far less possessed than thee!' said he who kept the treasures of the abbey, with an emphasis that could not easily be mistaken.

Thy zeal outstrippeth the limbs of a weary man, brother. Here is a diamond that hath been heir-loom of my house a century. 'Twas an emperor's gift!' 'It is well bestowed on Our Lady of the Hermits; though she can boast of far richer offerings from names less known than thine.' Emich now hesitated, but only for an instant, and then laid down another gift. 'This vessel is suited to thy offices,' he said, 'being formed for the altar's services.' Lay the cup aside,' sternly and severely interrupted Bonifacius; 'it cometh of Limburg!' Emich coloured, more in anger than in shame, however, for in that age plunder was one of the speediest and most used means of acquiring wealth. He eyed the merciless abbot fiercely, but without speaking. 'I have no more,' he said; 'the wars, the charges of my house, and gold given the routed brotherhood, have left me poor!' The treasurer turned to Heinrich with an eloquent expression of countenance. Thou wilt remember, master treasurer, that there is no longer any question of a powerful simply before the monk, who gazed at it in baron,' said the burgomaster; 'but that the little I have to give cometh of a poor and saddled town. First, we offer our wishes and our prayers; secondly, we present, in all humility, the heart which loved him now belongs to duced in them, in the part before us, appear to the natural three results to the natural three results and the vestigations which have been made into carried the testing the little I have to give cometh of a poor and saddled town. First, we offer our wishes and our prayers; secondly, we present, in all humility, the heart which loved him now belongs to

extremity of this sacred chapel were the images and with the wish they may prove acceptable, thy many ceremonies; thirdly, this candle-stick, which, though small, is warranted to be of pure gold by jewellers of Frankfort; and, lastly, this cord, with which seven of our chief men have grievously and loyally scourged themselves, in reparation of the wrong done thy brethren.' All these offerings were graciously received, and the monk turned to the others. It is unnecessary to repeat the different donations that were made by the inferiors who came from the castle and the town. That of Gottlob was, or pretended to be, the offending horn which had so irreverently been sounded near the altar of Limburg, and a piece of gold. The latter was the identical coin he had obtained from Bonifacius in the interview which led to his arrest, and the other was a cracked instrument that the roguish cowherd had often essayed among his native hills without the least success. In after-life, when the spirit of religious party grew bolder, he often boasted of the manner in which he had tricked the Benedictines by bestowing an instrument so useless. Ulrike made her offering with sincere and meek penitence. It consisted of a garment for the image of the Virgin, which had been chiefly wrought by her own fair hands, and on which the united tributes of her townswomen had been expended in the way of ornaments. and in stones of inferior price. The gift was graciously received, for the community had been well instructed in the different characters of the various penitents. 'Hast thou aught in honour of Maria?' demanded the treasurer of Lottchen. The widowed and childless woman endeavoured to speak, but her power failed her. She laid upon the table, however, a neatly-bound and illuminated missal; a cap, that seemed to have no particular value, except its tassel of gold and green, and a hunting horn; all of which, with many others of the articles named, had made part of the load borne on the furniture of the ass. 'These are unusual gifts at our shrine!' muttered the monk. Reverend Benedictine,' interrupted Ulrike, nearly breathless in the generous desire to avert pain from her friend, 'they are extorted from her who gives like drops of blood from the heart. This is Lottchen Hintermayer, of whom thou hast doubtless heard.' The name of Lottchen Hintermayer had never reached the treasurer's ear, but the sweet and persuasive manner of Ulrike prevailed. The monk bowed, and he seemed satisfied. The next that advanced was Meta. The Benedictines all appeared struck by the pallid colour of her cheek, and the vacant, hopeless expression of an eye that had lately been so joyous. 'The journey hath been hard upon our daughter,' said the princely abbot with gentleness and concern. 'She is young, reverend father,' answered Ulrike; 'but God will temper the wind to the shorn lamb.' The abbot looked surprised, for the tones of the mother met his ear with an appeal as touching as that of the worn countenance of the girl. 'Is she thy child, good pilgrim?' 'Father, she is; Heaven make me grateful for its blessed gift!'
Another gaze from the wondering priest, and he gave place to the treasurer, who advanced to receive the offering. The frame of Meta trembled violently, and she placed a hand to her bosom. Drawing forth a paper, she laid it

The abbot bowed, hastily signing to the inferior to accent the offering; and be walked saide to conceal a tear that started to his eye. Meta at that moment fell upon her mother's breast, and was borne silently from the sacristy."

There is a most touching and natural sear between the baron and the burgomaster's wife but, more connected with the progress of the tale, we would only point it out to the readers attention; and must now leave the Hedermauer till next week, when we shall be better able to offer our praise to it as a whole. (er. tainly Mr. Cooper loses no attraction on new ground

Boucher's Glossary of Archaic and Province Words. Part I. London, 1832. Black and Co.

THE name of Boucher is so associated with the history of the early language and literature of England, that it is unnecessary to explain to many of our readers the nature of the collections which he formed, especially as they have been described in our pages, though some time ago. To more general reader, however, it may be requisite to mention that he was rector of Epsom,—that he was a student and a scholar,—that, for the greater part of a long life, he devoted himself towards the formation of what he, in common with others, felt to be a desideratum, a glossary to early English writers. The sources from which he derived his information were authentic: they consis of our old chronicles, our early poets, romanos. and plays. He examined our ancient len documents, and extracted from them such uncommon words and phrases as had perished since the era of their composition. Nor vi it to written authorities alone that he confined his attention: he knew that much, very much, of the early language of England is preserved in the daily parlance of our rustics, and that the dialect spoken by them is not, as is too frequently imagined, a tissue of barbarisms, but a portion of the once-authorised language of our ancestors. Impressed with a conviction of their value, he was a realous and successful collector of provincialisms; and by the frequent opportunities he had of residing in various parts of the country, he became atquainted with the different aspects assumed by dialects in distinct localities, by a comparison of which he detected their original formation. After having spent many years in collecting and preparing his work, and after the greater portion of it was ready for the press, the labours of Mr. Boucher were terminated death. A specimen of this Glossary, containing the letter A, which appeared under many disadvantages a short period after the decease of its highly-gifted author, is well known to those who investigate the history our language; and its merits are of such a nature as to secure for Mr. Boucher a high rank in the estimation of English philologists.

After the lapse of more than twenty year a portion of this collection is at length made public; and it will be seen by the title that the editorial care of the public. tion has been intrusted to gentlemen, who from a similarity of pursuits, are qualified do it justice. It will also be remarked the it is proposed to embody with the labours.

Mr. Boucher the result of the numerous it. vestigations which have been made into ear

be taken from writers of an earlier era of our language than that which is commonly used for the purpose of philological investigation; and this circumstance enables the inquirer to detect the principle of the formation of words, which, in the dress of a subsequent age, have frequently become so disguised as to elude discovery. Use has been made of the manuscripts of the British Museum, and a considerable number of the extracts given from them have a value beyond that of barely elucidating the word under which they are cited; for they contain curious notices of dress, customs, diet, household regulations, and other subjects equally interesting. We allude to the curious articles ambrie, ane, anneal, antic, ape, aroint, arvel-bread, assay, Auld-Nick, and others.

But we must, before referring to them by way of illustration, mention the Introduction, which, with some repetitions, and, we think, questionable hypotheses, is a very sensible and able essay. Speaking of the absence of dialect in the language of Rome, Ireland, and Ame-

rica, the author observes -

"Terence, the only dramatic writer of any reputation in the best age of Roman literature. seems to disdain any such adventitious aids. So far from adapting his language to his characters, his 'Davus' is distinguished not only for extraordinary sagacity and shrewdness, but speaks as correct, as pure, and as elegant Latin as any of the other personages. This singular absence of dialect is an extraordinary trait in the character of this extraordinary people; and seems directly to contradict what I had conceived to be a fact without a single exception. viz. that wherever a people and a speech were cultivated, there dialect would certainly be found. Whereas we have now found not only that untutored savages speak in a great variety of dialects, but that there has been at least one instance of a cultivated and highly-improved people who had little or none. Few such cases, I believe, occur in the history of the world. I ought perhaps to except the United States of America, in which dialect is hardly known; unless some scanty remains of the croaking, guttural idioms of the Dutch, still observable near New York; the Scotch-Irish, as it used to be called, in some of the back settlers of the Middle States; and the whining, canting drawl brought by some republican, Oliverian, and Puritan emigrants from the West of England, and still kept up by their undegenerated descendants of New England, may be called dialects. To a certain degree, Ireland also is in a similar predicament: there are some, but they are inconsiderable, diversities, in the native Irish; and this too is nearly the case as to their English. I can no otherwise account for this peculiarity in the history either of the Romans, the North Americans, or the Irish, than by referring it to the peculiarities that prevailed in the history of their first population. The first settlers of England consisted of various tribes from the continent, slowly coalescing into one nation; whilst her colonies in Ireland and in America trace their original to a few active English cities, London, Chester, Bristol, and the like; whose phrases and accents are yet discoverable in the speech of the colonists. In Virginia, one of the oldest of the British settlements, we still hear such terms as holp for help, mought for might; and several others now become obsolete here, but which were in full currency at the time when that colony was first planted. Dublin retains more of the Cheshire and Lancashire speech; whilst the Cork accent is a

disgusting union. It has all the laziness of the brogue, joined to the pertness of Somersetshire; a marriage of contraries, that produces a very deformed offspring.

In another part the author is very severe on the American tongue, with its innovation; but as many of the words he quotes are now equally rife in England, we suppose that had be lived to our day (as is hinted in a note) he would have spared these remarks against "t to advocate," "demoralising," "to progress" (still unadopted), "grades," "memorialised," "the " "influential," &c. &c. By alone minister. the by, we see he uses the noun "spread" himself. We shall only quote farther from the Introduction a brief view of the Saxon language.

"It has been usual to divide and distinguish the prevalence of the Saxon speech in this kingdom by three epochs; and Hickes has marked them with great accuracy and pre-cision. The first is that which was spoken, for a space of at least 300 years, from their first settlement among the Britons, to the coming in of the Danes; when, borrowing from, as well as lending to, their new co-patriots, the Britons and the Picts, it is probable the purity, if not the simplicity, of both was for a while impaired by such random inwas for a while impaired by such random interchanging. The language of this period may be called the Britanno-Saxon. The next is the Dano-Saxon, which prevailed, and more especially so in the northern parts of the island, for a space of 274 years, till it gave way to the Norman-Saxon, which commenced at the Conquest, and lasted till the time of Henry II. Of the language in the first of these periods, no specimens now remain, excepting a small metrical fragment of the ge-nuine Cædmon, inserted in Alfred's version of the 'Venerable Bede's Ecclesiastical History,' lib. iv. cap. 24; and which Cædmon is said miraculously to have composed, when dreaming, notwithstanding its actually being neither more nor less than a translation from the Latin; of which language the idiom is preserved even in this rude version. The reader will find a copy of this curious piece in 'Hickes's Anglo-Saxon Grammar,' i. 187; and another, differing materially in its orthography, in Wanley's Antiquitates Literature Septentrionalis,' p. 287. But this is not the case as to the others; and such was their extreme inattention either to correctness or elegance, during the dominion of those little less than savage tribes, composed of the scum and the dregs of various nations,—but all going under the general denomination of Danes, and sometimes of Nortmen, - that their speech partook of their own character, and became barbarous. No modern dialect, nor even those of less enlightened periods, can bear any comparison with the gross barbarism which in those days must have prevailed even in courts. Thus we find mec, mek, and meh, for me; bec and beh for be, thee; juh for eop, you; iuerr and iuerre for eopen, your; usic, usich, usig, and usih, for ur, us, or we; with countless other varieties and corruptions in almost every word, all equally wild, grotesque, ludicrons, and absurd. From this charge, however, it is fit that the writings of King Alfred, and the beautiful poetical Paraphrase usually ascribed to Cadmon, which are supposed to belong to this period, be excepted.

We now turn to the Dictionary itself, and feel how difficult, impossible, it is to convey to our readers an adequate idea of its great interest and merit: we, however, select a few quotations,

the same time be found curious and entertaining not only to the philologist, but to every class. At the eighth definition of the letter A we are told-

"A, with the addition of the two Lat. words per se, is used by some of our ancient poets to denote a person of extraordinary merit, a non-

parell.

In faith, my sweet honeycomb, I'll love thee, A per se a.

Willy Beguird.

That is the A per se of all, the cream of all.

Blurt Master Constable, 1602.

It is difficult to say whether this peculiar phrase originated from those depositaries of ancient manners and usages, village school-mistresses; but the fact is well known, that children are first taught, as the element of all learning, an intimate acquaintance with A by itself a; as well as with round O, and Q in a corner. The character &, which stands for and, is also still called and per se and. Nor is the idiom without a precedent of the highest authority: $i\gamma \omega \ u\mu \ \tau \circ \Lambda$. Apocal i. 8. Martial, Epig. ii. 57, and ii. 27, calls Codrus the ' $\Lambda\lambda\varphi\alpha$ penulatorum;' just as we say king of the beggars. Gawin Douglas uses this letter with a happy effect in his address to Virgil, in the preface to his translation, in which he styles him 'A per se.' Pref. p. 3. I apprehend that the reason of A being used to denote excellence or pre-eminence, is because it is the first letter of the alphabet. Thus Chaucer (in the beginning of Tr. and Cr.) in describing his heroine, says-

Among these othir folke was Crescids, In widdowe's habit blake; but nathéles Right as our first lettir is now an A, In beauté first so stode she makéles.

The phrase is sometimes used without a, as in the following instance :-

They say he is a very man, per se.

Shakesp. Tr. and Cres. i. 2."

The word Aber is thus explained :-

"The fall of a lesser river into a greater: the mouth of a river; a port, or harbour. Thus Abergwayn, the Welsh name of the harbour of Fishguard in Pembrokeshire, does not denote, as aber generally does, the fall of a lesser river into a greater, but a harbour, or haven. See Cambrian Register, i. 240. It is thus defined by Gir. Camb.: 'Aber, Britannice dicitur Leland, Coll. iii. 75; Id. Itinerary, v.; Diot. Antiq. Syllabus, 39. Hence Aberdeen, Aberford, Abergenny or Abergavenny, &c.; hence also, in the opinion of Leland, the Severn, or Sabrina, and the Humber. See Coll. v. 65, and Comment. in Cygneam Cantionem, Itiner. v., where he offers it as a fair conjecture, that Aber Britannicum, in Humber degenerasse. And this conjecture receives no slight confirmation from the circumstance that abar in the Gael. (which Shaw, forming his judgment merely, as it would seem, from some local and limited use of the term, says, signifies a marshy or boggy piece of ground) is, in Scotland, very commonly, like Humber, changed into Inver, as Inverary, Inverness, &c. See Stoddart's Remarks on Local Scenery and Manners in Scotland, i. 232. A Welsh writer of no ordinary merit (see Camb. Reg., ut supra), unawed by the extreme but laudable jealousy of his countrymen for the honour of their language, suggests that Aber may possibly be derived from the Lat. verb aperio, to open; but it is much more probable that aperio is the derivative, and aber its Celt. theme; inasmuch as, besides the Gael. abar, abar in Corn. likewise means a gulf, whirlpool, and also a place where two or more rivers meet. See Pryce's mixture of the brogue and Bristol, a most as the fittest in our opinion to do this, and at | Cornish Dict. From Aber, portus, is derived

p. 4, 6, 7."

The word Ayog is another good example: be of uncertain etymology. He, however, says it may possibly be derived from the Fr. low phrase agogo; as, ils vivent agogo, they live to an ape in a man's hood, &c. To lead apes in their wish. This definition is by no means hell, said of a woman who lives and dies single. satisfactory, nor can it be supplied by any; thing more than mere conjecture. The meaning of the word in the different instances adduced by him is, elated, looking high. We are told, that when the Norwegians were in possession of the Western Isles, they erected forts or towers all along the coast, placing watchmen in them, who were to keep a constant look-out, and alarm the country by lighting of fires, when danger approached. These watchmen went by the name of goksmen. The literal import of gok, it seems, is to look high; and, if so, is the very same as gove, known to, and used by, the common people all over the north of Scotland. To gove about, is to look about one; at the same time stretching out the neck, and elevating the head, to see further and better. Formed on this idea is Balgore, the name of a gentleman's seat in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, from the Gothic word bal, an house, and gove, to see far off; so that Balgore denotes the house with a prospect. Gogules are a species of spectacles, and gougleeyes are projecting eyes. In the Heb. THE (ghah) signifies altum, excelsum esse, a rising ground, &c.; and w (gag), a derivative of that verb, signifies the root, or most eminent part of a building. Here, then, we have an elc. mental word very nearly resembling gok, gove, goggles, and agog, as those terms have a reference to height, or elevation. In the language of the Las Bretons, one of the Celtic dialects, gaug or coug, which in their orthoppy do not differ from gog, denotes a hill, a mound of earth, a terrace, or elevated piece of ground; and sometimes, metaphorically, proud and lofty. Acog, therefore, if deemed a derivative from this Celtic origin, may naturally be resolved into a-gaug; which will naturally mean a-high, or on high; and, figuratively, will signify elate. But see the ingenious conjectures on the origin of this word in Mr. Brockett's Northern Glossary, in roce.]"

Our next samples are an "Ape," and "Apple

of the Eye."

"Ape. This term was formerly applied to a fool: thus, ' to put on his head an ape,' and to put an ape in his hood,' both meant to make a fool of a man; and ' to put the ape in a man's hood' was to outwit him.

By their fair handling put into Malbecco's cape.

F. Q. 111. iz. 31.

And thus she makith Absolon her aps.

And all his ernist turnith to a jape.

Charger: Urry, p. 26. L 231.

Or very possibly, real apes might sometimes be carried, for the fashion sake, on the shoulders of fops and simpletons. Shakespeare undoubtedly alludes to this custom in the following Dassage:

Because that I am little like an age, He thinks that you should bear me on your shoulders. King Richard III. iii. 1.

In the print of Joan Cromwell, prefixed to the mind in such numbers into cloisters, and which account of her court and kitchen, is an apc, it had taken ages to excite, was not to be exsitting on her shoulder. The most striking tinguished all at once: accordingly it would features in the character of the ape are imitation and mimicry: qualities which, as implying

Havre de Grace. See Hust. de Orig. Cadon. mimicry were regarded as little better than the case. To counteract and defeat a part of 5, 7."

talents for playing the fool well. 'Fools for supposed to be so unpropitious to the general counteract. merly, says Mr. Upton, ' used to carry apes interest of the community, some pion at "This word is admitted by Dr. Johnson to on their shoulders; that is, I suppose, the representations of apes: and this custom was, probably, the origin of the phrase of putting

Hence shall we never mair hear tell Of lasses leading aper in hell.

Allan Rameay, L 358. Had you but liv'd where I did dwall, You had not now led aper in hell.
Shelton's Don Quirote, p. 618.

I must dance barefoot on her wedding-day, And, for your love to her, lead aper in hell. Taming of the Shrew, it. 1.

But 'tis an old proverb, and you know it well,
That women, dying maids, lead aper in hell.
London Profigal, i. 2. A writer, who has written a work expressly on the subject of old maids, ingenuously confesses, that he has attempted in vain to elucidate this mysterious proverb. In Hayley's Essay on Old Maids, iii. 157, we read: 'One of my ingenious friends is convinced that it was invented by the monks, to allure opulent females into the cloister, by teaching them, that if they did not become the spouses either of man or God, they must expect to be united, in a future world, to the most impertinent and disgusting companion. For my own part, I am disposed to rank an idea so injurious to virgins among the dismal and despicable superstitions of Egypt, as I find a passage in Hermes Trismegistus, which says, that those who die childless, are, immediately after their death, tormented by demons. I must confess, however, that, from the very high respect which the Egyptians entertained for the ape, the demons intended by Trismegistus could hardly be of that figure. I do not recollect to have seen the expression of leading apes in any English author, before Shirley, the dramatic poet. In his comedy called School of Compliment, printed in 1637, there is a scene in which, to humour the madness of Infortunio, the several characters on the stage pretend to be damned. Delia, among the rest, declares, that she was damned for being a stale virgin, and that her punishment was to lead apes in hell.' The references already adduced under this article (to which, no doubt, a very diligent search might add many more) are at least sufficient to shew that our laboured nor very accurate. I believe he might levelled. The sergeant was raising his care is have added, that no such saying is, either incur the levelled. have added, that no such saying is, either jocu- the last signal, to spare the victim eren the larly or seriously, in use among neighbouring nations. I also have sought, but have not found: my own opinion, however, is, that the master's side. He had been startled from notion was suggested soon after the Reformation by some zealous reformers, to answer a present purpose. Of all the changes effected by that memorable event, there was none which the multitude more regretted than the loss of monasteries and monastic institutions. Women, in particular, and more especially when they were of a contemplative and retired turn of mind, long sighed after the asylums, which well-born women, who happened not to be well endowed, had been used to find in nunneries; and many, in a spirit of sullen gloom, obstinately continued unmarried, even when they might have married. This was natural: the spirit which led females of a certain cast of not be difficult to find historical evidence to shew that, for a considerable time after the

patriotic reformer hit on the device in quetion; which, it will readily be allowed, did 2 require any very extraordinary abilities. Is sibly, in this, as in other instances, its beinglevel to the capacities of the people, and we adapted to their taste, might be one rease. its succeeding so soon and so well." But here we must rest for a week.

Dramatic Stories. By T. Arnold, Esq. 3 702 London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley. THESE very animated and interesting volume containing stories of many times and some are truly what their name infers,—drama: Many of the incidents would, we think, > well on the stage; for example, "Schelmkind," Lionessa," and "the Impostor." The doc of the latter might be made very impressive. We wish we could give a whole story; as it is the following extracts are selected because the part best, and are, besides, a touching picture

A scene in a Conscript's life. - "The sc. geant and the priest advanced : the two friends embraced and kissed each other: Renuner retired to a spot where the other soldier was standing; and, kneeling on one knee, leant his face on his hands, still convulsively and uncosciously grasping the spade, as if for a support the other twelve men had formed a double in about fourteen paces to the front of Jean, ut. was between them and the embankment in white-clothed figure, thus set in relief by in dark ground beyond, presenting a clear aim to their muskets. He knelt down on his rest knee, resting on the other his left arm: he said in a firm voice 'I am ready.' The post was about to bind a handkerchief about the eyes; but he said, 'No-I pray I may k spared that:—let me see my death; I am a straid of it. The priest, after consulting the The priest, after consulting the sergeant's looks, withdrew the handkerdie Colon retired to the place where Reaumer at the other soldier were: and the priest, after having received from his penitent the assurance that he died 'in charity with all manking, and having bestowed on him a last benedician. and laid on his lips the kiss of Christian love. also retired on one side. Colon gare the mode of command—' Prepare: the twelve musker short pang of hearing the fatal word Fre when Rollo, with a loud yell, sprang to be slumber by the roll of the drum; and, looking up at what was going on, perceiving Jen Mineling all alone, and all so silent, error.

Reaumer's faintly-heard sobs, his institute segment to the segment to seemed to tell him his master was in 900 danger: his whining was unheard, or the heeded; he felt this too, and ceased it, but made a desperate effort to break the repe this held him, which, weakened as it was by he late gnawing and tugging at it when in the outbooks and start an outhouse at Charolle, soon gave way, and, a above mentioned, he sprang with a rell to master's side. But Jean's thoughts at its moment were too seriously engaged to be even Rollo: he only raised his right arm, gently put the dog aside, his own mild the flinching gaze still fixed on the soldiers him. But the dog was not checked by the movement of his master; still whining with his ears beseechingly laid back, he strike a want of originality, it would seem our forefathers deemed of little value: for talents for

(who, wondering at the pause since the last him to meet the regiment at Labarre; and I liar and popular than to the technical and word of command, had raised his eyes), that know—' 'And what business hadst thou to he should try to coax the dog off: he did so by advise a comrade in a breach of duty? Stand whistling and calling, but, of course, quite in back to thy place. And Reaumer retired, vain. It will be at once seen that, though this covered with shame. Napoleon beckened Jean vain. It will be at once seen that, though this has taken some time in the telling, all that to him; he came, and Rollo with him; and passed from the time of Rollo's arrival was little more than the transaction of a moment. Still it was a delay; and the men were ready to fire: and Colon, not thinking the incident of sufficient weight to authorise a suspension of the execution, however temporary, muttered, but his gaze drooped, though without qualling, beneath that of the piercing large gray eyes turned his face again to his men; and was again about to give the signal, when he was a second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down, good dog!' for Rollo was getting important than the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down, good dog!' for Rollo was getting important than the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down, good dog!' for Rollo was getting important than the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down, good dog!' for Rollo was getting important than the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down, good dog!' for Rollo was getting important than the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down, good dog!' for Rollo was getting important than the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down, good dog!' for Rollo was getting important than the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down, good dog!' for Rollo was getting important than the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down, good dog!' for Rollo was getting important than the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down, good dog!' for Rollo was getting important the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down, good dog!' for Rollo was getting important the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down, good dog!' for Rollo was getting important the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down, good dog!' for Rollo was getting important the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down, good dog!' for Rollo was getting important the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down, good dog!' for Rollo was getting important the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts down the second time interrupted by hearing loud shouts dow from behind him, accompanied by the discharge tunate. 'Twenty-five years, sire,' Jean anof a park of cannon. He glanced towards the swered. 'Why hast thou disobeyed orders?' or a park of cannon. He glanced towards the swered. Why hast thou disobeyed orders? opposite hill at his back, whereon the village 'I could not help it, sire.' 'Couldn't help it! stood, and there he saw all was confusion and bustle—officers galloping to and fro, and the friends, and so longed to see them, that indeed men forming hurriedly into a line, he hastily I could not help it, sire.' 'Tis a strange gave the word, 'As you were;' for along a line excuse. Down! I say, good brute!' but at of road to the north-east of the hill he saw a the same moment that he said so, he ungloved thick cloud of dust, from which quickly plunged his hand, and gave it Rollo to lick: then, after out a group of horsemen, evidently officers; a short pause, added, 'And thou sawest thy the foremost not so tall as most of them, nor parents?' 'Yes, sire; and I was returning so graceful a rider as many of them, though he to the regiment, when —' 'Ah! this is true, sat firmly too, was recognised by Colon and his sergeant?' turning to Colon. 'Yes, sire, 'tis men (long before he was near enough for them true,' answered he: 'we met him about three the distinguish a single feature of his face) by his gray frock-coat, and small flat three-cornard; the soldiers shouldered their mus-kets, and prepared to sainte; and, in another

The distinguish a single feature of his face) by quarters of a league from — 'I need not have asked, though,' interrupted Napoleon; the man's face looks true. Thy name?' again addressing Jean. 'Jean Gavard, sire.—kets, and prepared to sainte; and, in another Down, Rollo! I fear he is troublesome to your minute, Napoleon, at the head of his staff, highness. Napoleon smiled—perhaps at the reined up on the top of the hill. He had left title—and answered, 'No, no; poor Rollo, he the march of the grand army some leagues behind, and ridden on towards Labarre, in order, Gavard; for the present I respite thee.' Jean with his wonted watchfulness, to take the detachment by surprise, and see what they were about. His eagle-eye, whose glance saw every thing like another's gaze, had at once detected the party on the hill, and he had ridden from the road at full speed up the slope to discover what the object of the meeting was: a glance, too, told him that; and while he was yet returning the salute of the men and their sergeant, he said, in a voice panting after his hard gal-lop, 'Hey? what's this?—a desertion?' 'Yes, sire—no, sire; not exactly,' stammered Colon. - Not exactly! what then?' asked Napoleon, in a rather peevish tone, his face assuming more escape from death, were like those of a man than its usual sternness; for hardly any thing wakened from a frightful dream, before his more provoked him than hesitation on the part of those he addressed. 'Absence against orders, sire,' replied Colon. 'Aha! for how long? Is proudly; 'but is he honest, and soher, and generally obedient?' 'Yes, sire; this is his shout of 'Live the Emperor!'"
first fault.' 'M! how long has he served?'
'Three years last March, sire.' A louder and the least: the time is too far back for inhigher-toned 'M!' escaped Napoleon; and his Reaumer, who, with a timid step, had approached the emperor; and, kneeling on one knee, with clasped hands and broken voice, cried, Oh! sire, if you — if you would spare his life —he is innocent of—any intention to desert that I can—' 'Are you his brother?' inter-rupted the emperor. 'No, sire,' answered Reaumer; 'his friend—his dear friend.' 'And how know you what his intentions were? 'He told them me, sire; he only went last night to see his friends, and would have returned the same night, but that I _ I advised As this volume is addressed rather to the fami-

the latter, as though understanding the power and authority of the man his master thus obeyed, put his fore-paws against his stirrup, and whimpered imploringly up to him. Jean looked for a moment in the emperor's face, knelt on his knee, and seized the emperor's hand to kiss it; but Napoleon said, 'Stay, stay; thy dog has been licking it.' But this made no difference to poor Jean, who kissed it eagerly; and when Napoleon drew it away, it was wet with tears. He looked on the back of his hand a moment, and his lips compressed themselves as he did so. They are the tears of a brave man, sir,' said he, turning to a young officer at his side, on whose features the emperor's side.glance had caught a nascent smile:

Forward!' And at full gallop the party left Forward! And at full gallop the party left the ground.—Jean's feelings at this sudden senses are yet enough gathered together to remember all its circumstances. Jean had little time, however, to gather them on this that his dog?' 'Yes, sire: only a few hours.' occasion, for Reaumer's arms were, in a mo'A few hours! Who gave this order, then?' ment, around his neck; and the hands of
'General S., sire.' 'What character does his comrades—those very hands that a minute
the man bear?' 'He is a brave man, sire.' before were about to deal him death—were ' He is a Frenchman,' retorted Napoleon, now gladly grasping his; and their many congratulations on his escape ended in one loud

terest; and now and then we have to object to attention was at the same moment attracted by affected phraseology; but these are slight defects in so clever and amusing a work. We congratulate its author on his first appearance, and heartily desire to witness the future efforts, of which he has given so fair a promise.

> The Sources of Health and Discase in Communities; or, Elementary Views of "Hy-glène:" illustrating its Importance to Legislators, Heads of Families, &c. By Henry Belinaye, Esq. 12mo. pp. 261. London, 1832.

scientific consideration of that most important of all subjects, Health, we shall deem that we have done our duty by it most appropriately by quoting some of its views, rather than by discussing them. We have only to premise that it contains much valuable advice, and cannot be read without eminent advantage by every class of the community, embracing as it does, in a condensed form, much of the practical knowledge of the best medical works pub. lished either at home or abroad. The topics are naturally grouped, and follow each other in intelligent order. Their mode of treatment half a dozen of extracts will serve to shew, and at the same time furnish, as far as they go, some useful information to our readers. On the subject of "Emanations," the system of macadamising is incidentally alluded to, and we are told,-

" Before speaking of the odours and effluvia of which the atmosphere is the ever-ready vehicle, we must not forget to observe the effect of those subtle molecules or particles elicited and thrown constantly into the air by friction of artificial processes of manufactories, &c. Dust, or minutely-divided substances, produce the most sensible and pernicious consequences, when inhaled constantly or in large quantities. The eyes, the mucous membrane of the air-passages, and the skin, suffer se-verely from dust, whether it be merely from the mechanical irritation, or from the peculiar pungency of the pulverised substance. Hence the workmen belonging to the numerous trades, in the operations of which a degree of dust is unavoidable, are so often affected with coughs, consumption, asthma, hemoptysis, &c. In the large towns, a great improvement has been introduced in the streets — that which is called macadamisation; but if care be not taken to remove, during wet weather, the loose mud of the surface before dry heat and the friction of carriages turn it to powder - if, during dry weather, the surface be not regularly watered, and that sufficiently to keep down the dust during the whole of the day — if these precautions, we repeat, be not taken, the fearful annual average of deaths from diseases of the lungs, in the bills of mortality, will be inevitably increased by the irritation which the powdered granite horne in the atmosphere must necessarily engender in the respiratory organs. Although not strictly within the limits of our present subject, we shall take this opportunity of observing the danger incurred by delicate persons going out in the evening of a hot day, when large macadamised streets are watered. The cold and dampness of the atmosphere, produced by the evaporation, may prove very pre-judicial."

The destruction of furniture in macadamised streets in London, in consequence of the granite particles lodging in carpets, curtains, chairs, and all woollen, silk, cotton, and leather articles, is also immense. We will venture to say that these will not last half so long in good condition as in paved streets.

Respecting a fever prevalent at this very season, the remarks and cases cited are inter-

"The reader has, no doubt, heard of the existence of a fever called hay fever, attacking delicate persons during the harvest of that fodder. Herodotus informs us, that the Scythians became intoxicated by inhaling the vapour from the seeds of a kind of flax; and modern medicine has observed, that the odour alone of those who inhale it a disposition to anger and quarrelling. The Dictionnaire de Médecine de l'Encyclopédie Méthodique (tome vii. article Jusquiame) cites three examples in proof of The most remarkable is that of a married couple, who, perfectly harmonious and affectionate every where else, could not pass a few hours together in the room where they worked without engaging in the most bloody strife. The room was thought to be enchanted or bewitched. At length it was discovered that the whole blame of these terrible disputes was attributable to a large packet of the seeds of appears, or no longer betrays itself, and then hyoscyamus, placed near a stove; and their removal caused a perfect restoration of peace, disease from local miasmata, or influences. Two persons sleeping in a granary containing. There appears no limit to the violence of morthe seeds of hyoscyamus, were attacked by stupor and violent cephalalgia; and two others in Saxony are reported to have become mad after breathing the smoke produced by burning the same seed. Very strong smells have been occasionally supposed to produce epilepsy. The malva moschata causes, it is said, hysterical attacks - and the flowers of the nerium oleander, and the lily, have been fatal in more instances than one, after they had been long confined in a room. This took place on one well-authenticated occasion, among others, in England, in the year 1779. To 'die of a rose, in aromatic pain,' is an idea that loses some of its facetiousness, when we really find some we neglect occasions of studying disease on a quarter of an hour, to advance the finger of young women (for example, the daughters of large scale, of unravelling the intricacies of its a dial, which will only move at that interval of Nicholas I. Count of Salin, and of a Polish history, of tracing out contagion where it is time. We relate this from recollection, which bishop, &c.) dying immediately after respiring the perfume of some heaps of those flowers, or the perfume of some heaps of those flowers, or objects, we remain not only the blind slaves of violets. The rooms in which flowers are system, but the ready prey to new evils. Unmost diligently amassed by our ladies of fashion fortunately there are Christian as well as Maare generally the smallest; it is in the elegant hometan fatalists, amongst men of the most penetralia of the boudoir that they shut them justly esteemed abilities. The heat there is favourable to the rapid elicitation of odour from the dying plant - the atmosphere is scarcely disturbed by a current, and seldom renewed; whilst, in their natural situation, the cooler air moderates the evaporation, and its undulation wafts towards us a diluted fragrance."

derogatory to the character of the medical profession) with which the public has been teased and disgusted on the appalling subject of cho-lera; into a belief of the disappearance of which we seem to be cajoling ourselves by thanksgiving in the church, and the suppression of returns, while its ravages are spreading

in every direction.

"As soon as some new disease is imported from abroad, or arises in some spot at home, from which it spreads through the community, discussions and contentions arise on all sides as to its having simply an epidemical character, or one that is contagious, or both. These discussions are important, and the contention of men and discrepancy of facts is so great, that we should be perplexed indeed, did not a simple reflection occur to solve the difficulty. contagious, as well as the malignant character of diseases, depends mostly, if not entirely, upon the degree of vital energy, and the narrowness of the space, &c. within which those who suffer from it are confined. At Maderia, in the south of France, and elsewhere, consumption is deemed contagious, on account of the number of sufferers that resort to those parts. Authors have enumerated many other complaints which we deem non-contagious, as contagious under similar circumstances. For instance, Dr. Cleghorn and Dr. Fordyce, both physicians of high authority in medical science, have considered the ague as contagious, &c. &c.

found, of immoral and filthy habits, ground down, moreover, by poverty, labour, and misfortune — by every thing, in a word, that affects vitality — in such places it is that epidemics first appear, and then grow into contagion. If persons who can command comforts and conveniences are attacked by the invading disease, its contagious character disit is rashly pronounced only an epidemy, or bid power; sometimes it strikes down its victim with the rapidity of lightning, at others sweeps away thousands with the force of a hurricane: even in our temperate regions, we have lately seen 1600 or 1700 persons die in a night! In such a crisis, no one can think of the distrace from individual to individual, is forgotten. When, however, the storm is passed, and we can contemplate more calmly the wreck of life, it behoves us to derive from its examination precautionary rules for our guidance in dangers of more common occurrence. Should mixed up with the emanations from inanimate

"Educated persons, particularly official characters, should be familiar with the subject of contagion and infection, the better to preserve their country and their domestic circles from one of the greatest 'evils that flesh is heir to. If, when a new disease appears, men of science split into contending factions, a clear-sighted, The following are sensible observations, and well-informed person, but without the bias apply with much force to the silly disputes (so which is the result of an education exclusively professional, will be the best calculated to solve the important questions which these principles involve. To prove that such persons will be called upon to do so, we might state two instances of the obstinacy of professional men of the first character and abilities: both denied the contagious character of the plague; the first died in consequence of self-inoculation from a pestilential bubo; the other exposed himself to the contagion in a lazaretto, and expired, denying the existence of contagion -

'The ruling passion strong in death.' On matters of general health, important to the metropolis and to the country at large, it

is said -

"We must here take the opportunity of remarking the slender precautions observed with regard to houses, which are, in this metropolis, so rapidly erected, of loose and slight materials: they are occupied immediately they are built, and the bad and damp mortar alone is fatal to many delicate persons; the foundations are vaulted, and are established on loose, damp remains of every description, that easily ferment. Nothing is more common, therefore, than to find in a healthy part of the town, a house, surrounded by others perfectly healthy, whose tenants are constantly labouring under slow fevers, scrofula, &c."

Again—" Honourable to the feelings of the

Therefore it would appear that epidemics, like tion of interment in England, it is not without the cholera, may be conditionally contagious, its bad consequences. The effluvium of a dead In the narrow streets, in the dark blind alleys, body, diffusing itself in a house, where the and small rooms, where human beings are minds and vital energy of its occupants are depressed by sorrow, and where the distressed relatives, perhaps, refuse necessary nutriment may produce the worst effects. To parry these evils, and the still more awful errors of interring the dead alive, a consultation of competent persons might be appointed to examine the dead, as soon as possible after decrase, and decide on the measures to be adopted. civil law of France has made an enactment on this subject, which, if strictly adhered to, would go far to prevent these three evils—crime, burying the living by mistake, and keeping the dead to infect the living. So deeply and awfully have some people been impressed with the horrors of premature interment, that, in one of the old imperial towns of Germany, a plan has been devised and adopted, as a security against this, as well as the other ease, but as an evil riding upon the wind - an evils we have enumerated. Every person, epidemy; contagion, which there is no time to after death, is carried to a well-ventilated room, constructed for that purpose, near the church; the corpse is warmly covered, and laid upon a table - the hands connected with strings, communicating with bells suspended in an adjacent room, where a watchman is constantly on duty. To ensure his vigilance, he is compelled, every however, is accurate in all essential particulars. Two persons were saved by this expedient.'

From these and other data, the author strenuously enforces the expediency of legislating for the sanative preservation of the people.

"The objects (he says) the most important to attain, are, a sufficient control of government over hospitals, &cc.; to bring such institutions for health to an unity of effort and a similarity of aim, and obtain from their reports, and those of every parish in the kingdom, a comprehensive body of knowledge to enlighten and control persons of the least authority in the state. The statistical reports which refer to the special topography, and to the re-culiarities of habits existing in England, once obtained, nothing would be more easy than to establish a perfect system of Hygiene in this country. The numerous councils of health country. abroad, not only afford us models for similar institutions, and for the mode of their proceedings, but they have also collected a great mass of facts and results for the enlightenment of their imitators. No modern nation, however. can lay claim to the first establishment of so salutary a system; neither are our sources of experience restricted to contemporaneous ar nals. Hygiène, like many splendid creations of human intellect, belonged to the bright ers of ancient civilisation, and has been merely awakened from its long slumber of the dark ages. Without detailing the systems of the Jewish, Persian, and Grecian nations, each of which possessed enlightened systems of laws for the preservation of public health, the Romans alone offer a complete model for their formation, and one that proves also that such a frequently not deep enough, or not properly system is as applicable to an immense and very populous community, as it is to a confined one. The classic reader need not be reminded of the titles and functions of those persons who, in Rome, presided over public salubrity; nor of the numerous enactments of that nation_from the laws that watched over the increase of population, to the minuter attention bestowed Again—"Honourable to the feelings of the on the maintenance of baths, aqueducts, nation as all must consider the procrastinasewers, &c. However, those who are bound

by their offices to the government and guidance of their fellow-men, might do well to remark the contrast we mentioned before, as furnished by ancient Rome, while wisely insisting on the observance of laws replete with beneficent results, and its present state, when the decay of health and decrease of population accompany the neglect into which those laws have been permitted to fall. It is, indeed, the fate of that city to furnish many varied examples of all that is most striking and interesting in the history of man."

With this we conclude, cordially recom-mending Mr. Belinaye's work to the medical and general reader.

The Private Correspondence of a Woman of

nated by the term cant-no story, no interest, no development of character; and not even that graceful and piquant style which gives animation to a nothing. What is the attraction, then, of these volumes ?-one whose reign is, to the credit of the improved taste of the public, entirely past. The day is over when titles and initials, Lady D., or the Duke of ***, charmed the bewildered reader, and "anecdotes of high life," whether true or false, silly or stupid, were taken on the authority of a title-page. Fashionable is as much worn out as mythological fable; and Almack's is an Olympus whose literary reign, whatever may have become of its galopade sovereignty, is quite over. What can any reader find in

sentences like the following?—
"L—d N—g is lord of the manor, but his Iordship is not rich: his property joins the demesnes of the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Egremont. The Miss W-ms' were roaming there, accompanied by an old gentleman, a friend of L—d E——t's."

"The lively and merry Lady C.— L.—y, and the less pleasing Lady E.— F.—s, with two foreign women, Major S.—r, and the odious S.—o, composed her suite."

"Lady ****, hearing of my embarras, came over from B.—th to relieve me, although

suffering herself from chagrin; for the Dof ****, who had then united herself en se-condes noces to Lord ****," &c.

"Son Excellence le Chevalier de Bma tante ; ma seconde mère ; ma cousine An-_, Secrétoinette; Monsieur le Comte de Mtaire de Légation; le Capitaine de B___p_e."
But enough of these alphabetical arrange-

ments; and we proceed to give a specimen of the sentiment and style, though we readily admit the truth of the original observation.

"But they are little aware how in their turn they are subject to the world's comments, and that its arrows are more particularly levelled against those hollow-hearted females of modern ton, who employ fair young emissaries to administer to their caprices, to bring them the daily gossip of the environs, and add to the attraction of their table, &c.; that those very Lady Babs, or Lady Marias, &c. &c. laugh at their dupes, while the guests of the preceding evening descant over the breakfast-table, and **Thut Cadell.**

In their morning lounges, on the stupidity of their assemblages;—not forgetting that their fair assistants, catching the contagion of bad example, also neglect the kind promoters of their own early pleasures! Will not these barren minds be likened in this world unto the salso examined upwards of fourteen of the likened in this world unto the salso examined upwards of fourteen of the salso examined upwards of fourteen of the likened in this world unto the salso examined upwards of fourteen of the salso upwards of the salso examined upwards of fourteen o

Protestant who moulders in the sleep of death beside another of his own creed, in exclusive obloquy, on some sterile spot of unsanctified earth that a papal government allots them, apart from those of its own tenets? But He who died for our salvation is 'no respecter of persons;' and he will award a higher place in heaven to the poor fisherman, who in guileless heart applauds the rising Power that gives him bread!"

What, in the name of this most unhappy and ill-used simile, have the Protestant burial-grounds abroad to do here?—or what comparison can be drawn between gossiping, which is our own choice, and a grave, which is not? There is some silly nonsense too about "that arch-fiend Voltairé," and Buonaparte, elegantly entitled Old Nick. Still, we cannot deny that burn and Bentley.

The Private Correspondence of a Woman of called "news," more truly gossip, or scandal:

Fashion—and private it might as well have of this these letters are full, and the anecdotes remained: sickly sentimentalities—antiquated prejudices—that species of morality have a decided to the signs of authenticity there have evident signs of authenticity. some of them: witness those of the Duchess of Dorset, Lady Combermere, &c. If our readers plead guilty to any such predilection, let them judge for themselves. We believe these letters are genuine, addressed to two ladies of rank, whose names have been mentioned to us; but, except to their own class and parties concerned, we do not see that they possess more interest than if they were sheer invention. It is, after all, the literature or talent in a publication which alone should recommend it; and not the mere circumstance of being written by a titled demirep, or sentimentalist, or pseudo-blue; and, unless for the "sensation" which these which these volumes may excite in the fashionable circles, the names, or indications of the names of so many of the persons who move in these fools' paradises, figure in their pages, we should say that they had better have been left to their privacy, so far as either profit or credit is concerned.

> The Smaller Hebrew and Chaldes Lexicon of Professor Simonis. Translated, &c. by C. Seager. 12mo. London, 1832. For the Author; and A. J. Valpy.

> MR. SEAGER, in his preface, informs us, that this slight hand-book, of between 60 and 70 pages, "contains all the words that occur in the Bible, together with their leading significations and some of the principal irregularities of each." From the esteem in which the larger work of Simonis is held by Biblical scholars, we have no doubt that this abridgment will be cordially welcomed by tyros in the Hebrew language. For ourselves we can only say, that such a compendious, and at the same time compact, lexicon would have been an inestimable prize to us when we first essayed the intricacies of Jewish literature. Among the other recommendations of the volume are, that it is translated by a gentleman every way competent to the task -is very neatly and clearly printedand, as a further guarantee of its value, is dedicated, by permission, to the learned Professor Lee, of Cambridge.

> C. Sallustii Crispi de Catilina Conjuratione deque Bello Jugurthino Libri. Recensuit, &c. H. E. Allen. 12mo. pp. 330. Londini, 1832. Apud Cadell.

most celebrated printed editions, and drawn from them such emendations to the text or elucidations in the way of notes, as they were capable of furnishing. We need hardly say, therefore, that this is a very excellent copy of the works of him who has generally been admitted to be Romana primus in historia: perhaps, on the whole, the most correct and useful hitherto published. But its utility would certainly have been greatly extended, had the notes been written in English instead of Latin, and had the work been accented throughout in the usual way, which, however hateful it may be to the eyes of the mature scholar, is of no mean value to the youthful student.

The Visit. 18mo. pp. 283. London, 1832. TARET.

This is another publication in which the high rank of the lady author, the prettiness of the getting up, with a lovely frontispiece and other embellishments, and the amiability of the design, must stand in lieu of literary merit or publishing importance. It is a harmless volume, enamoured of unadorned descriptions of the country,-an earl's mansion, some dependants and rushes, and a short tale of romance tacked to its close by way of rider. The fair writer, though sensitively alive to natural appearances, will forgive us for doubting her statement, page 9, that "the glow-worms were in great profusion on the turfy banks, giving such a lustre to the vegetation, that the naturally delightful verdure was vividly tinted by the pleasing combination of so many little lights," seeing that "the Visit" was made in the month of April, when glow-worms are rather more scarce than peaches. But criticism is not required on a thing like this; a gentle, wellmeant female toy, which Miss Bagster might read with pleasure and edification, and which is hardly addressed to higher intellect, though fitted by its sweet ornaments for the boudoirtable, to which we commend it.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE NIGER.

BEFORE this meets the public eye, the commercial expedition for Central Africa will have sailed from Liverpool. As a jealous secrecy has (perhaps with great propriety) been preserved concerning it, we have not much to add to the accounts we have already laid before our readers. The equipment consists of the Quorra, a steam vessel of 200 tons, and another steamer of less burthen, which are expected to ascend the river as high as Boussa. Thence boats, and overland excursions, may convey our enterprising countrymen to places whither they may lesire to go.

As we have formerly mentioned, this is simply a mercantile speculation, though, in unison with the enlightened spirit of the times, it purposes to combine objects of greater and more general interest. The leading feature is to introduce British manufactures into regions hitherto unknown to the civilised world; and, with traffic, to diffuse improvement of every kind of which the natives may be found susceptible. The vessels are accordingly laden with articles most acceptable to the African population; and returns of African produce

them even in the first instance.

As we have also stated, government has nothing to do with the outfit of this expedition. Lieut. William Allen, of the Royal Navy, proceeds with it; but without rank or command. as a passenger, instructed to make surveys and observations, for which we learn he is well qualified by his scientific attainments.

Richard Lander, to whom we owe this grand geographical discovery, may, of course, be considered as the head of the party which he accompanies in his third voyage to Africa. With him is associated Mr. Laird, jun., of Liverpool, as supercargo. Mr. Laird, we understand, is an able engineer, and otherwise intelligent and well informed. Mesers. Briggs and Harris are the master and surgeon; and we presume the surgeon to be a sufficient naturalist, and especially a botanist, competent to investigate the very important branches connected with these sciences, either for philosophical or commercial

Altogether, we have fervent hopes respecting this design, and most heartily do we wish it success. We had almost forgot to notice that the travellers carry with them a number of copies of an address, prepared in Arabic by M. Salamé, and intended to explain the objects of their visit to the native chiefs and kings. These are on all kinds of coloured paper; and, being adorned with pictures of the two steamboats, are likely enough to be regarded not merely as ambassadorial letters, but as beautiful specimens of the fine arts by the sovereigns to whom they are presented.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT OXFORD.

[Proceedings from Original Sources concluded.] In addition to the curious facts stated by Mr. Scoresby in his paper on the effects of lightning, which struck the packet (see Lit Gaz. No. 806), it was further mentioned, that the first time, the lightning was attracted by the iron-work attached to the masts; it was thence conveyed between decks, everthrowing the bulk-heads, &c. in its passage, dismounting a piano, and finally making its exit by a leaden pipe, part of which it reduced to a honey-combed condition. As the electric fluid passed into the sea, it formed as it were a chasm deep in the water. During the interval between the first and second shock, the captain put up a conductor of iron-rod, with a chain attached to the mast-head: to this he attributes the salvation of his ship from entire destruction in the second instance.

A great part of the chain was fused by the intense heat, and fell in globules on the deck. A carpenter, working at the time of the first shock in the bread-room, was struck on the hand, and the limb was for some time paralysed. The electric shock produced an extraordinary effect on the iron-work of the ship, and also on the watches and chronometers. Three watches, lying under the pillows of three different persons, in separate births, were all stopped at the same time, though their owners were not sensible of any shock. The rate of a very exact chronometer was considerably altered. a portion of the steel from one of these watches thus magnetised, Mr. Scoresby constructed a compass, the first instrument of the kind probably which ever received its magnetic properties from the clouds. Mr. Scoresby examined the nails of the ship, and the knives and forks, and found they had imbibed the magnetic fluid

Though accidents by lightning are of frequent occurrence, yet it is probable that no similar example has ever been detailed with so much accuracy, accompanied by so many curious facts, as that now given by Mr. Scoresby. In the discussion which followed the reading of this notice, some facts were brought forward touching the efficacy of conductors in attracting lightning. An instance was mentioned in which a vessel unprovided with a conductor, lying in a harbour surrounded by others, all of which had hoisted their conductors during a thunder-storm, was alone struck by the light-

At the dinner at the New College, an opportunity was offered of discriminating from among the entire body now collected, the distinguished individuals who, each in their departments and in their provinces, had become eminent, so as to deserve the title of Lions.

Cambridge was strongly, worthily, and ably represented in the persons of Airy the astronomer, Whewell the mathematician and mineralogist, Sedgwick the renowned champion of geology, Babbage the logarithmetical Frankenstein. Each Society of London had sent forth its deputies; Davies Gilbert and children from the Royal Society, Brown the boast of the Linnean, Murchison, Fitton, and Greenough from the Geological, Vigors the manager of the fessor Hamilton, whose florid elequence christened the assemblage the Solemn Session of Science—the Amphytrionic Council of Learning. Scoresby was deputed from Liverpool; the venerable patriarch Dalton from Manchester; York sent forth the Rev. Vernon Harcourt the founder of the Society, and Lord Milton the ex-president; while Buckland, Convbeare, Rigand, Daubeny, and the brothers Duncan-the restorers of science in the University of Oxford, performed most ably the duties of entertainers.

The catalogue might reach the extent of Homer's, with as many more illustrious names as those already given; but it must be closed with the mention of two, as it were, from the ends of the earth; Sir Thomas Brisbane appeared on behalf of Botany Bay, whither it is agreeable to find that science has suffered transportation along with crime; and Mr. Lea, of Philadelphia, connected with some of the most eminent societies in the United States.

The account of one day's proceedings will afford a tolerably correct notion of the whole week.

At ten o'clock, the portico and passages of the Clarendon were crowded with groups gathering from all parts, who, after informing themselves of what was to happen in the various departments, from the affiches attached to the walls each morning, either betook themselves upstairs to the section whose proceedings best suited their taste; or lingered in the reading-room, well stored with papers and pamphlets; or may-be took a listless stroll in one or other of those delightful college-gardens - realisations of all that is told of the boasted groves of Academe. A pleasant and instructive hour, too, might be spent in the Ashmolean Museum, which now possesses a collection not unworthy of the University, thanks to the amiable brothers Duncan, who may be termed its renovators and re-founders.

At one, the Society united, and met in the

are anticipated by the shippers to remunerate | knives, for instance, sustained the weight of a | theatre, to hear one or other of the reports it various branches of science, which had been bespoke at the previous meeting at York, and had been prepared by their various authorduring the year. They were ten in number and will be considered most important conv. butions to science, and the names of the author the most distinguished in their various deparments that this country can boast. As manof them were too long to admit of heing rea entire to the meeting, and as a dry abstrac would give but a poor notion of their value are character, it will be advisable to offer here nathing more than a list. They are announced for publication together, in a cheap form, in the course of a few weeks.

L. Professor Airy on the Progress and Present State & Astronosmy, especially in this Country.

II. Mr. Lubbock on Tides.

III. Professor Cumming on the Progress of Themo-

III. Professor Cumming on the rangement of the Court of t

At the general meetings in the thestre, E well as at the occasional lectures in the evening. places were reserved for the ladies; Dr. Buckland having, with due consideration, ordered: Zoological. The deputies from Edinburgh certain number of BLUE tickets to be strack were Brewster and Forbes; from Dublin, Proandience.

Perhaps the most interesting occurrence during the meeting was the ceremony of conferring the Doctor's degree on Faraday. Brewster, Robert Brown the botanist, and Dalton author of the Atemic Theory. It took place on Thursday, on which day the usual routine was dispensed with, and the master and heads of colleges assembled in convocation, at ten o'clock.

The theatre was thronged. The undergraduates occupied the gallery; beneath it was placed a semicircle of ladies; while in the front seats sat the cardinal-like conclave of doctors of the University, in all the pomp of scarlet gowns, the vice-chancellor in their centre, and interspersed among them the most distinguished members of the Association, who had thus her expressly picked out and placed in posts of honour; while the si wolks crowded the floor of the building. After some preliminary business, the above-named savans were ushered in through the crowd to the steps in front of the vice-chancellor's seat, and severally presented to him by the orator, who recited their several names and merits in a Latin speech; site which, the vice-chancellor rose to receive them. and assigned them seats among their fellowdoctors, which they took possession of amidst the plaudits of the gallery, who, on such occasions, enjoy a liberty of expressing their approbation or disapprobation of individuals, similar to that exercised by the gods of a London playhouse at a pantomime

As the name of Dalton was announced, ass the venerable old man made his appearance. the applause was redoubled. We should guest his age to be past 70, and it struck us that his countenance bore something of the Newtonia caste in it.

It excited surprise with some to find that the Quaker sage had so far overcome the prejudices of his sect as to be induced to don the scarlet robe. To account for the fact sem to such an extent as to be capable, four weeks

Sir Thomas has displayed his devotion to science by recollected that he is noted for a peculiarity states the event, of attracting fron; many of the the noble foundation of the observatory at Paramatts.



tinguishing the colour scarlet, and hinted that sive in the neighbourhood. what to other eyes appeared a bright red, might by him be mistaken for Quaker dun, or sombre olive. A meeting for scientific purposes, however, was an opportune occasion for poses, nowever, was an opportune occasion for a concession of prejudices. The University of Oxford had, on this occasion, in contradiction to the character for bigotry with which she is usually upbraided, delighted to shew honour to four persons, without regard to their being dissenters in creed from herself, solely in testimony of admiration of their high merits. Such an act redounds equally to the credit of those who have conferred and to those who have received the honour. The members of the Society of Friends, who have always held high rank among the followers of science, and many of whom were then present—for instance, Mr. Rickman the distinguished architect of St. John's College, Cambridge, Mr. Fox of Falmouth, and many others—appeared to look with peculiar complacency on the proceedings of the morning.

The life of Dalton has been one of toil, and

till lately, he still discharged the ungrateful duties of a mathematical teacher, for the paltry remuneration of a few pence an hour. trifling testimony of respect, though it comes tardy, yet, from such a quarter, could not fail of being gratifying to the patriarchal philo-

As soon as the convocation broke up. robes were quickly thrust aside, and gowns and trenchers gave place to boots and spurs ; and in a few minutes a regiment of cavalry, two hundred strong, was assembled on Magdalen Bridge, in obedience to the appointment of Dr. Buckland. The Professor soon made his appearance, and, armed with the insignia of the geologist, the bag and hammer, put himself at the head of this class à cheval, which forthwith sallied out to explore the geological wonders of the neighbourhood. Instances have repeatedly been brought forward of the affinities between science and fox-hunting. The equestrian class of Dr. Buckland affords another proof of their intimate connexion; and wee to that daring geologist, who, untried in clearing hedges, ditches, and five-barred gates, engages to follow the scientific pack. He may perchance hear the first blast of the Professor's whistle; but he runs the risk of being thrown out, and very probably off, before the first burst of his eloquent and instructive harangue.

In the present instance the list of casualties was but small; the Professor, probably in consideration of the bad horsemanship of some of his suite, and likewise on account of the many pedestrian followers, conducting his troop at a slow pace, and making frequent halts; now to explain the connexion between agriculture and geology; now stopping by the side of a morass, which gave him an opportunity of in-troducing the subject of Irish bogs, and the impossibility of reclaiming them. At Shotover Hill, an interesting geological locality, he explained the superposition of the beds of the lias, which are well exposed to view there. He dwelt at some length on the stratum termed Kimmeridge clay. This bed is prolonged into Dorsetshire, and in it, at Weymouth, lies what is called the burning cliff. The cause of this combustion is the enormous quantity of pitch with which the stratum is charged at that spot, which, having been accidentally ignited, continues to burn, smouldering under ground. The estate of Lord Eldon, Encombe, lies upon this bed, and so much greater is the quantity of pitch there than at Weymouth, that during a thun-der-storm the smell of it becomes quite offen-

is now at a considerable distance from this spot; but should it spread in that direction. nothing can save the estate from total destruction, so large is the quantity of bituminous matter to feed a conflagration, if once excited there.

At Shotover Hill are seen some of those shaley beds so productive in monsters of the Saurian class; many of them of such a size, that their huge jaws would have made but a mouthful of a man and horse. The formation of crystal of selenite, which is daily going on

here, is exceedingly curious.

The Professor explained in what manner tracts of marshy land might be drained, by taking advantage of the position of the substrata; and pointed out an instance where a suggestion of his own had been attended with the most complete success. The connexion of certain plants with particular soils next claimed his attention. The ground under his feet was covered with the weed called colt's-foot; a quantity of barren clay, dug out of the quarry hard by, had recently been spread over the surface of the ground. In a few weeks it bore a most luxuriant crop of colt's-foot, though the plant was not known in the neighbourhood before. The explanation of this is, that seeds of this plant are continually carried about in the air; but finding no congenial soil, take no root. No sooner, however, is the clay turned up from the depth of thirty or forty feet below the surface of the earth, than the floating seed collects and flourishes upon it.

In some cases, seeds lie long dormant in the ground; and it appears that Dutch clover must, at one time, have overspread the whole country: for so sure as you spread a quantity of soap-boilers' ashes over the ground, up will spring a crop of Dutch clover. The clover has long ago flourished on the spot-has exhausted the elements necessary for its support. When-ever these are supplied by the application of the potash, the seeds are revived and again sprout forth. The lecture occupied about six hours, to the delight of all present; and we only regret that neither our memories, nor space allowed us, will permit a more detailed account of it.

The bones of the Megatherium, which formed the subject of Dr. Buckland's evening lecture (see L. G. 807), were extracted at great expense by Mr. Parish from the bed of a river.

Their discovery was singular. A peasant, passing a river at a very dry season, saw something sticking out of the water. He threw his lasso over it, gave a tug, and brought ashore the enormous pelvis of the animal. The rest of the bones, consisting of the greater part of a skeleton, were obtained by turning aside the current, by means of a dam, constructed for the purpose above the spot, which extended into the channel.

It is a convincing proof of the perfection of the science of modern comparative anatomy (a perfection due almost wholly to the genius of Cuvier), that from the aspect of a single bone, say a tooth or a toe, the entire history of an animal now no longer in existence, and which has not existed in the memory of man, its haunts, its mode of life, habits, and food, can the more correctly and surely ascertained, than the figures of Mars or Mercury, or any other ancient deity, on an ancient sculptured frag-ment, can be determined by their attributes of the cock, or caduceus, or the like.

Dr. Buckland, who, in addition to that admirable faculty which he possesses of illustrating fa-

The burning cliff however abstruse in other hands, excels in the art of putting every one near him in good humour, did not let the present opportunity slip. He observed, that from the digging propensities of the beast, it might have been properly termed Old Scratch. And though all allusions to politics had hitherto been avoided, yet from the nature of his food, viz. yams, potatoes, and the like, he must indisputably rank as a radical: and certainly he did not force his way deep enough into the ground to become obnoxious to the appellation of boroughmonger.

The Professor's jokes will lose much in the repetition; but the best proof of their excel-lence were the aching sides, and hearty good humour, in which he sent his audience home to had Thus terminated Saturday of this agreeable week. The members had not, however. dispersed on Sunday. On that day a very excellent sermon was preached in St. Mary's Abbey, when Mr. Dalton, still in his red gown, was observed in the seat of the doctors, attentively listening to the very sensible discourse

which emanated from the pulpit.

Thus ended the second meeting of the British Association. The experience of another year will produce many improvements in arrangement, and free the sectional meetings in particular from much of the confusion which this time impeded somewhat their proceedings. This may be truly said, that no one could have left Oxford without feelings of gratification at the kindness, attention, and hospitality, with which every individual of the Association was received by the members of that University.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE public support given to this Society is altogether unprecedented. At the monthly meeting, on Thursday, about thirty persons (amongst whom were the Marquess of Abercorn and other members of noble families) were elected into it; and during the last month, the incredible number of 34,000 individuals visited the gardens. The balance on the month's proceedings, in favour of the institution, was 9181.5s. A sale of the duplicate animals had taken place. The prices obtained, though not high, were satisfactory; and the council intend to practise the same measure from time to time, as occasion may require. A long report on the state of the farm was read and adopted. A member earnestly urged an extension and improvement of the museum, in order that the facilities afforded for the study of comparative anatomy might become more available to men of science. On the table was placed an egg of the curassow, which was dropped in the gardens; a circumstance of rare occurrence, there being only auother instance (in Holland, we believe,) of these birds producing eggs in Europe. The curassow is analogous to the American pheasant, large and beautiful. From certain experiments at the farm, it appears that carnivorous mammalia fed with two meals daily, do not continue in equally good condition with those which have the same quantity of flesh daily in one meal only. It further appears, that in the instance of the leopard, the temper changed for the worse; and thus animals of the genus felis might become more dangerous in a menagerie from the ferocity they would acquire under such treatment; and that, in another instance, the habits were altered as regarded exercise—a diminution of which, in confined animals, must be injurious to health. The inference deduced is, consequently, in favour of the accustomed able faculty which he possesses of illustrating fa-mode of feeding the purely carnivorous animals miliarly any subject upon which he may touch, with one meal daily.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

KING'S COLLEGE.

IT has seldom fallen to our lot to be present at a more gratifying spectacle than that we had the opportunity of witnessing on Friday, the 6th instant, in the large theatre of this Institution. We allude to the public distribution of prizes, which took place in the afternoon of that day, when his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury officiated as chairman, for the purpose of presenting to the most distinguished pupils in the College, as well as to those in the junior department, or School, the rewards that had been assigned to them by their precentors for their proficiency and good conduct during the past session. The interest of the ceremony was not a little enhanced by the reflection, that a period of scarcely nine months had elapsed since the first dawning of the Institution for the great purposes of education, when its Council were called upon thus publicly to testify their approbation of the progress which had been made by these youthful labourers in the field of knowledge, and that, too, in a manner so well calculated to stimulate them to a renewal of their exertions.

Such must always be the satisfactory result, when Religion, and its concomitant, Morality, are made the groundwork of a sound and liberal system of education, and when the mind of youth is taught to believe, that without a proper inculcation as well as appreciation of these sacred principles, all the learning that may be acquired, all the talent that may be possessed, are alike unprofitable and unavailing.

On this important subject, however, it would be superfluous in us to make any further observations, after the able manner in which the learned Principal of the College (the Rev. Mr. Otter) delivered himself on the day in question. It was obviously a source of the most heartfelt satisfaction to those parents who were present, and who had committed their sons to the bosom of this great and promising Institution, to hear the reverend preceptor dilate on the happy consequences resulting from the blending of religious with useful instruction; nor less so, to learn, in addition to the commendations of the professors and masters themselves, from the acknowledgments made by the Bishop of London and the Rev. Dr. D'Oyly (members of the Council), both of whom had carefully and critically perused the examination papers of the pupils, that those papers were not only highly honourable to their authors, but that they would even do credit to an institution of much longer standing than that in which they were then assembled. Amongst the many splendidly bound volumes that were lying on the table before the most reverend Chairman, we distinguished a monument of the genius of the accomplished translator of Oberon, Mr. Sotheby, which, it transpired, he had placed at the disposal of the Council, as the first prize in Classical Literature, to be given to the successful candidate among the College students.

As regards the system of instruction pursued in the School, by the able masters appointed to it, it appears to us to be at once judicious and well calculated to implant in the breasts of the pupils (of whom, we understand, there are at this moment two hundred,) a spirit of the highest emulation - a means which is far more likely to prove efficacious than measures of the most rigorous coercion. It was indeed gratifying to witness the exhilaration of a tiny urchin, not more than eight or nine years old, who it was stated could read Cornelius Nepos,

-standing on tip-toe, to receive at the hands of the highest dignitary of our church, the reward to which his good conduct and assiduity had entitled him!

Amongst the numerous friends and supporters of the Institution assembled together on this interesting occasion, we distinguished the Bishops of London and Llandaff, Lords Brownlow and Henley, Sir Robert Inglis, Rev. Drs. D'Oyly and Shepherd, Rev. J. Lonsdale, Wm. Cotton, Esq., Ald. Winchester, &c. &c. The remainder of the company were of the most respectable description, including many ladies; and the only subject of regret was, that, owing to want of room (although the theatre afforded accommodation for at least 800 persons), many were compelled to go away disappointed, being unable to effect their entrance.

We cannot conclude this notice without expressing our sincere hope, that an institution commenced under such favourable auspices. and entitled, therefore, to the support of every well-wisher to the welfare of the rising gene ration of this mighty metropolis-almost a kingdom in itself—will continue zealously to pursue the path it has chosen, and carefully endeavour to inculcate in the hearts of the youths committed to its care, the combined advantages of its own appropriate motto,-" Sancte et sapienter."

We subjoin the names of the parties to whom the prizes were awarded.

Senior Department.

Senior Department.

Theology. — 1st, J. A. Frere; 2d, H. J. C. Smith; 3d, E. Sleap; 4th, John Smith; 5th, Wm. Winchester.

Classics, Senior Class. — 1st, J. A. Frere; 2d, E. Sleap. —

Junior Class. — 1st, John Smith; 3d, George Sweet.

Mathematics. — 1st, R. A. Gordon; 2d, W. Pocock; 3d, F. W. Shaw; 4th, Robert Peppercorne.

Raglish Literature. — H. J. C. Smith.

French Literature — H. J. C. Smith.

French Literature — H. Tritton; J. E. Cooper.

Junior Department.

Sisth Class. — Matthison, Hatchard, Fincham, S. Williams, Boileau, Garvock.

Fifth Class. — Stone, Robinson, Canton, Warner, Collington, Hartley.

Third Class. — Hillard, Bourne, Calvert.

Second Class. — Foggo, sen., Heisch, Harrison, Nortis, Bailey, Collison.

First Class. — Bucke, Chapman, Rhodes, Shaw.

French Class. — Bucke, Chapman, Rhodes, Shaw.

We almost forgot to mention, that prizes were also presented by his Grace to the most distinguished pupil in each of the district Grammar-Schools in union with the College: with the exception of that at Stockwell, which is of very recent formation. The following are the names of the youths to whom these prizes were awarded.

Newman, Hackney Church of England School. Christie, St. Peter's, Pimlico ditto. Prout, Kensington ditto.

RIGHT Hon. C. W. W. Wynn in the chair. The donations were, from Madras Committee of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel, upwards of twenty volumes in Tamul and English, printed at the Vepery mission press, including the Pilgrim's Progress, Book of Common Prayer, Selections from the Old and New Testaments, Beschi's Grammar, &c. &c.; from the Rev. R. Yuille, missionary at Selenginsk, two MS. Lexicons in Tibetian and Mongolian, &c.

General Hardwicke exhibited a lithographic sketch of a man well known at Lucknow, some years back, for his ravenous appetite, being able to dispose of a whole sheep, for a morning meal, without inconvenience. The print comprises a portrait of the individual and of his girú, or priest, who wore a singular beard, about five feet in length. On each side are three compartments, in which are displayed Saturday.—Ed.

the different stages of the process of killing an eating a sheep raw, as executed by the subier of this account.

The paper on the architecture of the Him dus, by Ram Rag, with a large volume : drawings of sections, elevations, &c. of a lumns and buildings, and fifty-two beautifi drawings of the pillars in Trimulnaig's Chool try, at Madura, which were alluded to in the

report of the council, were laid upon the table.

The paper read was an account of the Bakk tyári Mountains, by J. H. Stocqueler, Esq. 6 these mountains, which separate Khuzista from the south and east of Persia, no part culars have as yet been made known. Accidentation baving obliged the author to cross them in his road to Isfahân, he has in this paper drawn u a brief sketch of their characteristics, and the geographical position and names of the few in habited places to be found within their limits Though they do not extend over a greater space than two degrees of latitude and three or longitude, yet, from the ruggedness of their sides, it occupies ten entire days' travelling w cross them.

There was exhibited, and much admired, a fac-simile and translation of the Cufic Tombstone, described by Mr. Haughton in the second volume of the Society's Transactions: executed and presented to him by Miss Forbes, whose MS. Arabic Grammar was formerly noticed.

PINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Waiting for the Times (after an Adjourned Debate). Painted by Haydon; Mezzoint by T. Lupton. London, R. Ackermann. A HUMOROUS print, in which a reader engage upon a double sheet of the Times newspaper, is hidden, all except his legs, by the enormous paper; while another politician is impatiently waiting till he has done with his obviously not very short-lived task. We trust the latter is not a Berkshire freeholder; for we are sure, from his looks, he must be so incensed at the bestower of so much useful knowledge, that he would not give his vote to the proprietor of Bearwood, and (largely) of the Times, for keeping him so long from his truly "adjourned debate." The engraving preserves the charactet of this very clever composition to perfection.

The Author of Waverley. By W. Crombie. Ackermann.

A COLOURED sketch. If the face were as like as the limbs and attitude, it would be, what it is not—a striking resemblance. It only preserves the personal characteristics of this extra ordinary individual.

Landscape Illustrations of the Prose and Postcal Works of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.; with Portraits of the principal Female Characters. Part I. Chapman and Hall.

A PUBLICATION which, although small in its form, promises to be of great beauty. This first Part contains "Rose Bradwardine," engraved by W. H. Mott, from a picture by C. R. Leslie, R.A.; "Interior at Abbousford," engraved by E. Finden, from a drawing by D. Roberts; "Mirkwood Mere," engraved by E. D. Roberts; "MIFEWOOD Mere," engraved by E-Finden, from a drawing by G. Barrett; "Doubt Castle," engraved by E. F. Finden, from a drawing by J. D. Harding; and "Stirling Castle," engraved by E. Finden, from a drawing by G. F. Robson. Of these, the "Interior Abbaseford" would be almost at any period at Abbotsford" would be almost at any period,



but is especially at the present moment, when in all the pieces we have witnessed. As for late, too loud and boisterous in his declamathe revered but stricken owner of the building is endeavouring to regain the shelter of its classic roof, the most deeply interesting. In the little typical illustration which accompanies this charming plate, it is justly observed :-"When the grave shall have closed over the remains of this eminent man-and long may that day be averted !- a pilgrimage to Abbotsford will become an object of equal attraction as to the town which gave Shakspeare birth: the contemplation of a room in which the precursor of so many wonderful volumes was for a long time suffered to remain neglected, will be an object of deep interest to every visitor. The chamber may be altered and destroyed, but the hand of the artist will have transmitted it to the latest posterity."

DRAMA.

COVENT GARDEN.

On Friday and on Tuesday there were concerts at this theatre, in which Paganini gave some of his unequalled and indescribable performances. A friend, with whom we were, and who heard him for the first time, was too much delighted to admit that the player who elicited these tones, equally extraordinary and enchant-ing, could, as vulgarly alleged, have entered into a compact with the old one; but he strongly inclined to a new belief, viz. that the devil was in the fiddle. If so, he surely is the most melodious and enchanting of fiends, and fit to emulate angelic strains. The one-string arie, and the exquisite variations of various beautiful pieces with which these concerts usually conclude, are beyond all idea, and must be heard and felt to have their wonderful effect appreciated. The rest of the evenings were pleasingly filled by Miss Shirreff, Miss Inverarity, Mr. Bennett, and other vocalists; the band skilfully led by T. Cooke; and the whole ably conducted by Sir George Smart. The houses, as they should be where such talent is exhibited, have been well attended, though not inconveniently crowded.

By the by, in the way of dramatic gossip, which the public seems to like so much, if we may judge by the quantity of it in every newspaper, we may notice the pretty and intelligent boy whom Paganini has indulged with a trip to England, and whom we have seen at the King's Theatre, the Adelphi, and elsewhere. This is his son by the lady whom he so inhumanly murdered, but who, after her sad catastrophe, contrives to live very gaily in France, where the assassin supports her in good style; and had to come down handsomely (we believe) before she permitted his child to accompany him. It is said that Paganini has realised little short of a Plum-consequently that he neither gambles nor murders pour passer le tems; but is, on the contrary, rather careful, of what he earns; and, in this respect, neither like a common felon nor a common man of genius.

In addition to these concerts, M. Laporte has commenced a series of French plays and ballets, which are no less successful. The great attractions are Mile. Mars in the former, and Mille. Taglioni in the latter; and they are indeed lions worthy all the wild beasts of Mysore. In Mile. Mars the art of acting is almost, in every one of her characters, carried as near perfection as we can imagine-nothing overcharged, nothing left undone. She is a study for the profession-a great treat to the lovers of the drama. We ought not to omit saying, that M. Armand plays excellently up to her

Taglioni, we observe little or no difference in her. Perhaps she is somewhat more embon point; but the same exquisite grace and sentiment still mark her performance; La Napolitains is as captivating as ever; and the fascination of her style unimpaired. It would be invidious to institute a comparison between her and Heberle; both are admirable dancers,—the latter, in general, displaying more quickness and agility, the former relying on movements which seem to proceed from feeling. We do not know which is the most striking; but Taglioni interests us in parts which we have not seen her animated compeeress attempt : after all, the critic's post between them is a very Macheath-sort of situation; and he may either

sing or say, "How happy could I be," &c.

The performances last Thursday consisted of Molière's comedy Le Misanthrope, and the pleasant little piece La Jeune Femme colère, the original of our Day after the Wedding; Mdlle. Mars being the Celimene of the first, and the Rose (Lady Freelove) of the second; each followed by a divertissement. Again we must say, we trust our English actresses will make a point of attending these performances to the extent of their opportunities. We anti-cipate the best possible consequences to our drama from familiarising both performers and arams from familiarising both performers and audiences to the chaste, natural, and elegant comedy of the French stage. Nothing can exceed the mingled grace and humour of the accomplished actress M. Laporte has so fortunately induced to visit us; and we were delighted to see the house filled with an elegant and attentive audience. Mdlle. Taglioni, "la déesse de la danse," as Mdlle. Mars is "la reine de la comédie," obtained, as usual, a rapturous encore in the Tyrolienne, from Guillaume Tell; and her brother, with his fair bride, Mde. Gladstre Taglioni, M. Théodore, and the rest of the artistes, received repeated marks of the favour of the audience. "Crowded and fashionable houses" will be at this rate no longer the last empty puff of a failing lessee; but the well-merited reward of good taste, enterprise, and industry.

HAYMARKET.

On Monday a new drama, in three acts, called A Duel in Richelieu's Time, was performed for the first time, and received with great applause. It is a translation from a French piece of the same title acted at this theatre during the spring, and possessing as it does a great deal of strong interest, with good situations, and a tolerably well-developed plot, is likely to have a considerable run. The actors seem to have taken more than ordinary pains with their several characters. Miss Taylor, who plays the heroine, a long and very trying part, has added greatly to her former reputation. has two scenes in which not only pathos and delicacy, but much occasional force are required, and, we are happy to say, that she sustained the burden in a manner which afforded the utmost satisfaction. We have been, from the first, admirers of the versatility displayed by this young lady, and if she will only allow herself sufficient time for study - assume a little more confidence—and endeavour to articulate her words more distinctly, we have no doubt that in a very short time she will raise herself to a high station in more than one branch of her profession. Cooper, in the early scenes as a confiding, and in the dénouement as a jealous and infuriated husband, exerted himself stre-

tion; a fault that we must earnestly beseech him to amend. Vining, as the rival and favoured lover, shewed the audience that he was capable of something more than the silly fops which usually fall to his share in the drama, and that he might be employed in melodrame, and the lighter parts of tragedy, with advantage to his employers; not that we wish to impose upon him any additional business at present. only wonder how he and one or two others whom we could name, are able to discharge their duty at all this sultry weather—four and sometimes five pieces of a night, and the actors on the stage from seven in the evening till one the following morning. The dresses are handsome; but the courtiers of the French monarch are not the persons exactly of that make and shape and bearing calculated to shew fine clothes to advantage. We think, also, that these gentlemen might as well be instructed how to speak the names of the dramatis personæ; or if that be beyond their comprehension, surely they might be taught some uniform pro-nunciation of the simple title of " Monsieur le These sort of matters are too little Comte." attended to at this theatre.

On Wednesday two singing ladies, Miss Bellchambers and Miss Williams, appeared for the first time (at least so the bills asserted), in the Marriage of Figaro. They were both well received, and will prove useful auxiliaries in the operatic department.

Young Mathewa's little piece of The Wolf and the Lamb improves greatly by repetition; and Farren's acting, which is quite out of his usual style, is in the highest degree laughable and true to nature. The house has hitherto been but thinly attended.

ENGLISH OPERA: OLYMPIC.-To Miss Percy, improving nightly, and Bartley, who has appeared here since our last — to Miss Kelly, appeared nere since our last — to hiss kelly, who is always a great attraction, and to Miss Somerville—we had on Wednesday a revival of Bombastes Furioso, to let loose all the drollery of Reeve, well supported in the other characters by Penson, Salter, and Mrs. C. Jones. Laughter was, of course, the order of the night. The new piece, by the ever-entertaining and witty Dick Peake, is, Friday, too late for us to notice till we trust it has delighted full houses for a week. It is founded on the famous M. Montague sweep-story: the origin also of our May-day blacky-viced gambols.

STRAND THEATRE.

MRS. WAYLETT is really shewing what a law-less minor can do. After the Golden Calf, extremely well performed, we, the other night, witnessed a Husband Wanted—one of the liveliest and most laughable one-act pieces, from the French, we have seen for a great while. The heroine, Miss Ayres, is pretty and animated enough; Williams in the old uncle, Credulous, would serve for a capital example of the good old style; and Abbot gives us all the vivacity and humour of a first-rate comedian. Glib, a roguish servant, is cleverly done by Mr. Forrester; and Stump, a Yorkshire gardener, is excellent in the hands of Mr. Mitchell, whose knowing looks and dialect shew him to be fully equal to this difficult line of character at any theatre.

SADLER'S WELLS.

ALAs for time and space! we have not yet got to Sadler's Wells; but we have sent, and our report is most favourable. Full houses, a sucnuously in the author's cause. He was, how-cession of new pieces, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam in ever, sometimes, as he has frequently been of full force every night. Merriment and (on a Cockneys say) nothing could not be better.

SIGHTS OF LONDON.

WE seldom miss sights worth seeing in Lon-WE seldom miss sights worth seeing in Lon- Cheap Literature, Very!—We acknowledge don, and certes have seen many in our day not five pennorth of the Halfpenny Magasine, worth the trouble; but we were late this week in going for a look at the double-sighted boy at the Egyptian Hall, as he had previously departed for the country. All we know of " Lewy Gordon" therefore is from Mathews's laughable description and imitation, and the report of others, who speak of this exhibition as one of very clever and unaccountable deception.

But our visit to the Hall was not altogether unprofitable, for we took the opportunity to inspect a magnificent collection of Stained Glass in the great room, by Albert Durer.
This splendid specimen of the art of painting on glass represents the life of a saint, in many compartments, from infancy to canonization. The groupings are often admirable; the costume throughout, with all its ornaments curiously executed, is extremely interesting; and the colouring of almost matchless brilliancy and effect. The gradations in the same hues are peculiarly striking; and the whole, for design, portraiture, and general skill, affords a noble proof of the genius of Albert Durer, as well as of the perfection of the medium in which it is here displayed. This superb collection, 240 square feet, has been brought from Germany by Mr. Curling, and was intended to embellish the parish church of Hitchin, Herts; but the necessary subscription fund has not (unfortunately for that church) been raised, and the glass is now on exhibition, and, we believe, for sale. It eminently deserves the attention of the admirers of the arts.

In a lower apartment we experienced another treat from an examination of the Prince of Canino's Etruscan Fictile Vases, Bronses, and other remarkable antiquities, dug up on his estate near Viterbo, and supposed to illustrate the site of Vitulonia the capital of ancient Etruria, or of Volseium the capital of the Volseientes. The beauty of these amphore, &c., their remote date, the designs and inscriptions which they bear, and other circumstances, render them of the deepest interest to the classic and antiquary. They certainly throw a new and strong light upon all the theories connected with the earliest history of the two nations in the world most deserving of investigation, the Greek and Roman; and also reflect some rays on the annals of Egypt, and, per-haps, of India. At all events, were it only as examples of various arts, of domestic utensils, of female ornaments, of armour, of mythological superstitions, and of the customs and habits of the people who used them, they are possessed of great attractions, and suggest a multitude of strange reflections on the time when the gods were of baked earth, and yet their worshippers so ingenious and civilised! A few hours of a few days may be most pleasantly spent in viewing these antique remains.

VARIETIES.

Anglo - Germanic Advertiser. - Any design which can promote the literary and scientific intercourse between this country and Germany must have our warmest approbation, and we therefore rejoice to see a journal projected for the rapid interchange of the intelligence possessed by either people. The prospectus states

recent occasion somewhat broad) farce keep that it is to be in alternate columns of pure the well-pleased audiences in constant laughter; German and classical English, and to consist of and all goes so well at the Wells, that (as the articles best calculated to interest readers in both nations, such as reviews, dramatic criticisms, choice extraots, &c. &c. It is to appear weekly in London, and at a very moderate price.

> i. e. ten Nos., which we have read, and, with little exception, approve as a well-made-up miscellany.

> The Weekly Miscellany. — Another, and another still. This No. I., at one penny, is as entertaining and instructive as any of its precursors, aiming at greater originality and going farther back and abroad for its selections. have really so many little contemporaries now, that we are quite bewildered with the numerous family of Periodicals. Being almost entitled to be considered the GREAT GRANDFATHER of them all, we feel we have much to answer, and more, we fear, than can be well provided for.

Commemoration of Sir Thomas Gresham. This ceremony took place on Thursday at St. Helen's church, Bishopsgate, where a sermon was preached to a numerous congregation. Mr. Alderman Copeland and others, endea-vouring (as we noticed last week) to impart greater efficacy to the bequests of this distinguished citizen, gave, on the present occasion, a premium for the best composition in sacred music, which was awarded to Mr. Chas. Hart.

Sir Walter Scott arrived at Edinburgh, after a passage in the James Watt steamer of fortysix hours: - poetical genius borne over the ocean

by the genius of the mechanical arts!

New Diorama.—We are glad to have a new Diorama; for such an addition to the Zoological and Colosseum attractions of the Regent's Park enhances the pleasures of a tour in that quarter. The subjects are, Paris from Mont-Martre, by M. Daguerre, and the Campo Santo of Pisa, by M. Bouton; and the talents of these artists guarantee the accuracy and beauty of the spectacle.

Fine Arts.—That fine and curious collection of paintings, by the old masters, which we noticed some weeks ago, and which for some time past has been in course of exhibition at Exeter Hall, is, we perceive, about to be broken up and scattered by the auctioneer's hammer, As the collection contains some very choice specimens of art upon sacred subjects, we cannot help expressing a hope that they may not all go into the hands of dealers for exportation, to adorn churches on the continent, but that some will be retained for the ornament of our own ecclesiastical edifices, rich in every requisite but this one.

Cuba .- A work has lately been published at Paris, under the title of Centurie des Lépidoptères de l'Ile de Cubs; by M. Poey. The author has availed himzelf of a residence of eight years at Cuba, to study the lepidoptera of that island. His work contains the descriptions and representations of a hundred kinds. eighty of which are entirely new. In general, M. Poey gives a plate of the male and female, above and below; frequently one of the caterpillar and the chrysalis. The plates are executed with great fidelity and accuracy, even to the nerves of the wings; and, when necessary, of a size larger than nature.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Lit. Gazette Workly Advertisement. No. XXVIII. July 14, 1838. The Cabinet Annual Register for the present Year,

rith some improvements.

Dr. Bewring is said to have already made great progre

in the preparation of the Autobiography of Jersey Be-tham for the press, with copious extracts from his Cen-spondence with distinguished persons during the last hil century.

century.

The Miscellaneous Papers of the late Major Ressil, F.R.S. &c. &c. with Nolas on the whole, and some 0s-servations made during a recent Survey of the British Channel and the Coast of Cornwall, by T. Webb, M. Civil Engineer: who has also in the press, a Work, it is a superior of the Government and Landowners of Gis Britain, on the Encroachments of the Sea upon the Shors of the Kingdom; with Suggestions for arresting its structive progress, and for preserving the Land from a future Ravages.

The Council of the Royal Society are, they say, pre-

future Ravages.
The Council of the Royal Society are, they say, preparing for publication a new and well-arranged Caisiogu of the Scientific Works in their Library; and also a Abstract of the Papers read at the Evening Meeting since the beginning of the present Century.
The Law and Practice of Elections, by C. P. Work worth, Eq. of the Inner Temple; and also, in separation works, the same for Scotland and for Ireland.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Wordsworth's Poetical Works, 4 vols. fcp. 11 4s. bds. Excursion, fcp. 7s. bds.—Turner on the Hone's Foot royal 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.—Dodsley's Annual Registr Vol. LXXIII. for 1831, 8vo. 16s. bds.—Lord Mahor's His royal 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth. — Dodsley's Annual Resister Vol. LXXIII. for 1831, 8vo. 16s. bds.—Lord Mahoris His tory of the War of Succession in Spais, 8vo. 12s. bds. Rev. P. Wilson's Sarmona, Vol. 11. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Fort Risbne, fcp. 6s. bds.—Edge's Calculations relating to Equipment, &c. of Shipe of War, royal 8vo. 1l. & Hol. Bd. Scient Library, Vol. VI. Carne's Liws of Emment Missionaries, fcp. 6s. cloth.—Roger's Reform Act, with Notes, &c. 18mo. 5s. 6d. bds.—Kidr Picturesque Companion to Richmond, &c. 18mo. 2s. 6d. sewel; India proofs, 7s. sewed.—Inne's Outlines of General Knowledge, 18mo. 1s. sewed.—Hansard's Debates (M. Serie, Vol. IX.), Vol. 1. of Session 1831, 2, royal 8vo. 1l. 10s. 6d. hl.-bd.—Arnold's Dramstic Skeines, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. bds.—Fortune-Hunning, by the Author of "First Love," 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 2s. 6d. bds.—Stevens on the Blood, 8vo. 1&s. bds.—Landscape Illustions to Scott's Works, Part I. 12mo. 2s. 6d. sewei-Boy's Suppressed Evidence on Miracles, 8vo. 10s. bds.—Herry's Memoirs, 18mo. 4s. 6d. cloth.—The Four Gopels, in Greek, from Greisbach's Taxt, fcp. 3s. 6d. cloth.—Stories from German Writers, on Lock's Systen, 18mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.—Ellis on Life and Fire Issuraes 8vo. 3s. bds.—Gallery of Shakspeans, Marchant of vince, 9 Etchings, 16mo. 2s. sewed; Othello, 12 Etching, 16mo. 2s. sewed; Othello, 12 Etching, 16mo. 2s. sewed; Othello, 12 Etching, 16mo. 2s. sewed; Othello, 19 Etching, 16m

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

40° Again we have to request, in order to avoid what may cause delay, that all correspondence be address. To the Editor," and not personally,—at least, on its

We are sorry we cannot encourage G. H. in his spin-ons. Writing poetry is a had trade, and publishing it

worse.

Mr. Arenhold's letter, denying the application of tortun

Mr. Arennous setter, denying the application or tortun in Hanover, in our next.

We have very many late arrivals to acknowledge the week, as usual: it is not, therefore, our fault if the communicants suffer disappointment.

We have received an odd No. of Chember's Journal which we have examined to find the soly, but cannot dis

We have received an odd No. of Chamber Journal which we have examined to find the softy, but esmot discover.

We are obliged to "A Subscriber of 11 Years," but we do not think it would become us to enter upon the a planations he requests. The old proverh, "Let ever herring hang by its own head," appears to us to be sound one; and so long as the Literary Genetic maintain the charter and influence, established by years of a siduous labour, great expenditure, well-directed scritus (which have called into action many previously said sources of intelligence), and homourable independent we shall consider it most incepadient to altar it is to allightest degree, though there were five hundred novice added to the low-priced periodicals of the hour. We have seen too many of these spring up and fall in correct was success—to pay much regard to the repetitor such doings. We are satisfied with our own plas, or weight in literature, our reak in the our own plas, or weight in literature, our reak in the our own plas, or weight in literature, our reak in the our own plas, or weight in literature, our reak in the our own plas, or weight in literature, our reak in the our own plas, or weight in literature, our reak in the our own plas, or weight in literature, our reak in the our own plas, or weight in literature, our reak in the our own plas, or weight in literature, our reak in the our own plas, or weight in literature, our reak in the our own plas, or weight in literature, our reak in the our own plas, or weight in literature, our reak in the our own plas, or weight in literature, our reak in the our own plas, or weight in literature, our reak in the received were not inclined to attend meetings of a "society the Protection of Booksellers;" but as we are of opinitat booksellers know well enough how to protect the selves, we have not thought of attending. And besident on the protection of the outer and out of the outer of the regard the Literary Gestit to make or outer. Our outer of the public of entirely a different character

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SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1832.

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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The History of Charlemagne. By G. P. R. James, Esq. 8vo. pp. 510. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

THERE is little either of interest or instruction in the earlier annals of any country. The same brief sketch might serve for all: migration. pillage, bloodshed, conquest, and settlement, these have laid the foundations of every European kingdom. It is not till the actions of the many become merged in the reputation of one_till some individual arises who stamps his own character on the age, foresees the future, and takes advantage of the past - that the historic page deserves the industry of the antiquary, and the analysis of the biographer. The period then becomes of importance; the arts of peace are added to those of war; the victory has a consequence beyond a battle, which is won to-day and lost to-morrow, only to be fought over again; security gives an idea of property, that first foundation of justice; fixed laws are set apart, and one judgment becomes the precedent of another; and, as all experience proves, this commencement of equity, founded on stability, has always been effected by one master-mind. It is a curious coincidence that our two great nations set out on the race of civilisation together: Charlemagne was securing and organising France, while Alfred was uniting and cultivating England. Such is the period, and such is the man, to the elucidation of whose character, to the report of whose actions, Mr. James has devoted his research and his talents. It is a task well worthy of his ability. We care little to know a headroll of savage names and savage deeds, the strongest emotion produced by which is disgust; but we do care to know how law was first establish. ed, how commerce was first promoted, and how the foundations of future peace and prosperity were laid. We quite agree with Mr. James in his high estimate of the qualities of Charlemagne. He was a singularly great man, and, like all great men, far in advance of his lage; and never was the influence of individual character on the general destiny of the human race more strikingly evinced than in him. The protection which he extended to the church of Rome was one instance, among many, of his clear-sighted policy. In these days of disdain for superstition, and knowledge of its abuses, scant justice is done to the really beneficial sway exercised by the church in the darker ages. What little peace was inculcated was by her preaching; what little knowledge there did exist was garnered in her cloisters; and what little encouragement was extended to other than military talents was held out by her power. The Roman Catholic church was essentially democratic; most of her great men were low-born; all feudal distinctions were confined to those of noble blood; but offices and power in the church were the incentive and the reward of exertion and ability. We and monkish tyranny;—we believe that never

was authority that has not been abused, and | never yet came good unaccompanied by evil: still, on the whole, the fear and reverence entertained for the clerical interference was a benefit, and a salutary check on that fierce and rude age. Charlemagne was wise in aiding such a tribunal; it suited his time, when any appeal was better than that usually made to the sword.

Mr. James has entered on his subject con amore. He states that the present work is the result of some years of patient and industrious investigation; and that such is the fact, must be obvious even to the lightest reader, so carefully has one authority been brought to elucidate another, and so minutely has any disputed point been pursued through all its bearings. To that first great merit, veracity, our author may well lay claim; and we say first great merit—for what is the ingenious hypothesis, if the fact on which it is founded be untrue? and yet, for the sake of a favourite theory, how often is the truth wilfully concealed! Now, it is but justice to Mr. James when we observe, that he takes no position without most carefully giving his reasons of preference, and referring to the various authorities. His style is at once animated and clear. The battle of Roncesvalles will be a fair specimen of the first; and the sketch of the administration of justice will evince the second.

Battle of Roncesvalles. - "The Pyrenees. extending in a continuous line from the Bay of Biscay to the borders of the Mediterranean, rise in a long straight ridge, the superior points of which are but a few yards lower than the summit of Mont Blanc. In the highest part of the chain there are occasional apertures; and from the main body of the mountains, long masses of inferior hills are projected into the plain country on either side, decreasing in height as they proceed, till they become imperceptibly blended with the level ground around. Between these steep natural buttresses, narrow valleys, sometimes spreading out into grand basins, sometimes straitened into defiles of a few yards in width, wind on towards the only passes from one country to another. The roads, skirting along the bases of the hills, which, to the present day, are frequently involved in immense and trackless woods, have always beneath them a mountaintorrent, above which they are raised, as on a

(now Roncesvalles), the woods and mountains around them suddenly bristled into life, and they were attacked on all sides by the perfidious Gascons, whose light arms, distant arrows, and knowledge of the country, gave them every advantage over their opponents. tumult and confusion, the Francs were driven down into the bottom of the pass, embarrassed both by their arms and baggage. The Gascons pressed them on every point, and slaughtered them like a herd of deer, singling them out with their arrows from above, and rolling down the rocks upon their heads. Never wanting in courage, the Francs fought to the last man, and died unconquered. Rolando and his companions, after a thousand deeds of valour, were slain with the rest; and the Gascons, satiated with carnage, and rich in plunder, dispersed amongst the mountains, leaving Charlemagne to seek for immediate vengeance in vain. The battle must have been fierce and long, and the struggle great, though unequal; for, during the lapse of many centuries, tradition has hung about the spot, and the memory of Rolando and his companions is consecrated in a thousand shapes throughout the country. Part of his armour has there given name to a flower; the stroke of his sword is shewn upon the mountains; the tales and superstitions of the district are replete with his exploits and with his fame; and even had not Ariosto, on the slight basis which history affords, raised up the splendid structure of an immortal poem, and dedicated it to the name of Rolando, that name would still have been repeated through all the valleys of the Pyrenees, and ornamented with all the fictions of a thousand years."+

Administration of justice. — "The general

government of the state remained, as I have before observed, in the hands of the monarch, who, without any minister to divide the fatigues or support the responsibility, devoted every spare moment to its affairs, and soon learned to carry it on in whatever part of the world he happened to be. But the local administration was distributed amongst provincial officers, having the title of duke, to the care of each of whom twelve counties were intrusted. The counts placed under these officers were, in fact, the judges of the land, and had power to summon to their court any one within the territory subject to their jurisdiction. Neglect or refusal to obey this summons was visited with a severe

law, had not ambulatory magistrates been ap- time; but it does so slowly and by degrees, as pointed to proceed through the kingdom, to necessity prompts the desire of alteration, and the case."

The state of art and commerce was more sion of the time.

facility with which ponderous and unwieldy form. objects were transported for considerable dison many occasions, and were uniformly carried of their best legacy from the past — a great in vehicles of French construction. A regular example." system of port duties also was established, the mentioned; and it would appear, from the taking; and we cannot give Mr. James higher threatened to prohibit the commerce between be corrected in a second edition: the illustra-England and France as the severest punish- tions are equally interesting and curious. ment he could inflict on Offa, sovereign of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia, who had given him cause for anger. These facts, as well as the laws concerning mercantile transactions, in which various articles of luxury are expressly mentioned as in common use and as ordinary matters of traffic, tend to shew that art had reached a greater height amongst the Francs at this time than has been generally supposed. The vases and cups of gold and sliver, carved and embossed with a thousand complicated figures-the silver tables, richly chased, representing cities and countries - the bracelets, rings, and ornamented belts - together with the praises bestowed on the workmanship,—prove that the arts of luxury, which always follow far behind those of necessity, were known, cultivated, and esteemed at this period. In addition to this, the fact of tablecloths of fine linen having been then in use, shows the perfection to which a branch of industry had been carried that always speaks a considerable degree of refinement in the nation by which it is practised. The skilful manufacture of iron also, and the strict and severe laws which forbade the exportation of arms, afford another instance of the superiority of the France at that time to the nations round about them: and a thousand other circumstances might be adduced to shew, that—however much literature and taste were still inferior to what they appeared in some of the ages which preceded, and in some which followed-yet the necessary and the convenient arts were carried to a height which we do not usually attribute

to the eighth century."

We shall conclude our extracts with two admirable remarks.

penalty. At the same time, the counts them-"The feudal system, the seeds of which had word Sanscrita is the passive participle of acc. station; and any denial or perversion of right ferent directions, but was far from possessing sition sam to the grade verb eri, and by inc. was punished by loss of land and rank. The that great and extraordinary form which it afdistant menace of such punishment, however, terwards assumed. Each particular age in the would have been little effectual in procuring world's history brings forth the peculiar insti-the constant and clear administration of the tution suited to the character of society at the render judgment themselves in particular cases experience presents the mode. No sudden and to take cognisance of the conduct of the dukes general changes have ever been attended with and counts-and to see justice impartially exe- permanent success; for although, by reiterated cuted. These officers were called missi do- experiment, and the accumulated experience of It is composed of fourteen vowed minici; and, though I do not find it any where many, it is impossible to say what degree of diphthongs, and thirty-four consonants. expressly stated that their times of visitation perfection may be ultimately reached, it would were uncertain, and consequently their recepseem that the mind of man is incapable of contion by the counts unpremeditated, yet many ceiving at once any great and universal system. reasons exist for believing such to have been Each age may improve upon the last; and each individual epoch may produce and perfect the scheme of society necessary for itself,—at once advanced than belongs to our general impres- the consequence of its existence, and the type of its character. But still the creation of great "Various collateral proofs of the extent of institutions is like the sculpture of a statue, this commerce are derived from the letters and and a thousand slight blows from Time's chisel annuls of the day, amongst which proofs one are required to change the marble ruggedness of the most convincing is, the fact of the great of the mass into the perfect and harmonious

"The historian who wilfully or carelessly tances. Thus we learn that entire marble traduces a great man, is a robber of the worst have an influence upon each other in the columns and immense stone crosses were sent description. He robs the dead of their only change of terminations, and sometimes disoverland through the whole extent of France property-fair fame; and he robs the living tial letters. The rules for this permutation

We are glad to see that this life of Charlecollector-general of which we find distinctly magne is but the beginning of a great undersame authority, that the right of trading to praise than when we say, we do not wish more France was considered of great importance to than that the work should continue as it has the neighbouring countries,—so much so, in-commenced. The book is very beautifully got deed, that Charlemagne is reported to have up; and the few typographical errors can easily up; and the few typographical errors can easily

> An Historical Sketch of Sanscrit Literature, &c. 8vo. pp. 234. Oxford, 1832. Talboys. THE staple of this work is translated from the German of Adelung, by Mr. Talboys, the highly intelligent and enterprising printer and publisher, at Oxford, from whose press we have lately had several very valuable works rendered from the German into our own language. But the additions by himself form its most considerable and more attractive portion; every source within reach, including transactions of learned societies, reviews, essays, &c. having been diligently examined for further facts and illustrations, and the whole amalgamated in a manner which we hesitate not to say does him great credit. Indeed, the book is one of much interest to almost every reader, while to the Orientalist it is of peculiar value. Here he will find, brought under his eye in one portable volume, lists of treatises on the Sanscrit language, its grammars, dictionaries, comparisons of it with other tongues, chrestomathies, proverbs, ancient inscriptions, the Vedas. Puranas, Sastras, jurisprudence, profane literature, fine arts, drama, &c. &c.; together with critical notices, extracts, and other particulars relating to them. Yet it is obvious that there can be little matter in these pages suitable for extract; a few scraps here and there are all we shall select to illustrate it. We begin with the meaning of the word Sanscrit. " The

"It is the intention of the author of this work to follow up the present sketch of the life of Charlemagne by a series of volumes on the same principle, illustrating the history of France by the lives of her great men. Each volume, though forming a distinct work, will be connected with that which preceded it by a view of the intervening period."

posing the letter s when this compound is the in the sense of embellishment. Its literal nexing then is, adorned; and when applied: language, polished."

Of the alphabet, we are told: "The sque character of Hindoostan, which is used in pa ference to all others for writing the new language, the Sanscrit, still retains the me of Deva-nagari (or the writing of the gois. authors increase the number of letter fifty, and make sixteen vowels. The acpounds of these letters, called phala, for above eight hundred characters All the inscriptions hitherto deciphered an read from left to right, and contain particular

signs for the vowels as well as the consonau. Of its structure: " The Sansorit possesses one very striking peculiarity. It is that extending to syntax the rules for the pemutation of letters in etymology. Similar rules for avoiding incompatible sounds in compound terms exist in all languages; but in the Sanscrit language, words merely in equent letters have been more profoundly investigate. by Hindoo grammarians than by those of 2. system of orthography which may be justermed euphonical. They require all or pound terms to be reduced to this standard and Sanscrit authors, it may be obserted delight in compounds of inordinate length the whole sentence too, or even whole periods may, at the pleasure of the author, he out bined like the elements of a single word."

We quote the following as curious, and is for the sake of noticing the identity of the numerals with the Greek and Latin: dri, at the control of the cont duo; tri, reus, tres; chatur, quatuot the study of the Indian scriptures was me general than at present, especially among a Bramans of Canyacubja, learned priests rived titles from the number of Peda vil which they were conversant. Since ere priest was bound to study one Veds, no E. was derived from the fulfilment of that dur but a person who had studied two Veda TE surnamed Dwivedi; one who was content with three, Trived; and one versed in its Chaturvedi: as the mythological poems were only figuratively called a Veda, no distinct appears to have been derived from a ked. ledge of them, in addition to the four set tures. The titles above-mentioned have be come the surnames of families among Brahmans of Canoj, and are corrupted vulgar pronunciation, into Dobe, Tiron.

Our next is from the Gayatri, or here verse of the Vedas, and we think eminested beautiful. "Let us adore the supremark. that divine sun, (opposed to the visible minary,) the godhead who illuminates all recreates all, from whom all proceed, to are all must return, whom we invoke to direct understandings aright in our progress to the his holy seat. What the sun and light to this visible world, that are the supportant to the sun and the sun and the support to good and truth to the intellectual and invis universe; and, as our corporeal eres have distinct perception of objects enlightened the sun, thus our souls acquire certain ker ledge, by meditating on the light of train rhich emanates from the Being of Beings: hat is the light by which alone our minds can e directed in the path to beatitude.' There is one beautiful hymn, beginning, 'May that out of mine, which mounts aloft in my waking ours as an ethereal spark, and which even in my slumber has a like ascent, soaring to a reat distance, as an emanation from the light of lights, be united by devout meditation with he spirit supremely blest, and supremely inselligent!' It ends: 'There is one living and rue God, everlasting, without body, parts, or assion; of infinite power, wisdom, and goodess; the maker and preserver of all things, oth visible,' &c."

oth visible, '&c."

On Sanscrit poetry there are some very ertinent remarks: we select one. "The sythology of the Hindoos is the great obstacle hich must ever prevent their poetry from ecoming popular in Europe. If the pantheon f the heathen deities of our own classic world equires a guide to Parnassus, or a Lempriere enable us to understand the poets of Greece and Italy, how much more shall we be at a sess where every thing is not only new and prange, but frightful and shocking?—where he great personifications of nature and mind awe not been softened down by the beau ideal? the Greeks to the perfection of human mmetry; but are still exhibited in their riginal, barbarous, and unwieldy forms; maisty by enormous stature, power by multidinous hands, providence by countless eyes, isdom by the trunk of the elephant, omniresence by innumerable bodies."

In the department of fable we have an acount of the origin of the Pancha Tantra, om which Pilpay's and other similar colctions have been drawn. "Amara Sucti, a arned and munificent prince, had three sons ithout capacity or diligence. Observing their version to study, the king called his counellors, and said to them, 'You are aware that ly sons are disinclined to application, and are capable of reflection. When I contemplate leir conduct, my kingdom is full of thorns, nd yields me no pleasure. Better is a dead on than one who is a fool. Better that a armily should become extinct, than that a son, adowed with their form, wealth, and family edit, should want understanding! If, thereere, their minds can be aroused to a due sense f their situation, do you declare it.' f their situation, do you declare it.' On this, no of his counsellors answered him, 'As life short, and to acquire a knowledge of sciences emands much time, some means should be aund of shortening the path of learning, and f communicating the substance of each science a compendious form; for it is said, the abda Sastra alone (philology) is a boundless zean, its difficulties are many, and the end of fe soon arrives. The essence, therefore, is to B taken, as the swan extracts milk from the rater. There is a Brahman, named Vishnu arma, celebrated for his perfect knowledge of ne sciences; to him intrust your sons, and he rill render them well-informed.' arma was accordingly sent for. 'Venerable frahman,' said the king, 'confer a favour pon me, by instructing these princes, and endering them superior to their companions: a recompense for which, I promise you lands of arge extent. Vishnu Sarma replied, ' Hear,) king, my words. I am not a retailer of nowledge for lands and wealth; but if I do ot instruct your sons in the Niti Sastra, I vill forego my own name.' The king deliered his sons to him, and retired."

The number of Hindoo deities is said to be not fewer three hundred and thirty millions!

With this we conclude, cordially thanking Mr. Talboys for this agreeable accession to our information respecting Sanscrit literature, and complimenting him on the clear and correct style in which he has clothed his publication.

Fifteen Months' Pilgrimage through untrodden Parts of Khuzistan and Persia, in a Journey from India to England, through Parts of Turkish Arabia, Persia, Armenia, Russia, and Germany, performed in the Years 1831-32. By J. H. Stocqueler, Esq. 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Saunders and Otley.

CONSIDERING the "untrodden" ground trodden by Mr. Stocqueler in the earlier part of his "Pilgrimage,"-if that may be so called, which was no pilgrimage at all, -we confess to having been disappointed in these volumes; the first of which, principally devoted to little-known tracts, is not particular enough, and the last, principally devoted to well-known places, is far too particular. Where we desire it, we have the most scanty-where we do not want it, the most superabundant information: much more about Hanover than about the Chabean territory as if it were easier to make a book from guidebooks and preceding tourists, than from actual observation. Indeed, the second volume of the Pilgrimage, - a mere common route from Odessa to Helvoetsluys, with descriptions of Vienna and Berlin, and an episode respecting the Polish general Skyrznecki, - might well have been dispensed with, or compressed into some twenty or thirty pages in Volume I.; or, if absolutely necessary to have two volumes, it would have been better in the author to have tried to spin the narrative out somewhere about Bubehan or Buctiari, rather than about Prussia and Poland.

Still, however incompetent a traveller may be, from want of previous cultivation, to make the best use of a journey over lands rarely visited, or even to describe in a satisfactory manner the novelties he has actually seen, there must be something to be gathered from such accounts as he can and does furnish. In Mr. Stocqueler's relation we discover matters which it shall be our business to extract, for the sake of our readers, and in justice to him.

It is prefaced by a very short and complimentary, but exceedingly well-turned dedication to the Duchess of Cambridge; and we soon after get into Khuzistan and Iran, where the author was driven about in various directions, through several causes; and, against his will, instead of following a more beaten path from the Persian Gulf to Turkey, was compelled to traverse a portion of the country hardly, if at all, touched upon by Europeans. Pass we, therefore, the voyage from India, Muscat, Bushire, and Bussorah; an attempt to reach Bagdad, and a return, owing to wars and pestilence; another attempt for Shuster, &c. &c. and come at once to the more creamy portion of these travels.

"Reaching Mahummarah," says the author, "I delivered letters to the sheikh of the Chabeans, and was furnished with a guard, or rather a guide, who was to guarantee me against the attacks of the people who inhabit the villages on the bank of the Karoon. A few miles beyond the village of Herat on the

Hafar, all trace of the date-grove was lost, and the river's banks presented merely a narrow range of tamarisk and other wild shrubbery. I walked on shore, while the trackers slowly drew the vessel up the stream, and crossed, during two hours' stroll, not less than five dry beds of ancient canals between Herat and Derissee, on the left bank of the river. Little else attracted my attention during the voyage. The shores one would imagine to be totally deserted. but for the occasional appearance of the antelope, the hare, the jackal, wolf, and lion; scarcely a bird, excepting a stray plover, pelican, or wild duck, disturbed the tranquillity of the scene. On May 11th we reached Ahwaz, and I lost no time, with the sid of a Cutch carpenter located here, who spoke Hindostanee remarkably well, in exploring the ruins of this once famous capital of Khuzistan. I have compared my memoranda made on the spot, and the data supplied me from the Arabic authors, with the sketch of Ahwaz appended to Captain Mignan's volume of Travels in Chaldea, and I must render to that officer the tribute of respect to which his accuracy and research entitle him. I believe I penetrated much farther eastward than Captain Mignan ventured to do, purposing to ascertain the termination of these ruins; but after a journey of thirty miles and upwards, I gave up the pursuit. It is worth mentioning, however, as in some degree confirmatory of the descriptions of Ahwaz by the Arabic authors, that on a subsequent visit to Bunder Mashoor (distant seventy miles S.E. of Ahwaz), I found some considerable ruins of precisely the same character as those at Ahwaz, and abounding with pottery, flint glass, and Cufic gems."

Will it be credited, that Mr. Stocqueler, who reasonably enough boasts of the additions he has made to our geographical knowledge, does not lay down Ahwas on the map with which he has favoured us, nor, indeed, one in ten of the places mentioned in his itinerary? And, what is yet more ridiculous, while he unceremoniously censures other travellers for their mistakes, or imputed mistakes, in nomenclature, he does not take the pains to make his own map accord with his own corrections, but gives us even the capital of Persia with a wrong name, Ispalian instead of Isfahan, as pedagogically and dogmatically insisted upon in the text.

After some dispute with his guide, our countryman says: " We left Ahwaz with many misgivings and apprehensions for the future. Nor were our fears unfounded. The next evening we reached the village of Weiss, but had scarcely made fast our boat, when the sheikh and about twenty followers came on board, while others lined the shore, and made an instant demand for one hundred plastres, in default of which they threatened to cut the Ingrézé's (Englishman's) throat, seize every other individual, plunder the cargo, and scuttle the boat. Remonstrances, threats, persuasions, promises—all were vain; the sheikh himself out away our sail from the yard, which lay fore and aft the boat, and a dozen swords were unsheathed to carry their murderous intentions into execution. In this dilemma, an individual of a sinister aspect, but with a remarkably smooth voice and insinuating manner, who had escorted another boat from Mahummarah, undertook to negotiate for me with the turbulent sheikh, and to save my throat for a small consideration. The sheikh consented to a parley; and as soon as it was concluded, left with his party, the negotiator remaining with me. The object of this agent was soon apparent. He was anxious to secure a decent prize for him-

[•] In concluding his preface, Mr. S. says, "he will hope for a little indulgence, when he affirms that circumstances which call him away from his native country, have precluded his submitting his manuscript in the first instance to any literary or book-making acquaintances; upon which, all we shall remark is, that the most ingenious of such acquaintances could hardly have taught him to improve, such is genuine talent, upon his own second volume.

mercy of the Weissites. After staying with Zobeirs from their position. The contending me an hour, he went away; but immediately returned with the sheikh and followers, and thus rendered all communication with Bussorah encouraged them to violence. Our incompe- quite impracticable. In fact I distinctly heard tency to cope with these people now obliged me the cannonading for the greater part of the to resort to stratagem. I went into my cabin, day. My situation was now extremely critical brought out my pistols and a bag of piastres, threw the latter on the deck, and declared that in my journey; my means were frittering away, as they had now robbed me of all that I possessed, I held life of no account, and should, on the first hostile movement, shoot the sheikh this dilemma I consulted my Greek acquaintand the negotiator. This produced a calm; they picked up the bag, and, murmuring, walked away; not, however, without robbing my servants and the nacquodah of their turbans, beds, and chibouks. On their departure I desired the trackers to go to work, that we might get out of this den of thieves, and proceed at once to Shuster. But the nacquodah advised a different course:-he had been on shore, had learnt that their intention was to surprise and attack us near Bundi Keel; and suggested that our escape from a second rencontre was impossible. Nothing then remained to be done but to return to Bussorah, and seek reparation for the injury sustained. Accordingly, favoured by the darkness of night, we loosened the picquet and suffered our boat to float silently down the stream; and should prohably have escaped scot-free but that the force of the current drove us against the bank, a short distance below the village, and aroused some of the inhabitants. In a moment the alarm was spread, and cries of 'El Frangi! El Frangi!' echoed along the banks. Fear lent us strength; we again got into the middle of the stream, and were instantly assailed by shots from pursuers. Lying down in the boat, we kept our eyes upon the edge of the bank, which was here about fifteen feet from the surface of the water, and only returned the fire when the shadows of men between ourselves and the sky enabled us to do so with effect. The pursuit was kept up for about two hours, without doing more harm than wounding one malah, and perforating a few of our spars. It was very evident that the people of Weiss had communicated our retreat to the sheikh of Ahwaz during the night; for when we approached the latter town at morning's dawn, we found a party assembled on the shore to watch our arrival. We therefore kept tracking on the opposite bank, and were deaf to all their invitations to cross over, until we had proceeded several miles below the river; when, seeing the old sheikh of Ahwaz come 'pricking o'er the heath,' alone and unarmed, we consented to approach and parley with him. He earnestly entreated me to pursue my journey to Shuster, and offered to accompany me and guarantee my safety; he said he was shocked at the conduct of his brother, the sheikh of Weiss, and was quite sure that the sheikh of Mahummarah would send for both his and his brother's head, when I told the story of my disasters. As I had no great faith in this man's assurances, and believed he was strongly inclined to help me out of the world, on the principle that 'dead men tell no tales,' I disregarded his entreaties, and pursued my voyage.
"May 16th.—Reached the palace of Sheikh

Samur, opposite Mahummarah, and found, short interval of my absence, had fallen to the boat, with a guide, the promised letter, arms, Zobeirs; the Turkish governor or motesellim, a carpet, and a small bag of clothes. Our had retreated with his suite to Mahummarah, course, for some hours, lay up the Karoon,

self, and then leave me and my people at the tion, sent a large body of Chabeans to drive the parties now occupied the Shut-ul-Arab, and and distressing. I had been twice obstructed and the different roads to Europe known to

This is the most interesting passage of perEnglish travellers were closed against me. In sonal adventure which the work contains. As and the different roads to Europe known to ance. Nicolas, or Saheb Khan Nicolas, (for so he styled himself, by virtue of a firman from Futteh Ali Shah,) was a native of Corfu, acknowledging an English sire and a Greek mother. He had passed his earliest youth in nautical pursuits in the Archipelago; subsequently got a commission in a Sicilian regiment, when Lord William Bentinck was in Sicily; had visited England as a dealer in Grecian patients, or any Englishman not addicted t antiquities (a Lord Elgin on a small scale); then entered the Persian army as an officer acquainted with European tactics, and finished by joining the Bactiarian mountaineers and becoming a leader of hordes. For good services rendered the Prince of Oologerte Berugia, Nicolas was named governor of Shuster; but political convulsions had unseated my friend, and he was obliged to seek the countenance of the sheikh of the Chabeans. This man, compassionating my situation, and delighting in serving a native of a country which held, as he expressed it, so many 'dashing girls,' advised me to seize the opportunity which the campaign against the Zobeirs offered for the useful exercise of my medical acquirements, and to place my services at the disposal of Sheikh Samur. The experiment appeared a bold one to a man utterly unacquainted with the mysteries of surgery; but it seemed to offer the only means interest in more important matters; because of acquiring the sheikh's assistance in getting said he, 'I am already well informed in all the through the Chab territory into Persia. I accordingly waited on the sheikh; enumerated drawing to a close, I expressed to the sheik my powers as a hakeem; exhibited my medicinechest (which had been well filled at Bussorah); and explained the virtues of calomel, laudanum, rhubarb, and other medicaments. The a boat to be prepared for me, to take me no sheikh ordered me to be well entertained, gave nearest village, well supplied with horses. me a tolerably decent asylum near his palace, and twice visited me. It is needless to tire the reader with a detail of the vile experiments I made on the bodies of the wounded Chabeans; how many balls I extracted, how many wounds patched or plastered, and how many stomachs his visier, which were weak and diseased. I filled with nauseous nostrums. Suffice it to say, I endeavoured to avoid the destruction of affected, (though of course I knew not in which were the say, I endeavoured to avoid the destruction of human life, even if I did not succeed in affording its miseries relief. The sheikh was well I made him a present of a pair of green see pleased with my zeal, and more so with a box of ointment which I laid at his feet as a certain remedy for the impaired vision of his left eye. He had been stone blind from his childhood, but he held it disrespectful to be told so. passed seven days in quackery, and then waited on the sheikh at one of his afternoon levees, and acquainted him with my wish to proceed to Bebuhan through the Chab territory. He pro-mised me safe escort to Fellahi, the head-quar-Fellahi at his summons, bringing their ters of the Chabeans; and a letter of introduction to his brother, Mobader Khan, the Prince of The following morning I prepared to Chab. depart; and, as soon as the ceremony of a mutfrom a good-natured Greek residing there, that ton breakfast (for it was the feast of the Bai-I could proceed no further. Bussorah, in the ram) had been despatched, embarked in a small is of the middle stature, of a pleasing could where the sheikh had not only afforded him until we reached the mouth of the Jerahi, the protection, but had, for a pecuniary considers- ancient Pasitigris, when we took an easterly which view he encourages the resort to him.

direction, through a vast extent of morass inhabited by wild fowl, and swarming with musquitoes, whose incessant attack occasioned incredible torment. About midnight we proqueted the boat to some stout shrubbery extra left bank, and tried to repose. Early the ar morning our course was renewed; and re reached the sheikh's palace, at the eastern ctremity of the town, at about mid-day.

cending the river Jerahi, in an eastern diretion, conducts to Bebahan, or Bubahan, a differently spelled by the author; and there a northern course overland leads to Islahr. through the Buctiari mountains. Mr. 80. queler had found the character of a quack to serviceable to be abandoned in a hurry; z accordingly (though we doubt the propriety the assumption, either as regarded his unluis masquerading, who may travel after him a these parts,) we find him practising up Mobader Khan, who appears to be a verification high-spirited and unsuspicious barbarian!

" My own reception (says Mr. S.) was me flattering. 'Ah, ha! khoob! khoob! shahbas. (good, good, admirable!) exclaimed Mohaer Khan, in Persian—'you are now yourself. Its long since I looked upon an Englishman; but I do not forget that they are a great nate. He then discoursed with me about my plan for the future prosecution of my journey, at gave me some instructions for going through the Chab territory. Talking of hunting, at the Chab territory. Talking of hunting, amore especially of falconry, he told me that his deserts abounded with game, and that ill would stay with him, I should see herds of intelopes fall to his noble hawks. He was curies about our field sports, but shewed very live concerns Europeans and their empires.' Di my wish to depart, at the same time makes an offer of my services in the medical was himself and followers. He instantly communications appointed a fine young fellow as my extra desiring him not only to protect me from sult, but to see that all my wants were support throughout the march to Bebuhan free of on-He then requested me to examine the eyes? manner, nor how to apply a successful remediate tacles. Late in the evening I paid my reserve to my liberal host, and departed. Khan, prince of Chab, is the most powerfchieftain to the south-west of Persia. venues, arising from the exportation of the disthe manufacture of the abbah, and the custos levied on Indian imports, may amount was sixty thousand tomauns annually. He is he materiel of war. In this way he can comme the services of six or seven thousand care and about fifteen thousand infantry, indepenently of the wandering Illyauts, who inhi the deserts of Chab. In person, Mobader K nance, and graceful demeanour. He is read to possess much kindness of heart, and, at " same time, the courage of a lion. He is like

tories of artisans and Europeans. ere two Russians at Fellahi during my visit, at the poor fellows had turned Mahomedans, ad seemed to lead but a miserable life, beveen the patronage of the sheikh and the diske of his followers. The language of the habeans is, to the west, Arabic; but the traerefore, for the most part, a wretched jargon; 1d as they have no modern literature, there is ttle chance of its purification. The costume the Chabeans is, like their language, a mix-They wear the Persian kabah, or green inic, loose trousers and slippers, the cummr, girdle, and a lilac cloth turban of the same rm as the Arab's. The sheikhs wear crimand gold brocade dresses on extraordinary casions, but for ordinary use content them-:Ives with crimson chintz, variegated with ellow flowers in imitation of gold. They geneally declined all presents at my hands, for fear offending their potent master; yet would tey, at almost every town, slily hint that a 'ilaut or fire-arms would be acceptable."

At Bebuhan we hear:

'' The khans and meerzas of Bebuhan are conderable consumers of coffee, but not after the shion of Turks, Arabs, or Europeans. It is ith them a kind of bon-bon, eaten in a pow-ired and roasted state, without having had by connexion with hot water. When Meer colam Hussein called on me, he was always companied by his coffee-bearer, who carried bout the fragrant berry in a snuff-box, and anded it frequently to the company present. he first time it was brought to me, deceived r its colour and quality, and strengthened in de delusion by its singular repository, I took pinch of the coffee and applied it to my nose, nidst the roars of laughter and looks of surcise of all the party. After the lapse of a few ys the vizier sent for me, and informed me at he had duly considered my situation, and as finally of opinion that nothing remained or me but to attempt the passage of the Bucarian mountains. I must frankly confess that ly blood ran cold at this intimation. No Enlidable heights, for they were the haunts of elentless blood-thirsty brigands, who held it ieritorious to destroy a Christian, and had roved their faith in this doctrine by the murer of numerous Armenian travellers. But I ad no alternative. Every other road was imassable to me; and ambition whispered that ome éclat and much public utility would atend the accomplishment of a scheme which no ne had hitherto dared to attempt. Besides, he shazadah had promised me a guide, and ackums, or passports, which the mountaineers vere bound to respect; nay, more, these very rigands were commanded to give me safe esort from one encampment to another. Thus ortified, my resolution was soon taken. tired two or three sumpter-mules for my serant and baggage, and a horse for myself. My nedicine-chest—my best friend—was tolerably vell supplied, my sword was well tempered, and my pistols true. On the evening of the oth of June, I had my 'audience of leave' of he prince of Bebuhan, and paid a visit to the izier; and the next morning at day-break comnenced my journey-not however without dire nisgivings as to its termination."

Of this interesting district we are told nolling, except that the tribes who inhabit it are numerous and hardy; and are only entertained with the details of the robbery of the traveller and his companions, who contrived, notwith-

There standing, to get to Isfahan. We must reserve a single page for our conclusion till next week.

> The Reformer. By the Author of "Massenburg." 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. senburg." E. Wilson.

A VERY well-told story, with much interest eller will find, as he advances eastward, that both of character and situation. We object gradually amalgamates with Persian. It is only to the title: the word "reformer" now is very far from indicating one of those visionaries whose doctrines of universal equality, whether in rank or property, only led to tumult. disorder, and discontent; -such as, for example. was the late Lord Stanhope, here introduced under the title of Lord Hopely. A slight discontent, that his brother-in-law, Mr. Pitt, was one morning denied to him, was, we believe, the cause that this eccentric nobleman added to his other projects-for in some new plan or other he was ever engaged—that of a frater-nal republic—refused to be addressed by his title, and actually apprenticed his son to a wheelwright. Among the other characters in the publication before us, that of Robert Kerr is delineated with great spirit and originality; the mixture of passion and unsettled principles. good and bad impulses contending together. are delineated with that intimate union which is the truth in real life. Many such a scene as the following may have taken place: we have only to premise, that Clara has been to see her father in Newgate, where he is imprisoned for seditious practices; that Robert Kerr has rescued her in a mob which has collected round the prison, and then followed her home.

"Confused and agitated as she was, Clara could not avoid noticing, that their route was as well known to her companion as to herself. He led the way, without query or inquiry, to the entrance, and threw open the gate. At the sound of its rusty hinges the door opened too, and Leeson appeared at it, having evidently been watching her approach with an anxiety legibly depicted on her countenance. Bless the child! how glad I am you've got back again! I've been miserable; and you knew I should be miserable; and it was very unkind of you to stop so long.' Clara threw herself on Mrs. Leeson's arm, and passionately exclaimed, 'Be quiet, Leeson! Do not say one unkind word to me. I cannot bear it to-night. You will drive me mad if you do.' 'Well, I won't! I won't, poor child! There, there, don't cry so. He'll soon be back. Providence will deliver him out of their wicked hands, never fear.' 'If Providence does not, I will, said Clara's companion boldly, and speaking for the first time. 'You! bless me! who are you?' exclaimed Leeson, now first looking on him. 'You!' and she shricked,—'why, surely you are not—and yet you are—Robert Kerr! Robert Kerr, at your service, aunt.' 'At my service! No, not you, indeed! nor at any body's service that is good; but at the service of every thing and every body that's bad. am sure it's sorrow to me to see your face again.' 'My unfortunate face! pray how has it offended you, aunt?' 'It is the most impudent, brazen face that ever I saw; and I don't care if I never see it again!' The only reply Robert Kerr made to his aunt was to push rudely past her, and to pursue Clara into the parlour, where, following as fast as possible, she found him seated in a chair opposite her young mistress, who was reclining her head upon the table, almost overcome with continued

excitement. 'What are you doing here?' she roughly asked. 'I am looking,' he calmly replied, on the changes a few years have made in Clara Keith.' 'Clara Keith, bold face! How dare you call her so?' The man laughed scornfully. 'And how dare you sit down be-fore her? Times have come to a pretty pass fore her? I mes have come as a probability per indeed, when the footboy dare think himself company for the mistress! 'It is very true, I was her footboy once,' replied he, 'and I I was her footboy once,' replied he, 'and I ought to be thankful, and so I am, that I was so; for without it I should never have been the independent man I am. Sit down in her presence! Why, I would sit down in King George's, if I could get there. Old Keith gave me liberal notions. He taught me to be wiser and greater; and, despising the accidents of birth and fortune, to feel and assume the rank in creation to which I was born. There, that is a quotation out of one of his books: famous good books they are! They make men feel themselves men, and not sit down quietly and be slaves. He had me taught to read; and he wrote books fit for me to read; and I ought to thank him for being what I am; for else I might, and should, have gone on to the end of my days, walking behind Miss Keith in the street, and handing her plate at table, instead of walking with her, as I have done this night; and sitting with her, as I now do.' It would be impossible to describe the indignation with which Mrs. Leeson saw and heard him. system of politics, which breathed in every word Mr. Keith uttered, under whose influence Clara had daily lived, had certainly spread to Mrs. Leeson's mind, yet it was grafting on old prejudices, and not removing them; and for her old servant to call Miss Keith Clara, and her father, Jack; to sit in her presence, and treat her with impudent familiarity, was the climax of all crime. ' I am ashamed of you!' she cried, 'ashamed that any body belonging to me should not be better bred! but to think that you, whom my master saved from starving, when your own father, my poor foolish brother that was, left you to live or to die, whichever might chance; to think that you, whom he took into his house to do anything or nothing, whichever you liked best-you to turn out such an ungrateful, good-for-nothing, impudent, wicked—' 'Wicked I am,' he interrupted her, 'impudent lam, good-for-nothing I may be; but ungrateful—no! I am not ungrateful! I remember all the benefits I have ever received from Reformer Jack as well as you do; and perhaps I may pay them better: and I am ready to drink his health, or yours either, my little mistress that was, and yours too, old aunty that is, for all you abuse me so heartily. I bear no malice.' And so saying, Master Kerr, sans oérémonie, drew his chair towards the table. Mrs. Leeson, always anxious for the nourishment of the body, and intent on soothing and comforting her young mistress after her fatigue, had spread a tray, with her nicest care, in the hope of tempting her appetite. Their new visitor now drew this tray towards him with the utmost freedom, and, seizing the decanter of wine that stood upon it, filled the two glasses, being a tumbler and wine-glass, and pushing the smallest towards Clara, took the other himself. 'Come, now, rouse your-self, and let us drink your father's health, and confusion to his enemies. You pretend not to like gin; but wine, you know, is more genteel. You may like wine without being vulgar. The difference of the name is every thing. The fishwife, who tipples gin, is vulgar; but the countess, who tipples wine, is refined. So come, I am going to be elegant, to keep you company,

^{*} It is not a taking title now; for however good Reform may be in politics, and however much wanted in literary affairs, yet the public are rather fatigued with the name, and would like to repose on something else.—Ed.

since it is your humour; and drink wine with lence; and he breathed her name in a tone you instead of gin. Here goes! Here's honest which instantly aroused her. 'Clara Keith!' old John's health, and confusion to his enemies!' shouted Robert Kerr, standing on his lifted her eyes, and then sank again within it. feet, and flourishing his arms; 'hurra! hurra! She was speechless through surprise and terhurra!' Clara tried to shut out the dinning ror. Robert Kerr advanced close to her chair, sound; and Kerr approaching, seemed resolved and stood before her. 'Do not be alarmed, to force upon her the glass he had filled. 'What!' he exclaimed reproachfully, 'you wouldn't, would you, refuse that toast! I would drink it though in poison!' Clara, in increasing anger, though in poison! Clara, in increasing anger, What madness possesses you? Why have you! dashed it to the floor. 'You won't drink, not sought a place of safety?' 'Why have I won't you? very well. Will you eat, then? stayed? I stayed to follow to the grave him If you won't, I will; for I'm confoundedly, whom we alike mourn. Why do I stay? I hungry.' And so saying, he reseated himself, stay to serve his daughter.' 'Robert Kerr, and having handed to Clara upon a plate a you cannot. Think only of yourself.' I portion of the light food provided, commenced think only of you! Clara, hear what I have eating out of the dish. This was too much for Mrs. Leeson's patience. She was almost choked by passion. To think that she should have wasted her delicate cookery upon her brutal nephew, who could appreciate it no better than me, because it was his resolution-and go to one of the swinish brood, whose trough, in her opinion, would have done for him just as well; do as they please! It is the only place where We seemed to have entered an enchance while her young exhausted mistress, who, she men know their own dignity as men! It is garden, where the produce of Europe and Ata knew, had scarcely tasted food the whole of the the only place where the daughter of Keith day, sat fasting by, aggravated her beyond the lought henceforth to fix her dwelling !' 'It is blended together.' possibility of endurance. She stuttered with impossible! Clara faintly exclaimed. 'Imgranates—plantains, figs, and aprioris—like passion—' You—you—' 'What?' he inters possible? rather say it is impossible to stay; and citrons—walnut and mulberry trees, granupted himself to say. 'Beast!' 'Oh! is and so indeed it is. Does not the blood of your in the greatest quantity, and with the ket that all, aunt? If I began to call names, I could do it much better than that. If that is the very earth in which he now lies utter a tempted from the brows of the broken our your best, your best is but bad, like your fare voice? Is it only the ear of his child that is while our path was strewed with strawberns, here. Not half so good as a mess of lobscouse, deaf—only her heart that is cold?' 'His In every direction were blooming heads.

Don't go into a passion, aunt; I dare-say it's heart!—for Clara could not now utter that violets and jasmine, with imnumerable 'new yery good for them that like it, but that is not name which death had hallowed—'His heart trees in full bearing.' It was a most love. me; but, as I say, never mind, don't be in a pet. I am going as soon as I've tasted your wine again. He filled another bumper- Here is to your health, Clara Keith; and to yours too, aunty; and don't look so sorrowful, mistress of mine that was. As I said before, if Providence does not very soon set your father at liberty, why I will; and so good night, and be merry.' Clara felt as if released from a part of her burden, when she heard the old iron gate clap after her persecutor; but was even more satisfied of temporary safety, when Leeson, returning from fastening it, drew the huge old bolts of the outer door into their sockets, put up the chain, and secured the key."
We will give another scene, by way of con-

trast, and then refer our readers to the volumes for their connexion and denouement.

" She was sitting in her own solitary apartment alone, as she had expressly desired, when the handle of the door gently turned, and some one entered the room. Supposing that no one but Leeson would use the privilege, she did not even lift her head; and Robert Kerr (for it was he) had full time to contemplate the changes that time and suffering in so short a period had caused. She was more thin and pale than ever - more subdued - more statue-like; there was not the adornment of a single curl to break the uniformity of her mourning garments; every tress was hid beneath the black crape cap, leaving only a glimpse of its colour, where it parted on the brow. She was sitting at a table with two long unsnuffed candles before her, leaning her cheek upon her hand. She was not weeping, though that was evidently employment her eyes were not unaccustomed to, for they were swelled, and blood-shot, and edged with vermilion. bert Kerr looked on her with undefinable feelings. Every trace of sorrow roused his passion against his opponents, but yet melted him into commiseration at the sight of her mute grief. It was impossible he could longer preserve si-

Clara Keith started a moment from her chair, he said_he tried to say it soothingly_' do not be alarmed, I beseech you.' 'Oh, Robert ist! I would drink it Kerr! she said, 'to see you here alarms me! days' tollsome marching to arrive, we here, in increasing anger, What madness possesses you? Why have you many interesting notices of the natives of the You won't drink, not sought a place of safety?' 'Why have I remote and seldom-visited mountain regard to say. You cannot, you ought not, you would bility. not stay with the murderers of your father. Pursue, then, the resolution he had adoptedwhich ought to be sacred both with you and America. It is the only place where men can with the richest and most various fruit-trees. father cry unto you from this land? Does not luxurious hue. Blackberries and raspleme never cried out for vengeance on his own foes, day, and birds sung from every brasch; to but only on the foes of his country. 'Are common dove and the kokila... the nightistic not the foes of his country his foes?' Tell me that, Clara Keith! And if there were no voice in the people... in the land... in his grave, still of the blackbird! The description of such is there should be a voice in your own heart, seens may tire the patience, as the enjoyment Clara Keith, which should cry, 'This land is accursed! Let us fly, lest we share its evil!' Robert Kerr, if I had the desire, I have not the phenomena of these regions, but to convert the means.' Robert Kerr's eyes flashed joy- as truly as I can, a picture of the most of fully. 'Thanks to — to Fortune! but I lightful scenery, and most lovely spots on 22 have. my proffer. suming, encroaching, insolent. I grant it __ perhaps, of 'green fields.' nay, hear me! But now, for the future, only tance we see only the cold and barren 'rank condescend to embrace my offer, and you shall of eternal anow,' we think of these hills with find how humble, how attentive, how entirely terror, and wonder how human beings or at your command I will be. I will become exist in so desolate a region; and while men your servant once again, Clara-Miss Keiththe most attached and faithful servant mistress thoughts engrossed with the awful granden ever had; and though I will treasure my principles, those principles which I learned of your father, in my heart; no part of them that can give you offence shall ever be visible in your presence."

The end we leave in the work itself, which has infinitely more of originality and attraction than a great majority of its competitors.

Captain Skinner's Excursions in India. [Second notice.]

IT is now our agreeable task to accompany Captain Skinner to the source of the river Jumna, which journey he accomplished in company with his brother, and attended by some sixty or seventy coolies, &c. &c.: the season was May and June; and on reaching the summit of the Budraj chain, we are told-

"One of the Hindoos, who had gained the highest part, stopped suddenly, and making a low salaam, called out, as loudly as he could, 'Jumoona! Jumoona!' upon hearing which,

threw down their leads, and the servents the cooking-pots, and thought of nothing but in beautiful river beneath, winding with the most swiftness round the bases of the keppeaked hills. The sight restored my follows to the strength and spirit that many of the were fast losing."

Between this point (May 4) and the serof the river, at which it required twenty-infrom which we select the following. First a the landscape scenes, where an existing is cadia is found, with shepherds carrying pe toral crooks, tending their flocks, and pipes on reeds of ancient form and musical cap-

"We did not (says Capt. S. in one place long keep possession of so magnificent a prespect, but lost it in our passage through thick and beautiful wood of pines interspend indeed of every quarter of the world ... WE Apples, pears, and pour 'Thanks to — to Fortune: out I inguists scale; y, and then 'habbing,' he said, 'nay, turn not away face of the earth, I hope I may be excused by offer. You have hitherto seen me as now and then 'babbing,' a little too mean encroaching, insolent. I grant it — perhaps, of 'green fields.' When from a deweary progress over trackless mountains, all only of the scene, we fall, as it were by acdent, into bowers where Armida might have bound Rinaldo for ever! it will be difficult ! avoid running the risk of preving tedious " those who have no admiration for the pendlel nature. At such a hazard even, I must ventur to paint."

Another spot is thus described :-

"We burst upon a beautiful lawn, perfectly level, and enamelled with every description is simple flower_daisies, cowalips, primross, va lets, and crocuses of every hue. It was strounded by a fence of pale rhodelendron; all other parts we had met this plant as a lant tree_here it had dwindled to a shrub. About was a line of rugged peaks capped with most which in many parts descended to the book of the meadow. Nature never appeared frolicsome. This spot seemed to be the redeevous of all seasons. There was winter his coat of snow; summer reposing in a strice berry-bed, or smiling from the branches every one ran to catch the first glimpse of the Jumna among the mountains; the coolies bell; and of autumn we experienced energi

n the fallen leaves, which, still to concentrate he various periods of the year, fell from the ranches of the trees that stood among the As I looked round with a glass, I could discern, on one side of the mountains, fields of grain quite green, and but just above the earth; on the other it was harvest-home, and the partridges were busy in the stubble. I would have given any thing to have re-mained some days here, but there was no water, and I could not persuade my servants that the snow was equally good; they should die, they declared, if they touched it, and trembled at the bare idea. We could have made strawberry ice in a most delightful manner-collected the snow with one hand, and picked the fruit with the other. In vain did I represent its comforts, and its beauties were quite lost upon them. I swallowed snow till I was as cold as ice, to convince them, but they were still inexerable. The peak of Bunderpuch, towering above us like a rock of alabaster, was quite close - one ridge only intervening - the one I had abandoned, and the snow upon it seemed very deep indeed; the sky was clear and blue as Italy's, and not a speck appeared upon the snow-white mountain. I saw an eagle soaring above it. We had disturbed several, for we had towered to their pride of place.' They flew within shot; but I learnt from the 'ancient mariner,' how sad it is to kill the spirit of the place, and let them fly in peace."

From the country, so finely and graphically made visible to our home-kept eyes, the transition is easy to the people; and here, as is usual where humanity is contemplated amid the splendours of nature, the contrast is not the most gratifying. At Luckwarie, a neat stone-built village, Capt. S. observes,...

"The women are busy reaping, for that and drawing water seem to form their regular occupations. They are fair and good-looking, with small and strong, but neat figures; their dress consists of a coarse linen petticoat drawn round the waist, with a little jacket, and abundance of rings from the nose to the toes. The manner of dressing the hair is most picturesque; they allow it to grow very long, and add plaited wool to it, dyed red. When this tail reaches the ground, they weave a large tassel at the end of it; sometimes it hangs loose, and at others they twist it round the head, the tassel resting on the crown, when it serves the purpose of a turban. In this village I have seen the prettiest women I have met with in the East; their charms, however, are not properly appreciated by the Himalaya gallants, one wife being the property of a family of brothers; four seems to be the mystical number; for all I have questioned on the subject answer, 'We are four, and have one wife between us.' This is a custom still common in other parts of the East; among some tribes on the Malabar coast, and in the kingdom of Kandy in Ceylon, it is generally practised. It is a usage, however, scarcely fit to be tolerated, and in the abolition of which I should think all parties concerned would be glad to join; but that all-powerful word, 'Dustour,' reconciles every thing in the East—it is the custom; and 'bus,' that is enough, is the usual reply to all objections to an existing habit. In this village there is a temple, and the first we have met with; it is built of wood, and of similar shape to the pagodas of the plains. Its doors are covered with plates

beasts, however, hang in the porch like votive castom, for they had more women in their polished chisels. An old man with whom I represent an elephant, and declared that he thought it remarkably well cut for a man who had never seen one. I could not deny the justice of this remark."

Further on, at Nonano, another village-"We passed (says the narrative) a great number of fruit-trees-figs and plantains, with I usually, on plenty of white raspberries. entering a village, make for the spring, which has ever been the signal for the women to come forth with their pitchers; and while my tent is erecting, I always find a shelter beneath the trees that overhang it. I learn a great deal of the village news, too. I found that we were the first white men - 'Sahib logué'-that Nonano had ever sheltered. became objects of great curiosity, and finding that we were rather disposed to encourage it. we soon had a drawing-room (for ladies formed the principal part of our visiters) at the waters of Nonano. I asked a pretty woman, of about eighteen years of age, who had come out to present us with a bowl of raspberries, how many husbands she had; 'Only four,' was the reply. 'And all alive?' 'Why not?' She questioned me in return, and asked where my country was. When I told her it was several months' journey from this, there was a general murmur of incredulity: 'It is not possible,' they all answered. 'And where is your wife?' was the next inquiry. On my declaring I had none, a universal cry of 'Bah, bah! Djoot, djoot!'—a lie, a lie!—shewed how little they believed me. Where such beings as bachelors and spinsters after fourteen or fifteen years of age are unknown, no wonder they should receive with doubt such a declaration. I found it impossible to convince them of my veracity, and I fear I lost a little in the estimation of my mountain friends by asserting so palpable an absurdity as any man being without a wife appears to them.

"We are now in the province of Rewacen; and I think there is a slight superiority in the people and their villages. They are taller, and have something of a Tartar countenance; and in this valley they have supplied our wants without much pressing. Their grain, too, is not the only thing they are disposed to sell; for had I been a Turk, I might have made at least two additions to my harem. An old man, whom I met soon after leaving Tullie, offered me the fairest of his daughters for sixty rupees, and seemed considerably mortified on my declining the bargain: and this morning a respectable-looking man came from some distance on the same errand. 'I have something to sell,' said he, 'taking me on one aide with an air of mystery—this is no uncommon thing, by-the-by; for, as if ashamed of trade, they conceal the smallest articles under their cloaks, and even a pot of honey is displayed with as much caution as a smuggling pedlar shows his contraband ware - ' I have something to sell,' said he; 'and as I am a poor man, I hope you will buy - very cheap - a little girl, so big,' measuring about four feet from the ground, 'and only eighty rupees. She is my daughter, and my only child.' 'What!' I interrupted, 'sell the only child you have?' 'I must live,' was his laconic answer, given with the most perfect sang froid. 'She is the prettiest girl of brass, and the figures of Hindoo mythology in the village,' he continued, urging the barabout it are too well sculptured to be the work
gain; 'and as I cannot afford to marry her, I
up; we had entered the precinct of the most
of the mountain artists. Some birds and must sell her.' He said in excuse, it was the
venomous little insect I had ever met with: it

offerings, that are evidently the work of un- villages than they knew what to do withcertainly more than they seem to care about. was conversing seemed a little piqued at my My servants have tried to buy a lamb, while laughing at the strange animal intended to many are frisking about, but they refuse to many are frisking about, but they refuse to part with them. 'The sheep give us clothing,' say they. 'And the women, I suppose, wear it out,' said I. 'Sach bat' - very true - was the reply. The fair sex is but little appreciated indeed, or probably I should say, too much esteemed, for each has four husbands at her beck, although the gallant that submits to a quarter of a heart can scarcely value the possession. No wonder, however, they should have a superfluity of women; yet I cannot think that the cost of maintaining them can be very burdensome, for I notice that after they prepare the food for their lords, they sit quietly on one side till their husbands' appetites are appeased, and then receive the remains, which come to them sometimes fear-fully reduced. Their clothes, too, are the most whimsical contrivances - too light indeed for comfort - they are scarcely enough for decency. They seem to wear them till they literally drop from them, never washed and never mended: they are most completely things of 'shreds and patches.' We should be puzzled to know how they could get into them, were it not evident that they never get out of them: they hang about in such singular tangles and eccentric festoons, that is would seem a more simple process, as well as a more modest arrangement, to convert a net into a cloak or petticoat. A sultan of the East once censured his daughter for being indelicately drest: she was covered from head to foot with forty folds of Dacca muslin. What would be have said had his empire extended to Rewaeen? To conclude my story of the father, I found that he had kept his daughter in reserve at a short distance from the seat of conference: and on finding his persuasions not so powerful as he anticipated, suddenly, to overwhelm me at once with the 'stage effect,' brought her blushing to my presence. With the best grace I could, I begged her to excuse me; and praying that she might find a family of mountain youths in her own village more calculated to make her happy, bade farewell to the merchant, who would coin his blood for gold, and the lady, who, to say truth, seemed so little struck by the interview, that she went smiling away, ' nor cast one lingering look behind.' "

Our next characteristic sketch is a humorous picture of dancing extempore and without the incitement of a fiddle, which even in the hands of Paganini could scarcely excite more.

"On arriving at Tulli (says our author), tired to death. I was surprised to observe, as I looked down upon the village from a hill above it, that all the people who had assembled to gaze upon us were jumping and skipping with the greatest activity and in the most grotesque manner, striking their bodies on several parts, and performing such strange antics, that I conjectured it was a national dance got up in celebration of our arrival, not supposing it likely that a stray sect of jumping dervishes could have established themselves in so out-of-the way a spot. As I approached the village, however, I found that not only my servants, but my brother and myself, in spite of our fatiques, were unconsciously joining the dance, and striking ourselves in good earnest. I thought of the electric eels in some river in Africa, and fancled a similar phenomenon hung

is a miniature wasp, scarcely larger than a sand-fly, with a green body, and a pair of forceps that inflict its wounds unmercifully. We have lost all chance of rest, and it is ludicrous in the highest degree to observe the effects of the bite upon the people. They break suddenly off, in whatever occupation they may be engaged, and after jumping and beating themselves for a few moments, resume their work, in which, however, they are soon interrupted for more exercise. They are covered over with black spots, in which I am bidding fair to rival them-for these little insects never fail to leave their marks. We are situate on the slope of a hill, surrounded on all sides with pine-trees, and I imagine that circumstance may be the cause of so many insects, for the heat is not particularly great; the thermometer stands at 74°."

At another place of rest we hear of a like species of torment:—" The accompaniments of heat, innumerable flies, have kept me at war all day, and the renewal of a stinging tor-ture has driven us nearly frantic. The insect upon this occasion is larger than a wasp: they fly about in hundreds, and add to the torment of the former small insects by the constant apprehension of a bite; for we can see them approach too plainly, and find it impossible to

guard against them.

But to return to the natives. "At Rana and this village a great deal of cloth is made. The women are not employed in this work, and every man makes for himself as much as his own sheep will give him, in the simplest way, in front of his own door. A villager never moves without his distaff and a little basket on his arm, which contains his wool; and as he walks along, he spins his thread: even when carrying loads they are thus accompanied, and appear, in consequence, never to be idle. It is strange to meet in these wild passes with men, each sturdy enough to make a Hercules, armed with a distaff and a work-basket.

" I have often wondered at the inconsistency of people (and it is much the case all over India) who hold the animal in the highest veneration, and beat it with the utmost inhumanity at the same time. If I were a cow, and could choose my lot, I should prefer the profane country of 'beef-eaters,' to the one where I might be adored in precept, but in practice most cruelly treated. Although I do not anticipate much improvement to the cattle by a further inter-course with the plains, yet the people must benefit materially; the greater communication likely to ensue from the late establishment in the hills, and the increasing taste for travelling among them, must eventually spread a degree of civilisation throughout. At present they are sunk in a wretched state of degradation, and, save in the gift of speech, are little higher in the scale of humanity than the monkeys that infest their woods. Their religion, if it can be so called, consists in listening to the muttering of one whom they term a Brahmin, ragged and illiterate as themselves; in venerating streams and fountains, because they know not whence they spring; in deeming sacred any phenomenon of nature they cannot account for; in adoring a mountain because it looks like a buffalo; and in worshipping the cavity of a rock, because they fancy it resembles a cow's mouth. Social ties or affections they can have no notion of: their marriages are infamous, and a father offers his only child for sale. In dirtiness the men are only surpassed by the women. I have already described the dress of these remarkable specimens of the softer sex, with their hair

countenances. Although carrying water for the use of the house is one of their principal occupations, they are so chary of their labour, that they take care never to consume a drop of it even on their own persons. They have similar ideas of luxury to the peasants of more civilised nations: their work at an end, they bask in groups in the sun, playing with the tangles of each other's hair, and cautiously laying on one side the object of their search when they have taken it. The ground about their villages is literally teeming with vermin, and their abodes present too filthy an exterior to tempt me to pass the threshold. The children are not quite so dirty as their elders, merely because they are not so old; but give great promise of rivalling them-for they grow in dirt as they advance in years. It is melancholy that such

A wilderness of sweets; For Nature here wantoned as in her prime, And played at will her virgin fancies, Pouring forth more sweet, wild above rule or art, Enormous bliss ".

should be so inhabited."

Before we close, and as yet only with the first volume, we must add that very little of the distinction of castes is known in the Himalaya

range.

"Idleness is the great privilege of the priestorder. They do not work themselves, but fag their women without much mercy; and at the period of harvest hire from the adjoining villages as many servants as they may need. As no one in this village could read or write, I did not gain much information regarding their religious ceremonies. 'Oh,' said the Brahmin I spoke to, 'we have no particular manner of praying; we put some ghie on a fire, and go round it, repeating some words till it is melted, and 'bus,' that's all.' "

(To be continued.)

Tales Historical and Domestic. By W. H. Harrison, Author of "Tales of a Physician," &c. No. I. the Lost Deed. Pp. 48. London, 1832. Jennings and Chaplin.

EMBELLISHED with a fine engraving by F. Bacon, after a drawing by H. Richter: the present No. I. seems to introduce us to a series of tales likely to be equally moral and pleasing. Some folks, they say, always contrive to mar a story in the telling of it; but we endeavour never to mar any story we have to review by telling even parts of it. We shall, therefore, have little to say of the Lost Deed, or of the talents of the author, which are so favourably known by his preceding works, except that the narrative is easy, the circumstances related natural and not overstrained, and the lesson instructive. We ought to add, that being our-selves obliged to ask for a portion of the forthcoming No. II. in order to come to the dénoument, we would advise Mr. Harrison to conclude his tales as often as he can within a simultaneous publication, and rather give two or three Numbers at once, than divide readers from what interests them during intervening months. The production is so cheap (for the plate is worth thrice the price), that this plan cannot but be generally acceptable.

Standard Novels, No. XVII. The Prairie. By J. F. Cooper. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

WE really must most cordially praise the progress of this work; embodying the mass of our lighter literature, neat, portable, prettily ornamented, and singularly cheap, it deserves unihanging in savage irregularity about their versal recommendation and encouragement.

The Prairie is the last but one of Coopers American novels - productions which open an entirely new vein of fiction, equally is teresting and fertile; with a value, too, quite independent of their attraction as narraise. being the most vivid and exact picture d. country whose face is now almost who changed, and of a race that have almost une passed away. The vignette of this volume, a presenting the grave of the old hunter, is the control of the contr of poetry, and also a very sweet engraving Pickering.

The Scripture Garden Walk, comprising to Botanical Exposition and Natural History of every Plant occurring in the Sacred Senstures. With appropriate Reflections and Original Poetry. Pp. 372. London, 1822 Hatchard and Son.

An extremely well-meant and a no less wellexecuted and truly Christian design. A volum: very pleasing and instructive to read, illustrating at once the science of botany and the holy Scriptures, while it teaches the mind to loss even through the minutize of nature to the Almighty Source of all, cannot but be gratefull; received by a very large class of the community. It is a delightful book for youth, and the poetry interspersed gives it an added charm.

Fort Risbane; or, Three Day' Quarante.
By a Détenu. 18mo. pp. 266. Lond. 182 Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE passengers of a Calais packet are thron for three days, on landing, into Fort Risbane. W perform quarantine for cholera; and while there they converse on every sort of subject - referm. political economy, education, the church, liter-ture, &c. &c. &c. Some shrewd remarks occur: but the machinery is ill contrived for the discussion of any interesting or important question; and the whole is too dull to be sught but i failure.

A Grammar of the English Language 🧗 By Richard Hiley. 12mo. pp. 282. Los. 1832. Simpkin and Marshall; Hamits.

Adams, and Co.; Rivingtons.
WE observe little difference between this po the many grammars, said to be improvement on former publications, which are perperually issuing from the press; and as we stumbled in the preface, we do not feel disposed to trus implicitly to a guide who tells us, p. vii. that grammar may be said to be to the scholar what the chart is to the mariner-a guide " direct him AGAINST the rocks and quickens which might interrupt his course." In general regards, the rules, &cc. are clear enough, and the book altogether as good as most others

The Poetry of Truth. By John Maule, M.P. pp. 63. London, 1832. Hamilton and (%) Nesbit.

"I WRITE not for the world," Dr. Mark commences in his advertisement perfixed; and he leaves us to wonder why then does he publish Because, he tells us, "I write for the people of God for those who understand that Christ kingdom is not of this world. I write not is those who are commonly called the religion world; for I know no essential difference between them and what they call the world [a hard his

• We have received the annexed anonymously: "M On perusing Fort Risbane, you will, no doubt feel to following characters, amongst the others so ship retrayed in the volume:

Cyclopate ... De Rawring.

a in the volume:
Cyclovate

Scrinium

M'Culloch

Mrs. Scribbleton

Dr. Lardner.

M'Culloch

Lady Mary Shephed



at the pseudo-saints]. I write for those 'who are taught of God,' 'who are born again of the Spirit,' 'who are of the true circumcision,' &c. These, and these only can understand me." The doctor then proceeds, oddly enough, to his poetry; and begins by invoking, of all others, the genius of Byron!!

"Oh, that the mantle of thy genius bright My spirit might enfold, and on me blaze."

A mantle blaze! Truly the doctor does not write for the critical, the poetical, and profane world. He seems to be a well-meaning enthusiast.

Beauties of the Rev. George Crabbe. Pp. 129.

London, 1832. Wilson.
WE have little to say in favour of the work before us: there is nothing in the biographical sketch, and the selections are rather mutilations - published we know not by what right.

Kidd's Picturesque Pocket Companion to Richmond and its Vicinity, Hampton Court, &c. 24mo. pp. 122. London, 1832.

A VERY pretty and concise companion to places which cannot be visited too often either for picturesque beauty or agreeable association. The descriptions are correct and good, and the illustrations from New London to Hampton Bridge, by G. W. Bonner, are numerous, and executed in the best style for a publication of this kind. We are not aware of any previous production to give the information here supplied; and when we consider the multitudes whom it is calculated to assist in enjoying the delights of a trip up the Thames, we are surprised that it has not been done many years ago.

The Heidenmauer. By the Author of "the Pilot," &c.

[Second Notice.] As these volumes are at this moment affording very general entertainment to all the lovers of fiction, we refrain from the further extract which we originally proposed to insert, in justice to his merit; though we cannot but remark on the versatility of Mr. Cooper's genius, which imparts equal life to the wild Indian, the weather-beaten sailor, the picturesque pirate, the romantic and mysterious tyranny of Venice, and the bold feudal spirit of the middle ages. In this very work Hurich, the burgomaster, is a perfect Flemish picture.

The Ladies' Museum. New Series. Edited by F. W. N. Bailey. London, 1832. Simpkin and Marshall.

As it is our custom to notice new contemporary publications, and also changes when they occur in their respective dynasties, we have to say of this new series, that Mr. Bailey has collected together a very amusing miscellany. We regret we have not room for Miss Jewsbury's touching stanzas, as they would be a favourable specimen of the pages before us.

Select Library, No. VI.; Lives of Eminent Missionaries, Vol. I. By John Carne, Esq. London, 1832. Fisher and Co.

Or this interesting volume, or rather of the first missionary biography, that of John Eliot, which it contains, we were enabled to insert a Review some weeks ago, which renders it only necessary for us now to say, that all the rest of the volume is in keeping with its opening. There is a dedication to Sir A. Johnston; from whom Mr. Carne acknowledges to have received "valued communications" for his life of the

celebrated East India missionary Swartz, of whom there is a pleasing portrait, as well as a characteristic vignette of an interview between Eliot and the American savages. The account of the early mission to Tranquebar, 1705, and The account the historical sketch of the Moravian mission, which sprung up a century before, are full of curious information; and, together with the Lives of Swartz, Hans Egede, John Kiernander, W. Hocker, and J. Antes, combine all the intelligence of truth with the excitement of romance. The numerous incidents and adventures related, the pictures of foreign lands and of the habits of their people, the spectacle of virtuous and enthusiastic men braving danger and death in the pursuit of a great object, and the reflection how much of civilisation and human destiny has sprung, and continues to flow out of these labours of love-impart so deep and lasting an interest to the publication, that we can hardly imagine any production more worthy of popularity. The fine spirit, too, in which it is written, is another strong recommendation,-a spirit of fervent piety, utterly free from cant, and of just admiration, naturally inspired by the contemplation of the missionary's perils, and trials, and purposes, with-out leading to exaggeration. From his own-extensive travels in the East, Mr. Carne has also obtained an acquaintance with places visited by some of the parties, and could thus illustrate their narratives by local observation; so that altogether, in the subject, in the mode of its treatment, and in the improving tenor of its every page, there is all that can merit the warmest approbation; and we cordially thank the author for taking up the useful design, and for executing it in so excellent a manner. The sequel must be looked for with eager expecta-

Death-bed Scenes and Pastoral Conversations. Second Series. By the late John Warton, D.D. Edited by his Sons. 8vo. pp. 543. London, 1832. Calkin and Budd.
THE useful and exemplary production of a

very worthy and well-meaning man. It gives the account of a clergyman's efforts and experiences among those committed to his charge. and these Death-bed Scenes will be a desirable acquisition to many a pastor's library, both in the way of precept and example.

Aldine Edition of the British Poets, No. XXI. The Poetical Works of John Dryden, Vol. I. London, 1832. Pickering.

A MOST carefully collected and revised Life of Dryden precedes this edition of his works, to which we cannot give higher praise than by saying it is continued as it commenced.

Alfred; or, the Wayward Son. By Thomas Hirst. 12mo.pp. 140. London, 1832. Hamilton and Adams; Simpkin and Marshall; Rosewarne Belper.

WE can only say that we do not agree with our author's own estimate of his pages; still, as it is a more comforting one than ours, we are sorry to disturb it.

Fruits of Solitude. By Sibella Elizabeth Hatfield. 12mo. pp. 212. London, 1832, Longman and Co.; Whittaker and Co.: Plymouth, Nettleton.

TASTE and poetical feeling are evident in this little volume, but it wants that originality which alone makes a striking impression on a public, to whom the generality of these slight tomes are indeed the ciphers of literature.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TORTURE IN HANOVER.

To the Editor, &c.

SIR,-I hope to render a service, as well to you as to the legislation of my country, by dissolving an error which has slided into the 789th numero of your generally esteemed London Literary Gazette, and sending you the following notices, by the publication of which, in one of the next numeros of your above-mentioned Gazette, you will perform an act of justice

to the government of my country.

Amongst the Varieties, in No. 789, (from the 3d of March, A.c.) we read an article entitled "Torture in Hanover," which publishes the "astounding fact," that the actual torture is still applied at this day to extort confession from criminals in the kingdom of Hanover.

This pretended fact, however, is not only false, but it is not even contained in that periodical work from which the author of the article in question will have learned it; for the treatise (besides this wholly misunderstood) in the Hitzigsche Annalen for 1831, upon which he relies, is in the first volume, No. 33 of the first part, and this whole part is inscribed, Criminal Rechtssprüche der Justiz-Canzlei zu Celle, aus den Jahren 1815 bis 1827, and treats a trial ended on the 7th of May, 1820-I mean, that this trial cannot furnish authentic evidence of the existence of torture in our kingdom on the 3d of March, 1832! If the author of the "Torture in Hanover" will have authentic evidence for the non-existence of torture in Hanover, he may ask every law-knowing Hanoverian subject, and he will learn that, for a great part of the Hanoverian dominions, the torture has been abrogated about the midst of the past century; that for the rest, as much as I could experience by the most solicitous informations, the actual torture (wirkliche Folter) has not been applied since almost thirty years, the real territion not since 1809; and as to the verbal territion, it cannot have been applied since 1822; for on the 25th of March, 1822, consequently not only the actual torture, but also the real and verbal territion for the whole kingdom of Hanover.

If above I mentioned that the author of Torture in Hanover" had not at all understood the quoted treatise of Hitzig, I must defend my assertion by the following explanations :-

1. As to torture in general, and as it has been applied formerly, the author of the abovementioned article may please to learn, by our former laws, that the torture ought to be pronounced by a formal sentence; that this sentence could never take place but if there existed the strongest evidence (indicia), by which a jury would have been induced to pronounce immediately the condemnatory sentence, and that the criminal had still then the right to choose a defender against the application of torture. Was the torture nevertheless pronounced, the beginning was made with the verbal territion, that is to say, the executioner explained to the criminal, by producing the required instru-ments, all the degrees of torture to which he would be exposed if he persevered in his ob-duracy. Was this, however, the case, the real territion followed, the executioner adapted to the criminal the singular instruments of torture, but without doing him any hurt (absque tamen dolore); and if the criminal not even then would condescend to speak truth, it was only now that the actual torture could be applied. From these strictly observed proceedings, one may see that the words real and | The Louvre, the National Gallery of Prance. | state of Poland, and the devoteines of the verbal territion are not only "modest appella- No. 100, Pall Mail; or, the National Gal- who espoused the cause of her independent tions" for what one calls torture in the strictest sense.

2. As to the final remark concerning the recantation, I must add, that in the treatise of Hitzig it is only said, "The recantation of the thief could not produce an effect upon the sentence, because the explicit repetition of a confession brought forth during the torture is only then required, if the actual torture has been applied, and particularly because the contents of the confession, brought forth during the verbal territion, had been so exact with regard to all the stolen things, and the circumstances under which the theft had been committed, that there could not remain the least doubt of its truth."

I beg to forgive the many blunders of lan-guage I am sure to have made; and remain, with the greatest regard, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

L. ARENHOLD, Physican June 94, 1939.

The paragraph, which the preceding letter (which we insert literatim) professes to refute, was extracted from a Review of Hitzig's Annalen, in the well-known German periodical, the Morgenblatt. We sincerely rejoice to learn that it was founded on a misapprehension of the reviewer's; and that the law no longer authorises the executioner even " to adapt to the criminal the singular instruments of torture, but without doing him any hurt"- blessed be the tender mercies of the tormentor !-- a practice which, as it appears from the explanation of our correspondent, was not completely abolished in Hanover till the year 1822.

PINE ARTS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

View of the Old and New London Bridges, previous to the Demolition of the Old Strue ture in 1832. From a drawing by W.

Knight, Resident Engineer to the New Work. London, F.C. Harding. In looking at this print, so valuable to the architect and antiquary, we are almost tempted to launch out with Burns's "Dialogue between the twa Brigs o' Ayr;" but we must resort to more sober observation, if we wish to inform our readers. The design is happily conceived and executed; and Mr. Knight has conferred a benefit on the public in thus preserving and contrasting two objects of singular interest and beauty. In doing so he has evinced equal taste and judgment. On the one side we see, and posterity will see, the venerable structure of the year 1176; and on the other the splendid novelty by which it has been superseded, after an interval of nearly 700 years! How may imagination wander over that space!—even looking back to the crowd of events with which it is filled, it seems an eternity; what is it to look forward to the equal era—to the year 2500! Aha, we are lost. But the contrast in regard to the progress of science is remarkable. The ancient bridge, with its twenty openings and nineteen enormous piers (from 25 to 35 feet thick), to impede the river and its navigation has yielded to the lighter fabric with only five openings, the largest 152 feet wide, and four piers of smaller dimensions, in propertion to the arches, than any bridge that we know of in the world. 700 feet of piers and starlings are reduced to 92. Nor are the details of the masonry, so carefully represented in this print, less striking. Indeed, we consider it quite a tressure for our portfolio.

lery of England. Dedicated to Earl Grey, First Lord of the Treesury. Lithography. London, J. Hogarth.

WELL done, Contrast again! Well may the print be inscribed:

"Look here upon this picture, and on this,
The counterfeit presentment of two bothers!"

England looks wondrous shabby, and as foolish as shabby in the comparison. But we trust that a wiser and better course is about to be adopted.

The Beggar's Daughter of Bednall Green, as edited by Dr. Percy: with an original Preface. Illustrated with Engravings on wood, executed by, and under the superintendence of, Branston and Wright, from Designs by

Harvey. Jennings and Chaplain.
THE story of "prettye Bessee" is well known; but the present preface throws additional light on some portions of it, and contains several curious notices of the district in which the scene of it is laid. The graphic illustrations are eight in number; and to those who have seen the recent edition of The Children in the Wood. by the same publishers, it is only necessary to observe, that they equal in execution the embellishments of that exquisite ballad. Our favourites are the Separation of the Daughter from her Parents, and the Father dropping Sovereigns — we beg the antiquary's pardon — Angells with the Gentlemen, for his Child's Partion.

Biographic Gallery of the Polish Revolution, dc.dc. By Joseph Strassewicz. No. I. Folio. London, Treuttel, Würtz, and Richter.

Ossian sings of the "shades of a hundred beroes," and few songs possess greater interest: we are here promised the likenesses of a hundred gallant Poles, who have distinguished themselves in the late sanguinary struggle; and it is but reasonable to suppose that the work will be eminently popular. The fasciculus before us contains five striking lithographic portraits of individuals whose names and misfortunes carry interest and sympathy along with them, with fac-similes of their sutegraphs, and biographical netices (in Franch); the whole forming a historical gallery of our Polish contemporaries. Himself a refugee, it will readily be believed that M. Straszewicz has penned these memoirs with strong feeling; and that Valerian Lukasinski in his chains, Claudine Potocka, Uminski, the aged Bielinski (who died in 1829), and L. M. Comte Pac (a Frenchman born at Strasbourg, and one of the Florentine family of Pazzi), whose biographies fill this Number, are painted with affectionate admiration. From these memoirs it appears that the principal insurgents had, under the titles of Freemasons, of which there was a lodge in every regiment, and afterwards of Faucheurs, been engaged since 1821 in a plot to overthrow, not only the dominion of Russia in Poland, but to organise a potent conspiracy in Russia itself. On the death of Alexander in 1825, the ramifications of this design were detected and traced, and many of the parties concerned, including Lukasinski and Uminski, were tried and condemaed. Imprisonment and punishment was their sentence; so that the revolution of November found in them ready and energetic partisans. Bielinski was a patriotic civilian, and Comte Pac a brave and skilful officer, much attached to the fortunes of Ponistewski and Napoleon. These brief sketches possess very considerable interest, and throw much light on the recent

The portraits are printed in a spirited and striking style.

William Wordsworth. Painted by W. Bonil: engraved by J. Bromley. London, Mos. Boys, and Graves; Oxford, Ryman; (sr. bridge, Roe.

THIS is a delightful specimen of messotinto it the engraver, and of taste in the paint.

There is a contemplative grace and digniy in the head, the ample forehead and intelligent eye, and an easy firmness in the figure, which well befit the poet. We wish, however, that the features had been more distinctly market and that peculiar characteristics had not been sacrificed to general expression. The countrance of Wordsworth is a very fine one; and every line on it tells to the observant phynognomist. We cannot, therefore, in justice, approve of their being smoothed away, though it be to render this production a capitaing pacimen of art. We had rather it had been more strikingly like, even had it been less prominently beautiful.

The Countess Gower and the Lady Elizabeth
Leveson Gower. Engraved by Samuel Cousins, from a picture by Sir T. Lawrence, late P.R.A.

A NOBLE-SIZED print, one of Mr. Country finest productions: can we give it higher praise Of the original picture we have already spaker in the Literary Gazette with the admiration which it must elicit from all who see it. Als: when shall we again have a painter who has great a mastery over the technical difficults of his art united so intense a feeling of all the constitutes elegance and refinement in nature

New Sporting Magazine. Our contemporary is almost resolved to con vert our quiet study into a betting-room, and our love of the ink-stand into a rage for the ? cing stand. His print, lately received, of a neck and neck contest, by A. Cooper, and engaged by J. R. Scott, is all but alive, and the actual both of horses and riders, admirable. The olde piece, the "Spring-bok," is pretty, but would

MUSIC.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Western Garland: a Collection of Original Melodies. Composed and arranged for the Voice and Pianoforte by Musical Professors the West of Scotland. The Words by the Author of "The Chameleon." Long. 1832, J. Willis; Glasgow, Mackellar 18 Robertson; Edinburgh, Purdie, Paursan and Roy: and J. Robertson.

This very graceful volume, graceful in ere sense, with its sweet rhymes and sweet made lodies, comes from beyond the Tweed, and it every way worthy of that national music white character for interest and pathos has long been established. Some of the airs are quite delicies and echoed by fitting words. The following song, the versification of which is singular harmonious, is very exquisitely set :-

"Oh! not upon so cold a shrine
Let thy young trust be pheed:
Them's not a feeling once was mine.
But now hath run to waste.

By the by, we observe the name of one emindifies in is spelt (how pronounced we cannot rell) Schrodwille Mr. Stooqueler (see a preceding Review), who we are the locase communion with him, make it skyllicks in Baldwin and Cradock. These are embellment, the Magazine, but also reposite paints.

I would not have thee, sweet one, taste
The evils I must dree,
Nor wish this tomb—my heart—re-graced
With bridal wreaths from thee. with bridal wreaths from thee.

I cannot look thee back the love
That hovers round thine eye,
Although there be enough to move
A stole in the sigh,
Which heaves, though all unconscious why,
Thy breast, ingenuous yet:
Mine labours too, in vain, to try
The lesson of 'Forget.'

We do like in Mr. Atkinson his sincere love of poetry, and the true and national spirit in which he desires that his works should be a volume is elegantly got up, and will, we predict, be the favourite which it deserves to be.

GERMAN PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Schloss, of whose activity and zeal as a purveyor and importer of German literature we have more than once had occasion to speak in terms of eulogy, has submitted to our inspection a number of recent publications from Germany, some of them very novel in appearance, and others of singular value to those branches of the fine arts and sciences which they illustrate. It will, however, require a few days, at least, to enable us to examine as we ought, before reporting upon them, the works on natural history and other interesting or important subjects; and we this week merely take our pen to notice two or three of the lighter productions.

1. Scenen aus dem Tiroler Volks Leben von Richter. VI. München, in der literarisch artistischen Ansalt.

THESE are coloured lithographs of the costume and aspects of the Tyrol, of which six subjects are, as it were, framed on brown cartridge paper. They are very simple and very natural, and afford a very correct idea of the people and their manners

- 2. Randseirhnungen zu Goethe's Balladen und Romansen. Von Eugen Neureuther. Heft III. 1829.
- 3. Baierische Gebirgsliedermit Bildern, gemichnet von Eugen Neureuther. 1831.

THESE productions are curious, from the manner in which, to use a common phrase, they are got up. Goethe's ballads are surrounded, or otherwise embellished, with outlines of mingled imagination, beauty, and grotesqueness— trees, figures, devices, flowers, banquets, pro-cessions, mythological subjects, &c. &c., as the various themes suggest. The style is very original, and, we are of opinion, need only be seen to excite immediate imitation in this country. The last-mentioned performance is similar in character, but the compositions are, we believe, from unpublished manuscript sources; and the music is generally given on the face of the page. Snatches of it which we have heard played are extremely pretty. The outlines are replete with talent, and might fur-nish studies for the painter and sculptor in the higher walks of art.

DRAMA.

COVENT GARDEN.

PAGANINI finished his four nights on Tuesday with great éclat; and we rejoice to see that they are to be encored. The theatre has always been full, as it has also been to the French plays. On Monday the latter were unconscionably long - near one o'clock ! When will managers learn that the public are much better

playhouses on account of the inconveniently late hours and fatigue to which they would expose themselves and their families?

HAYMARKET.

On Thursday a new piece was produced at this theatre, called the Court Jester. It is described in the bills as a comic drama : but as there is quite as much of the serious as the comic in its composition, a melodrama would, perhaps, have been a more appropriate title. The incidents been a more appropriate title. of this little production are not of the most probable description. A schoolmaster, in an obscure village, who has all his life been "cudgelling his brains" about finance and government, is suddenly carried off to the court of a German or Italian prince, introduced as a pro-fessional jester, and in that situation, however strange it may appear, assists at a privy council of importance, bullies the prime minister and courtiers, and is rewarded for the confusion he has made, by being raised to the rank of premier in the dukedom of his highness. This is the farcical portion of the drama. The serious is equally improbable, inasmuch as the niece of this very pedagogue, who is travelling about on foot with her-bread, and cheese, and claspknife in her side-pocket, and who represents herself as the widow of a youth who has been killed in battle, is discovered to have been privately married to the aforesaid prince, under a feigned name, and in the end is acknowledged as his wife, and the partner of his throne. From such materials (French, we believe) much, of course, cannot be expected. The first act is dull and tediously long; but the scene at the council-table, in the second, has some amusing equivoque, about it, which carries the piece successfully to the close. It is, however, either very loosely written, or the actors are not so perfect as they should be;—and although it may serve to fill a gap for the present, can never be of much value to the treasury of the theatre.

ENGLISH OPERA: OLYMPIC.

On Friday, the Climbing Boy, a three-act drama by Peake, was produced at this theatre, and with such deserved success, that it has been and with such deserved success, that it has been acted every night since, and will, we doubt not, run, as a favourite should run, through the season. The story of a lost child, the Sweep (Miss Henderson), involves in domestic trouble and sorrow Sir Gilbert Thorncliffe (Mr. Perkins), his daughter, Mile. de Monneville (Miss Somerville), and a worthy Catholic priest (Mr. F. Mathews); and the pathetic situations and serious dialogue suited to them is relieved by the comic humours and sparkling wit of a less interested group of characters, who, never-theless, are all necessary to the plot and its dénouement. These consist of Mr. Strawberry (Bartley), a philanthropist of the most natural school; of his maiden aister, Prudence (Mrs. C. Jones), who is what her name indicates; and of Jack Ragg (Reeves), a sweeper of crossings. Of a more mixed description are, Jacob Bussard (Mr. W. Bennett), a hypocritical villain in the service of Strawberry; his young wife (Miss H. Cawse); and Slinker, a poacher (Mr. Salter). We will not rob one of our readers of the enjoyment of seeing the story developed upon the stage; but will only assure one and all of them, that they will be highly entertained by it. The parts are throughout ably performed; and the piece itself affords full opportunity for every thing that can engage the managers seart that the puone are much perter opportunity of provoke hearty bursts of laughter. satisfied with performances which has till attention and provoke hearty bursts of laughter. eleven, or half-past eleven o'clock? and that Bartley is excellent with his impulses of feel-hundreds and thousands refrain from going to mg; and Reeve broad and rich in his farcical

colouring of Jack Ragg, the sole friend of the Climbing Boy, till Mr. Strawberry takes a fancy to him. The few scenes Mr. Salter has to play are very forcibly sustained; and Mr. Bennett acquits himself with equal credit in the odious part of Jacob Buszard. Miss Cawse is pretty and piquant; Miss Somerville sings, though feebly, very sweetly; and Miss Henderson is a fair black prince. Mrs. C. Jones not only acts well, as she always does, but sings a medley parody so charmingly as to elicit a cordial encore; and Messra. Perkins and F. Mathews complete the list of meritorious performances in this clever production. Mr. Peake has allowed himself to push the ludicrous to a considerable extent in several places; but he has done it so skilfully and with so much talent, that the risibility of the audience is kept in constant requisition; and ever and anon they are treated with an additional stimulus by a smart rapartee or laughable witticism. The scenes with Strawberry and the Sweep, on the debut of the latter from the chimney; and with the Sweep and his crony Jack recalling the delights of May-day, are irresistibly droll. But, altogether, the Chimbing Boy is a capital hit, and should be seen by all who love a night's genuine dramatic ampsement.

In the after-piece, on Friday, the Picturesque, Miss Ferguson sported the most bewitching eyes in the world; and Miss Pincott contested the point with a very supreme lustre of orb. The house was well filled, and the entertainments from first to last of the most pleasing order.

UNBEHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Strand Theatre. A figured carpet is spread on the stage during the whole of the Goldon Calf; so that it decks alike, in a manner more original than consistent, the floors of fashionable drawing-rooms, mean lodgings, and even the apartments in a sponging-house. There is much aim and little effect in this introduction of carpets en the stage. It originated at Drury Lane, in Lord Glengall's comedy of the Follies of Fashion. That at present at the Strand Theatre is better, however, than its predecessor - a certain red drugget, which covered only half the stage, and which was ever and anon rolled up by the gowns, or catching the feet of the actresses. On a recent occasion, the proprietress was all but reduced from a perpendicular to a horizontal by tripping over it; whereon Miss Matley (I believe), who was on the stage at the time, uttered an interesting little shriek, and "La! ma'ara!" I spake in my last of a table-cover which dees constant duty for a cloak at the Cobourg; and now beg leave to call attention to Mrs. Waylett's pretty French shawl, which, in nearly every piece at this theatre, condescends to act the part of a table-cover!

Haymarket.-July 9. A Duel in Richelieu's Time. While I was admiring the correctness of the costumes, a female in a straw bonnet and black veil quietly walked across the private study of Le Comte de Chalais. It was quite excruciating to hear Mr. Younge incessantly addressing De Chalais as Monsieur le Count. Cooper, as Le Due de Chevreuse, appeared uncertain as to the rank he had conferred on his spouse, for he called her alternately " the Countess __ the Duchess."

Covent Garden. - July 9. French plays on English boards. In l'Héritage a Covent Garden library scene was used; and conspicuous assid French people, lenguage, story, and abode, was a large portfolio, inscribed in large gilt letters with the word " maps,"

Sadier's Wells, July 11. - During a terrific add, that these evening lounges are most grati-lages, with their attendant gardens, groves, combat in a raw-head-and-bloody-bones melodrama, the sword of one of the combatants broke. His fierce opponent, instead of instantly availing himself of this advantage, quietly waited till some kind and invisible agent should supply the deficiency, and lo, he waited not in vain, for swords anon came tumbling in on either side of the stage, though the scene represented a lonely wood. The vraisemblance pro-

duced by such a manœuvre was perfect.

King's Theatre, July 14.—The curtain has turned methodist; for, with more scrupulousness than courtesy, it hurried itself down as soon as the Sabbath had commenced, shutting out Heberle and the other principal dancers, amid the shricks of the stalls, who feared that some of their favourites would be severed in twain, or otherwise damaged. As it would have been a compromise of dignity for the dancers to squeeze off at the side, the curtain was dragged up again, discovering the stage completely covered with Arcadian youths, scene-shifters, sylphs, and dandies.

Queen's Theatre, July 16.—Things go on somewhat more smoothly here than when I made my last report : but still portions of landscape remain in cottages, and fragments of drawing-rooms in forests, and the actors and actresses talk about their 'earts, call upon

'eaven, &c. &c.

King's Theatre, July 17 .- In one part of Tancredi no fewer than three scenes were successively lowered, one in front of another, and were then pulled up again, lowered again, and changed after the manner of the penny pictures in a peep-show. It must have been very pretty amusement for the scene-shifters, but was infinitely annoying to the house. In Otello, Roderigo's serenade in the last scene was sung by Otello (Donzelli) himself! This is really unwarrantable. Desdemona had not time to die. nor Otello to kill himself, before the fall of the curtain, owing to the clumsiness of Donzelli. who, in stabbing Mde. Devrient, so entangled the dagger with her hair, that they were obliged to stand fidgetting and fumbling till the curtain obscured them from sight.

SIGHTS OF LONDON.

The British Gallery .- The collection, chiefly of old masters, but possessing some pictures by Sir Joshua and Bonington, and now exhibit-ing in the British Gallery, has been opened on the last two Monday evenings by tickets from the patrons and directors, and these superb paintings seen, under the light of gas, by numerous and elegant assemblies. The effect altogether is very fine, and the contrast between the stately and gorgeous forms on the portrait canvass, and the gay and beautiful living forms gazing upon them with admiration, tells a touching, but not unpleasing, tale of Time and his works and changes. There on the walls live still in mimic life the fair and noble of Holbein, and Titian, and Vandyke; and here, moving around-how different in costume, in look, and in character !- breathing subjects to employ the highest art of the Holbeins, Titians, and Vandykes of our age, should such be found with the mantle of genius descended upon them. The effect of the fictitious light is good upon some of the paintings; while others lose by it. The darker pieces, grave and solemn in colouring, are in the latter predicament; while those of brighter hues flash out upon the vision. But we have already offered such remarks upon the Gallery as its school of treasures seemed to demand; and we need now only

fving and delightful.

The Diorama. - One of our greatest annual treats is the opening of the Diorama. It is a The pictures this year are, "A View of Paris, from Montmartre," painted by M. Daguerre, and "The Campo Santo of Pisa," painted by M. Bouton. We cannot say that they are superior to any of the works which have been heretofore exhibited by those able artists, but they are equal to any; and were it not, perhaps, that the novelty of the effect is in some degree worn off, we are persuaded that they would excite as high a degree of public curiosity and interest as any of their predecessors. It is certainly judicious to contrast an out-of-door view with an interior. At the same time, in the present, as in most former instances, we give the preference to the latter, which seems to be better calculated for the display of all the extraordinary and fascinating resources of the dioramic art, and for the attainment of that perfect deception which will not permit the spectator to persuade himself that he is gazing merely at a plane surface. That ancient and once magnificent mausoleum, the Campo Santo of Pisa, is peculiarly suited to this purpose, in consequence of the opportunity which it affords of opposing deep gloom to sharp and splendid light, and of harmonising them by the intermediate agency of reflections and half-tints of every description. We must not be supposed, however, to underrate the View of Paris, which is beautifully executed, and to which the occasional breaking out of the sun gives great spirit and animation.

Panorama of Milan. - What a delightful invention is a panorama! With a rapidity to which the utmost speed attainable by the assistance of steam-vessels and rail-roads is sloth. and without fatigue or expense, to be transported to distant regions, and placed amidst some of the greatest wonders of nature and art! For instance, to be able in a moment to walk out of Leicester Square into Italy, and by ascending either one staircase or another, to find one's self in the heart of Florence or Milan! The lower circle of Mr. Burford's panorama has lately been opened with a highly interesting representation of the last-named city, and the country by which it is surrounded. painted by the proprietor from drawings taken by himself in 1830. Of course, the principal feature of the view is the magnificent and farfamed cathedral, the finest specimen of the pointed style of architecture in the world; built entirely of white marble, replete with elegance, richness, and variety, and finished with an exquisite delicacy, rivalling that of the celebrated Taj Mahl, of the East. The difficulties which Mr. Burford must have had to encounter in the perspective of this vast and complicated structure, can be appreciated only by a few: those difficulties, however, he has happily surmounted, and the effect is singularly splendid and impressive. The palaces, churches, and other public and private buildings of Milan, are likewise admirably depicted, although they are all rendered comparatively unimportant by the stupendous edifice to which we have adverted. "Beyond, the eye ranges to an immense distance over the rich and fertile plains of Lombardy, Piedmont, and the Venetian States, luxuriant with every description of rural beauty, intersected by rivers and lakes, and thickly studded with towns and vil-

* From this remark we must, however, except the magical "Village of Unterseen."

and vineyards: - the northern horizon, from east to west, is bounded by the vast chain of the Alps, which form a magnificent semi-circle at from eighty to one hundred and twenty miles distance; Monte Rosa, Monte Cenis, Monte St. Gothard, the Simplon, &c. covered with eternal snow, being conspicuous from their towering height; towards the south the view is bounded by the Appennines, extending across the peninsula from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic; and on the south-west, the Piedmontese hills, in the neighbourhood of Turin, appear a faint purple line on the horizon, so small as to be scarcely visible.'

Vauxhall Basaar .-- On Monday the humane friends of the Institution for the cure of Deafness, having been baffled in consequence of the wet weather in their preceding attempt to realise a sum for the benefit of this charity, by the sale of fancy articles and toys in the Regent's Park, made a second and more successful effort in Vauxhall Gardens. During the day there was rather a stirring sale of trifles by the fair and lively stall-keepers who undertook this benevolent design; and the gratification of purchasing a pincushion from a duchess, or a Grimaldi from a countess, was not diminished by the idea that the price would be applied to the relief of a fellow-creature. Perhaps, if we were to investigate the principle of these Bazaars, we might disapprove of them, as tending to supply a market which should be left to remunerate the labours of the ingenious and industrious poor; but, at least on the present occasion, we will not examine the question too minutely—for the purpose was excellent, and the means pleasing. In the evening there were illuminations and fireworks; and throughout the whole time, more than twelve hours, thanks to a dry Saint Swithin, the weather was most propitious.

VARIETIES

The Frazinella.-It is well known that when the fraxinella is approached at night with a candle, it darts forth little flashes of light. This has been usually attributed to the existence of an ethereal vapour, which surrounds this plant at the time of its flowering. M. Biot has shewn the fallacy of such an opinion, and has proved that the phenomenon is the result of essential and inflammable oil, contained in small vessels at the extremities of the branches, which vessels burst on the approach of any inflamed body, setting at liberty the essential oil, as that contained in orange-peel is set at liberty by pressure.

Ouvarovite. - Such is the name given to a new kind of precious stone, said to have been found in Russia; in its texture resembling granite, but of an emerald green in colour.

Gialo Antico. - Another mineral treasure has, it is stated, been discovered in the R. Empire. It consists of rich quarries of reddish yellow marble, veined with white, equal to the gialo antico of Lacedemonia. The site is about twenty wersts from Simpheropol, in Tauris.

Washington Irving. — His countrymen are fête-ing their distinguished contemporary at New York. It is, we hear, his intention to make an extensive tour through the United States and our North American provinces; of which we may, we trust, look for an account worthy of his candour and distinguished abilities.

[•] If, however, the lady promoters of these Fairs judiciously employ deserving parties to manufacture the various articles for them, our objection will fall to the ground, and the reverse become the argument.—Ed. L. G.



We hear, with much Sir Walter Scott .gratification, that Sir Walter Scott has reached his home at Abbotsford in safety. When wheeled into his favourite room, the library, he revived more obviously than those who love him had ever hoped to witness. Come what will, it is consolatory to think that our illustrious countryman is where it is most fit he should be; and neither on " a foreign strand," nor in a London caravanserai.

Every Man's Paper .- Another threepenny No. I.!!! Well, let them come. It calls a certain great association a "Society for the Diffusion of Useless Knowledge," and proposes to supply the desideratum it leaves unoccupied. The selection of matter is good; and the reviews, criticisms, &c. fair and reputable both to the honesty and talents of the writers.

The Original .- Our contemporary has published a very amusing pleasantry in its advertisement, where it gives a double-column list of its eminent contributors — all fictitious and ludicrous names, but quite as efficient as those so puffingly paraded by publishers, whose works are not supported by intrinsic merit. We observe in some of these cases, Heaven bless the mark! the "distinguished individuals" thus shewn up, have been anxiously denying their association with the other mighty unknowns!

Conspectus of Butterflies .- We had intended a brief notice of this volume, by Mr. Rennie, in this No.; but we perceive that an injunction has been moved against it by Mr. Stevens, on the ground of piracy. Mr. S.'s work costs a guinea and a half; the piracy (if it be so) 7s. 6d.; and both seem to us to be too dear, according to present prices.

The Ladye Chapel.—The Bazaar at the Surry Zoological Gardens netted 420l. for the restoration of this ancient structure; upon which Mr. Gwilt, the architect, has commenced his labours. Out of this matter has arisen a suggestion well deserving of being carried into effect, namely, the formation of a Society to protect all deserving national institutions, remains of antiquity, &c. from falling into decay or being destroyed We promise such our most zealous support.

Results of Cholera .- In 1831, the burials in the six metropolitan parishes on the south side of the river, from June 16 to July 13, amounted to 214; and during the same period this year, to 346, being an increase of 132. The general official report of July 18 shews an increase of frightful magnitude, namely, new cases in England and Scotland 620, deaths 188, recovered 270, remaining 1265; in Ireland, new cases 462, deaths 169, recoveries 301:- a thousand and eighty-two attacks of the disease in twenty-four hours, and three hundred and fiftyseven of them fatal. July 19, the report of cholera in England and Scotland, new 467, deaths 178, recovered 277; Ireland, new 655, deaths 254, recovered 428 = 1122 new cases, and 432 deaths. In Paris, on Wednesday the 18th, 170 died. We ought to remark, that the heat of the weather has since moderated.

North London Literary and Scientific Institution.-The thirst for useful knowledge has led to this establishment in Clerkenwell (see former Lit. Gazettes); and on Thursday evening, last week, the giving of lectures commenced

by an address from a no less distinguished man than Mr. Babbage, who invited the attention of operators in the arts and sciences to every odd or new appearance which might occur to them;—from the notice of apparent accidents had sprung many of our most valuable dis-Mr. Partington followed, and decoveries. livered a clear and able lecture on the steamengine. The auditory was numerous and respectable.

Serpents. _ M. Duvernoy, who has devoted much time to the study of the organisation of venomous serpents, has ascertained that, besides the venomous teeth in front, the existence of which has long been known, they have in the hinder part of the jaw longer and stronger teeth, of as great malignity. He is also inclined to think that the secretions of the lachrymal glands in some descriptions of venomous serpents, do not go to moisten the eyeballs, but enter the mouth, and assist in communicating saliva to the food.

New Battering-Ram. - On Tuesday morning, a steam-coach, out on an experimental airing, made a wrong turn in the Harrow Road, and not only forced its way through a garden railing, but absolutely knocked in the side of a dwelling-house, and almost smothered the astonished inmates. Fortunately there were none killed or wounded.

African Expedition. - The name of the smaller steam-vessel engaged in this expedition is the Elburka. The Colombine, a sailing vessel of 170 tons, also goes out to the mouth of the river.

Atmospheric Phenomenon. - The Northern Bee contains the following report from Mos-cow:—" In the month of March this year, at the distance of thirteen wersts from Wotokolamsk (100 wersts from Moscow), the fields in the vicinity of the village of Kurjanowa, to the depth of about two inches, and to the extent of 80 or 100 square toises, were covered with a substance which fell from the air in the form of snow. but of a yellowish colour. At first sight it seemed to consist of flocks, which felt almost like cotton; but after being kept some time in a glass, it dissolved, perhaps by the mixture of the aqueous parts of the snow along with which it had been gathered up, into a kind of resin, which had the colour of amber, the elasticity of Indian rubber, and a smell of boiled oil and wax. In its primitive state, this substance when brought near to the fire kindled, and burned with a flame like that of spirit-ofwine: in its resinous form, it begins to boil and crackle on the fire like resin, but does not kindle .- (St. Petersburgh, 27th May.)

Dr. Laribba .- An individual of this name died at Lima in February, leaving behind him thirty MS. volumes on general geography.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Lil. Gasette Weekly Advertisement, No. XXIX. July 21, 1828.]

Elements of Materia Medica, by A. T. Thomson, M.D. A Collection of the Exercises which have obtained rises in Charter House, from 1814 to 1832. Memoir of the Court and Character of Charles the

First, by Lucy Aikin.

A new edition of an Introduction to Botany, by Bancks, A new edition of an Introduction to Botany, by Dancas, F.L.S. with improvements. Outlines of the First Principles of Horticulture, by

John Lindley, Esq.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

James's History of Charlemagne, 8vo. 16s. bds.—De Grey, a Poem, 8vo. 5s. cloth.—Thackrah on Health and Longevity, 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.—The Heidenmauer, by the Author of the "Spy." 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 1l. 6d. bds.—Skilnes's Excursions in Indla, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. bds.—Skilnes's Excursions in Indla, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. bds.—Gilly's Memoir of Felix Neff, 8vo. 9s. 6d. bds.—Wayland's Sermons, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Biblical Cabinet Atlas, plain, 18s. cloth; coloured, 21s. cloth.—Ainger's Parochial Ser-

mons, 12s. 6d. bds.—Introduction sux Annuaires, &c. de la Langue Françoise, royal 18mo. 6s. cloth.—Smith's Grecian Antiquities, 12mo. 4s. 6d. cloth.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

June.	Thermometer.			Thermometer.		
Thursday · · 21	From	45.	to	70.	29.90 to	29.84
Friday · · · · 22	• • • • •	51.	• •	67.	29-62	
Saturday · · 23	• • • • •	49.	• •	67.	29-60 ₹	29.70
Sunday 24		47.	••	69.	29-76	
Monday · · 25	• • • • •	47.	••	69.	29-95	29.99
Tuesday · · 26		43.	• •	71.	30.03	30-09
Wednesday 27	i	45.	• •	74.	30.14 正	30-22

Prevailing wind N.W.
Rain fell on the 21st, 22d, and 25th—the other four days generally clear.
Rain fallen 625 of an inch.

June.	1 Th	ermo	mete	Barometer.			
Thursday 28	From						30.34
Friday 29	1				30-35		
Saturday · · 30		53.	••	74.	30-32		
Sunday 1	1	41.		77.	30.27		30.23
Monday . 2					30.14		
Tuesday . 3	1	41.	••	71.	30.10		
Wednesday 4		46.	• •	79.	29-98	to	29-94

Prevailing winds, N.E. and S.E.

The particularly favourable weather of the past week has enabled many to secure a good crop of hay.

July.	Th	ermo	mate	Barometer.		
Thursday 5	From	52.	to	74.	29-95 Stationary	
Friday · · · · 6					29.89 to 29.76	
Saturday · · 7		45.		71.	29-73 . 29-84	
Sunday 8		40.	• •	71.	29.86 . 29.81	
Monday · 9	1	50.		73.	29-83 Stationary	
Tuesday · · 10		55.	• •	73.	29.84 . 29.87	
Wednesday 11	1	55.		77.	29-71 . 29-67	

Prevailing wind, S.W. Except the 5th and 10th, generally cloudy; showers at

Rain fallen, .05 of an inch. Ramonton. CHARLES H. Latitude ····· 51° 37′ 32″ N. Longitude ··· 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich. CHARLES H. ADAMS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. H. N. of Cambridge, if he would write verses to Emma, ought in justice to us to have paid the postage, as we cannot see that either the lady or the poet are worth eightpence of our money.

We have a sufficiently high opinion of P. O.; but as he has a much higher one of himself, we beg to close our correspondence.

We have a sufficiently high opinion of P. O.; but as he has a much higher one of himself, we beg to close our correspondence.

"Old Vinegar" has lost, if ever he possessed, acidity, and has become quite mothery.

The Story-Telier.—We have received No. V. of this very agreeable miscellany, and notice the explanation it contains respecting our remark on the questionable right of appropriating the productions published in other works. We readily concede to our contemporary that in many instances this may be done without injustice, and that the Story-Teller seems honourably inclined to carry its system into practice with fairness and discretion; but still there are also many cases where the selection and republication of the gens belonging to others is a real and substantial injury. Few periodicals have been plundered in this way more than the Literary Gazette; and it is curious enough that, by an accident we are sure, in this very No. of the Story-Teller there is a besulfull little poem, "The Monks of Old," by G. P. R. James, taken from us without an acknowledgment. Having said thus much, we may add that the No. is altogether very entertaining: the medallion of Byron, which accompanies it, is not so good as that of Scott, which we formerly mentioned.

is not so good as that of Scott, which we formerly mentioned.

Curious Facts in Natural History.

Portmouth, 18th July, 1832.

Sir,—Observing in a recent Liverary Gazette the following paragraph relating to the Zoological Society—"On the table was placed an egg of the curassow, which was dropped in the gardens—a circumstance of rare occurrence, there being only another instance (in Holland, we believe) of these birds producing eggs in Europe;"—I beg to observe, that a curassow in the possession of a gentleman in the Gun Wharf of this place has laid several eggs, having commenced laying while in company with the male bird (now dead), which she has continued up to the present time, having laid two eggs within the last few days. One of her eggs is deposited in the museum of the Philosophical Society of this town, another is in my possession, and the proprietor of the bird has himself several of them. My object in addressing you is to correct an error; and while upon this subject, it may not be irrelevant to state, that during the present summer a lace-back paroquet, the property of a gentleman of the same place which has been many years caged, has dropped several eggs, one of which is deposited in the museum of the same Institution.—I am, sir, &c. Ggo. Yollow, Preserver of Specimens to the Institution.—Eararum.—I our last No., p. 441, col. 3, Review of "the Visit," line 9, for "rushes," read "rustics."

* We are much obliged to our correspondent for this

We are much obliged to our correspondent for this communication—Ed. L. G.



[•] We have just heard, and mention it with sincere regret, that Mrs. Ridgway, the wife of the very respectable bookseller and publisher in Piccadilly, has fallen a scriffce to this malady, after a few hours' illness. By the many literary and political men of all ranks who have been so long in the habit of making their pleasant lounge at Mr. Ridgway's, this event will be much lamented; for the good sense and superior intelligence, the pleasant manners and the kind attentions of Mrs. Ridgway, caused her to be viewed by the whole circle in the light of a friend. — Ed. Le G.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

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Preservation of Cresby Hall.

T a MEETING held at the City of London
Tavern, to late into consideration the best means to be
opted for pre-crying and restoring Croub Hall, in the City of
orden, W. T. Copeland, Esq. M.P. and Alderman of the Ward,
the Chair. London, W. in the Chair,

It was Recoved unanimously—
First—That it is highly expedient to preserve from destruction
ast rare and beautiful specimen of the domestic architecture of
the fifteenth century, known as Grosby Hall, in the City of

that freenth century, known as Crosby Brais, as the Combined Combi

An etotiowing Subscriptions were immediately announced:—

W. T. Copeland, Esq. 45 5 6 Francis thantry, R.A.

Mrs. W. T. Copeland 5 5 F.R.S. F.S. A.

Miss Copeland 9 2 9 C. Wentworth Dilke, E.S. A.

F.S. A. 5 6 William Extfold Esc. 4 A

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Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P.
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M.P.

Pelix Booth, Esq. Thomas Brunton, Esq.

The gentlemen to whose names a star is attached form the Committee, by whom Rubscriptions will be received, and by the following Bankers:—Mears: Barnets; Coutts and Co.; Drummond and Co.; Glynn and Co.; Hammersley and Co.; Hankey and Co.; and Williams and Co.

S. J. CAPPER, Hon. Sec. Crosby Square, June 90.

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ROYAL SOCIETY.—The Council of the Royal Society intend publishing a new Catalogue, arranged according to the Subjects of the Scientific Works in the Lubrary of the Society, the price of which, to Subscribers, will be, in 800. 101. The Council also propose publishing the Abstracts of the Papers read at the Evening Meetings of the Society, from the beginning of 1980, and which have been printed in the Philosophical Transactions. The price of this work to Rubscribers will also be, in 800. 100.; on large paper, 11. printed uniformly with those who have now published for the present vear. Persons intending to subscribe are requested to inform Mr. Hudson, the assistant-Secretary, whether it is their with to subscribe for either or both of those works, and whether for the 800 or the 6400 odition; and in such case, their early intimation is particularly desired, as no subscription can be received after the present menth. The Subscription is not limited to Pellows of the Society.

EIDODENDRON.—Mr. Burgess begs to LA inform his Friends and the Subscribers to the Bidded-dron, that No. IN., which completes the Work, is new published, and may be had of the Artist, or at J. Dickinson's, Frintseller, 114, New Bond Street.

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No. 810.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Mirabeau's Letters, during his Residence in England; now first translated from the Original MS. To which is prefixed an Introductory Notice. 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Wilson.

IT is always an advantage to know what foreigners think of us; for it is only by a reference to the opinions of others that we correct our prejudices; and a prejudice destroyed is as good as a discovery. The general interest of such observations is heightened when they are made by a clever and celebrated individual; and Mirabeau's letters have all the shrewdness and point for which he was so remarkable. Few men ever possessed in a higher degree the precise species of talent which was calculated for the precise period that called it forth: fiery eloquence, moral audacity, keen perception,—these marked and made the orator of that disturbed and passionate time. An actor on a melo-dramatic stage, he knew his audience, and moulded them at his will. The letters before us were written amid the difficulties of his earlier career; but are full of thought, quick observation, and ready inference; while they abound in lively sketches of the then existing state of society: it is curious to observe how much of alteration has taken place. The fault of the work is being in two volumes, when there is hardly more than material for one; the consequence is, that the deficiency is made up by all sorts of odds and ends; a speech of Lord Chatham's - long extracts from Mrs. Graham's history of England a translation of Mendelssohn's answer to Lavater - and one of the silly, not to say revolting, sequel given by Rousseau to his Emile, &c. &c. Having entered our protest against she expansive style of book-making, we proceed to the letters themselves, and hope that bur extracts will give some idea of their wariety.

The pavement .- " Nothing struck me more forcibly than the sight of those flag-stone pavements, which caused that excellent man, La Condamine, to fall upon his knees, and exlaim, 'Thank God! I am in a country where they who are obliged to go on foot have not

peen forgotten!""

Climate of England .- " Is it not this scarceness of fine weather in England, that will explain why this country has produced so many great poets, and so few excellent painters? eldom do you see Nature clothed in all her peauty. Nature, in all her charms, is like a mistress whom you can catch a glimpse of only now and then. But, in other countries, such 18 Italy, Switzerland, and in some of the southern provinces of France, she is a woman with whom you are accustomed to pass your life. Her charms no longer possess the same attraction, nor produce such lively sensations. The vivacity of these impressions is sufficient The vivacity of these impressions is smallest; they mannest upon an occasions. What, then in the princess—set is liberty; since the little that is found in one train of the princess—set it to rights when it because, to copy nature with the pencil, it is not or two good laws places a people, in other resufficient to have received a strong impression: spects so little favoured by nature, in the very seen to run after it with all his might when a

artist must contemplate his model at leisure; he must have fine weather in order to seize the proper light which he intends to distribute on the objects he is imitating. It is only under a pure sky that true colours are to be

found — colours lively and brilliant."

Arabian apologus.—"I was continually complaining of the strokes of fate, and the severity of men. I was without shoes, and possessed of no money to purchase any. I one day went to the mosque of Damas, and I there beheld a man who had lost both his legs. I praised God, and I no longer complained of wanting

"There was a certain husbandman, in a certain kingdom, who lived in a certain place, under a certain hill, near a certain bridge. This poor man was somewhat of a scholar, and given to country learning, such as astrological predictions of the weather, and the like. One night, in one of his musings about his house, he saw a party of soldiers, belonging to a prince at enmity with his own, coming towards the bridge. He immediately ran and raised the drawbridge; and calling all his family, and getting his cattle together, he put his ploughs, his household furniture, every thing he could collect, behind it. By these means he arrested the progress of the enemy till daylight, when all the neighbouring lords and gentlemen saw their enemy as well as he. They crowded on with great gallantry to oppose the foe; and, in their zeal and hurry, throwing our husband-

man over the bridge, and his goods after him, effectually repelled the invaders. This accident proved the safety of the kingdom; yet no one ought to be deterred from serving the public, on account of what happened to this rustic; for, though he was neglected at the time, and every one said he was an honest fellow, and no one's enemy but his own in exposing his all, and that nobody said he was every one's friend but his own, the man had the privilege that he, and none other than he and his family, might beg on that bridge in all

times following.

Mirabeau's opinion of England. - " I am not, I can assure you, enthusiastically disposed towards England; and I now know enough of this country to tell you, that if her constitution be the best known, its administration is the very worst possible: if the Englishman be the most free individual on the globe, the English people are one of the least free that exist. I will even go farther; and my opinion is, that, individually speaking, we are better than they. The land which produces grapes is superior to that in which coal is found, even by moral influences. I will not say, like Monsieur de Lauraguais, that the only fruit the English possess are roasted apples, and the only polished thing they have is steel; but they have nothing in them to justify the ferocious pride which they manifest upon all occasions. What, then,

the resources of this art require more time: the | first rank? What cannot a constitution effect; since this one, although incomplete and defective, preserves, and for some time will continue to preserve, the most corrupt people on the face of the earth? How great must be the influence of a few favourable data over mankind, when this people, ignorant, super-stitious, headstrong—(observe, this is actually the case)-grasping, and almost of Carthaginian character, are better than most others known, because they enjoy some civil liberty! The man who thinks and reflects upon the nature of things, will exclaim—' How admirable!' He who does not, will have found an insolvable problem. Do not, however, imagine that this country is known: the more I think of it, the more I am convinced that we comprehend only what we can see. I defy you to form an idea of the ridiculous prejudices which exist respecting England; sometimes calumniated, and then again praised to the skies, through the most disgraceful ignorance."

Its language. - " But what is particularly vexatious is, that having learned English tolerably well with your eyes, it is very possible that your ear may not comprehend a syllable. Not only I do not know a language the orthography of which agrees less with its pronunciation, but I know of none the pronunciation of which is so difficult, so capricious, so uncertain. One would feel inclined to believe that the writing and the pronunciation of this language are separated by a lapse of many centuries. 'You write bread,' said Madame Denis, Voltaire's niece, to her English master—'you pronounce bred: why don't you simply say, du

pain?' "

Stage "At the representations of Macbeth, Richard the Third, King Lear, and other pieces of Shakspeare, whatever the most barbarous cruelty or the most refined wickedness can possibly conceive, is presented to the view. What these pieces want in regularity, is abundantly compensated by the choice of incidents of a nature most affecting, and most capable of har-rowing up the soul. If in these plays love display itself at all, it is in the most striking effect which filial or conjugal affection can produce. The English stage has certain usages extremely annoying to a Frenchman, who is not accustomed to them. The last scene of every act is constantly interrupted, and sometimes in the most interesting part, by the tinkling of a little bell, which apprises the music to be ready to play in the interval between the acts. The actresses who perform the principal characters drag long trains after them, which have four corners, like a carpet, the breadth proportioned to the importance of the character; and they are followed by a little boy, in quality of a train-bearer, who is as inseparable from them as the shadow from the substance. This page, sprucely dressed, and muffled up in a livery made to suit his stature within two or three inches, keeps his eye constantly fixed upon the train of the princess-sets it to rights when it violent emotion causes the princess to hurry from one side of the stage to the other. This he accomplishes with all the phlegm and seriousness natural to the English." Nous avons changé tout cela.

The ensuing remark on Cromwell is curious, when we consider from whom it comes.

"All states would, in every age, be subjected to revolutions of the same nature, if Providence did not take care to produce but few Crom-Venal souls, fanatical heads, ambitious men, all the instruments of tyranny, are of every age and every country: they resemble wheels in proper order, which to be set in motion want nothing but the grand spring."

Mirabeau's remarks on English patriotism: "The patriotism of the ancients had even a military, a savage fierceness in it, which seemed essential to its being. Indeed, it is a virtue which required a wild and daring cast of thought, generally measuring the welfare of the state, not against a cold, temperate resistance of temptation, a moderation of sentiment, or the distates of philosophic reflections, but against life itself; friends, kindred, family, all were to be sacrificed at the shrine of their country. Patriotism and death were ever hand in hand; it was a ferocity in the mind nearly allied to fury, nothing calm or temperate. The man was hurried away by the impulse of a violent passion, rather than urged by the calls of reason; hence arose an enthusiasm which sometimes burst forth into the noblest actions and the most exalted sentiments. But as to modern times, and our own country in particular, the constitution of the government destroys the very idea of a patriot. The regularity of all the movements of the state, the nature of the modern art of war, and the universal power of law, have brought every thing to such a standard, that we can have no idea of patriotism. What are the rules by which it may be judged? what are the signs by which it may be known? The mob will ever have their patriot,-but surely the thinking part of mankind should understand their constitution better than to suppose every man who opposes the court a patriot. The true patriot, if the term be allowed to express an uncertain idea, must, in such a government as ours, often be in power; sometimes with the court, sometimes against it; but our patriots always lose their characters when in office, whatever the motive, and can never regain it but by violent opposition. In short, there is so much nonsense and contradiction in the character of patriots in this kingdom, that the moment any one makes pretences to the virtue, he should on all hands be treated either as a visionary fool or a designing knave. The men amongst us who have, at different times, flourished in this harlequin's jacket, have ever been railers at men rather than at measures. If you would fix an idea to the word patriot, and adapt it to this country, you ought to describe a man in parliament who looks at measures alone, totally forgetting who are the conductors, and who, in all his conduct, both in and out of place, adheres steadily to certain plans which he thinks favourable to the happiness and liberty of the people."

"The national debts of this country are certainly very considerable; but it seems preposterous to predict ruin to the state because the right hand owes to the left; and as to the debt due to foreigners, it is comparatively light."

The anecdotes in the Appendix are not very new; but many, from Mirabeau's letters, appear to us original. We subjoin a few of the most striking :__

"Paris, a city of pleasure, amusement, &c., are _ that is, we know every thing except in in which four-fifths of the inhabitants die

"I would apply to metaphysicians what Scaliger said of the Basque people,- 'It is asserted that they understood one another, but I do not believe it!'''

"The most rational and therefore truest remark that has been made with respect to the great question—which is the better, the married interest him more than the number of star, or the single state? is the following: 'Whichever resolution you come to, repentance will follow.""

that, in several passages, where mankind are reproached with crimes and abominations, the sacred writer calls them the children of men; when folly and weakness are described, they these letters came into the translator; po are called the children of women."

"All is vanity amongst men, their joy as well as their sorrow: it is better, however, that the soap-bubble should glitter with gold, or wear an azure tint, than be overcast with clouds, or what painters of nature call a dim obscurity."

" Calumny is like the wasp that teases, and against which you must not attempt to defend properties of the vital fluid. To non-medic yourself, unless you are certain to destroy it; readers it will appear strange, that till will otherwise it returns to the charge more furious than ever.

" If you wish to please in this world, you should muster resolution sufficient to allow in the solid parts of our frame. Esters yourself to be taught many things which you know, by persons who know nothing about them."

"Love, which lives in storms and often increases in the midst of treachery, cannot always resist the calm of fidelity."

"Vices are more frequently habits than they

cated to the human mind the plan to be pursued in order to reconstruct the edifice of the sciences, we can hardly feel admiration for those great men who have succeeded him; such as Boyle, Locke, &c. He lays out the ground for them, or marks the spots that are to be cultivated or taken possession of, like Cesar, who, being master of the world, after the battle of Pharsalia, gave away kingdoms and provinces to his partisans or to his favourites."

" R. says that he has been acquainted with women from every country in Europe: the Italian thinks she is beloved only when her lover is capable of committing a crime for her; the English woman, when he is ready to perform a rash act: the French woman, a silly one."

"Proverbs are the fruit of the experience of every nation, the good sense of every age reduced to recipes.

"Little minds triumph over the errors of men of genius, as the owl rejoices at an eclipse of the sun."

" Man passes his life in reasoning on the past, in complaining of the present, and in

trembling for the future."

"Our ignorance! This word will undoubtedly shock, for we have the pride of an ancient people: we think we know every thing-have exhausted every thing. Yes, we have exhausted every thing; but in what? In futile sciences, in frivolous arts, in modes, in luxury, in the art of pleasing women, and the relaxation of morals. We go through elegant courses of chemistry; we make charming experiments, delicious verses; strangers at home, little in- actly in proportion as it loses that where formed of any thing abroad; this is what we been the cause of its dark has. In a life

which is proper for us to know. This asserties will, perhaps, be thought severe or false to persons who fancy that we excel in physic and the exact sciences. But, in granting the is it the description of science to which is flecting man ought to devote his time? De not the study of his social and civil state 04 cern him more nearly? Ought not this : the order of chemical affinities? It is, hovere. the science of which we think the less. We are passionately fond of poetry; we discar "I have noticed, when reading the Bible, seriously about music—that is, we have great regard for playthings, and make play things of our most important concerns"

There is a very satisfactory account of be session, and the translation is executed with much spirit and fidelity.

Observations on the healthy and diseased Pr. perties of the Blood. By William Steres. M.D. 8vo. pp. 504. London, 1832. Murra. DR. STEVENS has, in the present work, large contributed to increase our knowledge of the a very short period the attention of path logists has been exclusively directed to the study of the organic changes which take plan the errors of humorism, the medical theese has run hitherto into the opposite extreme " solidism.

" Incidit in Syllam cupiens vitare Charybin."

The blood has been almost entirely ordlooked, as though it were a fluid unchanable in its quantity or quality. The world are passions."

the French pathologist Andral, and the sent one of Dr. Stevens, will, however, we commencement of the sixteenth century, indiare inclined to believe, tend to open the coated to the human mind the plan to be made of the of the medical world, and, we trust, will lest them to a more scientific and more success: mode of treatment of a number of discord which have as yet baffled the efforts of it most acute.

The author sets out with proving that it red colour of the blood is caused by the same matters contained in it, and not by the presence of oxygen, as is generally supposed:

own words are—
"It is, I believe, a common opinion is
the arterial colour of the blood is produced." the absorption of oxygen into this fluid: shall afterwards, however, endeavour to prethat this is not only an error, but one that is been the cause of great mortality in the particle of medicine. When oxygen is broad into direct, or even into indirect, count vil venous blood, it instantly reddens the cole It is not, however, the absorption of experwhich causes this change; for it is not addition that this gas produces its effect is brightening the blood, for scarlet is the manning colour of the vital current, and this it over another cause. I have ascertained, by nurt rous experiments, that all the acids bisch the blood; and my conviction is, that care acid, and not carbon, is the cause of the colour in the venous circulation. Once however, possesses, as I shall afterwards possesses, a powerful attraction for carbonic acid; when venous blood is exposed to the air, etts in the lungs or out of the body, oryge brightens its colour, not by addition, but attracting or removing the carbonic and inc the venous blood, and this becomes bright of actly in proportion as it loses that which



emperature the acid is rapidly removed by the xygen; when this is effected, the blood is entirely to the presence of the saline matter Quarterly Review. We shall pick out one or urified, and instantly recovers its natural or which is invariably found to exist in it while two anecdotes: if they please our readers, they carlet appearance. Oxygen, however, is especial to life; for, without this, the heavy of venous blood arises from the presence of Boerhaave's method of curing the agus.—

The physician who believes the mind and arises in unison, will remember how that -terial; and when the fluid which we use is colour." afficiently impregnated with saline matter,

rincipal saline ingredient in the blood, and putrefaction.

e either absent or deficient. agulated, and immerse this in distilled water, tiful arterial hue. water rapidly attracts the saline ingrethe carbonate of sods, or any of the neutral its, on the black clot, not merely the red,

t a colour that is highly arterial, is immeately produced; or when we make an artiial serum, by impregnating water with any the neutral salts, and then take the black out of the clear fresh water and immerse in this equally clear saline fluid, it is immeately changed from black to a bright red When we take this scarlet clot out of e saline fluid, and immerse it again in disled water, it soon becomes black; but when , remove it from this, and immerse it again the clear seline fluid, it again changes to a h scarlet; and this we can repeat, even with B same clot, as often as we please. Now, as ese experiments prove that, when the saline atter is withdrawn from the blood, it becomes ick, and when this is restored, it recovers its terial colour, we may then, I believe, safely fer that the saline matter of the vital current aring matter, and, of course, of the red colour the blood." the true cause of the red colour of the co-

From his experiments, it appears.

eleterious gas, which is the canse of the im-urity in the venous circulation, would not be smoved in the pulmonary organs. But the of the atmosphere can only affect the colour of truly celebrated great man, on a certain occa-arlet colour exists in the blood independent the blood inasmuch as it possesses a powerful sion, cured the ague. That complaint was very f oxygen, or, at all events, oxygen of itself affinity for carbonic acid, which it takes from prevalent in his neighbourhood, and he had annot produce either the red or the arterial the blood by attracting it through the delicate treated it with indifferent success; when his ppearance; for when we cover the crassamembrane that lines the bronchial vessels and noble conceptions of the united agency of mind tentum, when it first coagulates, with a layer air-cells of the lungs. 4thly. That the re- and matter suggested the following treatment. f distilled water, or any other fluid which moval of the carbonic acid from the blood by pes not contain saline matter, the acid may the action of oxygen does not produce a change premoved by the oxygen or absorbed by the in its colour, unless there be saline matter acater, but the colour becomes darker than it tually present, to impart to it the arterial tint ad been before. On the other hand, when the moment the carbonic acid is removed. e immerse the black and saltless crassa-5thly. That acids, alkalies, electricity, and entum in any clear saline fluid, the colour every thing which destroys the neutrality of possible. At the time the attendant addressed stantly changes from dark venous to a bright saline matter, gives to the blood a dark

ris change is produced when we make the ciples that the blood is indebted for its stimu. entered the room, apologised again for the reperiment, as I have frequently done, even in lating properties; without them it is but a doctor's absence, and turned and paid great a atmosphere of carbonic acid."

vapid, stagnant, and useless fluid, incapable attention to the irons that were heating. One

nat it is the presence of this substance which is A practice of many years in the West Indies is chief cause of its colour, which property it led the author to direct his attention to the ares with all the neutral salts, while acids investigation of the proximate cause of the ad alkalies invariably blacken its hue, which many dreadful fevers which are the scourge of room, the doctor came not; and more and likewise the case when the saline substances the western world. He found that in all the more were their attentions directed towards likewise the case when the saline substances the western world. He found that in all the malignant fevers, the blood, when drawn, was "When we cut out a piece of the red cras-black and dissolved; but that on the addition had a strong base to play upon: the red-hot mentum from healthy blood which has just of a neutral salt, it instantly resumed its beau. irons were for the use of the ague-patients; mentum from healthy blood which has just of a neutral salt, it instantly resumed its beau-

ents out of the clot. In proportion as this him the possibility that the administration of room; they were soon, every one of them, in kes place, the colour changes, and in a short salts to patients labouring under those fevers, a violent perspiration; and the doctor came ariod it becomes perfectly black; from this might be more likely to restore them to health not till one o'clock, and the ague-fit came not e may infer, that black is the natural colour than the uncertain and nugatory practice then at all. To his inquiries he found all well; and the colouring matter; for it is only red so in vogue. This idea he carried into effect, ng as it remains in immediate contact with a and was so eminently successful, that he has the symptoms of his complaint. And taking line fluid. When we take this black clot out since extended the same plan of treatment to them into another room, one by one, with care, the distilled water, and expose it directly to cholera, a disease in which, as is well known, e air, it remains black; or, if we immerse it the blood presents a black and pitchy appear-dismissed them, saying that he hoped they a jar of pure oxygen, the oxygen can now ance. This plan has been tried in London; would recover without having recourse to any more redden its colour, than it can change and out of 226 cases of cholera, there were violent remedy. In truth, agitation had exe colour of the blackest ink. There is but only about 20 deaths, and upwards of 200 cited that apprehension which completely cured ne way by which the red colour can be re- recoveries. Should this treatment be found, ored, and that is neither by air, iron, nor on a full and candid trial, to be as beneficial as yen, but by restoring to the blood the sa-the doctor states, we have no hesitation in he matter which it has lost; and when we saying, that he will deserve to rank with the rinkle or rub a small quantity of the muriate Harveys, Jenners, and Davys-men who have and here a circumstance occurred, not unearned immortal gratitude from their suffering fellow-creatures. The author, however, must expect that opposition which is ever the lot of those whose theories and discoveries tend so materially to overturn preconceived opinions and long-cherished prejudices. We happen to know that both Dr. Stevens and his plan have already, in certain quarters, been stigmatised with no gentle epithets. Lamentable as it is, men are every day to be found who wilfully and obstinately shut their eyes to all improvement; and, like the mole in the fable, cry out see it.

> The Double Trial; or the Consequences of an Irish Clearing. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THERE is much deverness, and more oddity in these volumes - rather resembling the amusing reminiscences of some eccentric individual, than a novel, although a narrative intersects listen to no excuse, apology, or explanation, the whole. The author has some sensible remarks, and some that rather border on prejudices; and becomes very violent in his wrath life at your second, if you'll fire at mine.

He desired about a dozen patients, whose fit of the ague came on about the hour of the meridian, to come to him at ten o'clock. They were shewn into the same room; and after a little while were informed that the doctor was busy, and would wait upon them as soon as them, he placed a number of irons in the fire, which he increased to a considerable size. It also appears that it is to these saline prin- After the eleventh hour the servant again He then shews that muriate of soda is the of supporting life, and tending rapidly to of the patients inquired the use of the irons, incipal saline ingredient in the blood, and putrefaction. the purpose of an operation on the patients who had the ague. This was soon whispered from the one to the other. The man had left the the now red-hot irons. Surmise and conjecture ful arterial hue.

This striking fact immediately suggested to case.

They looked; they walked about the the time had passed, and not one had upon him and caution, and some trifling medicine, he them of their disorder."

Duel between two friends.... "They had been schoolfellows at Eton: very early in life they both entered into a celebrated Irish regiment; known to the world, that rivetted their friendship. One day, after dinner, at the mess, some badinage took place between them, which cer-tainly was not so far removed from schoolfamiliarity, nor so sufficiently adapted to the precision of military punctilio, as by some of the company was considered absolutely necessary. Two officers, well known for their love of duelling, took up the subject, and at length gave them to understand that they must have a shot or two at one another, or leave in disgrace the regiment. The two officers were a that there is no sun, because they cannot of the sister kingdom. The fate of the young friends was inevitable, and their very kind instructors in the necessity of the measure voluntarily offered their services, as seconds, in the affair. As they walked to the field of blood, without a grain of animosity against one another, but of no little displeasure against their friends upon the occasion, who would

'Agreed,' replied Trolloppe. When they came cavillers who had ventured to challenge the upon the ground, and all due preliminaries had taken place, off went their pistols together in a straight line at their seconds. The major and the captain were startled, and were found very ready to settle the affair without further proceedings.

Rowland Hill's method of illustrating the old proverb, that "short accounts make long

friends."

"He had just concluded his sermon, when he said, 'One word more, my Christian bre-thren. The next is our quarterly meeting; and there are many of you here to-day, who may not then be present: therefore you may as well go into the vestry, and pay your money directly; for though I may be able to go on pretty well if you be not present yourselves, yet it is impossible I can get on at all, if I don't have your money."

We shall only say, in conclusion, that these pages afford great variety of odds-and-ends of

entertainment.

The Works of Lord Byron: New Edition.
Vol. VIII. London, 1832. Murray. THE great interest which the preceding volume of Lord Byron's works - being the first of his poetical writings—has excited, will, we think, be increased by the one now before us, containing as it does the whole romance of Childe Harold, the most original and felicitous of all the great poet's serious efforts. The following is the editor's account of this remarkable poem.

" The first canto was commenced, as Lord Byron's diaries inform us, at Joannina in Albania, on the 31st of October, 1809; and the second was finished on the 28th of March, in the succeeding year, at Smyrna. These two cantos, after having received numberless cor-rections and additions in their progress through the press, were first published in London in March 1812, and immediately placed their author on a level with the very highest names of The impression they created was his age. more uniform, decisive, and triumphant, than any that had been witnessed in this country for at least two generations. 'I awoke one morning,' he says, 'and found myself famous.' In truth, he had fixed himself, at a single bound, on a summit, such as no English poet had ever before attained but after a long succession of painful and comparatively neglected efforts. Those who wish to analyse with critical accuracy the progress of Lord Byron in his art, must, of course, interpose their study of various minor pieces, to be comprised in the ninth volume of this series, between their perusal of the first and second cantos of Childe Harold, and that of the third; which was finished at Diodati, near Geneva, in July 1816, and records the author's mental experiences during his perambulations of the Netherlands, the Rhine country, and Switzerland, in that and the two preceding months - the poetical auto-biography of, perhaps, the most melancholy period of his not less melancholy than glorious life, - that in which the wounds of domestic misery, that had driven him from his native land, were yet green, and bleeding at the touch. This canto was published by itself, in August 1816; and, notwithstanding at once the proverbial hazard of continuations, and the obloquy which envious exaggeration had at the time attached to Lord Byron's name, was all but universally admitted to have more than sustained the elevation of the original flight of Childe Harold. A just and generous article, by Sir Walter Scott, in the

inspiration of this magnificent canto, but had a more powerful influence than Lord Byron, gratefully as he acknowledged it, seems to have been aware of, in rebuking the harsh prejudices which had unfortunately gathered about some essential points of his personal character. The fourth, and by far the longest canto, in itself no doubt the grandest exertion of Lord Byron's genius, appears to have occupied the nearly undivided labour of half a year. It was begun at Venice, in June 1817, and finished, in the same city, in January 1818; and, being shortly afterwards published in London, carried the author's fame to the utmost height it ever reached. It is at once the most flowing, the most energetic, and the most solemn of all his pieces; and would of itself sufficiently justify the taste of the surviving affection that dictated for the sole inscription of his tombstone, — 'Here lies the Author of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.' It has been our object to do now for this great work, as far as our means might permit, what the author himself would, of course, have wished to do for it, had he survived to see it produced in such a form of publication as the present. We have endeavoured to equip it with such a body of Notes and Illustrations as may render its often evanescent hints intelligible throughout to the general reader, of what we must already consider as a new generation. From Lord Byron's own Letters and Diaries,—from the writings of Sir John Cam Hobhouse, the truest and sincerest, as well as ablest of his friends, to whom the fourth canto is dedicated in terms of the most touching kindness and manly respect, - and from various other sources, we have collected whatever seemed necessary to explain the historical and statistical allusions of the poetical pilgrim; and, though by no means desirous of overloading his pages with merely critical remarks, we have not hesitated to quote here and there a peculiarly striking observation, called forth by some signal specimen of grandeur of thought or grace of language, ere yet the first impression of such beauties had been dimmed by familiarity, from such contemporaries as Sir Walter Scott, Sir Egerton Brydges, Mr. Jeffrey, or Professor Wilson. The original MS. has furnished many variae lectiones, which may probably be interesting to an extensive class of the poet's readers. One, and the most important, in order to avoid repetitions on the margin, we mention once for all here: in the first draught of the opening cantos, the hero is uniformly 'Childe Burun.' Some splendid fragments, which the author never worked into the texture of his piece, will also be found in the notes to this edition; nor, after the lapse of twenty years, will any one, it is presumed, complain that we have printed in like manner certain complete stanzas, which Lord Byron was induced to withhold from the public, only by tenderness for the feelings of individuals now beyond the reach of satire."

Of the interest imparted to the text by the numerous explanatory notes, we have, in the outset, a striking instance in the following lines from the stanzas in which the Childe penned his last "Good Night" on his native land:

" Come hither, hither, my little page !*
Why dost thou weep and wall ?
Or dost thou dread the billows' rage,
Or tremble at the gale ?

But dash the tear-drop from thine eye; Our ship is swift and strong: Our fleetest falcon scarce can fly More merrily along.'

Let winds be shrill, let waves roll high, I fear not wave nor wind; Yet marvel not, Sir Childe, that I Am sorrowful in mind;* For I have from my father gone, A mother whom I love, And have no friend, save these slone, But thee - and One above.

' My father blear'd me fervently, Yet did not much complain But sorely will my mother sig Till I come back again.'

Fill I come back again.

4 Enough, enough, my little lad!
Such tears become thine eye;
If I thy guileless bosom had,
Mine own would not be dry.

Come hither, hither, my stanch yeomm,; Why dost thou look so pale?
Or dost thou dread a French foeman?
Or shiver at the gale?'
Doem'st thou I tremble for my life?

Sir Childe, I'm not so weak;
But thinking on an absent wife
Will blanch a faithful cheek.

Intrinsically striking as these stanzas are, they become so in a tenfold degree, when it is shewn that they are not mere fancies of the poet's brain, but part and parcel of his own

Amongst the varia lectiones are some stanza on the far-famed Convention of Cintra, omitted by the poet at the entreaty of his friends, which can now offend no one, and will amore many.

" In golden characters, right well design'd, First on the list appeareth one 'Junot;'
Then certain other glorious names we find,
Which rhyme compelleth me to place below:
Dull victors! baffled by a vanquish'd foe,
Wheedled by conynge tongues of laurels due,

6 "Seeing that the boy was 'sorrowful' at the syntion from his parents, Lord Byron, on reaching (illustrated in the best of the boy, was to his mother, the want Murray. 'Pray,' he says to his mother, the want Murray. 'Pray,' he says to his mother, the want his a great favourite.' He also wrote a letter to the father of the boy, which leaves a most favourable increasion of his thoughtfulness and kindliness. 'I have been says,' sent Robert home, because the country wind I am about to travel through is in a state which revoit it unsafe, particularly for one so young. I allow readeduct from your rent five and twenty pounds a yea for the expense of his education, for three years, provided do not return before that time, and I desire he may keen should be a sin my service.'—E." considered as in my service.'-E.

† " Here follows in the original MS.

' My mother is a high-born dame, And much misliketh me; She saith my riot bringeth shame On all my ancestry:
I had a sister once I ween.
Whose tears perhaps will flow:
But her fair face I have not seen
For three long years and moe.

Methinks it would my bosom glad To change my proud estate,
And be again a laughing lad
With one beloved playmate.
Since youth I scarce have pass'd an hour
Without diagust or pain,
Except sometimes in lady's bower,
Or when the bowl I drain.—E."

Or when the bowl I drain.—E.

‡ "William Fletcher, the faithful valet; who after service of twenty years ('during which,' he say, she lord was more to him than a father,') received the parmin's last words at Missolonghi, and did not qui he remains, until he had seen them deposited in the family as a constant source of pleasantry to his moster; so a constant source of pleasantry to his moster; so a constant source of pleasantry to his moster; in a valiant: he requires comforts that I can dispense what had sighs for beer, and beef, and tea, and his wife not the devil knows what besides. We were on night is in a thunder-storm, and since nearly wrecked. In the cases he was sorely bewildered; from apprehensions of famine and besetitt is the first, and drowing it to exceed he was sorely bewildered; from apprehensions of famine and besetitt is the first, and drowing it is second instance. His eyes were a little butt by the his ning, or crying, I don't know which. I did what I can be seen that the second instance will be seen the second instance will be seen to the second instance. His eyes were a little butt by the history of the second instance, he was served one faithfully, and Sally is a good west will be seen that the second instance will be seen to the post hard the second instance will be seen to the post hard the second instance. I shall settle him in a farm for has served me faithfully, and Sally is a good west will be seen the second of an field, there are not included, this humble Achates of the post hard most included, this humble Achates of the post hard will say he deserves to do so.—E. ‡ "William Fletcher, the faithful valet; who, after

Stand, worthy of each other, in a row—
Sir Arthur, Harry, and the dizzard Hew
Dalrymple, seely wight, sore dupe of t' other tew.
Convention is the dwarfish demon styled
That foil'd the knights in Marialva's dome:
Of brains (if brains they had) he them beguiled,
And turn'd a nation's shallow joy to gloom.
For well I wot, when first the news did come,
That Vimiera's field by Gaul was lost,
For paragraph ne paper scarce had room,
Such Pæans teemed for our triumphant host,
In Courier, Chronicle, and eke in Morning Post:

In Courier, Chronicle, and eke in Morning Post:
But when Convention sent his handy-work,
Pens, tongues, feet, hands, combined in wild uprost;
Mayor, aldermen, laid down the uplifted fork;
The bench of bishops half forgot to more;
Stern Cobbett, who for one whole week forbors
To question aught, once more with transport least,
And bit his devilish quill agen, and swore
With foe such treaty never should be kept,
Then burst the blaant's besst, and roard, and raged,
and—slept!
Thus upto Hawer appeal?

and—slept!

Thus unto Heaver appeal'd the people: Heaven, Which loves the lieges of our gracious king, Decreed, that, ere our generals were forgiven, Inquiry should be held about the thing.

But Mercy cloak'd the babes beneath her wing; And as they spared our foes, so spared we them; (Where was the pity of our sires for Byng?) et knaves, not idiots, should the law condemn; Then live, ye gallant knights! and bless your judges' phlegm!

We must also give the close of the first canto as it stands in the original MS.

as it stands in the original MS.

"Ye, who would more of Spain and Spaniards know,
Sights, saints, antiques, arts, enecdotes, and war,
Go! hie ye hence to Paternoster Row—
Are they not written in the Book of Carr?
Green Erin's knight and Europe's wandering star!
Then listen, reader, to the man of ink,
Hear what he did, and sought, and wrote afar;
All these are coop'd within one quarto's brink,
This borrow, steal,—don't buy,—and tell us what you
think.

There may you read with another buy and the standard of the standard

There may you read, with spectacles on eyes, How many Wellesleys did embark for Spain, As if therein they meant to colonise, How many troops y-cross'd the laughing main That ne'er beheld the said return again: How many buildings are in such a place, How many leagues from this to yonder plain, How many relics each cathedral grace, And where Giralda stands on her gigantic base. There may you read (oh. Phebus, save Sir Jo

Yet here of —— mention may be made,
Who for the Junta modell'd sapient laws,
Taught them to govern ere they were obey'd:
Certes, fit teacher to command, because
His soul Socratic no Xantippe awes;
Blest with a dame in Virtue's bosom nurst,—
With her let silent admiration pause!—
True to her second husband and her first:
On such unshaken fame let satire do its worst."

In place of the beautiful stanzas to Inez, which contain some of the dreariest touches of sadness that ever Byron's pen let fall, the following are in the first draught of the canto:

"Oh never talk again to me
Of northern climes and British ladies;
It has not been your lot to see.
Like me, the lovely girl of Cadiz.
Although her eye be not of blue,
Nor fair her locks, like English lasses,
How far its own expressive hue
The languid azure eye surpasses!
Prometheus-like, from heaven she stole
The fire, that through those silken lashes
In darkest glances seem to roll,
From eyes that cannot hide their flashes:
And as along her bosom steal
In lengthem d flow her raven tresses,
You'd swear each clustering lock could feel,
And curl'd to give her neck caresses.
Our English maids are long to woo,
And frigid even in possession;
And if their charms be fair to view,
Their lips are slow at Love's confession:

But born beneath a brighter sun,
For love ordain'd the Spanish maid is,
And who,—when fondly, fairly won,—
Enchants you like the girl of Cadis?
The Spanish maid is no coquette,

Enchants you like the gut of Canit?
The Spanish maid is no coquette,
Nor Joys to see a lover tremble,
And if she love, or if she hate,
Alike she knows not to dissemble.
Her heart can ne'er be bought or sold—
Howe'er it beats, it beats sincerely,
And, though it will not bend to gold,
'Twill love you long and love you dearly.

The Spanish girl that meets your love Ne'er taunts you with a mock denial, For every thought is bent to prove Her passion in the hour of trial.

When throughing foemen menace Spain,
She dares the dead and shares the danger:
And should her lover press the plain,
She hurls the spear, her love's avenger.

And when, beneath the evening star,
She mingles in the gay bolero,
Or sings to her attuned guitar
Of Christian knight or Moorish hero,
Or counts her beads with fairy hand
Beneath the twinkling rays of Hesper,
Or joins devotion's choral band,
To chant the sweet and hallow'd vesper;—

In each her charms the heart must move
Of all who venture to behold her;
Then let not maids less fair reprove
Because her bosom is not colder:
Through many a clime 'tis mine to roam

Where many a soft and melting maid is, But none abroad, and few at home, May match the dark-eyed girl of Cadix."

Among the suppressions in former editions of the fourth canto is the following remarkable stanza:

"If to forgive be heaping coals of fire—
As God hath spoken—on the heads of foes,
Mine should be a volcano, and rise higher
Than, o'er the Titans crush'd, Olympus rose,
Or Athos soars, or blasing Etna glows:—
True, they who stung were creeping things; but what
Than serpent's teeth inflicts with deadlier throes?
The lion may be goaded by the gnat.
Who sucks the slumberer's blood?—the eagle?—no: the
bat."

In a note to the third canto, we have Sir Walter Scott's personal description of the

"The first and second cantos of Childs Harold's Pilgrimage produced, on their ap-pearance in 1812, an effect upon the public, at least equal to any work which has appeared within this or the last century, and placed at once upon Lord Byron's head the garland for which other men of genius have toiled long, and which they have gained late. He was placed pre-eminent among the literary men of his country by general acclamation. It was amidst such feelings of admiration that he entered the public stage. Every thing in his manner, person, and conversation, tended to maintain the charm which his genius had flung around him; and those admitted to his conversation, far from finding that the inspired poet sunk into ordinary mortality, felt themselves attached to him, not only by many noble qualities, but by the interest of a mysterious, undefined, and almost painful curiosity. A countenance exquisitely modelled to the expression of feeling and passion, and exhibiting the remarkable contrast of very dark hair and eye-brows, with light and expressive eyes, presented to the physiognomist the most interesting subject for the exercise of his art. The predominating ex-pression was that of deep and habitual thought, which gave way to the most rapid play of features when he engaged in interesting discussion; so that a brother poet compared them to the sculpture of a beautiful alabaster vase, only seen to perfection when lighted up from within. The flashes of mirth, gaiety, indignation, or satirical dislike, which frequently animated Lord Byron's countenance, might, during an evening's conversation, be mistaken, by a stranger, for the habitual expression, so easily and so happily was it formed for them all; but those who had an opportunity of studying his

features for a length of time; and upon various occasions, both of rest and emotion, will agree that their proper language was that of melancholy. Sometimes shades of this gloom interrupted even his gayest and most happy moments."

Some beautiful touches of contemporary criticism are gracefully dispersed through the notes. We have room only for one or two. Of the stanzas in the third canto, descriptive of a thunder-storm, which the poet witnessed on the Lake of Geneva, Sir Walter Scott observes:—

"This is one of the most beautiful passages of the poem. The 'fierce and fair delight' of a thunder-storm is here described in verse almost as vivid as its lightnings. The live thunder 'leaping among the rattling crags'—the voice of mountains, as if shouting to each other—the plashing of the big rain—the gleaming of the wide lake, lighted like a phosphoric sea—present a picture of sublime terror, yet of enjoyment, often attempted, but never so well, certainly never better, brought out in poetry."

A fac-simile of the first draught of these remarkable stanzas we are promised in a future volume. The following splendid remarks, on the concluding address to the Ocean, is from the pen of Professor Wilson.

the pen of Professor Wilson.

"It was a thought worthy of the great spirit of Byron, after exhibiting to us his pilgrim amidst all the most striking scenes of earthly grandeur and earthly decay, -after teaching us, like him, to sicken over the mutability, and vanity, and emptiness of human greatness, to conduct him and us at last to the borders of 'the Great Deep.' It is there that we may perceive an image of the awful and unchangeable abyss of eternity, into whose bosom so much has sunk, and all shall one day sink, of that eternity wherein the scorn and the contempt of man, and the melancholy of great, and the fretting of little minds, shall be at rest for ever. No one, but a true poet of man and of nature, would have dared to frame such a termination for such a pilgrimage. The image of the wanderer may well be associated, for a time, with the rock of Calpe, the shattered temples of Athens, or the gigantic fragments of Rome; but when we wish to think of this dark personification as of a thing which is, where can we so well imagine him to have his daily haunt as by the roaring of the waves? It was thus that Homer represented Achilles in his moments of ungovernable and inconsolable loss for Patroclus; it was thus he chose to depict the paternal despair of Chriseus

Ви в имы жири Эни подифриявно дидинень."

The tone and the temper—the spirit of kindliness, and at the same time of justice—in which the poetry is evidently edited, must be grateful in the highest degree to the relatives and personal friends of Lord Byron, and induce them, we trust, to step forward to render this, the first and only uniform edition of his works, as complete as possible. In the view of Baccarach on the Rhine, and the Castle of St. Angelo, Turner has absolutely outdone his usual outdoings. They are both exquisite.

^{* &}quot; Blatant beast'—a figure for the mob, I think first used by Smollett in his 'Adventures of an Atom.' Horace has the 'bellua multorum capitum:' in England, fortunately enough, the illustrious mobility have not even

[†] The worthy knight, since this was printed, has ceased to be "a wandering star," and has gone to that bourne "whence no traveller returns."—Ed. L. G.

[•] In making this remark, we take the opportunity of noticing the Papers by Lady Blessington, now in the course of publication in our contemporary the New Monthly Magazine; where her ladyship details her reminiscences of the bard, and throws much light on his character, with all the grace and tact of which the polished pen of a highly intelligent and accomplished female is capable.—Ed. L. G.

Characteristics of Women, Moral, Poetical, and Historical. With Vignette Etchings. By Mrs. Jameson, author of the "Diary of an Ennuyée," " Memoirs of Female Sovereigns, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1832. Saunders and Otley.

Like ordinary life, it must have its ordinary purposes, and its harsh and bitter parts; the worthless has to be rejected, and the evil to be discerned; such, indeed, is its usual and necessary employment: but it has its nobler use and its higher hour - and these are when we dwell on the favourite passage, and detect the hidden beauty, that to which enthusiasm is the only pioneer. He can know little of nature's leveliness who but casts a careless glance around, as , to which all motives are to be referred." he hurries along the beaten path: he only appreciates who pauses to mark the variable light and shadow, who sees the wild flowers in the grass under his feet, who listens to the song of the wind among the leaves, and who links with the objects around some charm of association or of sentiment. Even as we enjoy nature, so should we enjoy a great poet; we may be delighted, but we know nothing of him on a first reading. We must be excited—we must be proud of his page-his words must be grown familiar before we understand them or him: to admire will teach us to appreciate; and, as Wordsworth says, with equal truth and beauty,-

" And we must love him, ere to us He will seem worthy of our love."

It is in this spirit that Mrs. Jameson has written on Shakspeare:

"The very music of his name has gone Into her being."

world of grace, passion, feeling, and thought, women we meet in society?—Alda: Not to home, or the instinct which teaches to the beautiful in its delineation of woman, as it was the levelling spirit of persifiage has been long watched it, pitying, as it flitted, poor hit has the task (if task we may call such a labour cation which fosters it. Women, generally ing against the black thunder-cloud, ill, sing of love) been performed; for even the most sneaking are hyperterminations. are in those creations of a mind which was as of love) been performed; for even the most speaking, are by nature too much subjected to a few giddy whirls, it fell blinded, affigure perfect picture may have a new and lovely suffering in many forms—have too much of and bewildered, into the turbid wave benefit thrown upon it; and we learn best its fancy and sensibility, and too much of that and was swallowed up for ever. It remissions that we have too much of that and was swallowed up for ever. It remissions that we have too much of that and was swallowed up for ever. It remissions that the fact of Ophelia; and now with the swallowed up for ever. It remissions that the fact of ophelia; and now with the swallowed up for ever. It remissions that the fact of ophelia; and now with the swallowed up for ever it remissions. Nothing tion, to be naturally satirical. I have known I think of her, I see again before me that per can be finer than the tact with which Mrs. but one woman eminently gifted in mind and done have in the swallowed up for ever. can be finer than the tact with which Mrs. but one woman eminently gifted in mind and dove, beating with weary wing, berildered Jameson enters into the infinite varieties of person, who is also distinguished for powers of amid the storm. It is the helphones of feminine character—nothing more delicate than satire as hold as margilless, and she is such a feminine character—nothing more delicate than satire as bold as merciless; and she is such a Ophelia, arising merely from her innovante the discrimination with which she marks the compound of all that nature can give of good. and nictured without any indication of walboundaries of feeling; and there is a lofty purity, a generous warmth, which pervades the whole work, and gives a singular truth-like life to its delineations. Women, from narrow circumstance and peculiar position, are too little alive to their general elevation:— now, a book like this, so calculated to raise and to elevate, is common cause, and the moral beauty of the individual will find readiest belief from the admirer who advocates the excellence of the whole. These pages are in reality a beautiful and touching commentary on the heart and mind of woman. Will our readers excuse our being critical, and join with us in being charmed by the following passages?

Motives to write.—" This little book was

undertaken without a thought of fame or money: out of the fulness of my own heart and soul have I written it. In the pleasure it

if praise or profit come beside, they come as a wicked queen for this gentle and ha surplus. I should be gratified and grateful; creature is one of those beautiful rele but I have not sought for them, nor worked for them."

Effects of experience.—" Long experience of what is called 'the world,' of the folly, duplicity, shallowness, selfishness, which meet us at What is the perfection of criticism? We every turn, too soon unsettles our youthful should say, The discovery of the beautiful creed. If it only led to the knowledge of good creed. If it only led to the knowledge of good with a kind yet melancholy complesses and evil, it were well; if it only taught us to lovely being she has destined for the kink a despise the illusions, and retire from the pleasures of the world, it would be better. But it duced as scattering flowers on the game destroys our belief — it dims our perception of Ophelia, is case of those effects of course; all abstract truth, virtue, and happiness; it poetry, in character, and in feeling at our turns life into a jest, and a very dull one too. natural and unexpected, which fill the ere. at It makes us indifferent to beauty, and incredulous of goodness; it teaches us to consider - like the nightingales singing in the groves self as the centre on which all actions turn, and the Puries, in Sophocles. Again, in the false

> it is in direct contradiction to the mild and would send his son into the world to see in serious spirit of Christianity; I fear it, because we find that in every state of society in which keep his only daughter as far as possible inc it has prevailed as a fashion, and has given the every taint of that world he knew so well tone to the manners and literature, it marked So that when she is brought to the court, six the moral degradation and approaching description of that society; and I despise it, a scraph that had wandered out of bounds because it is the usual resource of the shallow and yet breathed on earth the air of paradis and the base mind, and, when wielded by the When her father and her brother find it necesstrongest hand, with the purest intentions, an sary to warn her simplicity, give her leave inefficient means of good. The spirit of satire, of worldly wisdom, and instruct her war reversing the spirit of mercy which is twice scanter of her maiden presence; for the blessed, seems to me twice accursed ;-evil in Hamlet's vows of love ' but breathe like and those who indulge it - evil to those who are fied and pious bonds, the better to beguin: the objects of it.

Satire. - " Medon: I have pleasure in re- the moment she appears on the scene and the minding you that a female satirist by pro- dark conflict of crime, and vengeance, is fession is yet an anomaly in the history of our supernatural terrors, we know what most know that mos Into her being."

She has chosen her subject admirably—the female characters in Shakspeare. What a world of grace, passion, feeling, and thought a world of grace, passion, fe our nature; but to a state of society in which the brooding storm; but so it was - 104 compound of all that nature can give of good, and pictured without any indication of reliand all that society can teach of evin ness, which melts us with such profound pro-Medon: That she reminds us of the dragon of Ophelia is so young, that neither her mind at old, which was generated between the sunherm from heaven and the sime her person have attained maturity; she is not her person have attained maturity; she is not her person have attained maturity. beams from heaven and the slime of earth?— aware of the nature of her own feelings; the Alda: No such thing. Rather of the poware prematurely developed in their full for erful and beautiful fairy Melusina, who had before she has strength to bear them, and be the full for the full for the full fair them. every talent and every charm under heaven; and grief together rend and shatter the total but once in so many house man fact and shatter the total together rend and shatter the total but once in so many house man fact and shatter the total together rend and shatter the total together rend and shatter the total together rend and shatter the together t but once in so many hours was fated to be-texture of her existence, like the burning find come a serpent."

however strong, are sentiments when they to hide than to reveal the emotions of he run smooth; and become passions only when heart; yet in those few words we are mode at the corrected." ouposed.

Ophelia appears to us as delicately sketched

"The situation of Ophelia in the story is that of a young girl, who, at an early age, is brought from a life of privacy into the circle of numan nature it has opened to me, in the early times, at once rude, magnificent, and opened to me, in the beautiful and soothing images it has placed before me, in the exercise and improvement of my own faculties, I have already been repaid:

| A court — a court such as we read of in those | Titian-like complexion of the south. Where the person of the placed immediately about fair-haired, blue-eyed daughter of the person of the person of the queen, and is apparently whose heart seems to vibrate to the person of the favourite attendant. The affection of the local person of the south. Where the person of the south. Where the person of the person of the south. The affection of the south. The affe

touches, one of those penetrating glasss in the secret springs of natural and femini-feeling, which we find only in Shakper. Gertrude, who is not so wholly abandoned to that there remains within her heart some sea of the virtue she has forfeited, seems win her son; and the seens in which the is into make the heart swell and tremble within its of Ophelia, the Lord Chamberlain Polonia. learn all it could teach of good and evil, but we feel at once that it comes too late: for fice poured into a crystal vase. She says very bills. Nice distinction.—"A woman's affections, and what she does say seems rather intended perfectly acquainted with her character, since with what is passing in her mind, as if she had thrown for the character, the character with the ch as any of Sir Thomas Lawrence's most exquithrown forth her soul with all the gloric site drawings.

"The situation of Ophelic is the state of the state of the situation of Ophelic is the state of the state of the situation of Ophelic is the state of the state of the situation of Ophelic is the state of the state o innate, a part of her being, 'as dwell it' gathered lightning in the cloud,' and we see fancy her but with the dark splendid ever in the country of the coun Titian-like complexion of the south. While it

silent depths of her young heart, far more than she is loved.

"The love of Ophelia, which she never once confesses, is like a secret which we have stolen from her, and which ought to die upon our hearts as upon her own. Her sorrow asks not words, but tears; and her madness has precisely the same effect that would be produced by the spectacle of real insanity if brought before us: we feel inclined to turn away, and veil our eyes in reverential pity and too painful sympathy."

We cannot do more than allude to some very original remarks on Hamlet's character: and just enumerate Portia, Juliet, Imogene. and Lady Macbeth, as being admirable in perception, and beautiful in expression. The vignettes are pretty and fanciful, the production of the accomplished author, whom we most cordially commend and congratulate: she is worthy to be priestess even at the immortal shrine of Shakspeare.

The Family Library, No. XXXIII. Letters on Natural Magic. By Sir David Brewster, K.H., &c. &c. London, 1832. Murray.

OF the Family Library, which is announced for completion in three more Numbers, this is a very fitting and instructive portion. Sir David Brewster, than whom for philosophical attainments few men could be found more able to expound and explain by science the multitude of circumstances which, in darker ages, passed for magic and supernatural appearances, has here performed that task as it was to be expected at his hands. From acoustics, hydrostatics, mechanics, optics, chemistry, &c. &c., he has shewn how in former times the deceptions of state-craft and priest-craft could be and were performed; and also how spectral illusions, extraordinary natural phenomena, and tricks of every kind, have throughout perplexed mankind. Most of these subjects are illustrated by cuts, which place them beyond our reach for extract: and we must therefore be content with a general tribute of our praise for the ingenious and useful manner in which the work is executed, and one or two selections for the sake of themselves. The following feats of real human strength relate to one Thomas Topham, about 31 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, and who exhibited about a century ago.

" l. Having rubbed his fingers with coalashes to keep them from slipping, he rolled up a very strong and large pewter-plate. 2. Having laid seven or eight short and strong pieces of tobacco-pipe on the first and third finger, he broke them by the force of his middle finger. 3. He broke the bowl of a strong tobacco-pipe placed between his first and third finger, by pressing his fingers together sideways. 4. Having thrust such another bowl under his garter, his legs being bent, he broke it to pieces by the tendons of his hams, without altering the bending of his leg. 5. He lifted with his teeth, and held in a horizontal position for a considerable time, a table six feet long, with half a hundred weight hanging at the end of it. The feet of the table rested against his knees. 6. Holding in his right hand an iron kitchenpoker, three feet long and three inches round, he struck upon his bare left-arm, between the elbow and the wrist, till he bent the poker nearly to a right angle. 7. Taking a similar poker, and holding the ends of it in his hands, and the middle against the back of his neck, he brought both ends of it together before him, and he then pulled it almost straight again. This last feat was the most difficult, because

than of loving; and yet, alas! loving in the the muscles which separate the arms horizontally from each other are not so strong as those which bring them together. 8. He broke a rope about two inches in circumference, which was partly wound about a cylinder four inches in diameter, having fastened the other end of it to straps that went over his shoulder. 9. Dr. Desaguliers saw him lift a rolling-stone of about 800 lbs. weight, with his hands only, standing in a frame above it, and taking hold of a frame fastened to it. Hence Dr. Desaguliers gives the following relative view of the strengths of individuals:

Strength of the weakest men . . 125 lbs. Strength of very strong men . . 400 Strength of Topham 800

The weight of Topham was about 200."

The following is also curious: "One of the most remarkable and inexplicable experiments relative to the strength of the human frame, which you have yourself seen and admired, is that in which a heavy man is raised with the greatest facility, when he is lifted up the instant that his own lungs and those of the persons who raise him are inflated with air. This experiment was, I believe, first shewn in England a few years ago by Major H., who saw it performed in a large party at Venice, under the direction of an officer of the American navy. As Major H. performed it more than once in my presence, I shall describe as nearly as possible the method which he prescribed. The heaviest person in the party lies down upon two chairs, his legs being supported by the one and his back by the other. Four persons, one at each leg, and one at each shoulder, then try to raise him, and they find his dead weight to be very great, from the difficulty they experience in supporting him. When he is replaced in the chair, each of the four persons takes hold of the body as before, and the person to be lifted gives two signals by clapping his hands. At the first signal he himself and the four lifters begin to draw a long and full breath; and when the inhalation is completed, or the lungs filled, the second signal is given for raising the person from the chair. To his own surprise and that of his bearers, he rises with the greatest facility, as if he were no heavier than a feather. On several occasions I have observed, that when one of the bearers performs his part ill, by making the inhalation out of time, the part of the body which he tries to raise is left as it were behind. As you have repeatedly seen this experiment, and have performed the part both of the load and of the bearer, you can testify how remarkable the effects appear to all parties, and how complete is the conviction, either that the load has been lightened, or the bearer strengthened by the prescribed process. At Venice the experiment was performed in a much more imposing manner. The heaviest man in the party was raised and sustained upon the points of the forefingers of six persons. Major H. declared that the experiment would not succeed if the person lifted were placed upon a board, and the strength of the individuals applied to the board. He conceived it necessary that the bearers should communicate directly with the body to be raised. I have not had an opportunity of making any experiments relative to these curious facts; but whether the general effect is an illusion, or the result of known or of new principles, the subject merits a careful investigation.

Of pieces of wonderful mechanism, we have the Invisible Girl and the Automaton Chess-Player described. The annexed is another neat specimen, and "was made by M. Camus for the amusement of Louis XIV, when a child.

It consisted of a small coach, which was drawn by two horses, and which contained the figure of a lady within, with a footman and page behind. When this machine was placed at the extremity of a table of the proper size, the coachman smacked his whip, and the horses instantly set off, moving their legs in a natural manner, and drawing the coach after them: when the coach reached the opposite edge of the table, it turned sharply at a right angle, and proceeded along the adjacent edge. As soon as it arrived opposite the place where the king sat, it stopped; the page descended, and opened the coach-door; the lady alighted, and with a curtsy presented a petition which she held in her hand to the king. After wait-ing some time, she again curtsied and re-en-tered the carriage. The page closed the door, and having resumed his place behind, the coachman whipped his horses and drove on. The footman, who had previously alighted, ran after the carriage, and jumped up behind into his former place. Not content with imitating the movements of animals, the mechanical genius of the 17th and 18th centuries ventured to perform by wheels and pinions the functions of vitality. We are informed by M. Lobat, that General Degennes, a French officer who defended the colony of St. Christophers against the English forces, constructed a peacock, which could walk about as if alive, pick up grains of corn from the ground, digest them as if they had been submitted to the action of the stomach, and afterwards discharge them in an altered form. Degennes is said to have invented various machines of great use in navigation and gunnery, and to have constructed clocks without weights or springs. The automaton of Degennes probably suggested to M. Vaucanson the idea of constructing his celebrated duck, which excited so much interest throughout Europe, and which was perhaps the most wonderful piece of mechanism that was ever made. Vaucanson's duck exactly resembled the living animal in size and appear. ance. It executed accurately all its movements and gestures; it ate and drank with avidity, performed all the quick motions of the head and throat which are peculiar to the living animal; and, like it, it muddled the water which it drank with its bill. It produced also the sound of quacking in the most natural manner. In the anatomical structure of the duck, the artist exhibited the highest skill. Every bone in the real duck had its representative in the automaton, and its wings were anatomically exact. Every cavity, apophysis, and curvature, was imitated, and each bone executed its proper movements. When corn was thrown down before it, the duck stretched out its neck to pick it up, it swallowed it, digested it, and discharged it in a digested condition. The process of digestion was effected by chemical solution, and not by trituration, and the food digested in the stomach was conveyed away by tubes to the place of its discharge. The automata of Vaucanson were imitated by one Du Moulin, a silversmith, who travelled with them through Germany in 1752, and who died at Moscow in 1765. Beckmann informs us that he saw several of them after the machinery had been deranged; but that the artificial duck, which he regarded as the most ingenious, was still able to eat, drink, and move. Its ribs, which were made of wire, were covered with duck's feathers, and the motion was communicated through the feet of the duck by means of a cylinder and fine chains like that of a watch."

The stories of clever inventions are possessed

of much interest; and the whole volume is an | raised the flame of love in a young lady, to | excellent sample of philosophy in sport.

The Natural Son. 12mo. pp. 80. London, 1832 Simpkin and Marshall.

THIS, it seems, is an experimental canto, with a very pretty female portrait and a beautiful vignette; and the writer promises to continue his poem at intervals, in the same style, should it "engage the attention of the reviewers." As one of the clique, he has our immediate attention; for his production, together with many faults and blemishes, displays very considerable talent. It is, in short, one of the best approaches to Byron we have seen. The story, as far as we have gathered, is a love-affair between the natural son of a Lord Glengyle (said to be founded on recent facts) and Circe, the nom de guerre of the fair who flourishes on the frontispiece.

We quote the death of Glengyle.

A kneeling matron clasped the chilly hand, A Kneeing matron clasped the Chilly hand, Now wan and lifeless, shrunken up and dried, Unconscious of the pressure: life's last sand Had ebbed into the grave's eternal tide: Oh! there is something terrible and dread When mothers gaze upon their first-born dead. The mourner looked upon the faded face, Thrill'd with an awe, fearful and undefined: The frame was shorn of that celestial grace I ne traine was snorn of that celestial grace. Which animates the brow and stores the mind With light that is eternal: who can trace. The dying flash, that leaves the flesh behind, When from its mortal tenement of clay. The beam immortal bursts, and darts away?"

Then we find "lyre" and "Maria" for rhymes, and "drawn," "unshorn;" and the expression "brake their salt," which we do not understand; and "to darkle," another unintelligibility, and "wander" and "condor," and "Cramer" and "charmer," and "returned" and "turned," and a number of such blots, which, without noticing farther, we pass for a second quotation of the better kind. The natural son leaves a protector he had found, and determines to make his own way in the world.

"The sire's proud spirit rushed into his cheek, And his lip trembled when he tried to speak. ' Father,' he said, and took the pastor's hand, And pressed it for a moment to his lips:

The camel travels o'er the burning sand, And in the springless desert seldom sips he quenching water-drops: swiftly for land, Through stormy seasons, steer the lonely ships;

And both the camel and the schooners glide Safe o'er the dreary desert and the tide.

Sare o'er the dreary desert and the tide.

'An unseen Spirit, limitless in power,
Keeps guard upon the meanest creature's life:
There's not a leaf can fall, or fade a flower,
There never warrior perished in the strife,
Or sea-boy on the deep—until the hour
Predestined for their doom, was lapsed and rife:
The ravens did for good Elisha cater,
Who trusted, in his need, to his Creator.

"I hear, at deed of night, a battle-cry,
Of 'Onward, onward to the field!"—the voice
Commands me in my dreams, I know not why.
Yet ever was a soldier's life my choice; And knit by nature for the struggle, I Can ne'er, like Cocker, check a long invoice; But much prefer the sabre and the trigger To money-getting, fraud-like, by the figure.'

To money-getting, traud-like, by the figure.'
The curate shook his head—but answered not
As one in anger.—'The police,' he said,
'Have democratic laurels newly got—
And they are demi-military bred:—
Suppose, George, for a change, you try your lot—
One pound per week will furnish daily bread;
Besides, thou hast a pension from the peer—
Like him of Ross—of 'forty pounds a year.''

They parted—promising to meet again
In the metropolis betimes together:
But human projects oft are rendered vain, By intervening chance;—Fate cut the tether Of the gray curate's life;—and thus the twain, Like trading vessels, sundered in rough weather, That had for weeks rode out the ocean's roar, Parted."

And our hero becomes a sergeant in the new

whose uncle he afterwards becomes secretary. And here we, and the canto, stop. There are some sweet single lines, and some bombast; but evidence of poetry throughout, marred by occasional had taste.

Stocqueler's Pilgrimage in Khuzistan, &c. [Second Notice: conclusion.]

AGREEABLY to our promise we return to give a page, finale, to this publication. After passing so barrenly through the far east of Persia, Mr. S. (who was, we believe, the editor of a Bombay newspaper, and therefore a practised writer) says -

"The reader, if he wishes for a description of Isfahan, must consult the valuable and elaborate works of Chardin, Porter, Malcolm, Ouseley, and others. I can speak of nothing that the lovers of oriental splendour delight to hear. Every thing, to my perception, spoke of misgovernment, poverty, and oppression. Ruined caravanserais, decaying mosques, deserted palaces, empty shops - these are now the characteristics of this once famous metropolis. Nature, I suspect, is not less bountiful than erst she was, for the bazaars are still abundantly supplied with the richest fruits and vegetables; but the hand of industry and the lights of science are wanting to control her luxuriance. Noxious vegetation now spreads itself unchecked over the fairest gardens, and while it affects the salubrity of the city, must sooner or later poison the soil, and obstruct the growth of useful products. The condition of the Armenian colony of Julfa, which has attracted the attention of former travellers, and excited their regrets, did not altogether escape my observation; and I am happy to be able to say, that there seems to be grounds for hoping that the industrious Christian community inhabiting this district will ere long see better days. The Persians seem to think that they have done their worst towards these people, or possibly they apprehend that Abbas Meerza, who it is expected will fix his residence at Isfahan on his accession to the throne, and who is notoriously favourable to the Armenians, will retaliate the 'woes and pains' of oppression upon those who may be rash enough to tempt his vengeance. In addition to this consideration, the Mussulmans begin to discover, that as long as they rob the industrious artisan and speculative trader of the fruits of his ingenuity and enterprise, they check all temptation to honest labour, and thus deprive themselves of those comforts and luxuries of life, which they are too indolent or ignorant to procure by their own exertions. Education - education of a wholesome character too ... is also doing something towards ameliorating the condition of the Armenians at Julfa. The Rev. Joseph Wolff promised a great deal on his visit, but to this moment Isfahan owes as little to his missionary efforts as Bushire, Bussorah, or any other town where he professed zeal for the welfare of the human race. A school has therefore been established pending the performance of Mr. Wolff's promises, and under all circumstances is making very considerable advances. It had been instituted about a month previous to my arrival, by a Mr. Mesroop David, a young Armenian, who had received his education at Bishop's College, Calcutta, and who had there distinguished himself by a translation into the Armenian tongue of Heber's ' Palestine.' He had returned to Isfahan, after an absence of nine years, on his way to Erivan, his native factures might have a great market, and support town; but was entreated by the Luke police; having first, in his journey to town, I town; but was entreated by the Julfa commu- sede the inferior merchandles from Russian
youth of the colony. As far as resorting what institution could be considered as encouncing his labours, Mr. David had no ground of onplaint. He had upwards of one hundred at sixty scholars when I reached Isfahan, a numbered amongst them several 'childre's a larger growth '— priests who had learned perform divine service by rote, but who we totally ignorant of the history and princes of their religion. Money was, however, was ing to render this interesting establishmen efficient. The united subscriptions of the por inhabitants of Julfa did not exceed five tomass and a half per mensem, which was bare sufficient to furnish Mr. David with two many derate meals per day, far less to supply per and paper, and other means and appliance of instruction. He seemed nevertheles ver zealous in his undertaking, and cheerfully appropriated his private property to its effectual accomplishment. To spare him this sacrifice I addressed the resident at Bushire, begging that part of the sum subscribed at Mr. Wolff's suggestion for the benefit of the Christians there, might be applied to Mr. David's purposes, and I shall be rejoiced to find that the suggestion has been acceded to. The money could not be better disposed of. But it is not to be expected, notwithstanding the pane is Moslem persecution which the Armenians nor enjoy, that these latter can readily return to the zealous pursuit of those avocations which formerly brought them so much wealth. They must have some security in the permanent establishment of a liberal and rational government that their hives of honey will not again to rifled by the drones who infest their neighbourhood. Until then, Julfa will not make FET rapid advances in the road to prosperity, let will continue a mere receptacle for indoless and priestcraft. The present population of Julfa may be estimated at about two hundred and forty families, or nearly three thousand persons; and to supply their spiritual necessite there is an enormous proportion of bishops in priests. There are likewise a monastery and nunnery here, both of which are very se supported. I was permitted to visit the nunnery, and there saw twenty-four heavy ancient dames, mortifying themselves in come cloth, close cells, and condiments. The last abbess and her deputy received me very politics. and treated me to sweetmeats and anisette of their own making. They then led me to the chapel, the garden, and the galleries of the nunnery, in all of which I encountered in devotees, muffled up to the nose, siter its fashion of the Armenian ladies, and engage in the various operations of sock knitting smoking, and praying. Poverty and dirt and the distinguishing features of the whole su-

nity to remain, and afford instruction to the

blishment." Between Isfahan and Tabreez, the author also deviated somewhat from the common route; but he supplies us with nothing W quote. Nor are we tempted, when beyond the latter place, to fill our paper with a droll, quest a learned, disquisition on the part of Nosh's at where the window was, and the eract # where the vessel took the ground on Month Ararat: and so, having nothing new about the Khoords on the way to Trebisond, or the way to Treb dismiss Vol. first, and need make very share work with Vol. second. In it the author is commends the establishment of English commerce, on an enlarged scale, with Arreroun and Trebisond, through which he thinks our mane

Germany, and Italy. The trade, he states, has increased within the last two years.

Having landed at Odessa, Mr. S. set his

face homeward viá Brody, Lemberg, Lintz, &c. and at the latter place spent some days with the Polish chief Skyrznecki, (so he spells it, putting the y, we know not wherefore, three letters in advance of its true position) of whom he speaks in terms of warm admiration, and gives the details of his escape from Warsaw.

At Lemberg we are told: "Seven hundred Polish officers occupied all the hotels and lodging-houses; and, by their consumption of the necessaries of life, produced a sensible effect in the prices of provisions. They atoned, however, for the burden their presence imposed on the community by the amenity of their manners, and the spirit of gaiety they diffused throughout. The neutrality of the Austrian government offered no check to the sympathy of the Gallicians, and a delicious oubli of past misfortune was sought in perpetual mirth.

This is more creditable to the humanity of Austria than we have been accustomed to read in our newspapers; but Mr. S. does describe the Austrians, with all the constitutional faults in their government, as the happiest people on the earth. Even in Prussia, notwithstanding its military development, the people are well fed and contented; and in Holland they were quiet and abundantly provided for; only "there was a little political excitement at this time [a few months since], owing to the Belgic question, and the Dutch looked on each Englishman as a member of a busy, meddling nation, that would not allow them to adjust their own affairs."

We shall now conclude with three or four very short extracts.

Vienna. - "Here and there chance threw me into the society of grave and intelli-gent individuals, and from them I learnt that the emperor is adored; that his eldest son Ferdinand, the king of Hungary, is detested; that the death of the former will be the signal for the deposition of the latter; and that Hungary cries aloud for independence. I learnt nothing in the subsequent part of my journey to invalidate this interpretation of the state of public opinion. The Duke of Reichstadt is not popular in Austria. The upper classes complain of his temper, the middle ranks dislike his hauteur, and the soldiers murmur at his severity.

Anecdote of the Archduke Constantine: from Skyrznecki...." I solicited the general for some information as to the condition of the Polish army when the war broke out. He told me that no army in the world was in so high a state of discipline. 'Ah!' added he, 'Constantine little knew what a rod he was preparing for Russia when he trained his Polish warriors. We owe him gratitude and hatred both. Have you not heard how the soldier overcame the politician when he read of our doings in the field? 'Ha!' he exclaimed, 'those are my men : I taught them.' "

Anecdote of the late King's visit to Hanover, for those who can believe it, which we cannot.—
"The ancient splendour of Herrn-Hausen and Walmoden were, in fancy, seen to revive: numberless parties on a liberal and elegant scale were arranged; and when his majesty was announced to be within a few miles of the town, the whole community with one accord went out to meet him. In the entire course of his splendid reign George the Fourth was never honoured by so unequivocal a mark of his people's attachment. But how was it acknowledged? By a cold, repulsive, and ungracious demeanour-by an utter disregard of tian sect may read it with profit.

the unaffected homage of love and loyalty. His late majesty shut himself up in the old electoral country house at Herrn-Hausen; and, excepting when he dined with the viceroy, and exhibited himself for a few seconds at a window of his residence on the occasion of a fele in the garden, the Hanoverians were never blessed with a sight of their sovereign. The impolicy of this proceeding was manifest in the disgust which for a long time possessed the whole kingdom; but the Germans are an indulgent, forgiving people, and readily seeking an excuse for the king in his reported indisposition, endeavour to forget the offence put upon their zeal, in hopes of more consideration from his present majesty, whenever he may favour them with a visit."

We will venture to contradict this story on the strength of every account relating to his majesty's visit to Hanover which has yet met the public eye.

The Euphrates.—" I understand a highly intelligent officer of the British artillery, who has been engaged in surveying the Euphrates, has invented a boat adapted to the navigation of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates."

Familiar Lessons on the Use of the Globes. By Laura Phillips. Small 4to. pp. 56. Sherwood and Co.; Hailes; Cary.

A NICE and easy little book of question and answer, well adapted for tuition. It is the production of a daughter (if we are not mistaken) of Sir R. Phillips, and shews that the predilection for disseminating instruction has descended in the female line. A key is promised to the problems and questions. Miss P., we see, from the title-page, superintends a school which she has commenced at Brompton.

The Devotional Letters, &c. of Dr. Doddridge. 12mo. pp. 349. London, J. Gilbert; Renshaw; Jones and Co.

ANOTHER convenient though fragmental publication from the writings of the celebrated Dr. Doddridge, which have become common publishing property. These compositions are too well known to stand in need of our commendation.

Il Paradiso Perduto di Milton, riportato in versi Italiani da Guido Sorelli da Firenze. Terza edizione, rivista, coretta, e Toscanamente accentuata. 8vo. Londra. J. Murray; Dulau e Co.

IT is some years since Sorelli's translation of the Paradise Lost was very favourably received by the world and by scholars of taste and judgment. But if that publication deserved so well (which in truth it did), we can safely declare that the present is infinitely improved. A better acquaintance with the idiom of the English language has enabled the author to do much for his very difficult task; and he has finally rendered our great epic poet into choice, polished, and elegant Italian.

Sermons preached before the University of Oxford. By the Rev. Ed. Burton, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity, &c. 8vo. pp. 145. Lond. 1832. Rivingtons; Oxford, Parker. To a body of sound divinity, according to the tenets of the established church, this volume adds a fine feeling of true charity, and the fair construction of other men's opinions. It is strenuous and direct in the cause in which the author believes; but yet tempered with so 24"—Saturn in conjunction with & Leonis: much discretion and candour, that every Chris- difference of latitude 10'. The ring of Saturn

Fortune-Hunting. By the Author of "Woman's Love." 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

THERE is some amusing caricature in these pages, which, however, do not call for criticism. They have no pretensions beyond the amusement of an idle hour; and those who like pleasant exaggeration, though occasionally a little over-daubed, will find such supplied in Fortune-II unting.

Illustrations of Political Economy, No. VI.: Weal and Woe in Garvelock. By Harriet Martineau. London, 1832. Fox.

WHEN we say that this work continues as it commenced, we give it the highest praise. The present number sets forth the evil of imprudent marriages, the necessity of foresight, and the consequences of fluctuation in demand and supply. It is an imperative duty on the intelligent to make these volumes generally known: distribute them among the lower classes, and leave the simple yet great truths they inculcate to make their own way. Miss Martineau's plan of instruction is as excellent as it is original, and cannot be too universally diffused for general benefit.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR AUGUST.

22d 16h 54m—the Sun enters Virgo. Lunar Phases and Conjunctions.

•	D.	H.	M.
→ First Quarter in Libra······	2	22	49
O Full Moon in Capricornus	11	2	27
Last Quarter in Taurus			
New Moon in Leo			
37			

The Moon will be in conjunction with

Uranus in Capricornus	10	22	0
Jupiter in Pisces		6	28
Mars in Aries	18		7
Venus in Leo ······	26	Ò	13
Saturn in Leo		8	32
Mercury in Virgo		22	8
			•

1d - Mercury in conjunction with & Leonis: difference of latitude 4'. 2d—descending node. 11d—in conjunction with Saturn. 12d—greatest elongation (27° 26') as an evening star. 26d-stationary.

14d 9h-Venus in conjunction with Regulus. 21d-greatest north latitude. 26d-in conjunction with & Leonis: difference of latitude 4'. 30d 19h-with Saturn : difference of declination 32'. The planet Venus is now an evening star, but too near the Sun for satisfactory observa-

3d 0h 15m - Mars in quadrature. This planet will become increasingly splendid as a morning star during the autumnal months.

The Asteroids.—Vesta and Juno are too near the Sun to be visible. 30d—Pallas in the vernal equinoctial point. 4d—Ceres 21° north of Menkar in the constellation Cetus.

Jupiter will continue the brilliant ornament of the evening sky during the fall of the year. It rises this month, near the eastern point of the horizon, at the following times respectively: 1d 9h 13m—13d 8h 27m—25d 7h 41m.

Eclipses of the Satellites.

	D.	н.	M.	8.
First Satellite, immersion	7	10	43	40
	14	12	37	57
	21	14	32	90
	23	9	1	0
	30	10	55	35
Second Satellite	2	13	31	11
	27		37	43
Third Satellite	ì	14	33	52

is rapidly disappearing to the Earth. 28d -

major axis of the ring 36"-83; minor axis of the ring 1".21.

8d 17h-Uranus in opposition.

The comet of Biela is approximating the terrestrial orbit. Its position in the early part [of the month will be above the head of Aries, progressing towards Perseus; its distance, however, will be too great, and the illuminated atmosphere of the brief night of summer too powerful, to admit of its being visible.

J. T. BARKER.

Dent ford.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

A FORTNIGHT ago we recorded the first award of prizes at the King's College: we have now the pleasure to describe a similar, though not a first, distribution at the University of London, on Saturday, the 14th, when the Bishop

of Chichester presided.

Mr. Malden, the Greek professor, read an account of the state of the Institution, and dwelt upon the exertions which had been made by their successors to overcome the difficulties occasioned by the late schism among the professors, and the retirement of a portion of that body. The report farther noticed that the professors were henceforward to be formed into a senate, which should act in concert with the council elected out of the proprietary, in promoting all the objects of the Institution. It also alluded to the junior school, consisting of 139 pupils, many of whom would, in due course of time, pursue their more mature studies in the parent University.

Prizes of handsomely bound books were then

distributed as follow :-

Greek.— Senior class, first prize, Mr. A. C. Gooden; second prize, Mr. J. Uwins. Junior class, Mr. J. Thompson and Mr. J. Lainson (equal); second prize, Mr. C. Dobson.

Latin.— Senior class, Mr. A. C. Gooden; second prize, Mr. C. Barton. Supplemental prize from Professor Key, Mr. J. Batten; junior class, Mr. J. Lainson and Mr. J. Thompson.

Mathematics.— Senior class.

CHIIG.

Natural Philosophy.—Mr. J. Williams, Mr. W. Christie,
and Mr. J. Watson.

Philosophy of the Mind and Logic.—For general excellence: Mr. J. Woolley. Examinations: Mr. J. Woolley,
Mr. W. Mohatel.

lence: Mr. J. Woolley. Examinations: Mr. J. Woolley, Mr. W. Christie.

Dr. Blair, Professor of English Literature, stated that he had not held any examination, but wished to distinguish one pupil in each class for assiduity, namely, in the senior class, Mr. J. Williams; in the junior, Lord W. Townshend.

7. Townshend.
Prize Essay in junior English class, Mr. S. Philips.
Prench.—Mr. T. Wheeler, Mr. S. Spalding.
English Law.—Mr. Harden, Mr. Heath, Mr. Hubbock

(equal).
Essay Prizes given by Professor Amos and by subscription among pupils: Mr. Hare, Mr. Hubbock, Mr. Heath,

Mr. Gale.

Certificates of general ability and good conduct were granted to several pupils in their respective classes.

After finishing this gratifying task, the Lord Bishop addressed the meeting, to remove a prejudice which he said had arisen against this Institution, as if it were indifferent, if not hostile, to religious instruction. It had been established for the education of those who dissented from the Church of England, and found obstacles in their children's way at Universities where tests prevailed to which they could not conscientiously subscribe. As these parties also differed on points among themselves, it was impossible for them to devise and prescribe a course of religious doctrine and discipline which should embrace the opinions of all; and therefore the University offered,

clusive creed. His lordship then adverted to all the plates with similar praise,—we can not the excellent moral and religious effects which justly say that the greater portion of them see might beforeduced by the study of the Scriptures in the Hebrew and Greek originals; and also to an effort which had been partially made, though without success, to introduce a plan of Christian instruction; which, however, shewed that the friends of the Institution were not indifferent to the subject. In conclusion, he viewed the prospects of the University in a he viewed the prospects of the University in a favourable light; and bestowed a cordial meed (Cargill," engraved by R. Graves, from a set of praise upon the professors, the fruits of ture by W. Mulready, R.A.; "Suppersons of praise upon the professors, the fruits of whose exertions they had that day witnessed,

The Arraignment of Queen Katherine. H.

As performed at Covent Garden; and a very indifferent representation. The portraits of and "Tomkins watching Phete at the Four-Fanny Kemble, and the rest, are all unlike; tain," engraved by W. Humphrey, from a and the mixture of the stage scene and cos-picture by W. Collins, R.A. tume with the fiddlers in front, and the audience looking on, has the worst possible effect.

Devonshire and Cornwall Illustrated; in a Series of Views, from original Drawings by T. Allom and W. H. Bartlett, engraved on steel by Heath, Miller, Le Petit, Wallis, do great credit to its taste both in selection and &c. With Historical and Descriptive Accessoration. counts by J. Britton and E. W. Brayley,

Esgrs. Fisher, Son, and Co. WE have frequently noticed this interesting work in the Literary Gasette, in the course of THE first of a very pretty and laudable deign its publication. It is now completed, and the to illustrate the beauties of the garden by result lies before us in one of the most splendid topographical volumes that we have ever seen; containing above a hundred and forty select views in a part of England distinguished by the picturesque character of its natural scenery, and enriched by numerous admirable specimens of architectural embellishment, ancient and modern. Of the execution of the work, it is asid with the strictest truth by the proprietors: teach the botanic names and distinctions on its furnish an interesting popular history of the its was commenced in good faith, and in its furnish an interesting popular and education. progress there has been no deterioration. The artists have achieved both honour for them. It is quite an ornamental book for the amateur selves, and credit for their employers." Nor gardener; and especially fitted to be a favourite is it one of the least recommendations of this volume, that it will prove in the highest degree amusing and gratifying, not only to those who may be under the influence of local associations and attachments, but to all who have any taste for the beauties of nature and art. The historical and descriptive accounts abound with valuable information, communicated in a style of great simplicity and clearness.

Villa Rustica. By Charles Parker, Architect. Parts II., III., and IV. Carpenter. THESE "Selections from buildings and scenes

in the vicinity of Rome and Florence, arranged for lodges and domestic dwellings," shew great They are neatly executed on stone by Mr. Barnard; and, in combination with the plans and details, may furnish many valuable hints to the English architect or gentleman.

Moon, Boys, and Graves.

THIS number comprehends St. Ronan's Well, Redgauntlet, the Crusaders, and Woodstock. inequality of merit in the works of art of he distinctly presents to the eye, but in the which it consists must necessarily occur; and he leaves the imagination to complete although therefore we are markled and the consists must be supplied to the consistence of the consists must be supplied to the consistence of th Although in a publication so extensive, an most properly as he thought, a comprehensive and cheap education to every class and sect, which it consists must necessarily occur; and the leaves the imagination to complete without binding them to any precise and ex-

exceedingly beautiful, and deserve the higher commendation. Our favourites in the Put under notice are - " Portrait of Sir Walter Scott," engraved by John Horsburgh, from picture by John Watson Gordon; "Wisterblossom exhibiting his Engravings," engrave by J. Geodyear, from a picture by C. R. Lesie, R.A.; "Touchwood's Visit to the Rev. Mt. at Redgauntlet Cottage," engraved by J. Mitthem.

The pupils who had profited by chell, from a picture by A. Frazer; "The Hawking Party," engraved by R. 6nva. from a picture by E. Landseer, R.A.; "Dr. PINE ARTS.

MEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Arraignment of Queen Katherine. H. Andrews. Lithography. London, R. Ackermann.

Andrews. Lithography. London, R. Ackermann.

Sperformed at Covent Garden: and a very sperfo graved by A. Fox, from a picture by J. Inskipp;

> Poynings, by D. Costello; Hodat Church; both on stone by T. Allom. THE pretty and interesting subjects which se notice here as separate publications of art, at embellishments of the British Magazin, and

execution.

The Court of Flora. Part I. By Silvester Bell. London, E. Wilson.

THE first of a very pretty and laudable design monthly publication, containing in each hat two plates, so well drawn and so beautifully coloured as to merit the title of the Court of Flora. The first Part, containing the splendid Dahlia and the modest Sweet-Pea, bodes well d the whole performance: the former is particularly deserving of praise. Four pages of letterpress description are excellently adapted to teach the botanic names and distinctions and flowers __ their birth, parentage, and education with the fair sex.

Tombleson's Views of the Rhine, from Colors to Mayence. With Descriptions. Edited by W. G. Fearnside, Esq. Nos. I. and Il. London, G. Virtue; Carlsruhe, Creubane. In each No. are three nearly engraved plated of interesting, though oft-repeated subject; and the cost is Sixpence!! We really cannot st where cheapness is to stop, and daily look for some publication which the purchaser will be paid for taking. Steel, steam, and extensive circulation, may bring prints to this at het Really, these views are surprisingly low priced.

Satan in Council. Designed and engraved by John Martin. Pandemonium. Designed by John Martin, engraved by John Martin and

J. P. Quilly. Harding.
Two more of Mr. Martin's magnificent sens Now Series of Original Illustrations to all of illustrations of Milton. They are easily Editions of the Waverley Nevels. Part V. suited to the character of his genius. know of no artist, ancient or modern, but himself, who could in his peculiar manner have so powerfully embodied the sublime course tions of the poet; and that not only in what

distinguishing qualities of these fine works; and they exhibit a grandour and a fecundity of invention that are quite astonishing.

The Right Hon. Lady Grey of Groby. By Thomson, from a Miniature by W. C. Ress. THE ninety-second of the female mobility, in La Belle Assemblée, is an amiable and su countenance, and very like a lady who might write such a book as the Visit.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE Elgin Marbles are at length in an apartment worthy of them. A simple but noble gal-lery having been built for the purpose by Sir Robert Smirke, they have been carefully removed to it from the dismal dungeon in which they were for so many years immured; and the exhibition of them is now open to the public, exhibition of them is now open to the public, and will continue so on the usual days (Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays), on which that portion of the British Museum may be gratuitously seen by all who choose to visit it. We have heard it objected to this new gallery that the light is too generally diffused; but we own that we do not think so. It would have been recordingly control to have preduced a second or the second of the second or the second of the second or the secon exceedingly easy to have produced a concentrated effect, which, on entering the room, might have been very striking and picturesque; but, in our opinion, if the architect had at-tempted any thing of that kind, he would, to use the proverbial phrase, "have sacrificed the substance to the shadow." It should be recollected, that the essential quality of these (as indeed of all) marbles is form; and that their beauty of form is such that every means ought to be afforded of tracing it even in its faintest indications: it should be also recollected, that there is not one of them which will not amply repay the minutest examination; and, cons quently, that there is not one of them which ought to be rendered subordinate to the rest by throwing it into comparative obscurity. may just observe, that some of our old friends appear to have new faces; but we are persuaded that this is entirely owing to a little gentle brushing, and that the directors of the British Museum have too much good taste to permit such a desecration as the slightest removal of actual surface.

A very interesting, although we presume a temporary, feature in the rich and varied show which the British Museum at this period presents, is the admirable collection of architectural casts from the capitals, friezes, &c. of the finest edifices of antiquity, formerly in the pos-session of Mr. Saunders, and purchased from that gentleman by Sir Thomas Lawrence for 5001.; and which Sir Thomas, in his will, directed should be offered to the president and council of the Royal Academy for half that sum. The offer was accepted; we imagine, therefore, that the collection has been merely deposited in the British Museum by the Royal Academicians until they shall be in possession of a building in which it may be advantageously displayed. To the young architect it will furnish as beneficial a school as the Antique Academy furnishes to the young historical painter.

Chantrey's behadful statue of Sir Joseph Banks has, within these few days, been placed in the hall of the British Museum. Its breadth, pose, and simplicity, contrast ouriously with the flutter, affectation, and excessive attention to detail, in Roubiliac's celebrated statue of Shakespeare. The former really thinks; the laster only appears to think. Do not let us be supposed, however, to underrate Roubiliac: he was a sculptor of great individual ability; his defects were those of his national character.

MODERN SCULPTURE.

WE have seen a specimen of the plates of a work about to be published in numbers, under the title of "Illustrations of Modern Sculpture;" edited by Mr. T. K. Hervey. It is one of the most beautiful productions of the graver that we ever met with; but we shall defer any critical notice of it until the appearance of the first number of the work. In the meanwhile, however, we extract from the prospectus a pas-sage, which will give our readers a satisfactory idea of the object which the proprietors have in contemplation.

" In the whole range of art, there is, perhaps, no one department in which we have produced works whose excellence may more undoubtingly put itself in competition with the excellence of all other ages and lands, than that of sculpture. Yet true it is, that it has failed to keep pace, in the public attention, with its eister arts; and that its treasures, and even the knowledge of them, are (comparatively speaking) limited to the few. The efforts of tasteful individuals, and of societies like that of the Dilettanti, have been principally directed to the illustration of ancient sculpture; and to the re-production, in every form. of these specimens of former ages, over which time has thrown a consecration, but from a large proportion of which it has, undoubtedly, taken a grace—to all eyes but those of an anti-quary. To ancient art, and those who have devoted themselves to its publication, it is not to be questioned that modern art stands richly indebted. But it is right that the latter should have credit for the use which it has made of the funds thus placed at its disposal; and greatly to be regretted that, in an age of dif-fused taste and spreading intelligence, the resources of wealth and talent should have been lavished, almost exclusively (as regards this department), on the past and the imperfect while the public are left in comparative ignorance of those pure and beautiful specimens in which our own immediate age is so abundant. and to which our own country has so largely contributed. It is with a view to supply this absent link in the chain of illustrated art, that the present work has been undertaken; and -at the same time that it is designed to induce a more popular attention to, and knowledge of, the treasures of modern sculpture-it is in-

ings, and that in our humble opinion it possesses merit and promise abundantly sufficient to entitle the youth by whom it was executed to admission, not only as a probationer, but as a student; and we have reason to believe that several of the unsuccessful drawings by other hands were of equal pretensions. Perhaps there are already as many students in the Royal Academy as can be conveniently accommodated; or perhaps the Royal Academicians, contemplating with pain the present state and prospects of the arts in this country, think it benevolent, in the words of Fuseli, "to deter rather than to delude." We would willingly stiribute their conduct to any but partial, unjust, or capricious motives.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

USE OF PERENOLOGY.

Away with all doubt and misgiving, Now lovers must woo by the bool There's an end to all trick and deceiving. No men can be caught by a look. Bright eyes or a love-breeding dimple No longer their witchery fling; That lover indeed must be simple Who yields to so silly a thing.

No more need we fly the bright glances, Whence Cupid shot arrows of yore; To sculls let us limit our fancies. And love by the bumps we explore! Oh, now we can tell in a minute What fate will be ours when we wed; The heart has no passion within it That is not engraved on the head.

The first time I studied the science With Jane, and I cannot tell how, 'Twas not till the eve of alliance I caught the first glimpse of her brow. Causality finely expanding,

The largest I happened to see; Such argument's far too commanding, Thought I, to be practised on me.

Then Nancy came next, and each feature As mild as an angel's appears; I ventured, the sweet little creature, To take a peep over her cars: Destructiveness, terrible omen, Most vilely developed did lie! (Though, perhaps, it is common in women, And hearts may be all they destroy.)

The organ of speech was in Fanny; I shuddered, 'twas terribly strong! Then fled, for I'd rather that any Than that to my wife should belong. I next turned my fancy to Mary-She swore she loved nothing but me; How the look and the index could vary! For naught but self-love did I see.

Locality, slyly betraying
In Helen a passion to roam, Spoke such predilection for straying,— Thought I—she'll be never at home Oh! some were so low in the forehead. I never could settle my mind; While others had all that was horrid In terrible swellings behind!

At length 'twas my lot to discover The finest of skulls, I believe, To please or to puzzle a lover, That Spurzheim or Gall could conceive. Twould take a whole age to decipher The bumps upon Emily's head; So I said, I will settle for life here, And study them after we're wed. THOMAS SKINNER.

BIOGRAPHY.

tended to be executed in such a manner as will render it, at once, a valuable and graceful addition to the libraries of the artist, the student, and the connoisseur."

[It is only within the last two months that we reviewed, with copious extracts and strong commendation, the Grammar of the Turkish Language produced by this youth promise abundantly sufficient to entitle the youth by whom it was executed to admission, not only as a probability with the last two months that we reviewed, with copious extracts and strong commendation, the Grammar of the Turkish Language produced by this youth, whose early death we have so soon to record. The following letter conveys all the information respecting him which we have been able to obtain, and must stand us in stead of a more regular obituary.—

Example 1.

The vice of the artist, the student, and the connoisseur.

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" Poor Davids died last Thursday morning, after an illness of only twenty-two hours, said to be cholera. I did not see him, nor even knew of his indisposition, until I was told of his dissolution. Had he lived, he would have

We are inclined to believe we have to thank the pleasant author of the Recursions in India for this contribution."—Bit L. G.



By the by, we understand that much dissatisfaction has lately been created by the rejection, on the part of the president and council of the Royal Academy, of the claims of a number of young aspirants in art, who had, in the usual manner, sent in drawings from the antique, for the purpose of heing admitted as probatiseness in the Academy; and this dissatisfaction has been greatly increased by a rumour that the drawings of some of the few candidates who have been admitted were of a very inferior description. Now, we have too frequently witnessed the warping effects of disappointment on the mind not to listen to such statements cow grand sails; but we can truly say that we have seen ease of the summercental disam-

been of age next month. For so young a man, his philological attainments were truly surprising: in addition to the classical languages. and French, Italian, and German, he was critically acquainted with Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. His profession was the law, which he was about to begin to practise on his attaining his majority. He was an only son, and lost his father when a boy. His mother, who doted on him, nay, almost worshipped him, is, I understand, frantic with grief. I do not know whether you are aware that he was of the Jewish persuasion. Some time ago he gave, I think, two lectures on the philosophy of the Jews, and which gained him, from Mr. Huttmann, late secretary to the Asiatic Society, the cognomen of the Modern Mendelssohn. He has died, as you may ima-gine, sincerely and universally lamented by a large circle of friends, to whom his talents were a constant object of admiration."

DRAMA. GERMAN OPERA.

King's Theatre. - On Thursday, Wiegl's opera of the Swiss Family was performed at this theatre, for the purpose of introducing Madam Fischer. The music is of a very simple and pleasing character; two or three of the concerted pieces, with a chorus at the end of the second act, are very sweet, and were extremely well given, and deservedly encored. Madam Fischer has rather a pleasing face, with a figure cast in one of nature's large moulds. Her voice is powerful, but with a slight inclination to harshness in the upper notes; well cultivated, and quite under her command. The other parts are respectably filled, but not so well as usual. We cannot say so much for the dresses of the choristers, certainly a stranger mixture was never seen. Madam Fischer was called for after the fall of the curtain, and was much applauded.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

King's Theatre, July 21 .- La Gazza Ladra. If it be necessary (but at such a theatre should it be so?) that one person should double, I mean quadruple, the parts of the podesta's servant, the officer, the judge, and the Jew, a person should be selected with sufficient versatility to avoid making so very striking a family likeness between these different personages as did Mons. B. Galli.

Queen's Theatre, July 23 .- After the first piece, a pause ensued of such awful duration that the house gave evidence of utter loss of patience. At last an actor came forward; and after what is vulgarly called a cock-and-bull whatever in the house, requested that they might be allowed to perform their last piece, and omit the middle one. To this the house agreed, thinking it better to witness The White Phantom than either to sit idle or create a riot. The piece commenced accordingly, and its first act was soon over; when a pause, to which the former was as nought, ensued. The long-brewing riot at length burst forth,—" manager" and "money" were called for, and sticks, legs, hands, and lungs, most pertinaciously exerted. Another actor hereupon came forward, and tried very hard to explain that the fault was upon a Mr. — 's shoulders, whose name I must not write for fear of a libel, for the speaker said he had absconded with certain monies—so that it was impossible the play could go on. The merits of this sequitur I see not, nor indeed did the house, story about there being no responsible person

for spokesmen in pit, gallery, and boxes, roared out questions and recriminations till the man on the stage grew in a passion, and a thorough Babel of abuse and uproar ensued. It was evident that the actors would not continue the play, and for some time equally evident that the audience would not leave the house. Men were next sent into the boxes to cover the fronts thereof with their castomary pinafores; but the audience tore them off again; and one official was nearly pulled over into the pit by a long pendant piece of drapery, whereof a pittite had somehow gained the other end. As the audience would not consent to be thus expelled, a more effectual mode was hit on, and o' the sudden the whole establishment was involved in blackest darkness by the turning-off of the gas. As there was now, of course, no longer any hope of secing the merits of the case, I made a politic retreat, with as much expedition as (as Mathews would say) Erebus and sundry knocks would allow; but till I was fairly out of the street I heard the yells of the Pandemonium that raged within!

Strand Theatre, June 24 .- The most trifling manœuvre, so that it be not a usual one, is almost certain of being a failure. With this conviction I trembled when I saw preparations afoot for lighting a candle by striking a light on the stage. Keeley was the agent, and had exhausted all his gag before the tinder would catch. Ere the match would ignite, the tinder was out again, and the steel and flint were again in requisition. Whose supposeth the contre-temps over when the match was at last lighted, supposeth wrong; it was, of course, put out again by contact with the wick of the candle, and the whole elaborate operation once more deliberately attempted. None of the more deliberately attempted. actor's jokes on the difficulty of lighting up a match, &c. are worthy of report. Keeley was rolled across the stage in a wheelbarrow in one scene, and it had almost been over the scene as well; for the wheel starting off at an acute angle, came with so violent a concussion against the flat, as almost to give it a more literal right to its name. Why are such desperate difficul-ties as rolling wheelbarrows and lighting candles attempted ?*

VARIETIES.

Ventilation of Steam-Vessels .- Sir Alexander Crichton has invented a method for ventilating steam-vessels even more effectually than sailing-vessels have yet attained by any apparatus. It consists of tubes, so applied that a constant current of heated air from the chimney acts upon the interior, the hold, cabins, &c. and causes a perpetual change of atmosphere.

We wish the Quorra and its consort had been provided with this means of purification for their African voyage.

Travels .- In the year 1820 the government of the United States sent an expedition > explore the Stony Mountains, and the country to the west of that chain, to the ocean. After an interval of eleven years, news has been received of the proceedings of the traveller. They landed in Green Bay, in Lake Michigan, where they passed the winter. They then crossed Dog's Meadow, to the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Mississippi. They next proceeded 200 miles up St. Peter's River, in search of lead mines, and were so fortunate as to discover some of considerable importance. Her they passed the second winter. They then proceeded down St. Peter's River to the Mississippi, and down the latter to the junction of the Missouri, and up that river to the foot of the Stony Mountains, where they passed the third winter. In the middle of August they crossed the chain, and remained eight years on the western side of it. During this long period they were near the coast of the frozen ocean, and even passed over into Asia. In the vicinity of the Columbia they were overtaken by a storm, in consequence of which they were obliged to build huts, and to remain there nine months. The snow lay fourteen feet deep, and want compelled them to kill forty-one of their pack-horses for food. Among the various discoveries which they have made are extensive strata of salt, alum, iron, copper, gold and

The Jews .- We have been favoured by Mr. Hentze, bookseller of Breslau, with a printed paper, in German, which looks very like a preliminary to an attempt to gull the public, and in which attempt it would almost appear that we are expected to co-operate. It professes to give an account of a work submitted to the censorship at Cracow, with the title of " A Diplomatic Act and Epistle from Zion. by the legitimate heir to the throne of David. Siegfried Justus I. king of Israel, and high-priest of Jerusalem," which will very soon le published in the German language, and probably at the same time in English and Frech.
"This act," we are told, "contains seral
very important documents relative to the restoration of the Jewish state; all of which have reference to an act that is said to have been submitted to the great powers in 1830." It's asserted that the transit of Mercury over the sun on the 5th of May last, was to be a sign of the reconciliation of the great family of (sol with Israel, and of the commencement of a new order of things for the benefit of mankind generally. Accordingly, all Israel is required in the epistle to keep that day holf, and w celebrate it with due rites henceformand and for evermore. Agreeable to the act, the king of Israel has established three orders, those of St. David, St. Solomon, and Siegfried, and also a consular institution to prepare the runion and organic activity of the dispersed Hebrew nation. To this story all we shall so is, Credat Judaus!

Travels in India.—Letters have lately been received from M. Jacquemont, a French the veller in India. He had quitted the dominions of Ramjek Sing after his return from (32. mere, and having found it impossible to pertrate into Persia by way of Afghanistan, he had returned to Delhi, with the intention of proceeding to the Persian Gulf by way of Bombay. Ramjek Sing had in vain colevoured to detain him, and offered him an office at his court: at his departure he made him

magnificent presents of shawls and jewels. He seems to have a particular predilection for the French, and takes as many of them into his service as the jealousy of the English will permit him. His army is organised on the French system, and consists of between 40,000 and 50,000 men, with 100 pieces of cannon. His differences with the East India Company seem to be terminated for the present, though, from the relative situation of the two parties, it is difficult to foresee how long the peace may last. He lately had an interview with the governorgeneral of India, and made his troops exercise before the English. He is master of Lahor, Cashmere, and the provinces of Afghanistan on the banks of the Gudna, which provinces he subdued on the death of Mohammed Schah. (Paris, 29th June.)

General Cemetery .- The company formed by Mr. Carden, for the provision of an ornamented burial-place, on a large scale, out of the bounds of the metropolis, (near Hampstead,)
has received the sanction of the legislature, and may now be considered firmly established. Arrangements have been made with the London clergy for the payment of a small fee for every body removed from their several parishes (5s. each, and 7s. 6d. for Marylebone). Nearly 10,000% has been paid for land, of which the company is empowered to purchase eighty acres; trees have been planted, and a boundary wall is nearly finished: the capital subscribed is above 36,000/.; above 22,000/. has been paid, and altogether about 15,000% expended. Every intelligent person must rejoice to see the nuisance of burying in churches and churchyards in the midst of a dense population abated. It has long been desirable, and Mr. Carden deserves well of his country for the zeal and perseverance with which he has so successfully laboured in this cause.

The Exeter Hall Ancient Pictures .- Mr. H. Phillips yesterday commenced the sale of these remarkable old masters, and other great productions of art; of the result of which we trust to give some (and a favourable) account in our next, which we cannot do till the sale of to-day is completed. They are, however, in good hands, as the recent improvement in his picture-sale prices bear witness, as it does also to the better feeling with regard to art, so long paralysed by politics.

Lord Dillon .- Among the deaths of the week in the newspaper obituary, we observe that of Henry Augustus Dillon Lee, 13th Viscount Dillon, at the age of fifty-five. His lordship was the author of a pamphlet on the Catholic Question in 1805; and of a Commentary on the Military Establishments of the British Empire, two vols. 8vo. 1811. More recently he published a remarkable work of fiction, founded on actual circumstances in Italy and Germany, and a poem. His lordship was much attached to literary pursuits. He had suffered long, though apparently a fine and vigorous man, from a consuming disease.

National Gallery, &c.—On Monday 15,000l. were voted in the House of Commons to commence the building of a national gallery, and accommodation for the Royal Academy, at Charing Cross. The whole cost is to be 50,000%; and we trust that the structure will be worthy of the country.

Mrs. Kilham. - Accounts of the death of this lady, one of the Society of Friends, and remarkable for her exertions in the cause of civilisation at Liberia, have been received. She was on her passage to Sierra Leone.

Iron Steam-Boat. - A wrought-iron steamboat, the first ever built in England, has just

been completed for the East India Company, and is intended for towing vessels in the river Ganges. Her length is 125 feet, breadth 24, and between decks 11. The whole is of iron, except the deck, which is of plank. The iron is half an inch thick, in large plates, and fastened by 30,000 curiously contrived rivets. The engine is sixty-horse power, and it is calculated that she will not draw above I foot 11 inches of water. It seems there is some worm or insect in the Ganges that speedily destroys the wooden steamers, which has led to this novel expedient, at the cost of some 20,000%. The vessel will be launched to-day, near Westminster Bridge.

Guide to Knowledge, edited by Mr. Pinnock. Nos. I. II. III. IV.—Mr. Pinnock is so well known, and his talent for the edification of youth so justly appreciated, that we are not surprised to see him enter the list of the weekly penny competitors for the profusion of know ledge. These Nos. do him credit, and are well contrived, both by engravings and explanations, to render the study of geography equally popular and profitable. Their selections of natural history, and other branches of science connected with the principal object, are also very useful and attractive.

Origin of the Word Cotton .- That the ladies of ancient Rome wore muslin dresses, is taken for granted by a learned German antiquary,* on the authority of Horace, (Sat. I. ii. 101);†
and certainly, if the isle of Cos, to which the poet in that passage alludes, had acquired note, in the Augustan age, for the fineness of its cotton, from plants which Egypt might have supplied at a much earlier period, it may fairly be allowed the honour of having given the current name to a material which the Germans persist in designating by the more significant, though homely, appellation of tree-wool. The above etymology, in regard to its local reference, may claim equal rank, or, at least, may deserve comparison with that of Skinner, which has been implicitly adopted by Dr. Johnson and later lexicographers.

"The Dutch entertain no pity for those who are in debt; they think that every person who contracts debts lives at the expense of his fellow-citizens, if he be poor; and of his heirs, if he be rich."-Mirabeau's Letters.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Lit. Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. XXX, July 28, 1832.]

[Lit. Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. XXX. July 28, 1828.]

An Argument, a priori, for the Being and Attributes of God, by William Gillesple.

Comparative View of the Industrial Situation of Great Britain, from 1775, with an Examination of the Causes of her Distress, by Alexander Mundell, Esq.

The third volume, containing the fifth and sixth vols. of the Paris edition, of Madame Junot's Memoirs.

A System of School Geography, chiefly derived from Malte Brun, by S. E. Goodrich, of America.

The Astrologian's Guide in Horary Astrology, the full Disclosure of that Science, &c. &c. by Rupertus Stella.

A Popular View of the Climate and Medical Topography of British America, by William Rees, Esq.

Memoirs of Sir David Baird, G.C.B., with numerous Letters of the most distinguished Military Characters of the day.

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Lardner's Cyclopsedia, Vol. XXXIII. Western World, Vol. 11. 6s. cloth.—Lindley's Outline of Horticulture, 18mo. 2s. sewed.—Wordsworth on Elections, England and Wales, 8vo. 2ls. bds.—Finnelly on the Reform Bill, 19mo. 7s. 6d. bds.—Cockburn's Boundary Act, with Notes, &c. 12mo. 3s. 3d.—Double Trial, 3 vols, post 8vo. 1l. 4s. bds.—English School of Painting and Sculpture, Vol. 111. 18s. hf.-bd.—Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine, Vol. I. royal 8vo. 1l. 10s. cloth.—Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Vol. VIII. British India, Vol. III. 5s. cloth.—Robinson's Essay on a Lay Ministry, 12mo. 4s. bds.—Mendham's Plus the

Nitsch, Beschreibung des häuslichen Lebens der Römer, 2 vols. 13mo. edited by Ernesti.
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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

July.	Thermometer.			Barometer.			
Thursday · 12	From				29.85	to	29.83
Friday ···· 13	• • • •	53.	••	75.	29.74	••	29.72
Saturday · · 14	• • • •	54.		69.	29-95		29-99
Sunday 15		46.		73.	30-20	• •	30.29
Monday · · 16		51.		73.	30-22	••	30.14
Tuesday · · 17	• • • •				30-11	• •	30.04
Wednesday 18		50.		69.	30-00	••	30.04
	4. 337 -						

Prevailing winds, W. and S.W.

Except the three first days, clear; rain on the 12th and 14th: a storm of thunder, accompanied by vivid lightning, on the evening of the 12th.

Rain fallen, 95 of an inch.

July.		The	ermo	nete	1 Barometer.			
Thursday		From				30-06	to	30:11
Friday · · · ·		• • • •	40.		65.	30.13	••	30.16
Saturday · ·						30.18	••	30.20
Sunday····		• • • •	40.		62.	30-14	• •	30:13
Monday						30-13 9	itati	onary
Tuesday ···						30.11	• •	30.15
Wednesday						30-15	••	30.11

Prevailing wind, N.W.

Except the three first days, cloudy; a few drops of rain in the evening of the 24th.

Edmonton. CHARLES H Latitude · · · · 51° 37′ 32″ N. Longitude · · · · 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich. CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Estracts from a Meteorological Register kept at High Wycombe, Bucks, by a Member of the London Meteoro-logical Society. June 1832.

Thermometer-Highest 75.50° 20th. Lowest 35 Mean 56:34166 Barometer—Highest ... 20-34100
Lowest ... 29-22 ... 5th.
Mean ... 29-62988

past l P.M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The conclusion of our Review of Capt. Skinner's Ex-

The conclusion of our Review of Capt. Skinner's Excursions in India next week.

We have received No. I. of the Apollonicon, or Musical Album, and have to say (with our acknowledgments) that it is a very pleasant production. Musical anecdote, musical criticism, new music, poetry, and various other matters, make altogether a very agreeable miscellany. We have to acknowledge a letter from Mr. Stocqueler, justifying his map being exactly from Macdonald Kinnier's, without altering its orthography to render it correct according to his own remarks: but we remain of our first opinion, that this is an error to confirm errors. Mr. S. also defends the omission of other places mentioned on his route, because they are to be found in all good maps of Asia Minor: but if we were to have the trouble of referring to them, why give us amap at all?—especially one imperfect in its names of places, and defective in its literary.

imperfect in its names of places, and detection in imperfect in its names of places, and detection. An Original Preface to a new edition of Vortigern, by W. H. Ireland, is received. The writer complains bitcherly of the persecutions which have followed him for six-and-thirty years, ever since he duped the learned and knowing ones by his celebrated forgeries of Shakespeare papers, and led them to make a rather foolish appearance before the world. As a literary curiosity, we think the work well worth a reprint.

We have no knowledge of the expedition of Mr. Balley and an Oxford gentleman in quest of early MSS. relative to the New Testament; nor of the existence of any MS. hitherto undescribed, and of equal antiquity with the Alexandrian.

ADVERTISEMBNTS.

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No. 811.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Qanoon-e-Islam; or, the Customs of the Moosulmans of India: comprising a full and exact Account of their various Rites and Ceremonies, from the Moment of Birth till the Hour of Death. By Jaffur Shurreef; translated by G. A. Herklots, M.D. 8vo. pp. circ. 500. London, 1832. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

IT is seldom we have an opportunity of reviewing a work of a native of India, written for the information of Europeans. This is, however, the second example of the kind that has occurred within the year. Still, the present production was not originally composed in our tongue, but in the Hindustani, spoken in the south of India, usually called Dukhanee, the vernacular language of the author, whose oriental ideas, the translator, a medical officer on the Madras establishment, has clothed in an English dress. It, therefore, possesses a character of authenticity, and its descriptions of Indian manners and customs are distinguished by an exactness and fulness of information, which no European observer could ever expect to attain. The great variety of subjects em-braced in it is likewise a peculiar feature in the work. It leaves nothing untouched that refers to the Indian Moosulman, from the first dawn of his existence to the rites performed over his grave. It treats of every age and sex with equal precision; their fasts and festivals (particularly marriage and the mohurrum)— their vows and oblations for every month in the year-their different tribes and sects, saints and devotees-religious tenets, prayers, and ablutions-the calculation of nativities-necromancy—exorcism, casting out of devils, &c.— magic squares, amulets, charms, philters, &c.— nuptial festivities and funeral obsequies, costumes, ornaments, weights, measures, musical instruments, games, &c. &c. &c.

In short, it comprises whatever is either curious or useful relating to the important race of people who preceded the British in the government of India. And as the multifarious matters it contains are methodically arranged and divided, and furnished with a copious index and glossary, it will hereafter prove a valuable acquisition, as a book of reference, to the antiquary and man of letters. To those who delight to study human nature under all its aspects, the deep insight which this volume gives into the moral and intellectual state of the Indian population will afford a considerable degree of interest; and it may be of essential service to our countrymen who come in consoldiers and have to deal with that people as soldiers and subjects. But we shall let the book speak for itself. The following is an account of a Moosulman dinner-party:-

"The description of a Moosulman dinnerparty, whether among the rich or poor, is as follows: Having spread in the dewan-khana. or in the house, a carpet more or less rich, or

" " A public room detached from the house."

simply a cloth, on the floor, the company take this precept. The nobility generally have two off their shoes outside of the door, and as dewan-khanas (one in which the company is they enter, call out Us-sulam-oon-ally-koom, (or peace be unto you.') It is not customary, and it is even disrespectful, to go in with their shoes; and moreover it is a sin to eat with shoes on. The landlord, or any other present, replies, wo ally koom-oos sulam (' and unto you be peace'); and if they be particular friends or men of rank, inquires after their welfare: they then take their seat next the wall, close to one another. After this, two servants in attendance, one with a basin in his hand, the other with an ewer of water, serve the guests with it to wash their hands;† commencing with the seniors, they all wash either one or both hands as they please. This office concluded, the servants proceed to lay a dusterkhwan of white cloth or chintz, in front of the guests, on the carpet; leaving the latter uncovered in its centre; after which they arrange the dinner on it; viz. plates containing polaco, Sernee, and rotesan (unleavened bread), cups with curries, saucers with chutnee and kubab, placing each one's share (or tora, as it is termed) before him. This being done, the landlord, or the senior present, calls out bismilla (as much as to say 'commence', 'eat, for Moosulmans never partake of a morsel without first uttering the word bismilla (lit. in the name of God), meaning to say, 'I commence in the name of God.' After this they commence eating, and that with the right hand, without the use of spoons or knives and forks. They loathe eating with the left hand. ± During the repast, two or three of the relatives act as surburans (or stewards), and supply what is wanted, while some are in waiting with gugglets (goblets) and cups to help any one that chooses to water. These stand in the centre of the dining-room. Dinner being finished, and the plates removed,¶ the basin and ewer are again brought, and the guests wash their hands as before; but, using

lick the fingers: however, very few adhere to • " Of course on the ground, with their legs crossed;

baysun, ** instead of soap, which is an excellent

substance for removing the grease from the hands; if this cannot be got, they wash in

pure water. But previous to washing the

hands, it is the command of the prophet to

received, the other in which the dinner is laid out); and when ready, the landlord respectfully says to the company, 'let us withdraw' (i. e. to the dinner-room). If there he a numerous party, first, part of them wash their hands and sit down to dinner; when these have done, the others follow the same practice. When dinner is over, they who please retire to the dewan-khana, where they first assembled. Here they spend the time in conversation, reciting pieces of Hindoostanee or Persian poetry, puzzling each other with riddles, com-posing acrostics, &c. Of the latter I shall present a few specimens :-

"A pair of pigeons, black and white,
Asunder always in their flight;
And though they range around the sky,
Yet from their cage they never fly.

Answer. 'Day and Night.'

There is a place I know full well,
Where lifeless persons only dwell,
In war 'tis peopled ev'ry rood,
In peace a desert solitude.

Answer. 'A chess-board, with its men
elephants, camels,' &c.

Acrostic.

W ise king, thy gracious countenance I claim, I ask of thee my pure but secret aim. N ow, if you take a letter from each line, E re long, my heart's desire you will divine.

That most interesting occurrence, the meeting of a bride and bridegroom for the first time, is thus described :-

"On entering the house, the bridegroom alone is borne by the man, who carries him to the door of the dwelling, or to the court-yard around it, where he stops. The women then holding up a curtain between, and one of them baving brought the bride in her arms to the other side of it, they put into her hands flowers, sugars, and unboiled rice, and direct her to throw them three times over the skreen, on the head of the bridegroom, who does the same to her. This ceremony being concluded, the bridegroom withdraws to the male dewunkhana."

Then follows the neekah, or solemnisation of the contract of marriage, after which the bridegroom is indulged with a peep at the moon-like beauties of his bride, whom we are to suppose he has never yet seen, after the following formalities :-

"About five or six o'clock in the afternoon of the neekah-day, the mooshata (female jester) having fastened the sayhra on the bride's head, brings her on her lap and seats her on the cot. Then, having seated the bridegroom opposite to her, with their faces turned towards each other, and having a piece of red cloth held up as a curtain between them, she, holding one end of a long piece of red thread, puts the latter, along with some unboiled rice, into the bride's hand, and taking hold of it, makes her throw it over the curtain on the bridegroom's head. The sister of the latter, tying a gold or silver ring to the extremity of the thread, and also putting some unboiled rice along with it into the hand of her brother, takes hold of it,

as is customary for natives to sit."

† "An act of cleanliness indispensable where the hands are used instead of spoons or knives and forks. In eating, men of rank have a servant standing on each side of them to wipe their hands each time they take a mouthful."

[†] The reason is stated by the writer; but this, like many particulars in the book, though essential to the complete illustration of habits, customs, and ceremonics, could not with propriety be quoted in a work like our.

could not with propriety be quoted in a work like ours.—

Ed. L. G.

"Vulgo gogglets."

"Several drink out of the same cup, which is washed out a little after every time that one has drunk."

"They repeat aloud, or whisper, or say silently in their hearts, the words Alkumio-billah, Praise be to God,' or Shookr-o-khoda, 'thanks' or 'gratitude to God,' or some other prayer, by way of grace after meat."

"Biguns, powder of chunna (or Bengal horse gram), of moong ke dai (green gram, phaseolus radiatus, Lin.) of tootour kes doi (pigeon-bean, cytisus cajan, Lin.) or of massh (black ulandoo, phaseolus max, Willd),"

and makes him throw them to the bride. When | less not credit this; but the author can only they have thus thrown it (the ring) backwards and forwards three times, all the while singing some current epithalamium (called hujooloha), the mooshata desires the bridegroom to remove the curtain. After placing the bride and bride-groom on the bed, the female jester exercises her ingenuity in saying many witty things. On the bridegroom's mother or his sister requesting her to shew the bride's face to the bridegroom, she observes, 'The bride eclipses the moon in beauty; and were I to indulge him with a single glance, the poor fellow would go mad, and become distracted.' After two or three (lit. four) ghurrees [an hour] passed in this way, she places a bit of sugar-candy on the bride's head, and desires the bridegroom to pick it up with his mouth. That being done, she puts the same on her shoulders, knees, and feet: but instead of removing it in the latter case with his mouth, he offers to do it with his left hand (a thing totally inadmissible among them), which, of course, the mooshata does not sanction; and at this juncture amuses the bridegroom's mother and sister not a little, by insisting upon the performance; observing, that it is but right, since he has taken up the rest with his mouth, that he should do so in this case. After a few minutes, he is allowed to take it up with his right hand. Then the mooshata, singing, takes hold of the bride's head, moves it backwards and forwards two or three (lit. four) times, and does the same to the bridegroom; after which, holding a lookingglass between them, she directs them to look at each other in it. The bridegroom takes a peep, and obtains a faint glimpse of his fair one (immediately after which the Qoran is exhibited to his view), while the modest virgin does not so much as venture to open her eyes. They then give the bridegroom some milk in a cup to drink, and touch the bride's mouth with his leavings (hoping thereby to create a mutual affection between them).

The following recipe for catching thieves deserves record on account of its utility, if found true; and if otherwise, as shewing the state of mind of even the educated classes of Moosulmans.

"A certain method, which I have seen with my own eyes, is this. They apply some of any kind of lamp-black to the bottom of a kusund ks kutora (bell-metal cup); and having assembled a parcel of boys, direct them to place their hands, one by one, upon it. Whatever boy it may be on the placing of whose hands the cup begins to move, the thief-catcher keeps his hands upon those of the boy, and says, May the cup move towards him who is the thief; or, may it go to the place where the property is concealed;' and there is no doubt but it will happen as he wishes. To try the experiment, this teacher of the alphabet had it performed at his own house, when a girl had taken his sister's nuth', hid it in a jam (drinking-cup), and covered it with a khwancha (a small tray). On his sister's mentioning to him the circumstance of her nuth' having been stolen, and requesting him to endeavour to find out the thief, he assembled a few boys, and having applied a little lamp-black to the bottom of a cup, he got them to place their hands on it. On one of them so doing, the cup began to move, when he desired it to go in the direc-tion of the thief,—and immediately it proceeded to the closet, where they found the girl hid. He then desired it to proceed to the spot where the nuth' was concealed,—and it went straight to the cup in which the nuth' was hidden, and there remained stationary. Many will doubt-

say that he has stated just what he had performed at his own house, and been an eyewitness to. People may either believe it or

not, as they please.

It is but fair, however, to quote the author's remarks on the science of exorcism, by which he appears to estimate such supernatural acquirements at their true value. He says -This teacher of the alphabet (an epithet of humility, such as Oriental writers usually adopt in speaking of themselves, instead of saying the author') has for a long time cherished the greatest curiosity to dive into this mysterious science, and has, consequently, associated much with divines and devotees, exorcists and travellers, from Arabia and Ujjum, by which he has acquired some knowledge of it; but all the advantage he has derived therefrom may be summed up in a well-known proverb_ Koh kundun, moosh girruftun."

To dig a mountain up, and find a mouse!"

And at page 328 he again intimates his strong misgivings on the subject :- " In short, we have now considered the origin, birth, and nature of genii and devils. I have long been desirous of describing the manner in which the devil is cast out, and have therefore been more particular in mentioning his family connexions, names, pedigree, &c. This I have done in as concise a form as the extent of my poor abilities would permit. I have always been accustomed (having from my youth up had a great taste for it) to practise the reading of the dawut (exorcism), write amulets and charms, and, by consulting horoscopes, prognosticate future events. Many a time have persons possessed of the devil applied to this teacher of the A, B, C, for assistance; and whether owing to my reading dos (supplications), tying on an amulet, or burning a charm, or to the force of their belief, or to some wise contrivance of my own which I put in practice, they have been cured. I used to entertain great doubt and suspicion in my own mind as to the effects produced, and frequently said to myself, 'O God! what relation or connexion can possibly exist between genii and man, that the former should possess such powerful influence over the latter, or that by our merely reading incantations they should be cast out?" With these doubts in my mind. I was constantly employed in the search and investigation of the subject, by consulting very learned men and divines, and reading noted works on the subject, such as the Tufseer (commentary on the Qoran), Huddees (traditional sayings of the Prophet), and others, in order that I might acquire some knowledge concerning these matters. Whatever I have

seen, heard, and read, I have related."

The ceremony of interment is conducted with great solemnity and reverence; and, in conclusion, "they lay the body on its back, with the head to the north and feet to the south, turning its face towards the Qibla (or Mecca, i. e. west); and after reading some sentence in Arabic, each person takes up a little earth or a clod, and having repeated over t, either in his own mind or in a whisper, the whole of the soora entitled Qool-hoo-Allah Qoran, chap. cxii). or this aet (verse)-Minha khu-luknakoom wufeeha noo-eedokoom o minha nookhray-jokoom tarutun ohkhra; i. e. 'We created you of earth and we return you to earth, and we shall raise you out of the earth on the day of resurrection'-puts the earth gently into the grave, or hands it to one of the persons who had descended into it to deposit it

round the body. After that, having previous to burial had a small brick or mud wall but on each side within the grave, about a comand a half high, leaving room sufficient for laying the body, they place planks, or slabs stone or wood, or large earthen pots, resting the wall within the grave, cover them wa earth, and smooth the surface over with water forming it into the shape of a tomb."

In conclusion, the work contains much use information regarding Indian weights and mesures and games (from which the next edition of Hoyle might borrow a leaf), and the culination art, in which the Orientals are known to excel as well as regarding articles of the materamedica, and many Indian terms not yet a plained in any dictionary, including numerous substances, plants, &c. which could only have been described by a medical man. As the scientific terms for these, as well as their India names, their characters, and qualities, as given (both in Arabic and Roman characters, this part of the work will be an acquisition to medical science.

Memoirs of the Duchess d'Abranes (Madan Junot). Vol. III. 8vo. pp. 424. London 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

WE have little more to do than to repeat ou former opinion of this very amusing work Almost any sketch by an eye-witness of sac an eventful period would be valuable;—her full, therefore, of attraction are the records a a clever and shrewd woman, who possesses a singular and dramatic felicity of narrative! Of course Madame Junot has her prejudices. her vanities, and her own side of the question; but this only gives more nature to the picture. The present volume is not so interesting a those which detailed the earlier passages in Napoleon's career; still, it is full of entertainment and variety. We shall proceed to a few miscellaneous extracts.

Fox's Characteristics of Buonaparte.-"The First Consul at Malmaison, the First Consul at St. Cloud, and the First Consul at the Tuikries,' said Mr. Fox to me, 'are three men forming together the beau ideal of human greatness; but I could wish to be a painter, added he, 'to take his portrait under the three different characters, because I should have three resemblances of the same face, with three different countenances.'

The following is a striking instance of the levity with which destruction was dealt in the

French revolution :-

"Passing once quietly along the streets Michau encountered one of those disorder mobs that were in the habit of parading Paris in those happy days, when the lamp por served for hanging up our gallant circumsthey would have made him join their markbut he resisted, and demanded, in the name of that liberty whose scarlet ensign was as usual conspicuous in the foremost group, that he should be suffered to continue his route in pursuance of his own affairs. The discussion was brief, the lamp was shattered, and poor Michan. already stripped of his coat, was on the puriof being hoisted in its place, when a fat fellow with his plump arms bare, and a red and job face, rushed into the midst of the banditti and snatched Michau from their grasp, exclaiming What are you about, simpletons?—don't vok know Punch of the Republic?' (the Comedi-Française was at that time called the Theire de la République.) And thanks to his title of Punch, with which his deliverer, the butcher's boy, had invested him, Michau found himself at liberty, and accepted the apologies which

[&]quot; " Every country in the world, save Arabia."

we hundred rascals offered as coolly for their lesign of hanging him, as if they had simply rodden on his toes."

Curious conversation of Napoleon with Junot. The First Consul has been reproaching him vith making friends of his enemies :-

"' Of whom are you speaking, my general?' aid he, at length. 'Of M. d'Orsay, to be ure-he whom they call the handsome d'Or-Was he not on the point of being shot or a conspirator? and was he not sent to the l'emple? Fouché told me, the other day, that ie was a dangerous man.' Junot smiled biterly. 'My general, you have given me to inderstand in two syllables to whom I am inebted for all this, and I shall know how to hank him. I shall begin by saying that itizen Fouché has told you a falsehood, in sserting that Albert d'Orsay was a dangerous can and a conspirator. He is the most loyal nd honest man living, full of honour; and if n returning to France he has given his word o be faithful to the established government, e will keep it. I should have thought, my eneral, that as Fouché gave him the title of ay friend, you would have held him worthy of our esteem as a man of honour; for I could ot give my friendship to any one who was ot. But, my general, you should never have elieved that an enemy of yours could be my riend.' And Junot passed his hand over his orehead, which was dripping. Napoleon knew im too well not to be conscious how much he uffered. He approached him and pressed his and affectionately: Junot was suffocating. Come! don't be childish. I tell you I am ot speaking of you, my faithful friend. Have ou not proved your attachment when I was a fetters? would you not have followed me to 'I should have followed you to the rison?' caffold!' cried Junot, striking his fist upon he table with such force as to make every hing on it leap to the ground. Napoleon ughed. 'Well! don't you see, then, that it impossible for me to say any thing that hould go to your heart, and hurt you, Mon-eur Junot.' And he pulled his ears, his eur Junot.' And he pulled his ears, his ose, and his hair. Junot drew back. 'Ah! have hurt you,' said Napoleon, approaching im, and resting his little white hand upon unot's light hair, caressing him, as if he neant to pacify a child; 'Junot,' he continued, do you remember being at the Serbelloni alace at Milan, when you had just received a ound, just here, at this place.' And the ttle white hand gently touched the large icatrice. 'I pulled away your hair, and with-rew my hand full of your blood.....' The irst Consul turned pale at the recollection. and it is a remarkable circumstance that Naoleon spoke to me not less than ten times in he course of his reign of this incident at Milan, nd never without starting and turning pale t the recollection of his blood-stained hand. Yes,' he continued, with a movement as if to epress a shudder; 'yes, I confess at that noment I felt that there is a weakness inerent in human nature, which is only more xquisitely developed in the female constituon. I then understood that it was possible faint. I have not forgotten that moment, ry friend;—I have laid it by in a safe place is remembrance, and the name of Junot can ever be mingled in my mind with even the ppearance of perfidy. Your head is too hot, heedless; but you are a loyal and brave llow. You, Lannes, Marmont, Duroc, erthier, Bessières, at each name Napoon took a pinch of snuff and a turn in the latter not yet old, and both were dressed in in a tone of defiance, whether he would not be som, sometimes making a pause and smiling, rich stuffs, and adorned with fine pearls and snuch astonished to hear the most circum-

as the name recalled any proof of attachment, 'my son Eugene—yes, those are hearts which love me, which I can depend upon. Lemarrois, too, is another faithful friend. And that poor Rapp, he has been but a short time with me, yet he pushes his love even to an extent that might give offence; do you know, he scolds me sometimes?"

A Parisian shoemaker's idea of a lady's exertion. "Copp was a famous shoemaker; the same who, after a most attentive examination of a shoe, which one of his customers shewed him, complaining that it split before she had worn it an hour, detected at length the cause of such a misfortune befalling a specimen of his workmanship: 'Ah,' said he, 'I see how it is,

my lady has been walking!""

Lesson in economy.—" There lived once, at Marseilles, a rich merchant, who received one morning, through the hands of a young man, a letter strongly recommending the bearer to his notice: the young man was of good fortune, and wanted only an introduction to society; he brought also a letter of credit to a large amount. The merchant, after having read the letter of recommendation, instead of either throwing it aside as waste paper, or shutting it up in a drawer, examined it, and finding that it covered one only of the four sides of the sheet, tore it in two, placed the written half in a leaf of his portfolio, and then, folding the other half, so that it would serve for writing a note, put it into another portfolio which already contained a number of similar papers. Having completed his little measure of economy, he turned towards the young man, and invited him to dinner for that very day. The youth, accustomed to a life of elegance and luxury, felt but little inclination for dining with a man who could thus appropriate the privileges of the chiffonnier, by depriving him of his waste paper; he accepted the invitation, however, and promised to return at four o'clock. But as he descended the narrow staircase from the counting-house of his banker, his mind rapidly reverted to the observations he had made upon that small gloomy room, with the two long offices which led to it, encumbered with ledgers that were half smothered in dust and smoke, and where ten or a dozen young persons were working in silence, whose faces appeared to his jaundiced eyes like perfect skeletons. He thought of the windows plastered with a thick coat of mud, through which no ray of the beautiful sun of Provence could ever penetrate; the little bowl of box-wood, filled with saw-dust, to serve for powder, the broken writing-desk, the dressinggown of the banker; and all these recollections rushing at once upon his mind, produced the reflection, 'I have done a foolish thing in accepting this invitation; but no matter, a day is soon passed.' The duties of the toilette were discharged rather for his own satisfaction than in compliment to the host who expected him; and that done, he proceeded to the street of Rome, where his banker's house was situated. As the latter had told him his wife did not live in the part of the mansion occupied by the counting-house, he begged on arriving to be conducted to the lady. A number of valets in rich liveries led him across a small garden, filled with rare and exotic plants, and after conducting him through several apartments sumptuously furnished, introduced him to a handsome drawing-room, where he found his banker, who presented him to his wife and mother; the former was young and pretty, the

sparkling diamonds, which attested the wealth of the honest and laborious head of the family; he himself was no longer the personage his guest had seen in the morning; he seemed to have left behind, amongst the dusty ledgers and portfolios, the man of the black velvet cap and woollen dressing-gown; while the manners and conversation of fifteen or twenty visitors, who were assembled in the drawing-room, led to the inference that this house was one of the best, if not the very best in the city. Dinner was served, and the young stranger became convinced that it was so. The viands were excellent, the wines exquisite, the table covered with an abundance of massy silver plate; in short, the young traveller was obliged mentally to admit, that he had never partaken of more delicate fare, or seen a greater display of magnificence; and he was more than ever confounded upon ascertaining from one of the persons near him, that the banker gave a similar entertainment twice a week. coffee was serving, he ruminated on all that he had witnessed; but his young ideas had to arrange themselves into that mutual dependance of cause and effect which would easily have brought the whole to the level of his understanding. 'Young man,' said his host, tap-ping him on the shoulder, 'you are absent, and almost pensive: have you made a bad dinner?' But the expression of his eyes and the inflexion of his voice in pronouncing these words seemed to mean: ' Has not your fear of a bad dinner yet vanished?' The young man blushed, as if he had really heard the latter sentence; but the good financier understood his blush, and laughing said, 'No offence! you are too young to understand how masses are formed, the true and only power; whether composed of money, water, or men, it is all alike. A mass is an immense centre of motion, but it must be begun, it must be kept up. Young man, the little bits of paper which excited your derision this morning, are one among the means I employ for attaining it. 'A fine story this, that you have been telling us, Buonaparte!' said Josephine, smiling; 'to me the most marvellous part of it is, that you have been speaking for a quarter of an hour together, and that to women only.' not forget that, I assure you,' replied he, winking to us: 'do you think I should have preached in the same way to men? They never require it.' I was much struck afterwards by this idea of masses as the foundation of power."

Accuracy of the French police ... " This story reminds me of another and very amusing one respecting M. de Sartines. He had a friend for whom he entertained a fraternal attachment. Such friendships are sometimes dangerous; but be this as it may, his affection was as warm as two compatriots might be supposed to entertain for each other in Monomotapa, with no other civilised being near. His friend, on the other hand, thought it advisable to play the Monomotapian in earnest, but in quite a different sense, as will presently appear. One day, in the course of conversation, the friend said, 'The police is a fine thing, to be sure! I am sure nothing useful ever comes to your knowledge! you learn only what you are intended to know!' M. de Sartines grew angry. To doubt the alertness of his myrmidons was to dispute his omnipotence; for his credit at Versailles rested entirely on their unparalleled ingenuity in tracing the most difficult clues. He asked his friend

stantial detail of every thing he had done and of the you will make me your confidant?' said for a whole week. A secret reflection 'Certainly not; it is your part to find out all made the latter smile at the proposal. 'Well, you want to know; I am mute.' M. de Sarhands the latter similar the property of the transfer of the first street in the property of the transfer of t and remember, all you may accomplish will impatience the next day's report; but was stand for nothing if a single hour is unaccounted for.' 'That is a matter of course,' ing-gown, the chocolate, all appeared in their hands upon it, and the execution of the enterprise was to commence the next day. On the no trace of him could by any means be found. second morning, the scout who was charged M. de Sartines flew into a passion and told his with watching the friend, and whose new scouts: 'I discharge you all, unless you bring surveillance allowed a holyday to the pick- me to-morrow such a report as I have repockets and cut-purses of Paris, made his appearance before M. de Sartines and delivered looked at each other as they left their master's his report; which specified that the party had cabinet. 'What is to be done?' said one to his report; which specified that the party had capinet. What is to be about a risen at nine o'clock, had put on his slippers the leader. 'There is no alternative,' replied and has and communicated his plan. The foland dressing-gown, had sneezed, yawned, and he, and communicated his plan. coughed for a quarter of an hour, then had lowing morning M. de taken chocolate, read the Mercure de France his slippers, and thrust his arms into the and one of Freron's bulletins; had written a sleeves of the dressing-gown so well described note, but it was not known to whom, because in the informer's reports, and was about to he had instantly put it into his pocket, where seat himself before a cup of that smoking and even an emissary of police could not follow: savoury coffee, the precise quality of which but it was a love-letter, that was ascertained, had been recited; his lips had just relaxed into for the paper was perfumed, and the note a triumphant smile of roguish malice, when his folded in a particular manner. It was de- valet announced three men who were earnestly cidedly a love-letter. After this the friend desirous to see him; 'they begged,' said the had walked to the Tuileries, taken a few valet, 'as a particular favour, to be admitted.' turns on the river terrace, then walked three times up and down a certain portion of the that they should be introduced, and then sent centre alley; had saluted Mademoiselle Ar- away his valet. 'M. le Comte,' said the chief nould three times, Madame Dugazon once, of the party, in a supplicating accent, 'you Mademoiselle Gaussin twice; then had dined at M. Le Premier's, because one cannot stay in the garden for ever saluting one's friends, however charming. After dinner he had been Madame Le Premier's partner at cribbage, had won eight louis, and nobly lost them again at quince. After this, he had been to the Opera, had directed his glass to all the boxes and scrutinised all the ladies-one especially. After the Opera he had supped with M. de Sartines; it appeared, said the report, that he must have made an indifferent dinner, for he supped like a half-famished man: he ate of five or six dishes, and, to do the spy justice, M. de Sartines found the delicacies of his table scrupulously recapitulated. But, Monseigneur, said the last lines of the report, my comrades and I found it equally impossible to discover what became of M. de ——— on leaving your hotel; his carriage drove with such rapidity that no human being could keep pace with it.' 'What, wretch!' exclaimed M. de Sartines, 'you have been wearying me to death these two hours, with insipid details about slippers and dressing-gowns, and eating; and then you lose the scent at the very moment it should be most acute. Take care that you succeed better to-morrow; I must know how every minute of M. de _____'s time is employed.' 'My dear friend.' said he should be a shoul next day, 'I have heard news of you, as I will prove at the end of the week. Ah! ah! ah! This is the way you proceed! stay, I will give you a bit of friendly advice: do not seek the company of actresses so much. Yesterday, at the Tuileries, you were seen with the most fascinating ones; I do not like to see you the dupe of such infatuation;—and afterwards at the Opera! Take my advice—choose better attention; we know of few memoirs more company. The real pleasures of the heart are not to be met with in so low a sphere. You understand me.' 'Yes, indeed,' answered his friend, 'and so much the more readily, that I have not waited to receive your advice before I followed it.' 'Really!' said M. de Sartines, Tris is, perhaps, the most valuable number with a look of surprise. 'Really, yes!' that has appeared of these admirable tales. for instance, by making savings instead

said M. de Sartines. The two friends shook turn; but from midnight to one o'clock M. de - disappeared, as if by enchantment, and quired.' The good people thus menaced, had just put on M. de ____ was not inaccessible; he ordered would not deprive brave men, all fathers of families, of their subsistence. We come to beg you will save our lives; for if we are dismissed from our vocation, we shall no longer have bread, and no resource will be left us, but to hang or drown ourselves.' So saying, all threw themselves on their knees. 'My good friends,' cried M. de --, hastening to raise them; 'for Heaven's sake, what is the matter with you? How can I influence your fate? I do not understand you.' 'Alas! your wager with M. de Sartines is the matter in question; we are to inform him of your proceedings from minute to minute. We are proceedings from minute to minute. fully acquainted with them_but___ M. de But, began to unriddle the mystery. you understand, M. le Comte, it is impossible we can say that you are visiting Madame de Sartines at the hours when we are compelled to pretend that we lose sight of you; and yet we must speak. Either permit us to invent a falsehood, or change your direction.' M. de _____ looked at the chief speaker, and smiled. 'Thou art a clever fellow,' said he, throwing him a purse filled with gold. 'There, divide that with thy comrades—I lose my wager.' He tried their discretion no further, as may be supposed, but admitted the accuracy of their next report, and acknowledged himself vanquished; while M. de Sartines, rubbing his hands, repeated, 'I was confident of it! how could you think, my dear fellow, that any thing could be concealed from a lieutenant-general of police?' and afterwards added, 'I could only wish you were more regular in your habits; why? deuce take it, my good fellow, why can't you choose from good society?' "

amusing.

Illustrations of Political Economy. No. VII. A Manchester Strike. 12mo. pp. 136. By Harriet Martineau. London, 1832. Fox.

When we consider how the prosperity England depends upon her commerce, which again depends on her manufactures, too gre attention cannot be given to so important subject. At this moment much misery to be found in our large manufacturis towns; and no one can deny, first, that the evils are capable of alleviation, at least; and secondly, that negligence and ignorance consequences are the chief sources of distres A work like the present is addressed universal to the masters, as shewing the evils to which their exaction or their indifference may leadto the men, as shewing the folly of confound ing the necessary and the wrong, and of e deavouring to obtain redress without know ledge of the true origin of their suffering. W have not hitherto given the "summary oprinciples" illustrated in each number; w will now insert them, to shew with wha truth and clearness Miss Martineau lays ther down, in the shape of axioms.

" Commodities, being produced by capita and labour, are the joint property of the ca pitalist and labourer. - The capitalist pays in advance to the labourers their share of the commodity, and thus becomes its sole owner .-The portion thus paid is wages. — Real wages are the articles of use and consumption that the labourer receives in return for his labour -Nominal wages are the portion he receive of these things reckoned in money .- The full from which wages are paid in any country consists of the articles required for the use anconsumption of labourers which that country contains .- The proportion of this fund received by individuals must mainly depend on the runber among whom the fund is divided .- The rate of wages in any country depends, therefore, not on the wealth which that country contains, but on the proportion between its capital and its population. - As population has wages can be prevented from falling to the lowest point only by adjusting the proportion of population to capital. — The lowest point which wages can be permanently reduced that which affords a bare subsistence to the labourer. - The highest point to which wage can be permanently raised is that which leaved to the capitalist just profit enough to make a worth his while to invest his capital. - The variations of the rate of wages between the extreme points depending mainly on the state of labour offered to the capitalist, the rate wages is mainly determined by the sellers, the buyers of labour. - Combinations of bourers against capitalists (whatever other fects they may have) cannot secure a pe manent rise of wages unless the supply labour falls short of the demand; in will case, strikes are usually unnecessary..... Nothing can permanently affect the rate of wages while does not affect the proportion of population capital. __ Legislative interference does not fect this proportion, and is therefore useless Strikes affect it only by wasting capital. are therefore worse than useless - Comba tions may avail or not, according to the sonableness of their objects.—Whether read able or not, combinations are not subjects legislative interference; the law having cognizance of their causes. - Disturbance the peace being otherwise provided against combinations are wisely therefore now left regarded by the law. _ The condition of bourers may be best improved, lst. Bourers and discoveries which create

supporting strikes. 3d. By adjusting the pro-! We have no doubt that, to the majority of | might consider his shoes worth more than a loaf portion of population to capital.

a most interesting and dramatic fiction. The character of Allen, the leader of the strike, is as noble as it is natural. We also subjoin the following account of the children when the strike extends to them :--

"This was thought by some parents far from being the worst thing that had happened. While the committee shook their heads over this weighty additional item of weekly charge, many tender mothers stroked their children's heads, and smiled when they wished them joy of their holyday, and bade them sleep on in the mornings without thinking of the factory bell. It was some days before the little things got used to so strange a difference from their usual mode of life. Some would start up from sound sleep with the question, 'Father, is it time?'
Some talked in their sleep of being too late, and went on to devour their meals hastily, as if their time was not their own. It would have amused some people, and made others melancholy, to watch the sports of these townbred children. One little girl was seen making a garden ; -that is, boring a hole between two flints in a yard with a rusty pair of scissors, and inserting therein a daisy, which, by some rare chance, had reached her hands. Others collected the fragments of broken plates and teacups from the kennels, and spread them out for a mock feast, where there was nothing to eat. The favourite game was playing at being cotton-spinners; a big boy frowning, and strutting, and personating the master; another, with a switch in his hand, being the overlooker; and the rest spinners or piecers, each trying which could be the naughtiest and get the most threats and scolding. Many were satisfied with lolling on the stairs of their dwellings, and looking into the streets all day long; and many nursed their baby brothers and sisters, sitting on the steps or leaning against the walls of the street. Hannah Bray, when not abroad with her father, took pains to stir up her little neighbours to what she called She coaxed her father into giving them a ball, and tried to teach the children in the next yard to play hide and seek; but she often said she never before saw such helpless and awkward people. They could not throw a ball five feet from them, or flung it in one another's faces, so as to cause complaints and crying fits. In hiding, they always shewed themselves, or came out too soon or not soon enough, or jostled and threw one another down; and they were the worst runners that could be conceived. Any one of them trying to catch Hannah, looked like a duck running after a greyhound. Hannah began with laughing at them all round; out observing that her father watched their play with tears in his eyes, she afterwards conented herself with wondering in silence why iome children were so unlike others."

sicture? Not a creature in the kingdom, who on aught won from such debilitating toil, out must shudder at the cost. We are far rom believing that the idle are the happyontent is bought by labour; but not that la-Our which, instead of the sweat from the brow, vrings the blood from the heart. Public opition has, in our time, an earthly omnipotence. ut it requires to be both excited and directed. At this very moment, Mr. Sadler's bill for the At this very moment, Mr. Sadler's bill for the shoes, wanted a loaf of bread, I would not egulation of the hours of children's work has ecn lost—and from indifference to the subject; him to give a loaf in exchange for them, because ndifference to a subject involving the health that might only create confusion. The baker

masters, such a regulation would be needless; These are put into action, and developed in still, how few are there who bear to be intrusted with power; and long experience shews that checks, even when not absolutely needed, are salutary. We do hope, for the honour of humanity, the condition of these poor children will be thoroughly investigated and protected.

> Monadelphia; or, the Formation of a New System of Society, without the Intervention of a Circulating Medium. By J. Thimbleby. 12mo. pp. 76. London, 1832. Ford.

ONE is at once attracted to this volume by its frontispiece-a plan of the town, which, though it displays work-places, a slaughter-yard, and a cemetery, far outbalances these human ills by a Temple of Wisdom, a ditto of Happiness, a Garden of Pleasure, and a Garden of Praise! Mr. Thimbleby, the apostle of this design, is a worthy person, and he differs from Mr. Owen in making pure religion the basis of his system. We mean no imputation on our old and esteemed friend Mr. Owen; but we were highly amused in a discussion by the expression of one of his followers, who, when rather pushed by an argument, exclaimed, "Thank G— we have no religion!" Now, as Byron writes, why any body should "thank God for that, is no great matter,"—but we must proceed with our desultory review. Mr. Thimbleby, we repeat, is a worthy person, and his plan a commendable plan, as well as extensive, for he assures us "it will be found to embrace every means of producing the most superior happiness to the whole world, by founding on the firmest basis a project, which will erase from the mind every error, will concentrate into one point the diversified opinions and prejudices that now exist with regard to religion, root out every misery from society, and make men really free, will establish truth, and, in short, will effect every blessing which the mind of man can compréhend."

We enrol ourselves among the disciples and upporters of this scheme. We were always supporters of this scheme. fond of indulgences, always hated misery, always longed for happiness to our liking, and always wanted to try how many blessings, and how much of them, we could comprehend and enjoy. Therefore, be Mr. Thimbleby, of Barnet, our guide, and to Barnet, if necessary, let us travel. But in the first place let us believe in his dictum: " My fellow-man, the primary cause of all thy distress, thy troubles, thy cares. and thy misery, is individual property; or, the circulation of money! two evils, which may be considered as synonymous; and which, before thou canst experience any degree of real earthly happiness, must cease to exist.'

As money is the root of all evil, Mr. Thimbleby shews us how to do without it, according to his system of real happiness. "A system (he states) in which men's necessities may be Is not this a more than pitiable—an awful for the future, either for themselves or their offspring, with regard to food or clothing; in which disease and all its dreadful ravages in a little time will cease; and in which every thing will harmonise, so as to produce the most beneficial results. To give a clear idea of the nature of the system to which I have adverted, I will briefly open the principle of it to the mind, before I proceed to enlarge upon it in detail. Suppose a shoemaker, who had made a pair of

of bread. But I would desire the latter to take his shoes to a warehouse appropriated to that purpose, and the baker should bring him bread; and so on with regard to any other trade. The tailor, when he had finished a garment, should also take it to the warehouse; the hatter should do the same. In this warehouse should be different departments for all kinds of goods, both manufactured and unmanufactured; and when the tailor or the shoemaker were in want of materials to work with or upon, they should go to the department in which those materials were kept, and take them. When the baker or butcher found his clothes worn out, he should go to the clothing department, and fit himself with a new coat, shoes, or hat, as he might want. So it should be with all trades or classes of men. Each man should do his utmost for his fellow-creatures, and should receive in return from the public property every necessary. The baker and the butcher would daily supply him with food; and in regard to clothing, at any time when he found himself in want, he would go immediately to the warehouse and supply himself."

In further developing this project the various parts of the Town are described; such, for example, as "No. 14, temple of wisdom; the two wings for the education of youth, the centre for those who study the fine arts, composers, doctors, and astronomers. No. 15, temple of happiness. Part of this building for the reception of those who have arrived at that age when they would wish to retire from toil, both mental and bodily; the other part for those who prefer leading a single life. No. 16, the government hall. In this building the governors of the society are to assemble, to discuss the welfare of the community. No. 17, the garden of pleasure, for all persons to resort to, from three in the afternoon until ten in the evening. In this garden every thing that is either the work of art or nature, should be brought into requisition, to make it really the seat of innocent delight. The sublimity and grandeur of nature should be exhibited in her rivers, her rills, cataracts, grottos, and groves; and the pleasing and admirable effects of art shewn in her fountains, bowers, illuminations, and transparencies. Here should men realise their loftiest ideas of all that is sublime and beautiful, of all that they consider attractive and lovely. It should also contain four halls, those of statuary, science, mirth, and concord; and a colonnade, where the astronomer could display to his audience the wonders of the heavens, the naturalist those of the earth, and the composer delight the senses with the effects of music. No. 18, the garden of praise, which should be planned so as to excite the sublimest feelings on entering it. It should contain a promenade and a temple for worship. There should also be a collection of beasts, birds, and fishes, so arranged as to give the best possible effect; and a similar collection of the choicest botanical productions. In both of the gardens should be cottages for those who attend to keep them in order.

" As every man would be required to employ his time or talents for the general good of the society, all would at once see the expediency of furnishing the necessary supplies. Still no restraint would be put upon any one: every man would be left to act by his own free will, without any danger to the public welfare; for the system of education which I shall propose hereafter, would so act upon the mind, that employment would be considered a pleasure, and not in any way a toil. Every man, whatever might nd happiness of the young and the helpless! might not want the shoes, or the shoemaker be the trade or profession in which he at any

time became engaged, would receive from the the disease in some measure seemed staved. and public stock whatever he required; clothes to wear, food to eat, and physicians to attend him when ill: and would enjoy pleasures which but few have now the possibility of doing, with the certainty of being provided for in old age, and the prospect of eternal bliss hereafter.'

In our hadly constituted world, it is true enough, " The man of genius is mostly doomed to struggle with poverty, while the man of no intellect, but of a low and sordid mind, is reaping all the benefits derived from their talents. Thus is genius trod in the dust, till at last, crushed to atoms by the weight which it is unable to shake off, it leaves this world of darkness and wretchedness."

We also see much matrimonial misery; but Monadelphia has a cure for that. "With respect (says Mr. T.) to the union between the two sexes, the parties should make their wishes known to the governors; who would thereupon appoint them the upper one of course was boarded: this cira dwelling-house, and see it properly furnished for their reception. The parties should stand up in the temple on the Sabbath-day, and openly take each other for man and wife. If they afterwards found, that, from difference of tempers, or any other cause, they could not live happily together, they should be allowed to separate, and repair to the temple of happiness. Thus would all unhappiness with regard to marriages cease.'

We have thus, we hope, said enough, without going into farther details, to induce a considerable number of our readers to commence a Monadelphic establishment, were it only to try how it would work practically. It does seem to us that there might be some inconveniences and objections. For example, that perhaps too many of the inhabitants might desire to be geniuses, and teachers, and philosophers, for whose productions, and advice, and learning, the artisans and mechanics might be unwilling to toil in return; but, as Mr. Thimbleby would say, we cannot tell till the experiment is made: and when human nature is susceptible of perfect wisdom and virtue, we should not wonder if it succeeded.

Captain Skinner's Excursions in India. [Third Notice: conclusion.]

BEFORE we return to this pleasantest of pleasant tours, and ascend the lofty Himalaya range with our entertaining traveller, we will copy a passage relating to the Indian cholera, as every fact touching that disease must be particularly interesting now.

"Before we had reached Monghyr, where on the 20th of April we arrived, the cholera morbus broke out in our fleet, and reduced it terribly. Many of the Europeans died as well as the natives, and no evening passed without a funeral. The dandies were either thrown overboard or deposited by the banks of the rivers to feed the vultures and the jackals; our own men were more decently buried in such graves as could quickly be scooped in the sand. Towards the end of April the disorder assumed a more alarming appearance, and every hour somebody was seized. Each officer was pro-vided with a mixture, the principal ingredients of which were laudanum and brandy; and, in order that no time might be lost in making for the hospital boats, every vessel on board which a man might fall sick, was desired to bear down upon the nearest budgerow for assistance, when a wine-glass of the cholera mixture was administered. It was a melancholy sight to see five or six boats at a time draw out of the line and hasten towards the nearest officers in their stalking over the ground; they are always close in Hindostanee, 'I'll teach you to a rear! The moment the draught was received attendants upon Europeans, and had come from scoundrels!' This ludicrous explain

the sick boat dropped quietly down to the hospital. It never was considered contagious, nor was any precaution used to separate the affected from the healthy; and we did not find that the remainder of a hoat's crew was seized in consequence of any one of them having been attacked by it. It committed its ravages indiscriminately through the fleet. A native on board my budgerow died of the complaint in the course of a few hours; and although all the others were lying around him, it was not communicated to any of them. It has always seemed to me to be confined to particular spots: during the month of October, while we were in Fort William, the men who occupied one end of a lower room in the barracks were seized with it, while in every other part of the building they were perfectly healthy. This room had been undergoing repair, and was not properly flagged; cumstance proves it to have been entirely local; for there was a constant intercourse between all the parties, and it was not conveyed to the other quarters. It at length became general in the Fort, which at that season of the year, the period of the breaking up of the rains, it usually does. A regiment of British soldiers on its march from Berhampore to Calcutta, halted one morning in the neighbourhood of a morass, and in a few hours afterwards several men were attacked with the cholera morbus, always the attendant evil of such a place: the commanding officer immediately struck the camp, and moved to about seven miles further on; here the ground was drier and clearer; the sick men recovered, and there was no further appearance of the disease. I am not very certain what the opinions of the faculty may be in the East, but as no precautions are taken against contagion, I conjecture they do not consider them necessary. I shall never forget the afternoon of our arrival at Patna: the cholera had been raging some time amongst the native population, and all the dead bodies seemed to have been placed on a clear spot without the city, and under the walls of some rich man's palace. The hot wind blew very violently, and we were long within sight of this place without being able to reach it; the water was very low, and several dead bodies that had been washed from the bank by the river were stranded on the shallows in its centre. It was the 1st of May, and corruption was most rapid; every breath of the sirocco blew poison; the scene was indescribable; bodies floated sometimes against our boats, for they were nearly all aground, and remained under the bows for an hour at a time, while others swam uninterruptedly down the stream. with flocks of birds upon them: little could be heard but the noise of the vultures tearing off the flesh with their beaks, while the crows jangled in their quarrels for the morsels that fell from them. About sunset we reached the shore; but, alas! could get no further than the burial-ground, along the edge of which we were obliged to moor. It was strewed with skulls and 'dead men's bones,' and the air was pestilence itself. The jackals and the wild dogs skulked away from the mangled limbs as we approached, while the vultures, the very sight of which speaks of the charnel-house, rose from the half-eaten body, and, hovering for a moment above it, like evil spirits, descended to the completion of their horrible There were a great number of the Hargila large storks, known by the name of adjutants in India, from their measured step,

the station of Dinapore to share in that death had prepared for the 'stealthy pace' seems we'll suited to yard, over which, to their designs, like ghosts. There is something trul ing in the appearance of these gigant the twilight, or 'the pale moonlight,' as we do, the object of their ravishit All night, for we were forced to co night in this spot, the howling of t was tremendous, and even the fires lit up by our numerous followers did to scare them; there must have been collected. So wild and so extraording I never before beheld; and so uncon one, to some of the senses, I have no see repeated. In so large a populati of Patna, any infectious disease must r havoc, but especially such a one as ti morbus, against which there seems to human remedies. At daylight, on May, we towed past the city of Pats time its crowds were assembled on t to bathe. The most animated scene p a native beach covered with bathers, s people of all descriptions; there wer horses, and elephants; the latter, lying sides while their drivers rubbed them appeared to enjoy the luxury beyond : them. In the afternoon, we had the tune to complete our voyage on the G

The following extract also relate voyage up the Ganges; and as the sale whimsical and well told, we make rou "On sailing up the Ganges, my

pened to be moored by the side a budgerow, in which a somewhat cho tleman was, as I conceived, at rest boatmen and servants, to the numbe say, of twenty-five or thirty, were rolled up in their white shawls, upon of the apartment in which he was lyin rose like a poop above the deck. beautiful night, and in the neighbor Colgong, one of the most romantic pa river. I was seated on the deck, al was past midnight, enjoying the see my contemplations were disturbed b usual splashing in the water. On the direction of the noise, I saw the tunate men leaping and tumbling river from the boat of my passions bour, who was standing like a madm deck, brandishing a stick over his head shall I forget the scene. He was n Lieutenant Lismahago in his appearau moon lit up his bald head, for he ha his nightcap at one of the people, in not being able to reach him with I and while he stood in the midst of scenery around, with nothing on but dispersing the sleepers, I would have world for Smollett's pen to have pe the scene. The boatmen, who are a pert swimmers, and did not seem to presence of mind by the sudden t very soon reached the shore, and astonishment, as well as myself, at th in which they had taken such unexp conspicuous parts. I conceived som offence must have been given to have such an uncompromising severity, i one was driven from his berth. relieved from my suspense, howeve victor strutted two or three times deserted field; then turning towards t enemy, who seemed ready to rally banks, shook his stick at them, and

the whole mystery affected the crew, as it did of civilisation casts over scenery, must yield, increase gave to it. The natives esteem the myself, and a loud laugh was the reply. So in grandeur and sublimity, to the 'snowy faquirs highly; and many are learned, and extravagant a punishment for so natural a Imaus,' and the mysterious rivers which rise perfectly sincers. They pass over the villages fault, they thought it absurd to think further in them: scenes over which superstition has about; and with the greatest good humour, cast a halo that invests them with something not willing, however, to run the risk of a second like a sacred character, even in the eyes of flight, they kindled a fire, and squatting round those who are free from its influence. Before it, smoked their pipes, and laughed at the me, towards the south, were less grand but event, till it was time to prepare for sailing. more varied prospects: at the foot of the hill It is not likely so touchy a traveller would where I stood, but far below, stretched yellow give a favourable account of the people he fields in terraces, to the edge of a winding travelled among, so he was always one of their stream; as well as wooded ridges and peaks, most violent abusers. Poor man! the recollection of his fate almost rebukes me for having written the above anecdote. He was murdered a short time afterwards, on the banks of the river, in his progress to Cawn-pore. He was alone, and his boat was moored to the shore, on the side of the kingdom of Oude. A party of decoits (robbers) came down in the night, and made an easy entrance to the place where he was lying. His servants, with the exception of one man, had deserted him, and his boatmen were dispersed. The following day no traces could be found of his body, but the deranged state of his room shewed what had happened. The remaining servant, too, heard a struggle, which was soon followed by a splash in the water. Some time afterwards, the vultures were seen feeding on the flesh of a white man, a little below the spot where the murder had occurred, and all was confirmed. The robbers, however, have never been discovered, nor is it likely that they ever will be."

In our preceding notices we extracted some of the author's admirable graphic descriptions of mountain scenery; and we cannot take our leave of him without adding another striking sketch.

" I climbed up to the top of the high ridge above it, over which lay the track; and from its summit beheld one of the most magnificent scenes the sublimest imagination could con-I had passed over about a mile of snow, four or five feet deep; but hard enough to bear me without much sinking; and was glad to have something to draw my thoughts from the fatigue, for such the natives even consider it; and many of the most devout have raised a species of altar to commemorate the feat, consisting of a heap of stones, surrounding a high one placed upright in the middle. They fringe the crest of the mountain; and to each in succession, as they reached them, my guides made their salaams, and returned thanks to whatever divinity they were dedicated, for having assisted them to reach such a height. Behind me, to the northwest, were the snows of Bunderpuch and Dootie, whence the Jumna flows: thence, towards the east, rose the high peaks which mark the source of the holy river, the Ganges - the Rudru Himaleh, like a white cloud, in the horizon - Kedar Nath and Badri Nath, hose mighty objects of Hindoo superstition, nixing with the skies; so far out-topping ther heights that I had almost considered them illusory, I began to doubt, as I gazed on hem, whether there was any interval between leaven and earth! When I remembered that [was standing, on the 30th of May, on a of worship. In a season of scarcity, the people nountain covered with snow, not ten degrees rom the tropics, and that the peaks I was ooking at were higher above me than Mont this mountain, 'Goverdhana.' They obeyed, Blanc from the plain, and Mount Ætna from and he, assuming another figure, sat on the he sea, I was breathless with astonishment. summit of it to receive their offerings, which he river Po,' though they may excel in ex- so heavy, that the hill bent under him, and to

crowned with pines, their sides blooming with lilac and rhododendron. All around, far as the eye could reach-and that was far indeedwere mountains, interminable mountains, of every shape and every hue: the clefts on the edges of some were masses of snow, shining through the open trees: rough and rugged rocks, opposing their barrenness to gently-rising hills, as carefully and tastily planted as if by the hand of art: dark, impenetrable forests, with torrents of water roaring through them; and little clusters of fruit-trees, with birds of sweetest notes singing within them. The summit of Oonchal was, for a time, ecstacy.'

We have now left little room to pursue these lively and entertaining volumes farther; and must confine ourselves to two brief selections from the second volume; - the first relating to

miracles,- the last to monkeys.

"Kedar Nath is fancied by the natives to have some resemblance to a buffalo, and to that circumstance, I believe, owes a great portion of its character for sanctity. It was once an animated being, and unfortunately had a quarrel with a powerful giant of the name of Bheem Singh. To revenge itself upon him, it assumed the shape of a buffalo, of no ordinary dimensions, and rushed at its enemy with its utmost violence. The wary Bheem Singh, however, bestrode the narrow hills like a colossus, and seemed to give the beast an opportunity of running between his legs; but when midway, closed them upon it, and divided it in two; the head and shoulder became Kedar Nath, while its hind quarters settled somewhere in the kingdom of Nepaul, and figure at this moment as one of the loftiest mountains in it. So much for mountain legends. It surely was an easy matter to rule a race of people who could believe such clumsy tales as these! The inventors of such fables had a most encouraging credulity in those for whom they were conceived. I do not know, however, that the freaks attributed to Krishna are a bit more absurd than the more classical ones of which Apollo was the hero. A calamba tree on the shore of the Jumma, near Bunderbund, still bears the impression of Krishna's back; for he leaned upon it when he played his pipe to the milkmaids, with whom he passed so merry a time; and one of them, who bore the pretty name of Toolsi (another Daphne), was turned, while endeavouring to escape his pursuit, into that plant which is still called from her the Toolsi, holy basil. There is a hill in the neighbourhood of this sacred place, which bears a holy character, and is at times illuminated and visited from afar for the purpose complained to Krishna, who recommended them to propitiate with offerings the god of The Alps, the Appennines, the Pyrenean, and must have been of food; for he presently grew

It is unlawful to injure, and irreligious not to feed them. The Brahmin assures me, that once, no less a number than ten thousand arrived at Sirinagur on one day, and claimed to be fed. Although his assertion is a little too bold to be implicitly believed, I have no doubt there were enough to cause, as he declares, the apprehension of a famine. The rajah, afraid of his stores being exhausted, was anxious to get rid of them, and offered each man a certain quantity of grain if they would scatter themselves about the mountains, and not move in so formidable a train. They not move in so formidable a train. refused the offer, and insisting on being served according to their appetites, established them-selves in a body in the town. They are bound to have no pleasures, and to close their ears and eyes to all gratifications. The rajah, pretending to tolerate them, as they were assembled at their meal, ordered all the musicians and dancing-girls that could be collected, to assail them with their blandishments, and on no account to relax from the music and the dance, till, scandalised by the scene, they were driven from the city. This ruse had the desired effect: fearing that their sanctity might be impeached by witnessing so profane an exhibition, they fled with the utmost precipitation. Some faquirs have been known to have performed miracles; but I do not believe much of that,' continued the Brahmin; for he is the most persevering story-teller I ever listened to, and sits in my tent as long as I please to allow him to edify me. 'I do not believe much in that; for indeed I never witnessed a man but once, who could work a miracle. A naked faquir came to the village where I was born, and asked me to be his guide to Gungoutri. He refused food, for he said he could feed himself whenever he felt hungry. 'Take your stick,' said he, 'and leave the rest to me.' 'To you?' I answered, 'why, you are a beggar! what can you give me?' He had nothing with him but the dried gourd, from which he drank water. He looked angry, and repeating, 'Bem', 'com',' desired me to set footh. When ' Ram ! vam !' desired me to set forth. When we reached Bairo Ghati, he bade me wait at the temple while he bathed; and on his coming up to it, asked if I was hungry, and what I would like to have: 'Some cakes of flour,' I replied. In a few moments after he had prayed, the ground was spread with cakes. He performed the same miracle at Gungoutri - on that very spot,' pointing to the front of the adjoining shed. ' I do not lie, for I saw it with my own eyes, and ate the cake; and very good they were. 'I do not lie, like Mr. Mathews' Longbow,' was the invariable summingup of every story he told; and it frequently offered a fair presumption why a verdict of 'guilty' should be recorded against him."

Of the monkeys the author tells : " In passing above a large tract of land, on which the crop seemed ripe enough to reap, I was astonished to see such universal activity as appeared to prevail. There was a person apparently at every ear of corn, busily employed in picking out the grain. I could not conjecture the cause of such extraordinary labour : till, on looking through my glass, I found the field was full of monkeys, each standing on its hind legs, and helping itself with the greatest assiduity. I was too well aware of the difficulty of obtaining meal, not to put an end to their repast. I fired a couple of balls above their minite beauty, and the charm a consciousness the present day retains the shape his sudden heads, and set them off, scampering and screaming, to the adjoining trees, which hung over a little brook, by the track of which I had soon after to pass. They were still in the branches, and chattered most discordantly while I walked through their dominions. Some eyed me, as if they suspected me of having been the cause of their interruption and alarm; and, jumping to the boughs above the road, shook them over my head, and grinned most hideously through them. A few of the oldest, who had their young to protect, came more boldly into the path, as if trying how near they could approach with impunity. It was necessary to be on the alert, for their manœuvres bore a most threatening aspect. Although the gambols and tricks of the monkeys are highly amusing when viewed from a little distance, there are few things more uncomfortable than to be so surrounded by several hundreds—particularly when, as in my case, the conscience whispers that they have no reason to be pleased with the intrusion. I have heard people boast of shooting them, and finding it capital sport; I never could appreciate the feelings of such men, however. The looks of a monkey in pain are so distressing, and his cries so pitiful, that, putting his near approach in appearance to our own race out of the question, it must be an inhuman spirit that could find pleasure in such amusement. I remember hearing an anecdote of a sportsman in the East having been induced to fire at and wound a large monkey: one of the boldest of the pack immediately approached him, and catching hold of his gun, endeavoured to disarm him. A struggle took place, in which the man of the woods proved the strongest, and bore away his prize. monkeys had observed the manner in which it had been fired, and attempted to imitate it: at length one succeeded in putting it to his shoulder; and the sportsman, not approving of his own battery being turned against him, commenced to make his retreat-when off went the second barrel of the gun! The recruits, frightened at the noise themselves had made, threw down the cause of it, and flew to the trees; while the intruder narrowly escaped being wounded, and was obliged to abandon his fowling-piece to the future entertainment of the wood-rangers. The natives do not venerate them in any part of the hills; but, nevertheless, they are as fat and sleek as the sacred broods that are met with in the plains."

And here we end; wishing that all the works we have to wade through would afford us pleasure in the measure afforded by Captain . Skinner.

The Graphic and Historical Illustrator. Edited by E. W. Brayley, Esq. F.S.A. M.R.S.L., &c. 4to. pp. 16. No. I.—Idem, No. II. London, 1832. Gilbert.

ONLY two weekly Nos. of this periodical have appeared; but they are so full of curious and interesting matter, that while we cordially award them our praise, as very superior productions of their class, both in authorship and embellishments, we may safely anticipate that the design, when completed, will form as instructive and pleasing a miscellary as has yet appeared. The subjects are most judiciously selected; and where original articles occur, they are marked by great information, presented in a highly entertaining manner.

Clarenswold; or, Tales of the North. Pp. 304. Edinburgh, 1832, Bell and Bradfute; Lon-

occasion of the author's departing from old and endeared associations;" by them it will doubtless be valued.

Remember Me; a Token of Christian Affection, consisting of entirely [qy.-entirely of?] Original Pieces, in Prose and Verse. Pp. 180. Colchester, 1832, Filer and Totham; London, Simpkin and Marshall; Darton and Co. This fairy little volume, bound in green silk, does much credit to the provincial press whence it issues. The poems are well suited to the serious: a portrait of the Rev. William Marsh is prefixed.

Moral Plays. By a Lady. 8vo. pp. 276. London, 1832. Calkin and Budd.

WE are unwilling to be severe on good intentions; but we question whether, as in the present instance, they can be permitted to supply the place of every thing else.

Every Man's Library, No. I.: The Works of Thomas Paine abridged. 8vo. pp. 30. London, Lorymer.

COBBETT acted resurrection-man to the skeleton of Tom Paine, and had a hard job of it: whether the spirit of the times is such that the revival of his mental skeleton will pay, we can-not tell; but in our office, to hold as 'twere the mirror up to the literary publications of the day, we are bound to notice "pain abridged," which is at any rate a good title.

A Course of French Literature; containing a Critical Review of the French Authors of Eminence during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. By Adelbert J. Doisy. Pp. 432. Dublin, 1832, J. Cumming; London, Whit-taker and Co.; Edinburgh, A. Smith.

THIS work is exactly described by its titlepage, and will be a valuable library in itself to the French student. The extracts are judi-ciously selected, and accompanied by some clever criticism.

Biblical Cabinet Atlas. London, 1832. Bull. THIS beautiful little work is now published complete in a portable volume, with a very copious index. It is indeed a publication so well put together in every respect, so ne :. so careful, and so correct, that a more useful and agreeable companion to the reading of the Scriptures could not be devised.

The Voice of Humanity. (Quarterly.) Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 178. London, Nisbet.

This voice, we trust, will never be raised in vain; at all events we shall do our part in causing it to be heard; though in our present No. we can only announce the appearance of this vol., and return our thanks to the Association for promoting Rational Humanity to-wards the Animal Creation, for the honour they have done us at their public meeting. They may rest assured of our cordial co-opera-tion in all truly rational objects.

The Elements of the British Constitution, &c. By the Rev. J. D. Schomberg, B.A. 18mo. pp. 134. London, 1832. Longman and Co. A VERY concise, but clear and admirably arranged manual of our constitutional history and existing constitution. Mr. Schomberg is an enthusiast with regard to Burke, from

token of remembrance to personal friends, on | manly, straight-forward, and English in spirit and substance; and a book more fit for general diffusion we could not mention. Great principles are fairly stated, and the details are full of information and utility.

> The Cook's own Book. 24mo. pp. 67. Griffiths. A CHEAP hash from Kitchiner; intended, according to the fashion of the day, for the buyer of small-priced publications.

> A Selection of Psalms and Hymns, &c. for the use of the Abbey Church of Great Matern. 24mo. pp. 368. London, Smith, Elder, and Co.; Malvern, M. Southall; Worcester, W. Close.

> This neat little volume is appropriately dedicated to Dr. Card, the vicar of Great Malvern, who, by his zeal and perseverance, has effected the restoration of the beautiful interior of the Abbey Church. The selection is ample, and made with great taste and judgment: it is well worthy of the attention of every clergyman, and is a beautiful collection for family use.

> A Companion to the Book of Common Prayer. 24mo. pp. 408. Same Publishers, &c. A SIMILAR and most meritorious publication, with apparently some varieties, and a different arrangement.

Family Classical Library, XXXIII. Valpy. THE second volume of Cæsar; and concluding that invaluable author.

Tales. By the Author of "Highways and Byways."

VARIOUS legends of the Netherlands are here put together in a most amusing and interesting form. The "Curse of the Black Lady very original, though melancholy, story. Still the whole have one fault for a reviewer. However pleased with them he may be. be finds them too long for extract, and yet so short that any abridgment would be a mutilation We can truly recommend them as ranking with the most entertaining volumes of the season.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

THE following particulars relative to the Liverpool expedition for the interior of Africa, are copied from a Cork journal: — " Its first detination is to the mouth of the river Quarts. forty miles to the leeward of Cape Formusa The larger steamer is computed to be 145 tots burden, and propelled by a fifty-horse engine. Her sides are pierced, and mounted with wa six-pounders. Forward, a very formidable play is made by a twenty-four pound swire-gun, whilst a long swivel eighteen-pound carronade astern seems to threaten destruction to every foe. In addition to these precaution against the Spanish pirates who infest to coast, and also such of the native tribes might prove hostile to the expedition, she completely surrounded by chevaux de frisc. amply provided with small arms and boardis pikes for forty persons, which will compose to crew, &c. This steamer is named after it river she is intended to ascend, namely. Quorra, which is the Arabic for 'Shime-River.' Her present draft of water is early and in her ascent will not be more than to don, Duncan.

Whose works he illustrates his little volume by feet six inches, which is very small, consider this pretty-looking volume is published, to attaching splendid passages to his own data, in ing that no sacrifice has been made of the use the writer's own words, "principally as a the form of notes. The whole production is operations which constitute the beau ideal of the sacrification."

construction of the paddles is such that, should favourable winds occur, they can be removed in such a manner that she can use sails in place of steam, and receive no impediment to her progress by their immersion in the water. She is schooner-rigged, and rather lofty. The Quorra is intended to ascend the principal stream, and the lesser, which is built entirely of wrought iron, and of a draught of only eighteen inches, is intended to explore all the tributary streams, and likewise visit Timbuctoo, Warree, Sockatoo, &c. &c. The latter boat is fifty-five tons burden, and called the Alburkha, which is the Arabic for 'blessing.' The brig Columbine, which accompanies the expedition as far as possible, is principally laden with fuel and other articles for the use of the two steamers. It is expected that a sufficiency of wood will be found on the banks of the river to generate steam, when the supply of coal is finished, or not easily to be procured. The whole squadron is under the command of G. L. Harris, Esq. R.N., whose experience on the coast during a period of six years, entitles him to the confidence of the promoters of the expedition. The elder Lander, the companion of Clapperton, Macgreggor Laird, Esq., and Dr. Briggs, of Liverpool, accompany it; the latter as the medical attendant and botanist. Mr. Harris will act as topographical surveyor on the part of the company and government. by permission, and a naval officer on their part, for a like purpose. By the ample provision made, it would almost seem that every difficulty was anticipated; every thing that could be procured for the success, safety, comfort, and happiness of our adventurous countrymen has been procured; nor should the fact be omitted, that an abundance of trinkets, &c. &c. has been procured to conciliate the good will of the natives. No correct estimate can be formed of the length of the absence of the expedition. It may, however, be naturally inferred that it will not be great, as the steamers will present a facility hitherto unknown in exploring the African rivers, and that the progress thus obtained will in no way be impeded by the caprice of any of the African chiefs in obtaining leave to proceed, or paying compulsory tribute, &c. for such a favour. A glance at the Quorra will almost convince any one that her implements of destruction are such as to defy the whole condensed bow-andarrow force of Africa."

The Cambrian newspaper says, "the Quorra and Alburkha steamers arrived at Milford on Saturday last, from Liverpool, to wait for orders and the African traveller Lander, who is expected over-land to join, as well as to get clean bills of health. The sailing brig Columbine, 170 tons, Captain Miller, arrived on Sunday, being furnished with a supply of coals for the steamers, and a variety of articles for presents, trade, and barter, and a few passengers. These vessels possess all the requisite qualities for such a voyage, comprehending every comfort, as well as fitted for defence against any attack of the natives on the rivers and coast. The Alburkha, Captain Hill, is a beautiful little iron steamer, the hull, except decks, being wholly of that material; admeasures, exclusive of the engine-room, only 35 an error too common, however, to merit sevetons; and with her crew, fourteen in number, rity; but works of this kind have of late been coals, luggage, and articles for trade, draws only four feet water; when divested of those materials, can be made to sail on an even keel in two feet water. This little vessel, and the brig Columbine, were towed out to sea, on five lines on the tiger we can make no sense Tuesday evening last, by the Quorra, which whatever: we subjoin them as a riddle.

steamer, which the Quorra certainly is. The | vessel returned again, and now waits the arrival of Mr. Lander, to sail immediately for Porto Praya, on the African coast, the place of rendezvous. It is to be hoped, as the voyage is of a trading description, conducted at the entire expense of a body of Liverpool merchants, that the speculations will be attended with profitable results to them in a commercial point of view, and, finally, with great advantages to open a trade between this country and the whole of Western Africa.'

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SIR ALEXANDER JOHNSTON in the chair-Various donations were made to the Society. and the following papers read :- On the methods of computing the division of time amongst the Hindus, by David Haliburton, Esq.; and an account of the ruins of Anaradhepura and Mehentélé, in Ceylon, by Captain I. J. Chapman, R.E. with drawings. This city, which is situated in the interior of Ceylon, in 8° 15' N. lat. and 80° 55' E. long. in the district of Acura Wanny, was, according to the native records, held in the greatest reverence by the followers of Buddha for the long period of nearly fifteen hundred years; it being the principal seat of their religion, as well as the residence of their kings. It is represented as having been very extensive, thickly populated, and abounding in magnifi-cent temples and other buildings; the only remains of which are nine temples, ruined tanks, and groups of pillars, scattered about for a distance of several miles. Thanks were ordered to be returned to Capt. Chapman for the communication of this very interesting paper, which reflects great credit upon his zealous exertions to illustrate the ancient history of the Buddhists by researches into the sites of their celebrated cities, while engaged in the performance of his official duties as chief engineer in the island of Ceylon. The drawings also, which accompany it, are bold and interesting delineations of the remains of these ancient seats of power, and shew that Captain Chapman has seized with great judgment the peculiarities of design and situation exhibited in these erections. The meetings were ad-journed till December next.

PINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Illustrations of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, Part 1. Drawn from nature on stone, with Descriptive Notices, by W. H. Kearney. 4to. A. S. Schloss.

THE South American Alpaca (Camelus paco) the Barbary Magot or Ape, and the Bengal Tiger, are the subjects of this new production. They appear to be accurately represented by a novel mode of lithographic execution, after the manner of etching, which we have no doubt may be carried farther with good effect. The literary notices are capable of improvement. For instance, the alpaca is in one sentence spoken of as "it," and in the next we hear not only of "him," but of "his person" being or-namental in the park. In the description of the magot we have " the Compte de Buffon," so much more correctly written than before, that we look for a better and clearer style than is here adopted, and we advise the editor to take pains in that respect. Of the concluding

"But the subjection of such of Nature's works as that now under our notice, being organised to exist by the destruction of animal life, and offering few or no equivalent advantages for the risk of a familiar acquaintance, answers the purpose of its creation in his native solitude, but in captivity can only become an object of curiosity.

National Portrait Gallery. With Memoirs by William Jerdan, Esq. Part XL. Fisher, Son, and Co.

THE portraits in this Part are those of Lord Egremont, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, and Mr. Roscoe, after Phillips, Jackson, and Lonsdale, engraved by H. Cook, J. Cochran, and S. Freeman; so that we need hardly say they are fine specimens of art, exhibiting likenesses of men of much public interest. In the venerable Lord Egremont the splendid patronage of the Fine Arts and the munificent encouragement of every patriotic and liberal design is characteristically represented. The literary career of Mr. Roscoe is also a striking chapter of human life: while that of Sir B. Hobhouse shews how much may be accomplished in a higher sphere, by an active and intelligent mind, constantly directed to works of usefulness, benevolence, and improvement. The following anecdote of the late worthy baronet is new to us. Bred to the bar, his biographer says, "it was usual for many of the younger barristers to ride their circuits, and it was his good fortune to have Mr. Pitt for the companion of his first and last legal tour. He was in court when the future prime minister made his maiden speech, and handed a note to him, inquiring how he had felt during his performance. Mr. Pitt wrote back these words: 'Terribly funkt.' Mr. Pitt attended him at that time during a long illness with the most friendly solicitude; and their subsequent political hostility did not obliterate the remembrance of their former agreeable intercourse. Mr. Pitt, who seldom spared any antagonist, whether formidable or otherwise, treated him on all occasions with a marked civility both of expression and demeanour.'

This memoir also contains some particulars of his meeting Dr. Johnson, and some extracts from a private volume of his Travels in France and Italy-a volume sold for five guineas.

Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham. Northumberland Illustrated, from original Drawings by Thomas Allom, &c. With Historical and Topographical Descriptions by Thomas Rose. Part I. Fisher, Son, and Co.

IT was only in our last number that we announced the completion of Fisher's beautiful Illustrations of Devonshire and Cornwall; and we have here the commencement of a work which promises to be of equal value, devoted to the illustration of the grand and romantic scenery of the north of England. It is rather remarkable that the first part of this new publication, among many admirable and interesting views, should contain no fewer than three of the seats of cabinet ministers - viz. Howick Hall, the seat of Earl Grey; Brougham Hall, the seat of the Lord Chancellor; and Lambton Castle, the seat of Lord Durham.

Finden's Landscape Illustrations to Mr. Mur. ray's first complete and uniform Edition of the Life and Works of Lord Byron. Part V. Murray.

THE delay in the publication of the Fifth Part of this beautiful work is stated, by the proprietors, to have been "chiefly occasioned by their

anxiety to produce a series of plates every way worthy of public patronage." That anxiety has been rewarded with success; and the result is seven plates, of at least six of which we may justly say that they are incapable of being surpassed. Our principal favourites are "Santa Maria della Spina, Pisa," from a drawing by Turner, and "Santa Maura," and "Ithaca," from drawings by Stanfield.

The Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, M.P. Drawn on stone by Isaac W. Slater, from an original sketch by Mr. Slater, in the possession of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, bart. Dickinson.

A STRONG resemblance, although tenderly executed. The countenance is calm, reflecting, and benevolent; but overshadowed with that expression of melancholy and indolence which mental or physical exertion, vicissitude of fortune, or the long pressure of ill-health, frequently produces in the finest and most intellectual faces.

A Series of Views in India, comprising Sketches of Scenery, Antiquities, and Native Character. Drawn from nature and on stone by Captain John Luard, Sixteenth Lancers. Part I. Smith, Elder, and Co.

It is pleasing to remark how many of our gallant officers have, "in these piping times of peace," distinguished themselves by the pencil as well as by the pen. Though last of the number, Captain Luard is by no means the least in merit. There is a firmness in his drawings which attest their fidelity; they are treated with the feeling of an artist; and we see no reason to regret that, as he states in his preface, "the enormous expense of line engraving has induced him to draw them himself upon stone." The most striking views in this first Part are, "Major Kennedy's House, Simla," and "Gun at Bhurtpore." There is also a very characteristic group of "Itinerant Snake-Catchers."

GERMAN PUBLICATIONS.

Sammlung Architectonischer Entwürfe welche ausgeführt, oder für die ausführung, entworfen. Wurden von L. von Klenze...-Collection of Architectural Sketches, executed, or intended for execution. Designed by L. von Klenze.

Auswahl der vorsüglichsten Gemälde der Hersoglich Leuchtenbergischen Gallerie. Herausgegeben von der Literarisch-Artistischen Anstalt der J. G. Cotta'schen, Buchhandlung.—Selection of the principal Pictures in the Gallery of the Duke of Leuchtenberg. Published at the Institution for Literature and the Arts of J. G. Cotta, at
Munich.

Antike Bildwerks. Zum ersten male bekannt gemacht von Eduard Gerhard.— Ancient Sculptures. Published for the first time by Edward Gerhard.

Das Eleusiche Fest, Schiller's Dichtung. Bildich dargestellt von J. M. Wagner; gestochen von F. Ruscheweyh.—The Eleusian Feast, by Schiller. Illustrated by J. M. Wagner; engraved by F. Ruscheweyh.

Architectonische Entwürfe zu Kleineren Landgebäuden, Garten-Verzierungen, Monumenten, &c. &c.—Architectural Sketches for small Country-Houses, Garden-Ornaments, Monu-

ments, &c. &c.
Erinnerung an Florenz, Rom, Neapel. Nach
der natur und auf stein gezeichnet von Wilhelm Gail. Minchen.—Recollections of Florence, Rome, and Naples. Drawn from

nature and on stone by Wilhelm Gail.

Denkmale der Baukunst vom 7ten bis zum 13ten Jahrhundert, am Uieder-Rhein. Herausgegeben von Sulpiz Boillerée. Munichen. —Monuments of Architecture, from the 7th to the 13th Century, on the Banks of the Rhine. Published by Sulpiz Boillerée. Munich.

Abbildungen der Wappen Sommilioher Europæischen Souveraine, der Republiken, und frein Stadte; nebst Erklärung der Einselnen Wappenfelder, und Titel der Regenten. Herausgegeben von C. H. von Gelbke. Berlin.—Armorial Bearings of all the European Sovereigns, Republics, and free Cities; with Explanations of the Quarterings, and the Titles of the Sovereigns. Published by C. H. von Gelbke. Berlin.

Die schinsten Ornamente und merkwürdigsten Gemälde aus Pompeji, Herkulanum, und Stabiæ; nebst einigen Grundrissen und Ansichten, nach den an ort und stelle gemachten Originalzeichnungen von Wilhelm Zahn.—The most beautiful Ornaments and the most remarkable Pictures in Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiæ; with various Plans and Views, after original Drawings made on the spot by Wilhelm Zahn.

THE above are the titles of a number of German publications connected in a greater or leas degree with the fine arts, the whole, or portions of which (thanks to Mr. Schloss for affording us so fair an opportunity of glancing over the productions of Germany), are now lying before us. They do not demand elaborate criticism, and we will therefore content ourselves with

saying a few words of each. M. von Klenze's Architectural Sketches evince great taste and professional knowledge. Of the Duke of Leuchtenberg's Gallery, the principal subjects in the Part under our notice are a rich and mellow Virgin and Child, after Murillo; and portraits of Rubens and his wife, chiefly remarkable for the grotesque character of the costume. The Ancient Sculptures are, in general, curious rather than beautiful; but there are some fine exceptions to this remark. M. Wagner's illustrations of Schiller's Eleusian Feast exhibit an intimate knowledge of composition, and of the most celebrated productions of Grecian art. Of the taste displayed in the Architectural Sketches for small Country-Houses, &c. we are unable to speak in terms of praise. The Recollections of Florence, Rome, and Naples, are whimsical and amusing. Except to the professional man, there is no great interest attached to the Architectural Remains on the Banks of the Rhine. The Armorial Bearings of the Sovereigns, &c. of Europe are emblazoned with great splendour:—it is impossible, however, to contemplate them without reflecting that the day of an awful conflict is rapidly approaching, which will determine whether such things shall not thenceforward be shewn as among the monstrous absurdities in which human beings once delighted. M. Zahn's is a most elaborate, beautiful, and interesting publication, and conveys a far more complete and satisfactory idea of the excavated treasures of antiquity which it represents, than any other work upon the subject which we have hitherto seen.

We may add, that in several of these publications the embellishments are beautifully printed in colours, not coloured by the hand; and that we reserve a notice of a number of works on natural history for another Gasette.

ORIGINAL PORTRY.

SONG.

SIT by the summer sea,
Thou whom scorn wasteth,
And let thy musing be
Where the flood hasteth;
Mark how o'er ocean's breast
Rolls the hoar billow's crest.—
Such deem his thought's unrest

Griev'st thou that hearts should change?

Lo, where life reigneth,
Or the free sight may range,
What long remainsth?
Spring with her flowers shall die,
Fast fades the gilded sky,
And the pale moon on high

Smile, then, oh greatly wise!
And if love sever
Bonds which thy soul doth prize,
Such was it ever.
Deep as the rolling seas,
Soft as the twilight breeze,
But of more truth than these
Roast could it never.

IMPROMPTU, To a Lady at the Fianefurte.

LADYE, when notes like these are heard.
The fancy wakes; in vision'd dram
Embodies forth some ancient bard,
With magic lyre, by haunted stream,
Sweeping, with hallow'd hand, the strings
That breathe the language of the sky;
Whilst backward vocal echo flings
The varied lay of minstrelsy.
Strike once again that playful strain,

The witchery of whose changing measure.

Hath power to steal the wretch from pain,
Or rouse the heart of we to pleasure;
Or, luring from its fount a tear,
That melting, dying fall be given,
As if a seraph lingered near

s if a seraph lingered near

To win an erring soul to heaven.

A. T. T.

BURIED PRIENDSHIP.

THE weary Sun hath sunk in Ocean's bress.

Fast, o'er the orient, clouds their shades fling,

In the mute grove the cushat shuts her vity.

Yet lingering rays illuminate the west—A trembling, beautiful, and chasten'd light. That still reveals the rock and winding rill. Paints every wood, and sleeps on everyhing the And softens down the frown of coming night. Thus, in the sombre chambers of the dead, When those the heart loves best for ever its still with us dwells their lovely memory. Which sweetens e'en the bitter tears we she chases the sad and pining spirit's gloom. And weaves a halo round their dreary tomb.

LINES.

Ow you dark-bosom'd mountain
The sunbeams are glancing,
On lake and on fountain
The light ray is dancing;
But you mountain is dark, though the subbeams are bright,
And you fountain is cold, though 'tis quiveris'
with light.

So one bosom with sadness Feels dark and oppress'd,

While around mirth and gladness Illumine each breast; [glow, And the smiles that to others with rapture may Leave that bosom alone to its darkness and wo.

BIOGRAPHY. SIR JOHN CARR.

This gentleman died at his house, in New Norfolk Street, on Tuesday, July 17th, of an affection of the heart, after a short illness of a few hours, at the age of 60. Twenty years since, Sir John was publicly known as the author of many books of travels in various parts of Europe. His "Stranger in France," writ-ten after his visit to that country in the year 1803, when the world was greedy for information respecting the character and manners of a people changed by the events of a revolution, and severed from our intercourse by the consequent war, was read with avidity. The light and rapid sketches, the spirit and gentlemanlike feeling which characterised his volumes, led to his recurring to that class of literature, which gratified the public, whilst it benefitted himself and his publisher. The pungent satire of M. Dubois, in "My Pocket-Book," and the law-proceedings consequent thereon, induced him to retire into the quiet of private life. It is but justice to say, that the light, cheerful character of his writings was harmless; for that they produced positive good, by giving one portion of mankind a better opinion of another, is shewn in the fact, that he received the compliment of knighthood from the Duke of Bedford, in the year 1806, for the liberal view which he had taken of the character of the people of Ireland. And he was solicited to visit America, that his generous and benevolent pen might assist in re-moving the prejudices which still exist too strongly between the children of a common mother.

Since the death of his lady, which cast a gloom over his remaining days, he lived in a little circle of affectionate friends, beloved and respected. His extensive observations of mankind had enriched his mind with a store of sketches and anecdotes; and these, in spite of his own occasional depression of spirits, never failed to exhilarate theirs, by his happy and humorous mode of relating them.

A friend of thirty years bears this inadequate testimony to his memory. — From a Correspondent.

SKRTCHES OF SOCIETY.

LOCOMOTION OF MEDICAL MEN.

SIR WALTER SCOTT has remarked, or is said to have remarked, that the only thing in nature he does not understand, is, Why a dog turns himself round three times before he goes to sleep? As a pendant to this might be given the quære of, Why a medical man goes to sleep without turning himself round at all? oscil-lating backwards and forwards between the county town and the village, like an oyster between the panels of his shell, and, like that respectable conchologist, never clearing the rock upon which destiny first cast him?

All civilised beings, with the exception of

medical men, have their seasons for locomotion, their recreative journeys, their accredited furloughs from campaign duties; but this proscribed race, having by strange fatality been excluded from the general amnesty, now appear even themselves to acquiesce in the unjust decision, and to be satisfied with astronomical are fain to imagine. Conversation in London of fiction to work up in the way of illustrative motion,—the consciousness that they swing is to the mental appetite what human fiesh is peculiarity? And yet, this is the principle a

through the blue ether with a velocity equal to | said to be to the palate of the lion, -nothing

It boots not to the faculty that the steamengine has gone far to annihilate geographical distance-that a highway has been run from the standard in Cornhill to the Theban obelisks-and that America, in the exuberance of courtesy, has literally turned herself inside out to the admiration of strangers, having by the aid of canals and rail-roads made her inland towns lie coast-wise open to observation. They must not touch the forbidden fruit, lest they should be amerced in the fee simple of custom and credit : but must continue to draw mathematical lines in the parallelograms of their respective districts, and to practise the monotonous see-saw of the ursine sloth with the inveterate assiduity of the beaver.

The citizen has his July, in which he visits the rarities of other kingdoms; the country shopkeeper makes his annual escape from the counter to pick up pebbles on Margate beach; even Oxford and Cambridge have their gaol release, when the disembogued students do the duty of loval subjects, by increasing the customdues at their respective ports of embarkation, on pilgrimages to the uttermost ends of the earth; whilst men, peculiarly fitted by educa-tion and practical talent to derive enjoyment from a cosmopolitan survey, and to increase knowledge by coining the golden dust of op-portunity into a legal tender, stay for ever at home, as if afraid confiscation of property would visit the misdemeanor of breathing the air of a distant province. Now this is a crying evil-a sin or shame, as it may chance to be by choice or necessity: voyons un peu.

The causes which induce medical men to stay at home, when all the rest of the world choose to travel, appear resolvable into three: to wit, the love of science, the love of human nature, and the love of money.

It may be said of the love of science, that it may possibly prompt a medical man to wish to see every sickness to an end—to finish his work; in which case he might chance to find himself in the predicament of the countryman, who stood in a doorway in Cheapside "till the crowd had gone by." But it might be replied to this, that, however engrossing the details of professional routine, an occasional intercourse with the leading men of his class, with an opportunity of verifying some of the new theories always affoat upon scientific subjects, seems absolutely required of the country practitioner by the duties of good citizenship. If he be a man of bold and original intellect, his reach of mind, often nearly valueless in the drudgery of provincial practice, may refresh itself and benefit others by an occasional divergement from his beaten tract. If, on the contrary, of inferior calibre, one who follows scrupulously the data of the schools, who feels responsibility a weight, and decision an embarrassment, it appears still more incumbent on him to freshen his powers by recurrence to the fountain-head of knowledge_to make himself conversant with the nascent doctrines, their tests and authorities shake himself in the light of day from the dust of prejudice-look up at the luminaries of his system, and set his watch by the sun. There is always something to teach or to learn in London, the Mammoth of cities. The truths ever orally circulating there in scientific society, would form a stock in trade of a handsomer description than the distant or disaffected

that of their most volatile patients, and as the earth turns round upon its axis, "turn with it, heads or tails!"

Whether from the earth turns round upon its axis, "turn with it, heads or tails!" titioner seems to possess an eye as quick in detecting disease, as is that of the experienced lapidary in ascertaining the gem : he is so conversant with its appearance under every variety of form and colour, that he decides as by intnition; whilst the country artisan, of perhaps not meaner powers, having learned his business through a slower medium, must apply his test ere he can authenticate it. It is worthy of notice, that sick folks in the country are perpetually finding out, when they repair to the metropolis for relief under their several ailments, that they have been injudiciously treated in the provinces; and it is likewise noticeable, that when a London physician, considering a case from the country, prescribes a change of treatment, it is usual to legislate for his patient upon a broader principle, to merge local disease in general, and to carry the war from the out-posts to the citadel. These anomalies would happen less often, probably, if the faculty in the provinces, as well as their patients, made a religion of an annual journey to London; or occasionally went a little farther still, to investigate the phenomena of a disease in its locality, east or west, as it might happen. It seems un-grateful to allude to a reversion of a decree of the lower courts in the great emporium of science, when we consider the exceeding fa-tigue, of the life of a country practitioner.
"Rather than submit to the slavery and drudgery a provincial goes through," observed a London practitioner to me, "I would slide through life upon the sum that my education cost." But why does the country practitioner submit to it? Why does not he wrench off at least a tithe of the round year for his own private benefit? Why flicker about like the flail of a thrashing machine, rooted to his tiny lo-cality? If he will devise the punishment of a muttee for himself, the public can only say, like Dan in the Irish legend to the flying eagle who soared up with him till he was tired, "My

dear sir, who axed you ?"

The love of human nature, set forth as a second objection to the locomotion of medical men, may be met on its own ground, by the old adage that charity begins at home. Self and family versus the public, would, in such a cause, gain the verdict in any court of equity in Christendom. I do not understand why a man should be expected to stay at home always for his patients, unless they return the courtesy by staying at home for him; the golden rule is quite forgotten by those who are selfish enough to desire it. The enjoyments attendant upon change of scene are so numerous, and its physical effects upon the frame so beneficial, that it is a grievous injustice to any class of men to require their abiding presence on one spot of earth. An unrelieved residence in the same place belittles the mind (to borrow an Americanism). The sanative effects of travel on the mind resemble those of a vapour-bath on the body, which purifies from the miasma of contagion, and gives tone and elasticity to the fibres. Did ever any created being hear of man, woman, or child, however predisposed to illness, staying at home, lest he, she, or it, should not, under possible disease, have the advice of the usual medical attendant? Would not such an iota in the conduct of any one make his next of kin look about him a "trifle?" Would it not be too improbable for the writer

out of tenderness to the feelings of his patients. Let his patients go one way and himself another-trusting to Providence or the policeand either party will pick up new acquaintances to physic or be physicked by, and both will be merry. " How very kind every body is!" said a kinswoman of mine when the boatmen on the Medina took especial care of her during an aquatic excursion; and she was right-people are kind, very kind (till they are affronted)it is human nature to be so: any action contrary to kindness we reject as foreign to our constitutions; for lo! as saith Confucius, we call it "inhumanity!" and there is no question but that folks who fall sick on journeys are seldom lucrative, the latter are not to be are, for the most part, satisfied with stranger medical men; and, when they write to their friends, will declare, under their sign-manual, that Mr. So-and-so was uncommonly pleasant, and they felt quite at home with him, &c. &c. | curious fact - a solecism in a page of the book The besetting sin of medical men seems their of human life-that the liberality of medical manage a matter as well as himself, would fain public grants in their names, and in omission, be persuaded that a suspension of the laws of if we note in various neighbourhoods the laxity the sphere of his diurnal rotation. A ludicrous anecdote, illustrative of this, occurred a few years ago at Brighton: A little boy, ill with a and surgeon; the crisis of the disorder camemessengers were despatched for the facultythe physician arrived first—the child was at the last gasp-the physician opened the throat, and gave him instant relief: presently the surgeon came running, and, when he heard what had been done, expressed disapprobation, saying, as audibly as embarrassment of breathing allowed him, that it was a "very indelicate thing for a physician to perform any surgical operation whatever."

In the third objection, the love of money, or rather the fear of losing it, lies, perhaps, the gist of the question. But here, if I possessed the pen of a ready writer, I should be proud to employ it in eulogy of the benevolence of a class of men of whom "many have gladdened as well as lengthened life" (to generalise the elegant compliment of Pope to his friend "Let the thief go first, and the Arbuthnot). executioner follow," was the reply of Diogenes to a question of precedence between a lawyer and a physician. This was, to be sure, but an equivocal compliment of the cynic; but it proves, that early in the history of the world a difference was acknowledged between the rapacity of the two classes. The faculty, however, no longer follow their vocation on foot, but are like the ancient Britons in their mode of warfare, "some slay in chariots, and some on horses." From the days of Linacre to those of Warren, the names of medical men eminent for liberality, as well as talent and sagacity, are prominent in the splendid catalogue of British worthies. Hunter and Ratcliffe, Mead, Heberden, Arbuthnot, and Fothergill, are but a few of the muster-roll. But, for household pleasantness and minor hospitalities, commend us to the manes of Sir Walter Farquhar! the courtly Sir Walter! who had counted the pulses of all the dutchesses in the kingdom, but never forgot the face of an old friend; his solitary fault was swerving a little from the perpendicular when he found himself on the shadowy side of four-

The College of Physicians was founded in 1518, about which time the study of medicine in this country may be considered to have made for itself a "local habitation." This date, little

chronology to the physic and divinity of the The students of the latter, if we country. believe their affidavits when they enter on professional duties, deny a search after temporalities to be their main object in entering the profession, whilst the medical men never pretend to any thing more than a terrestrial vocation. The clergy have a state provision, the faculty provide for themselves. The education of a medical man is prolonged and expensive; and when he has received it, being for the most part a younger son, he is considered by his kindred to have the title-deeds of his estate handed over to him: the first years of practice depended on in a profession unavailable by proxy, -that has no sinecures to bestow, and admits no slumbering on their laurels to its soldiery: yet, with all these drawbacks, it is a exclusiveness; each, fancying no other can men, both in commission, if we look only at nature would follow his temporary absence from with which they press money claims (albeit always expected to be forthcoming themselves with the liberality of the spiritual pastors of parallel further, at a time when the tide of public opinion (or say, if you like it better, detached currents of public opinion,) are setting in like a maelstroom upon the subject of the temporalities of the church of England; but will observe upon the particular of liberality, that the faculty have given "good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over,"-and may it be meted unto them of the same! Et c'est tout, as the French say when they have expounded themselves, and " to return to our mutton:"-if the resignation of a few weeks annually would diminish a medical man's income by striking off more than the average gains of those few weeks, excursions must be postponed, like Dr. Drowsy's sermons, to a fitter opportunity; for, so far from travel then benefiting the health and increasing happiness, it would be very possible, with a foreboding of pecuniary shortcomings, to commit indigestion under the eye of Mont Blanc, and to jaundice the liver with the spray of Shauffhausen. But I contend that such would not be the case. "Cut boldly," said the augur to the King of Rome, and he severed the whetstone accordingly. Any medical man determined to free himself from his strait-waistcoat would be little likely to lose patients of the more substantial class; and of chance customers he would have neighbour's fare when his brethren respectively journeyed likewise. And I doubt not but such an enterprising individual would soon make himself so popular and distingué by his novel line of conduct, as to furnish an argument on the subject against which one might lean one's back as a post.

When I contrast the joy and health attend-

ant upon an excursion down the Rhine, as set forth by Dr. Granville, to be performed at a very fractionary charge of time and money, with the galley-slave toiling at the oar of a country practitioner along the warm channel On Saturday, Mr. Mathews closed his enter-of his daily progress, I console my benevolence tainments at this house, and made his bow to by indulging the fantasy of Soame Jennings, who wrote a whimsical essay to prove the docretribution it afforded for every misdemeanour:

medical man must act upon, if he tarry at home testantism in England, gives nearly the same tary, the desolator of Asia, was at that instant chased by the overseers from parish to parish in search of a settlement, under the semblance of a weary travelling woman, with two small children hanging at her back, and two in her arms: hence I entertain no doubt that the individuals so hardly dealt with, of whose untoward fate we so amiably volunteer a project of amelioration, are now only expiating offences against the law of kindness, committed when in a prior state of being, they inhabited this earth of ours as nervous ladies, whose egregious selfishness prompted them to oust their medical attendants from the shelter of their own roofs at all hours of the night and day, without regard to times and seasons, to administer w imaginary ailments!

New Town, Bedford, July 2, 1832.

B. E. M.

DRAMA.

ENGLISH OPERA, OLYMPIC THEATRE.

On Monday the Dilosk Gatherer, or the Eagle's Nest, a melo-drama, was produced at this theatre with success; the vocal music being selected by Mr. Hawes, and the instrumental by Mr. S. S. Wesley. It is well known that we are at the call of the public), will brave comparison not immensely fond of this species of compasition, or rather, indeed, that we have an espequinsy, was attended conjointly by a physician their respective vicinities. I will not press the cial and general aversion to it. Nor did the Eagle's Nest change our opinion. The story is of a child (the offspring of a secret marriage between a noble youth and a fisherman's daughter) with whom the said eagle flies away, leaving its mother in a state of distraction, and, subsequently, its father too. Ultimately the high-born father climbs the rocks, and rescues his more high-borne son; and his mother shocks the big beast of a bird. Nothing could exceed the deep tragedy, except the natural pathos of Miss Kelly's acting when bereaved of her child; but it is curious to say, that the very perfective of her performance destroyed the rest of the piece. Who could endure, if they felt the force of her extraordinary powers, the immediate rebound to common humour and the farcically of an Irish pedagogue and his scholars? We could not: to us it was like going from a death-bed to Punch's opera. We see it said in the newspapers that Miss Kelly was painfully correct, which is true enough: we, for ourselves, dislike martyrdoms in painting, but he cannot dislike such an exhibition of passion as Miss Kelly gives, per se; what we dislike is a martyrdom with a trifle-dish in the picture.

Call again To-morrow; such is the popular title of a smart and likely to be popular one act farce, from the pen of Mr. Trueba, produced at this theatre on Thursday. A spendthrift, dunned almost to death, affords excelent scope for the talent of Mr. Wrench, who deserves every credit for the manner in waid he evades and manages his numerous creditors The piece was altogether successful, and wiraise a laugh, whenever desired, to the end d the season.

Two fine German boys, of the name of Eichhorn, pupils of M. Spohr, play duets es the violin with much skill and precision.

ADELPHI.

a numerous audience, whom he had delighted as much after the fag of forty representations trine of transmigration by the well-balanced as if he had just started fresh on his archives race. It is impossible to glance back on these he felt certain, he said, that many a court lady exhibitions without again expressing our were for itself a "local habitation." This date, little would revive in the person of one of her caranterior to that of the establishment of Proriage-horses, and that the great Khan of Tatalent they display. The assumption of so many and such different characters; the perfect personation of male and female, old and young; and the rich colouring of humour thrown over the whole, render them altogether unique. We ne'er shall look upon their like.

VARIETIES.

Agricultural Employment for the Poor of the Metropolis.—At a meeting on Thursday week, at the King's Head, Poultry, Mr. Sadler delivered an animated address on this subject. We have always advocated this simple yet efficient plan, and we do trust to see it carried into effect, and diffusing comfort and contentment where now only want and misery dwell. We firmly believe that there are thousands of acres of waste land around London, which (besides the relief to the poor) it would speedily cover with smiling cottages and convert into regions of plenty.

Death of Count Chaptal .- The Paris papers mention the death of this celebrated chemist,

at an advanced age.

The Penny Story-Teller, No. I .- August first, like the first of every month for a while past, has brought a new train of cheap publications. Among these we have to acknowledge the receipt of the Penny Story-Teller, with a tale of Genoa, another of Gordon the Gipsy, and a third begun. We have also

The Doctor, No. I. which is to furnish a new

system of domestic medicine, in weekly Nos. The frontispiece represents the organs of digestion,-enough in itself to move the bowels of the public in favour of the work; but it is hardly fair to pun on such a representation, and could only be excused in a critic born to

die-jesting.

The Anglo-German Advertiser begins well with its No. I., and has one peculiar merit, that most readers will only be able, or need, to read one half of it, being one column German, the other English. Of course we shall expect more from its foreign than its home intelligence; and accordingly find the account of the Bavarian Walhalla good, and the Sketch of Madame Schræder Devrient interesting. She was born at Hamburgh in 1805, is the daughter of Players, and came out at ten years old as a dancer. She is married and has four children.

Le Cercle, No. I. Too dear at sixpence : but at a lower rate, containing three languages, French, English, and Italian, and some pleasing and valuable matter, would, in our opinion, meet with friends. The lists of foreign publications is very useful: the notices and original

papers well written.

Governesses' Mutual Assurance Society. Having thought and spoken well of this design at its origin, we are not indisposed to adopt the following communication, though from an anonymous correspondent. The directors of the Governesses' Mutual Assurance Society have just published their annual report. By the auditors' account, the funds of the Society seem in a very favourable condition, and the directors confidently recommend it to the notice of the public. It seems to us, that governesses, above all persons, are dependent upon youth and health for the exercise of their profession. In sickness and old age they are frequently destitute. We recommend, therefore, our fair readers to turn their attention to this admirable Institution, in which a refuge may be found against some of those changes and chances to which their life is subject.

Paganini was to conclude his engagement at Covent Garden last night; and we presume did The course has been very successful.

made in the House of Commons by Mr. Spring and therefore easily read in the squares of the Rice, the secretary of the Treasury. It is, to allow the University of Aberdeen 500l. a-year, in lieu of the works presented to it by publishers, as one of the eleven bodies entitled to this gift; and to exchange these books, so surrendered, for others published on the Continent. This would really be an odd way of huckstering. If Aberdeen does not want the books, in the sense of a very onerous act of legislation, let it relieve the sufferers so partially taxed; and if it be expedient, as we think it is, to interchange English with foreign publications, surely a thousand or two thousand pounds a-year ought to be voted for that national purpose.

A New System of Secret Writing .- Of this invention, by Charles Baron de Drais, a specimen has been sent to us, which we are sorry we cannot sufficiently explain without its accompanying lithography, for the accurate information of our readers. It pretends to perfection as a secret cipher, to facility of acquirement. to despatch in writing, and to capability of infinite variation, in which, in truth, consists its being a sealed writing except to a party possessed of the key. The New Leipsig Magazine, for all new inventions, declares that it possesses these qualities; and apparently it does so, though very simple in contrivance. Several sheets of paper are divided into a square of squares, sixteen in breadth and sixteen in length,—in all 256; and these again are subdivided, like windows, into smaller squares or panes, twenty-five in each, which smaller squares have a key of the letters of the alphabet promiscuously arranged, as a, p, o, i, h, g, &c. Thus provided, the sheets of paper are laid exactly upon each other, and pierced through with a thick needle in two places (where it may please the writer), in order to procure fixed or central points, and distributed among the correspondents; so that each receives one at least for writing and another for reading. Those for reading are never to be pierced in more than two holes. In writing upon a wooden frame, canvassed, one or several sheets of paper are fixed, so that they do not move, and upon them the lithographed sheet is placed. Then, say the instructions, pierce all through in the central points with a rather thick needle, and look for any letter you intend to represent in the key or lettered square, and with a fine needle pierce the small square, which, according to the rule, represents the intended or desired letter. Upon the conclusion of a word, leave one square empty, instead of a comma two, instead of a period three, and at the end of a sentence four squares; but if it should be desirable to save more space, you may represent a syllable, and frequently a word, in each square, by piercing the first letter heavy and the second lighter, and by abridging the word of all unnecessary letters. In the place of stops, the dividing lines may be pierced at the end of a word once, for a comma twice, for a period thrice, and at the conclusion of a sentence four times, But, for the express purpose of leading those astray who are not intended to read it, the direction of the writing may be upwards or downwards, instead of from left to right, &c. &c. The writing being finished, one of the pricked sheets of paper must be sent to each of the correspondents. For reading: - the newly received sheet of paper being placed upon the lithographed sheet, the central points must be brought exactly over each other, and both sheets being placed against the window,

Literature and Publishing. — A proposition or, by night, before a candle, the holes in the of rather an extraordinary character has been lately received sheet will be easily perceived, lithographed sheet. The alteration of the fixed points alters the whole. Such is the plan of the Baron de Drais, which is at least worth a trial, to see if it works well.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

The Refugee in America, a Novel, by Mrs. Trollope, Author of "the Domestic Manners of the Americans." The fifth and concluding volume of Our Village, by Miss Mitford.

of Europe.

The Pilgrim of Erin.

Hours of Reverie, or the Musings of a Solitaire, by L. U. K. Coutier.

L.U. K. Coutier.

Reflexions sur l'Etude des Langues Asiatiques, adressées à (feu) Sir James Mackintosh, et suivies d'une Lettre à M. H. H. Wilson, ancien Secrétaire de la Société Asiatique de Calcutta, elu Professeur à Oxford,—are announced as being in preparation from the pen of Professor A. W. de Schlegel. This essay, from so celebrate and experienced a scholar, it is expected will contain some interesting and valuable considerations on the principal languages and literary productions of the East, especially of the Sanscrit; an investigation of great importance, considerad with reference to the intimate connexion subsisting between the oriental languages and those of Europe.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Rogers' Memoir of Rogers, 12mo. 5s. bds. — Brett's Astronomy, Part I. Plane Astronomy, 8vo. 10s. bds. — Savage on Printing-Ink, 8vo. 2l. 2s. bds. — E. Wilson's Sermons for Sunday Evenings, 12mo. 5s. bds. — The Ketformer, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 7s. bds. — Mirabeau's Letters from England, 2 vols. 8vo. 2ls. bds. — Baskets of Fragments, 12mo. 3s. cloth. — Luther and the Reformation, by Scott, Vol. II. 12mo. 6s. cloth.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

July.		Th	mete	Barometer.				
Thursday. 26		From !	50.	to	to 71.	30:12 Stationary		
Friday		• • • • •	49.		71.	30.08	to	30.14
Saturday	28		50.	• •	70.	30.17	• •	30:30
Sunday	20	• • • •	51.	• •	71.	30.35	• •	30.29
Monday .	30	• • • • •	43.		73.	30:30	• •	30.34
Tuesday			42.	••	73.	30.22	••	30.14
Wednesday	1		44.		71.	30.07	to	30.01

Wednesday 1 44. ... 71. 30-07 to 30-01 Wind, N. and N.E. Except the first and last two days, generally clear; rain in the evening of the 1st inst.

On Monday evening, about five minutes before nine, a meteor of a rather extraordinary kind made its appearance in the northern part of our hemisphere. It was first seen in Camelopardalis, whence it slowly proceeded in a direction towards Coma Berenices, near to which constellation the meteor disappeared. Though scarcely dark enough to render even the pointers of Ursa Major visible, yet the meteor shone with great splendour; and by one more fortunate than myself, having observed its transit complete, its light was thought sufficient to have caused a shadow. But the more remarkable fact is, that the train, which was about 8° in length, remained visible and clearly defined for more than 3°. The evening was remarkably calm. remarkably calm. Edmonton CHARLES H. ADAMS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have received the note of Tracts of the Metropoli-tan Temperance Society, about which we know very little, except that one of them points out the folly and dreadful consequences of inn-temperance. Much obliged to B. E. M., but cannot compliment him

N. P. is about the foremost writer of nons

N. P. is about the foremost writer or houseness with whom we ever met; yet, though he is almost the first in his line, we must decline his favour.

We entirely agree with Mr. William Twopenny in his remarks on the taste and effects of collecting fragments of ancient architecture, and, indeed, believe that much stronger arguments might readily be adduced to enforce his views. There is a good public spurit altracal upon this or ancient arcineture, and, instea, bettee that flucts stronger arguments might readily be adduced to enforce his views. There is a good public spirit abroad upon this subject, as well as upon the expediency of erecting new architectural buildings to adorn the metropolis, while at the same time they are devoted to receive and preserve productions of high intellect and the fine arts. The narrow mindel policy which could not see, even by its own glimmering light, that refinements and luxuries were the aurest "fructifiers" of pounds, shillings, and pence, either individually or nationally, is yielding to truth and reason: and we have only to regret that in the most recent instance of their triumph—we allude to the erection of a National Gallery—there has been so much parsimony and so dangerous a delay as to the time of finishing the structure. Were a private nobleman or gentleman to build a gallery, would he require paltry instalments and three long years to complete it?—it is ludicrous and competible for the British nation to expend only 50,000c, on so important a work, and to be able to allow no more taking.

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Skizze einer allgemeinen Diagnostik der psychischen Krankheiten. - Sketch of a general Diagnosis of Mental Diseases. By J. B. Friedrich.

THIS is an excellent and most instructive work, and hitherto a desideratum in our literature. We possess masterly descriptions of individual forms of mental malady, but we have yet no clever general system of insanity. The author makes the earliest attempt. In the first place, he directs attention to the principal symptoms of mental diseases: 1. illusions of the senses; 2. insensibility to corporeal influences; 3. constipation and ravenous appetite; + 4. irregular pulse; 5. superior muscular power; 6. increased sexuality; 7. a disposition to breed vermin, in spite of the utmost cleanliness; 8. the gestures and looks peculiar to the insane. To these, which are purely corporeal symptoms, are added others which belong to the soul and mind: 1. change of the moral character, hatred to persons formerly loved, the opposite ex-treme superseding chastity, a propensity to theft taking the place of rigid honesty, and rage that of gentleness; 2. defectiveness or irregularity of memory; 3. extraordinary associations of ideas, false acuteness which combines the most heterogeneous matters; 4. cunning and deception; 5. derangement of the thinking faculty, perversity of thought with otherwise correct views, skill to infuse sense into nonsense, astonishing eloquence, the art of extemporaneous versification; 6. timidity and unfounded fear, mistrust and secrecy, a disposition to raillery and malicious tricks; 7. a sense of right and wrong. It is one of the most remarkable traits in the insane, that, in spite of all their perversities, they always know whether they have conducted themselves properly or improperly towards their medical attendants and keepers. 8. Extraor-

In a popular publication like the Literary Gatette, intended for the reading of every age, sex, and class, it will be obvious that we must omit, in such papers as these, many details which are of primary importance to the professional and scientific. This is particularly the case in the present instance; and we are happy to announce to those unacquainted with the German language, that a Translation of Dr. Friedrich's able work is likely to appear under proper auspices, both philological and medical.—Ed. L. G.

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he has collected, that, in the Bictire at Paris, double
the number of the insane died before than after the
revolution, because the Constituent Assembly had the
good sense and humanity, in fixing the allowance of provisions, to pay regard to the leat-mentioned symptom,
namely, the greater appetite of the petients.

dinary predilections or dislikes, connected with many cases, therefore, it may be possible to illusions of the senses. One of the most re- afford relief by similar means. When, again, markable cases of this kind is the following: Esquirol mentions a lunatic who, whenever he heard the most exquisite music, flew into a violent passion, because all the tones seemed false to him. Gall states an instance bearing on this point. He possessed the skulls of two lunatics of Vienna, in which the organ of theft was developed in a high degree. These persons, before the derangement of their intellects, were the most honest creatures in the world, and did not begin stealing till they were confined in the madhouse. What are we to think of morality, and of our vaunted freedom of will, if a malformation of the brain, that is born with us, predestines us irrevocably to crime? Here man stands on the brink of a precipice, from which he cannot look without affright. But the instance here quoted also teaches that man, in his sound state, possesses the power to con-quer an innate evil propensity; for this propensity did not manifest itself in the abovementioned persons till they had ceased to be

masters of their reason.

The doctor then proceeds to the mode of treatment and cure of lunatics, and throws out hints on those subjects which are well worthy of consideration, and for which the philanthropist will be the more thankful, inasmuch as the principles of humanity are far from being recognised in all the lunatic institutions of every country. In the first place the author desires that physicians and superintendents should make themselves acquainted with the cause of the disease, and then pay due regard to the present state of it. According to these, the patients require very different treatment; for it would be unreasonable, and only serve to aggravate the malady, were one general mode of proceeding to be adopted. In respect to the physician, the author urges that he should strive to gain the confidence of the patient by every sort of kindness and attention; that he should take every advantage of his lucid intervals, and keep a vigilant eye upon him when alone, lest he lead him upon a wrong scent, as maniacs are so fond of doing. But, especially, he insists on the importance of supplying the insane with suitable and sufficient food. since, according to all observation, the food has an essential influence upon their condition. These, however, are but external auxiliaries in the cure. With a view to the latter, it is indispensably necessary to investigate the disease closely in its prognosis, in its development, in its stages, in its crisis, and in its decline; for mental maladies, originating in physical abnormities, pursue the very same course as physical diseases. When we have once discovered the seat of the disease in a physical malady, we may cure it by remedies which operate upon the body, the diseased organ. In numerous cases insanity has disappeared when the patient grew fat, when he lost blood either by the lancet or by hamorrhage, or in consequence of perspiration and baths, cutaneous

the physician has to contend with mental diseases which seem to originate not merely in the body, but also in the soul, he has moral means at his command. A person afflicted with silent melancholy, being put into a violent passion, recovered his sanity of mind. Another, who was going to drown himself, fell in with robbers, defended himself against them, and returned home cured. Fright, sudden affections, vehement emotions, have in hundreds of cases operated the instantaneous removal of

The statistical documents with which the author always supports his doctrines, furnish highly interesting results. Thus, the raving mad are more frequently cured than the melancholy - in Bedlam in the proportion of 62 to 27: a proof that it is easier to moderate too great irritability than to animate insensibility. In the year 1789, Black found in Bedlam insane from grief and misfortune 206, religion 90, love 74, jealousy 6, fright 51, study 15, pride 8, drunkenness 58, childbirth 79, constipation 10, hereditary complaints 115, contu-sions and broken bones 12, venereal disease 14, smallpox 7, repercussion of the itch and healed ulcers 5. From the year 1748 to 1820, the number of insane recorded in England was 32,744, of whom 12,254 were cured; from the year 1801 to 1813, there were admitted in France 4213, cured 1893; from the year 1798 to 1823, admitted in Würzburg 528, cured 292. The lists of the Berlin Charité exhibit. on an average, not more than 4 cures out of 15 cases. It appears, therefore, that the method of treatment pursued at Würzburg has proved most successful. It is to be regretted that we have not complete lists from all the principal hospitals for the insane, which would enable us to be more accurate in these details.

What Dr. Friedrich says upon natural organic defects or malformations, by which either madness, or remarkable moral faults, or extraordinary dispositions of mind, are occasioned, is extremely interesting. "Experience has shewn us that in criminals considerable defects have been found, as well in the position as in the structure of the heart. Nasse has taken the trouble to collect a number of cases of this kind. Amatus mentions a daring robber whose heart was found enveloped with hair: the same thing was observed by Benive-nius and Muretus. Zakutus saw in the heart of a robber, executed upon the wheel, three stenes of the size of peas, which together weighed one drachm. In a criminal, who was also broken upon the wheel, Reguier found, according to the statements of Cattier and Bartholin, the heart with the apex turned towards the right side, and the base to the left. The case mentioned by Mantel is probably the same which Reguier observed. Bartholin further relates that, in a robber executed in Norway, the heart was found with the apex cloven, which gave the two ventricles, even externally, eruptions, fevers, ulcers, evacuations, &c. In the appearance of being separated from one an-

right, and the base to the left. Frank found in a culprit who had committed a crime for which he ought to have suffered death, but escaped by flight, an enlargement of the heart, together with inflammation of that viscus and its vessels. Haller, and after him Hildebrand, make mention of criminals in whom the heart was found in a reversed position. Testa says, that he has more than once met with an induration of the heart, combined with a very bright crimson colour of that organ and a false pericardium covering its surface, in the bodies of criminals who had suffered death for their misdeeds. He also mentions, that in the body of a man named Soja, who, on account of the atrocity of his crimes, was abhorred by his own comrades, he found the heart of enormous size, extremely hard, and red throughout. Larrey saw, in the body of a galley-slave, the heart with the apex turned to the right side. Béclard and Cloquet relate a case of the discovery, in the body of a criminal, of two distinct tubes to the vena cava superior, which terminated apart from each other in the right auricle; and the larger of these, which received the left subclavian artery, the jugular arteries of the same side, the inferior thyroid vein, and several other branches, had such a direction, that the passage of the blood through it must have been thereby greatly impeded. There was also this further deviation, that the veins of the heart terminated in three distinct valveless orifices in the horizontal part of the larger of the two superior vense caves. In Moll the murderer, Ennemoser found the heart, which was disproportionately small, lying more to the left, of a flat, long, narrow form. The sides of the right half were thin, and the cavity of the ventricle was small; but the sides of the left ventricle were thick and muscular. These examples will suffice to prove the connexion of an abnormal state of the heart with crime; and the objection which might be urged, that these defects of the heart may have been the consequence of remorse, fear of death, and the like, is refuted by the fact, that most of them are such as, depending on the position and structure of the heart, must have existed from the birth of the individuals; and thus we may venture to con-clude, from the cases of natural defects of the heart, that, in those with acquired defects, the deed was subsequent to the corporeal evil."

Of not less importance are malformations in the brain, in the lungs, in the abdomen, and more especially derangements of the sexual system. "The religious fanaticism of convents," says Busorini, "was often blended with the grossest sensuality; the more they strove to avoid the latter, the deeper they sank into a medley compounded of that and religious feeling." The legends of the religious enthusiasts, and the trials of witches and possessed persons, furnish a multitude of such cases.

Severe child-births, cutaneous disorders (when they are repelled), fever, gout, hæmorrhoidal diseases, and nervous complaints, not less frequently produce insanity. The same may be said of wounds. On this point it is very remarkable how injuries to certain organs in the brain occasion partial derangements of the understanding. Larrey makes mention of a man who, in consequence of a stab in the brain, forgot the substantives, but no other words. Another person, after a similar injury, forgot Latin and Greek, but nothing else of what he previously knew. The formation of the scull, in general, acts an important

other. Hoffmann describes the false position part in every thing relating to the understandof the heart discovered in a female malefactor ing. "The head of Lalande, the celebrated
executed at Halle: the spex was turned to the
right, and the base to the left. Frank found in than on the left."

With respect to age, the author remarks, that children very rarely become insane, because, as Lessing says, they have not yet any understanding to lose; but there are nevertheless insane children. Dr. Friedrich mentions several instances. Most derangements of the mind, however, occur either at, or soon after, the age of puberty. In reference to the fire which have recently happened in France, and in most of which young girls were concerned, we find a most curious collection of facts bearing on this subject, and ascribing the propensity to a predominant venosity, and in the absence of the arterial blood from one place, and the congestion of the venous blood in another, especially in the region of the nerves of the eyes. In Cretins, whose depressed brain impedes the return of the venous blood, this fondness for fire manifests itself. In like manner it is observed that old animals, in which the arterial current to the head is weaker than in young ones, and especially old cats and dogs. will sometimes for hours together keep their eyes fixed on a light or fire, let it be ever so intense. So also the Negroes, in whom venosity predominates, can look without inconvenience at the sun. Lastly, it is worthy of remark, that new-born infants, who, it is well known, bring very dark blood into the world with them, are extremely fond of light, and can look for a long time intently at a strong

With respect to the sexes, the author further remarks, that in males raving madness, in females moody melancholy, is more prevalent; and that, when both suffer from fixed ideas, in the former derangements of the understanding, in the latter derangements of the imagination, are more common.

At the conclusion of this instructive work. Dr. Friedrich establishes, as one of the most important results, this position: that the principle of all mental diseases is but apparently to be sought in the mind itself, and really in the body, in deranged organisation. The writings of Nasse, Groos, Heinroth, and Jarke, have recently directed the public attention in Germany to the moral and judicial accountability of persons labouring under diseases of the mind Jarke, professor of jurisprudence in Berlin, who would have done honour to the darkes ages of Roman law, is for converting madhouses into criminal prisons, and has not hesitated, in a publication which may almost be called atrocious, to insist on the execution, in the most cruel manner, of an insane mother. who killed her children out of affection. Heinroth, the philosopher of Leipzig, has gone still further, and has declared that all diseases of the mind originate in guilt, consequently that every person so afflicted is, without further investigation, a fit object for punishment. Nasse and Groos, on the other hand, have espoused the principles of genuine humanity; and the work under consideration furnishes an additional proof that experience is on their side The question is not about punishment for criminals, but cure for the diseased, and precautions to prevent their doing mischief. "Who can deny," says Dr. Friedrich, "that crimes, and particularly those which are so aptly characterised by the common saying, that people must be out of their senses to commit them;' crimes which remove man quite beyond

* These remarkable cases are especially such as we cannot enter upon.— $Ed.\ L.\ G.$

the sphere of humanity, and degrade him is below the brute; crimes which rend suner all the bonds of nature, the strongest tie tie bind man to his kind, and which nothing is: blind insanity is capable of destroying -r: can deny, I ask, that such crimes have the origin in corporeal diseases? Whoever deny this cannot bring forward experience s: witness in his favour; for on this point exp. rience has, if not wholly, at least in a great measure, saved the sacred honour of human I have collected, in section iv., a great number of instances, proving that absormities here been found in the structure and position of the heart in the bodies of criminals; and no date many other interesting peculiarities in other organs might be discovered if the corpset malefactors were always to be carefully enmined. Gall's craniology, though in ceru: points it may appear somewhat strained at hypothetical, yet, taken upon the whole, funishes valuable evidence in favour of what? have advanced. That offences of a less heinte kind, and other moral faults, frequently originate in corporeal diseases, is likevise proved by experience. I have already shewn that a disposition to sudden fits of passion is a frequent concomitant of diseases of the beart Riola relates that in Mary de Medicis, the mother of Louis XIII., so notorious for the vehement of her passions, the heart was found of lare size, with the apex turned towards the ricside, and the pericardium was cartilagines of the same side. The heart of Cardinal Munic was, according to Hoffmann, unconsect large, and penetrated with a calcareous matter A boy, whose temporal bone was depressed in a blow, and who was restored by the spittion of the trepan, manifested from this perm an irresistible propensity to theft. Dr. Jense related to Spurzheim a similar instance thick had come under his observation, and in the a mechanical injury to the head had protect the like disposition; and Nasse had occasion open the body of a female, who from her vest had been addicted to theft, and on account repeated offences of this kind had been banish from the city, in whom, probably owing me originally defective organization, a considerate portion of the enlarged stomach was found the spot which the heart usually occupies while the heart, displaced by the stomath in the upper part of the left thorax. Our instances of the sort might be cited.

"What positive jurisprudence may sty these opinions is perfectly indifferent to not the worthy Grohmann has given us a problegy of criminals, which should be earned recommended to the careful study of the who, grown rusty in their absolute form, existin a childish fear of that moment who not philanthropic views, which, on this point, a emanate only from the psychologist and philanthropic views, which, on this point, a emanate only from the psychologist and philanthropic views, which, on this point, a emanate only from the psychologist and philanthropic views, which, on this point, a emanate only from the psychologist and philanthropic views, which, on this point are must upon them, and what the feeling of age or of weakness, fanguer must perish in the fresh and impetuous sure of better times. Let these continue of quietly on the shore and lament that so judgments concerning crimes must make the positive law a dead letter. So the right humanity are gainers, no matter how such rights are done away with."

A Ramble of Six Thousand Miles through & United States of America. By S. A. Fer. Esq. 870. pp. 360. London, 1832. Wife This title is well chosen, for the rolume desultory; but nevertheless it is, even after we periodically read about America, an agreable and entertaining narrative. There is



pense, though they are not unsuited to the reader who has not been (as we have) overladen with the American subject: but where Mr. Ferrall tells us what he did, saw, and heard, he is always a pleasant travelling companion. To shew this, and the spirit in which he has made his observations, apparently without prejudice or partiality, we shall select a few passages from his work; and if there are parts calculated to keep alive the demi-national, demi-literary feud which has been maintained between the Yankees and anti-Yankees of the press, we shall not mix in the quarrel; but, indeed, we do not think there is offence in it for either to take hold of. We commence with an Indian story.

" "A circumstance (says the author) occurred a few days previous to my arrival, in the Seneca reserve, which may serve to illustrate the determined character of the Indian. There were three brothers (chiefs) dwelling in this reservation. Seneca John, the eldest brother, was the principal chief of the tribe, and a man much esteemed by the white people. He died by poison. The chiefs in council having satisfactorily ascertained that his second brother Red-hand,' and a squaw, had poisoned him, decreed that Red-hand should be put to death.

Black-snake, the other brother, told the chiefs that if Red-hand must die, he himself would kill him, in order to prevent feuds arising in the tribe. Accordingly, in the even-ing he repaired to the hut of Red-hand, and after having sat in silence for some time, said, 'My best chiefs say you have killed my father's son; they say my brother must die.' Red-hand merely replied, 'They say so,' and continued to smoke. After about fifteen minutes' further silence, Black-snake said, pointing to the setting sun, 'When he appears above those trees'—moving his arm round to the opposite direction—'I come to kill you.' Red-hand nodded his head in the short significant style of the Indian, and said 'Good.' The next morning Black-snake came, followed by two chiefs, and having entered the hut, first put out the squaw; he then returned and stood but the squaw; he will be bent on the ground. Red-hand said calmiy, 'Has my brother come that I may die?' It is so,' was the reply. Then,' exclaimed Red-hand, grasping his prother's left hand with his own right, and lashing the shawl from his head, strike sure! In an instant the tomahawk was from the girdle of Black-snake and buried in the skull of the unfortunate man. He received several blows before he fell, uttering the exclamation Hugh, each time. The Indians placed him on the grass to die, where the backwoodsman who told me the story saw him after the lapse of two hours, and life was not then extinct,with such tenacity does it ching to the body of in Indian. The scalping-knife was at length passed across his throat, and thus ended the cene."

The condition of the remaining Indian tribes s represented to be one of great oppression; and the author warmly reclaims against the vstematic cruelty with which they are persented and driven from the land of their fathers y the government of the United States.

"The Lenni Lenape, or Delawares, as they were called by the English, from the circumtance of their holding their great 'councilire' on the banks of the Delaware river, were nce the most powerful of the several tribes

borrowed episodes with which we could dis-, been driven from place to place, until at last, they were obliged to accept of an asylum from the Wyandot, whom they call their uncle; and now are forced to sell this, and go beyond the Mississippi. To a reflecting mind the scene was touching beyond description. Here was the sad remnant of a great nation, who, having been forced back from the original country of their fathers by successive acts of rapacity, are now compelled to enter into a compact which obliges them, half civilised as they are, to return to the forest. The case is this, - the white people, or rather Jackson and the southerns, say, that the Indians 'retard improve-ment'—precisely in the same sense that a brigand, when he robs a traveller, might say, that the traveller retarded improvement - that is, retarded his improvement, inasmuch as he had in his pocket what would improve the condition of the brigand. The Indians have cultivated farms and valuable tracts of land, and no doubt it will improve the condition of the whites to get possession of those farms and rich lands for one tenth of their saleable value. The profits that have accrued to the United States from the systematic plunder of the Indians are immense, and a great portion of the national debt has been liquidated by this dishonest means. The reserve of the Delawares contained nine square miles, or 5760 acres. For this it was agreed at the treaty that they should be paid 6000 dollars, and the value of the improve-ments, which I conceived to be a fair bargain. I was not then aware of the practice pursued by the government of making deductions, under various pretences, from the purchase-money, until the unfortunate Indian is left scarcely any thing in lieu of his lands, and says that ' the justice of the white man is not like the justice of the red man,' and that he cannot understand the honesty of his Christian brother. The following extract, taken from the New York American, will give some insight into the mode of dealing with the Indians .- ' The last of the Ottowas. Maumee Bay, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1831. Mr. James B. Gardiner has concluded a very important treaty at Maumee Bay, in Michigan, for a cession of all the lands owned by the Ottowa Indians in Ohio, about 50,000 acres. It was attended with more labour and greater difficulties than any other treaty made in this state: it was the last foothold which that savage, warlike, and hostile tribe held in their ancient dominion. The conditions of this treaty are very similar to those treaties of Lewis-town and Wapaghkenetta, with this ex-ception, that the surplus avails of their lands, after deducting seventy cents per acre to indemnify the government, are to be appropriated for paying the debts of their nation, which amount to about 20,000 dollars. [Query, what are those debts? Could they be the amount of presents made them on former occasions?] balance, if any, accrues to the tribe. Seventy thousand acres of land are granted to them west of the Mississippi. The Ottowas are the most depredating, drunken, and ferocious in Ohio. The reservations ceded by them are very valuable, and those on the Miami of the lake embrace some of the best mill privileges in the state.- 'The Delawares were too few (being but fifty-one in number) to contend the matter, and therefore accepted of the proposed terms. At the conclusion of the conference. the commissioners told them that they should have a barrel of flour, with the beef that had been killed for the occasion, which was received hat spoke the Delaware tongue, and possessed with 'Yo-ha!' They then said, laughthat the carcass to rot upon the ground. Thus in immense tract of country east of the Allehany mountains. This unfortunate people had them a little milk,' meaning whisky, which was of subsistence. Moreover, what guarantee can

accordingly granted. They drank of this modern Lethé and forgot for a time their misfortunes. On the Osage fork of the Merrimack river there are two settlements of the Delawares, to the neighbourhood of which these

Indians intend to remove."

Again. "To talk of justice and honour would be idle and visionary, for these seem to have been thrown overboard at the very commencement of the contest; but I would ask the American people, is their conduct towards the Indians politic? is it politic in America, in the face of civilised nations, to violate treaties? is it politic in her to hold herself up to the world as faithless and unjust - as a nation which, in defiance of all moral obligation, will break her most sacred contracts, whenever it becomes no longer her interest to keep them, and she finds herself in a condition to do so with impunity? is she not furnishing foreign statesmen with a ready and powerful argument in defence of their violating treaties with her? can they not with justice say, America has manifested in her proceedings towards the Cherokee nation that she is faithless—that she keeps no treaties longer than it may be her interest to do so; and are we to make ourselves the dupes of such a power, and wait until she finds herself in a condition to deceive us? I could produce many arguments to illustrate the impolicy of this conduct; but as I intend confining myself to a mere sketch, I shall dwell but as short a time as may be consistent on the several facts connected with the case. That the aborigines have been cruelly treated, cannot be doubted. The very words of the message admit this; and the tone of feeling and conciliation which follows that admission, coupled as it is with the intended injustice expressed in other paragraphs, can be viewed in no other light than as a piece of political mockery. The message says, 'their present condition, contrasted with what they once were, makes a most powerful appeal to our sympathies. Our ancestors found them the uncontrolled possessors of these vast regions. By persuasion and force, they have been made to retire from river to river and from mountain to mountain, until some of the tribes have become extinct, and others have left but remnants to preserve for awhile their once terrible names.' Now the plan laid down by the president, in order to prevent, if possible, the total decay of the Indian people, is to send them beyond the Mississippi, and guarantee to them the possession of ample territory west of that river. How far this is likely to answer the purpose expressed, let us now examine. Cherokees, by their intercourse with and proximity to the white people, have become half civilised; and how is it likely that their condition will be improved by driving them into the forests and barren prairies? That territory is at present the haunt of the Pawnees, the Osages, and other warlike nations, who live almost entirely by the chase, and are constantly waging war even with each other. As soon as the Cherokees and other half-civilised Indians appear, they will be regarded as common intruders, and be subject to the united attacks of these people. There are even old feuds existing among themselves, which, it is but too probable, may be renewed. Trappers and hunters, in large parties, yearly make incursions into the country beyond the boundaries of the United States, and, in defiance of the Indians, kill the beaver and the buffalo - the latter merely for the tongue and skin, leaving the carcass to rot upon the ground. Thus is this unfortunate race robbed of their means

keep faith for the future, when it is admitted that they have not done so in times past? How can they be sure that they may not further be driven from river to river, and from mountain to mountain, until they reach the shores of the Pacific; and who can tell but that then it may be found expedient to drive them into the ocean? The policy of the United States government is evidently to get the Indians to exterminate each other. Its whole proceedings, from the time this question was first agitated to the present, but too clearly indicate this intention; and if we wanted proof that the executive government of the United States would act on so barbarous and inhuman a policy, we need only refer to the allocation of the Cherokees, who exchanged lands in Tennessee for lands west of the Mississippi, pursuant to the treaty of 1819. It was well known that a deadly enmity existed between the Osages and Cherokees, and that any proximity of the two people would inevitably lead to fatal results; yet, with this knowledge, the executive government placed those Cherokees in the country lying between the Arkansaw and Red rivers, immediately joining the territory of the Osages. It is unnecessary to state that the result was as anticipated — they daily committed outrages upon the persons and properties of each other, and the death of many warriors on both sides ensued. The sympathy expressed in that part of the message relating to the Indians, if expressed with sincerity, would do much honour to the feelings that dictated it; but when we come to examine the facts, and investigate the implied allegations, we shall find that they are most gratuitous; and, consequently, that the regret of the president at the probable fate of the Indian, should he remain east of the Mississippi, is grossly hypocritical. He says, 'surrounded by the whites, with their arts of civilisation, which by destroying the resources of the savage, doom him to weakness and decay-the fate of the Mohegan, the Narragansett, and the Delaware, is fast overtaking the Choctaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek. That this fate surely awaits them, if they remain within the limits of the States, does not admit of a doubt. Humanity and national honour demand that every effort should be made to avert so great a calamity.' From what facts the president has drawn these conclusions does not appear. Neither the statements of the Cherokees, nor of the Indian agents, nor the report of the secretary of war, furnish any such information; on the contrary, with the exception of one or two agents at Washington, all give the most flattering accounts of advancement in civilisation."

But we must leave this Indian question, certainly one which excites a strong sympathy; and turn to some of Mr. Ferrall's notices of the citizens of the U. S. themselves. In Marion,

a town in Ohio, he tells us:

"I here saw gazetted three divorces, all of which had been granted on the applications of the wives. One on the ground of the husband's absenting himself for one year; another on account of a blow having been given; and the third for general neglect. There are few instances of a woman's being refused a divorce in the western country, as dislike is very generally, and very rationally, supposed to constitute a sufficient reason for granting the ladies their freedom."

In Cincinnati, he says -

"At Lebanon there is a large community of the shaking Quakers. They have establishments also in Mason county, and at Covington,

the Indians have that the United States will tural. They contend, that confessing their municants whom I met in America, although sins to one another is necessary to a state of perfection; that the church of Christ ought to have all things in common; that none of the members of this church ought to cohabit, but be literally virgins; and that to dance and he merry is their duty, which part of their doctrines they take from the thirty-first chapter of Jeremiah. Their ceremonies are as follow: the men sit on the left hand, squatting on the floor, with their knees up, and their hands clasped round them. Opposite, in the same posture, sit the women, whose appearance is most cadaverous and sepulchral, dressed in the Quaker costume. After sitting for some time in this hatching position, they all rise and sing a canting sort of hymn, during which the women keep time by elevating themselves on their toes. After the singing has ceased, a discourse is delivered by one of the elders, which being ended, the men pull off their coats and waistcoats. All being prepared, one of the brethren steps forward to the centre of the room, and, in a loud voice, gives out a tune, beating time with his foot, and singing lal lal la, lal lal la, &c., being joined by the whole group, all jumping as high as possible, clapping their hands, and at intervals twirling round, but making rather ungraceful pirouettes: this exercise they continue until they are completely exhausted. In their ceremonials they much resemble the howling dervishes of the Moslems, whom they far surpass in fanaticism.'

Of Mr. Owen's late settlement at Harmony the account is by no means favourable; and it seems our worthy philanthropist is in very bad odour with those he left behind him, some calling him fool, and some much worse. Mr.

F. however notices that -

"Harmony must have been certainly a desirable residence when it was the abode of the many literary and scientific characters who composed a part of that short-lived community. A few of these still linger here, and may be seen stalking through the streets of Harmony, like Marius among the ruins of Carthage, deploring the moral desolation that now reigns in this once happy place. Le Seur, the naturalist, and fellow-traveller of Peron in his voyage to the austral regions, is still here. The suavity of manners, and the scientific acquirements of this gentleman, command the friendship and esteem of all those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. He has a large collection of specimens connected with natural history, which the western parts of this country yield in abundance. The advantages presented here for the indulgence of retired habits, form at present the only attractions sufficient to induce him to live out of la belle France. Mr. Thomas Say, of Philadelphia, who accompanied Major Long on his expedition to the Rocky Mountains, also resides here. He, too, is a recluse, and is now preparing a work on his favourite subject, natural history. His garden contains a tolerable collection of Mexican and other exotic plants."
"Some of Mr. Owen's friends in London

say, that every thing went on well at Harmony until he gave up the management—that is, that he governed the community for the first few weeks, the short period of its pro-sperity, and that it declined only from the time of his ceding the dictatorship. Now Mr. Owen himself says, that he only interfered when he observed they were going wrong, - implying that he did not interfere in the commencement, but did so subsequently. These are contradictions which would require a good deal of mystificain Kentucky: their tenets are strictly Scrip- tion to reconcile in appearance. All the com-

they differed on almost every other point, yet agreed on this,—that Mr. Owen interfered from first to last during his stay at Harmony, and that at the time when he first quitted it nothing but discord prevailed. Very little experience of a residence in the back-woods convinced Mr. Owen that he was not in the situation most consonant with his feelings. He had been, when in Europe, surrounded by people who regarded him as an oracle, and received his ipse dixit as a sufficient solution for every difficulty. His situation at Harmony was very different; for most of the persons who came there had been accustomed to exercise their judgment in matters of practice, and this Mr. Owen is said not to have been able to endure. He would either evade or refuse answering direct questions, which naturally made men so accustomed to independence as the Americans are indignant. The usual answer he gave to any presuming disciple who ventured to request an explanation, was, that 'his young friend' was in a total state of ignorance, and that he should therefore attend the lectures more constantly for the future. There is this peculiarity respecting the philosophy pro-pounded by Mr. Owen, which is, that after a pupil has been attending his lectures for eighteen months, he (Mr. Owen) declares that the said pupil knows nothing at all about his system. This certainly argues a defect either in matter or manner. His followers appear not to be aware of the fact, that Mr. Owen has not originated a single new idea in his whole book, but has simply put forward the notions of Rousseau, Voltaire, Condorcet, Plato, Sir Thomas More, &c., in other language. His merit consists in this, and no small merit it is, that he has collated the ideas of these philosophers-arranged them in a tangible shape, and has devoted time and money to assist their dissemination."

The following is something in Mrs. Trollope's manner. But, after all, the pith of these matters lies more in the names or titles given to the parties than in the degraded state of the people. Call some of our lower orders counsellors, majors, judges, and colonels,-and you will have similar pictures of brutality.

"One day while getting our horse fed at a tavern in Indiana, the following conversation took place between the persons there assembled. We were sitting at the door, surrounded by captains, lawyers, and squires, when one of the gentlemen demanded of an ther if there had not been a 'gouging scrape' at the 'colonel's tavern' the evening before He replied in the affirmative; and after having related the cause of quarrel, and said that the lie had been given, he continued, 'the judge knocked the major right over, and jumped on to him in double-quick time - they had is rough and tumble for about ten minutes_Lord J_s Alm_y!_as pretty a scrape as ever you see'd—the judge is a wonderfully lovely fellow.'
Then followed a description of the divers punishments inflicted by the combatants on each other-the major had his eye nearly 'gouged' out, and the judge his chin almost bitten off. During the recital, the whole party was convulsed with laughter—in which we joined most heartily."

The great blot on the Union, however, is the perpetuation of slavery, and slavery of the worst kind, to which we will give our attention in a continuation of this review next Saturday.



Whistle-binkie: a Collection of Comic and Sentimental Songs, chiefly Original, &c. 32mo. pp. 128. Glasgow, 1832, Robertson; Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd.

THIS is a little Scots song-book, which possesseth some mediocrity; but as it also betrayeth some originality, we will do our duty to the South by giving it a turn. And, first, of the name, Whistle-binkie, in the definition of which it seems Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary is incorrect—i. e. "Whistle-binkie, one who attends a penny wedding, but without paying any thing, and therefore has no right to take any share of the entertainment; a mere spectator, who is, as it were, left to sit on a bench by himself, and who, if he pleases, may whistle for his own amusement." But vice versa says our lyrist :-- " According to the most painstaking among our etymologists, the name was first conferred upon one who, in his attendance upon weddings and other convivial occasions. rendered himself so agreeable to the company by his skill in whistling, that he was allowed to sit at the bink, or board, and partake of the good things free of all expense; an honour, in the early ages of our history, which was only conferred on the highest degree of merit. In process of time, the cognomen of whistle-binkie, which arose in a rude age, came to be applied to men whose intellectual powers were either put forth in whistling, singing, story-telling, or any other source of amusement that caught the fancy and received the encourage-ment of their fellow-men, while engaged in their convivial orgies. Like the first family of mankind, the whistle-binkies had their origin in the East; and, did our limits permit, we could prove their existence almost coeval with the formation of society: we shall, however, in the mean time content ourselves with claiming no higher antiquity for them than 'King David, o' poetic brief,' who, it is well known, acted the part of a whistle-binkie, when, with the melody of his harp, he soothed to rest the troubled spirit of his predecessor, and was re-warded accordingly. Let this latter circumstance be kept in view; for we consider it essential towards constituting a man a whistlebinkie, that he receives a douceur of some kind or another for the pleasure which his talents have afforded the company. In the present times the profession is divided into so many castes, that we find it no easy task to assign them their proper places. In our endeavour to effect this, however, we shall begin with the sons of the 'sock and buskin,' with the celebrated Mr. Mathews at their head, whom we take to be the most renowned whistle-binkie of the age. In the next rank to the votaries of Thespis, we would place all professional singers who appear at public dinners, and receive the run of their teeth, and a per contra mair attour for their attendance. After them, comes a class of a more modest description, to whom a dinner-ticket is considered a remuneration sufficiently liberal, and whose powers of song, like the captive tenantry of the grove, is poured forth for the slender consideration of seed and water. Though in these three classes may be comprised a great proportion of those who are justly entitled to belong to the fraternity of whistle-binkies, yet there are fractions of the great body politic which we cannot properly assign to any of the above castes; some of these we would arrange under the head of amateur whistle-binkies: this description, though not so numerous, perhaps, as any of the others, are much inclined to consider themselves superior in point of personal respecta. Highlandman's exploits on the 12th of August,

decide; suffice it to say, that an amateur courted on account of his possessing the talents we have described, and whose time is occupied "The in fulfilling an eternal round of dinner and tea-party engagements,-not that his entertainers have any personal regard for his character, but merely because they can make him a useful auxiliary in amusing their friends. Those men who relish this mark of distinction can easily be known by their perpetual atof conviviality which is ever and anon lighting up their countenances, where may be seen, traced in the legible hand of joyous dame Nature herself, 'Dinner, tea, or supper parties, attended in town or country, on the shortest notice.' There is also another description of the same genus, which may be called hooded whistle-binkies: these gents are invited out for the same purpose as the former; but perhaps from the delicate management of their host, or the obtuseness of their own perceptions, they are prevented from discovering that they are present for a motive. Men of this kind, if their time or inclination do not permit them to rank as whistle-binkies, ought, as soon as they are aware of the circumstance, which cannot be long concealed, to act on the shy. They can very well be spared; for the world abounds in whistle-binkies, though perhaps not exactly in the same walk. All lions, in our opinion, whether they belong to science, literature, or the arts, if they accept an invitation for the purpose of allowing themselves to be stirred up with the long-pole, and shewn off for the amusement or gratification of old ladies, young ladies, little masters and misses, come under the denomination we have so often referred to. Even the clergyman who attends a public dinner, and says grace as an equivalent for his ticket, may be considered (with reverence be it spoken) as coming under the designation of a respectable, well-disposed, timeserving whistle-binkie."

When people are disappointed of their whistlebinkies, the songs here collected are offered, in order that they may be their own entertainers. If in the way of sentiment, they may sigh forth the following sweet song by Motherwell :-

" The Parting. Oh! is it thus we part, And thus we say farewell, As if in neither heart Affection c'er did dwell? And is it thus we sunder, Without or sigh or tear, As if it were a wonder We e'er held other dear?

We part upon the spot,
With cold and clouded brow,
Where first it was our lot
To breathe love's fondest vow! The vow both then did tender
Within this hallow'd shade-That vow we now surrender; Heart-bankrupts both are made!

Thy hand is cold as mine, As lustreless thine eye;
Thy bosom gives no sign
That it could ever sigh!
Well, well! adieu's soon spoken,
'Tis but a parting phraseYet sad, I fear heart-broken,
We'll live our after-days!

Thine eye no tear will shed-Mine is as proudly dry; But many an aching head
Is ours before we die!
From pride we both can borrow— To part we both may dare— But the heart-break of to-morrow Nor you nor I can bear!"

Should humour be the vein, an account of a

bility to any we have mentioned: this, how-| when sporting begins in the North, may raise ever, is a point which does not lie with us to a laugh. We copy the ballad, being most ap-decide; suffice it to say, that an amateur propriate to the date of our No.; but we fear whistle-binkie is one whose acquaintance is it will be a sore trial to be understood on this

> " The Twal o' August. "The Total o' August.
>
> She'll ta'en ta gun upon her shouther,
> A pack o' lead upon the tother,
> An' she'll had her horn weel fill wi' pouther,
> Upon the Twal o' August.
>
> For, oh but she's fond o' shooting,
> Fond, fond, fond o' shooting;
> Oh but she's fond o' shooting,
> Upon the Twal o' August.

Twa ponny tog rin at her heel,
An' oh tey'll snock the purd out w
She'll no be fear for man nor deil,
Upon the Twal o' August.
For, oh but, &c.

Ta first tey'll call'd her Cailach Mohr, Ta noter's name was Pruach Vohr,
An' troth tey'll raist a ponny splore,
Upon the Twal o' August.
For, oh but, &c.

Wi' pouther tan, she'll sharge ta gun,
An' tan she'll ram't in lead a pun',
Tan threw't her gun the shouther on,
Upon the Twal o' August.
For, oh but, &c.

She'll gang't a bit an' rise ta purd. But aye to shot, she maist turn't fear'd,
Upon the Twal o' August.

For, oh but, &c.

She'll teucht ta gun up ta her shouther, But whether ta fright, or n'else the pouther, But doon she'll drap't, an' maist was smother, Upon the Twal o' August. For, oh but, &c.

She'll fa'at back on a muckle stane, An' roar't a grunt, an' tan a grane, An' she'll thocht her back had lost ta bane, Upon the Twal o' August. For, oh but, &c.

Poor Prusch Vohr, he was nockt plin, An' aff his head was blaw the skin; He'll youll't a squeel, an' aff he'll rin, Upon the Twal o' August. For, oh but, &c.

For, on out, exc.

She ne'er will go a-shooting more,
To kill ta purds, an' tats what for;
Ta peoples say, ta plum was sour,
Upon the Twal o' Anquat.

For, oh but she's tire o' shooting,
Tire, tire, tire o' shooting;
For she'll shot her tog, an' lame hersel,
Upon the Twal o' August."

There is yet a more humorous touch in the following, which resembles the old sub-acid drollery of the Scotch muses.

" The Gudeman's Prophecy. The win' blew loud on our lum-head, About auld Hallowe'en;
Quo' our gudewife tae our gudeman,
'What may this tempest mean?'

The gudeman shook his head, an' sich'd, Quo' he, ''tween you and me, I fear we'll hae some bluidy wark, And that ye'll live tae see.

For just before the Shirra Muir, We had sic thuds o' win',
An' mony a bonny buik lay cauld,
Before that year was dune.'

' Hoot, toot ! gudeman, ye're haverin' noo, An' talkin' like a fule ; Ye ken we've aye sic thuds o' win', 'Bout Candlemas or Yule.'

' l'll no be ca'd a fule,' quo' he,
' By ony worthless she,
My bodin it sall stan' the test,
An' that belyve ye'll see.'

' Tae ca' your wife a worthless she. Shows just ye're scant o' wit, But if ye'll speak that word again, I'll brain you whar ye sit.'

Now up gat he, and up gat she, An' till't fell teeth an' nail, While frae the haffets o' them baith, The bluid cam down like hall.

Our Gutchyre now spak frae the nuik, A sairie man was he, 'Sit down, sit down, ye senseless fouk, An' let sic tuilzeing be,

An' gudewife learn an' no despise
The word o' prophecy,
For ' bluidy wark' this nicht has been,
And that ye've lived tae see.

I could hae seen wi' hauf an e'e, The prophecy was sure,

For sican words 'tween married fouks,

Bring on a 'Shirra Muir.'

An' noo I hope ilk wedded pair, A moral here may fin', An' mind, though tempest rage without, A calm sough keep within."

Boucher's Glossary of Archaic and Provincia Words.

[Second Notice: Conclusion.]

Our arrangements for several weeks past have obliged us to leave our review of this work where we broke off in the midst of quotation; but we resume it with pleasure, convinced that we shall interest all our readers by a few further illustrations of so very valuable a design.

"Apple of the Eye.—The pupil; the point,

or spot, of vision in the eye.

Or spot, of vision in the cyc.

He was no shepherd, cry'd the curate, but a complete courtier: keep him as the apple of thine eye.

Shelton's Don Quirots, p. 25.

He was my husband, brave Thrasimachus,

More dear to me than the apple of mine eye.

Locrine, v. 2.

- who esteemed it the apple of his eye, &c.

Morpson's limerary, p. 25.

- He kept him as the apple of his eye.

Deut. xxxil. 10.

In the Vulgate it is, ' quasi pupillam oculi sui,' but in the Germ. aug-aufel; and in the Dutch, oogen-appel.-The application of this word to the organ of vision is so little like its general acceptation, that it certainly merits some investigation. Some have thought it a diversified, or corrupt, pronunciation of pupil, formed of pupa, denoting what is sometimes called the baby in the eye; and which will be further inquired into under the word Babby. But this does not appear to be a very natural and plausible conjecture. What, then, is the primary meaning of apple; which we find may, without violence, be applied equally to a well-known fruit, and to the ball of the eye? Apple, abel, afel, is common to the Saxon, Belgic, Danish, and other northern languages (to which might have been added the Welsh afal, and the Irish or Gaelic ubhal, or abhal; and apel, which, according to Procopius, is in use in the Tauric Chersonese, and signifies an apple); and, by universal consent, has been appropriated to particularise the forbidden fruit. אבל abel, or, as it is sometimes softened in pronunciation, avel, signifies sorrow, mourning, wee. And it is agreeable to the figurativeness of that language to transfer the word to this fruit. and also to evil. See Burn and Nicholson's History of Westmorland and Cumberland, i. 309. And it is further worthy of remark that, like the Lat. malum, which signifies both evil and apple, aball in the Welsh hardly differs, either in sound or sense, from the Heb. אבל, but denotes want, defect, failing, need, scarcity, ruin; and aballus, is to fail, to perish. In the Germ. ubel is the same as our evil; both from the Heb. אבל, avel, the guilt, or penalty of evil; and rendered by the LXX. adizia, arouiz. Yet the term possibly may be formed of northern elements; and have regard only to the roundness of the fruit to which it is applied; being a compound of a intensive, and bal or boll, round: and it is worthy of notice, that it is applied not only to apples, properly so called, which are not always round, but to other fruits which, like apples, have a tendency to roundness, such as erd apfel, pommes de terre, or potatoes; cichapfel, acorns; our own English potatoe-apples, the seed of the potatoe; love-apples, &c. In the Germ., a, which adds to the force and signi-

exactly, to the Lat. malum, signifying both an | times. apple, and evil."

Aroint is very happily explained.

"Aroint. — An interjection, which in the days of superstition was probably the established formulary for exorcising witches; being to be met with, in print, as far as I know, only in Shakespear; who uses it twice, as equivalent to away, begone, vanish, avaunt.

A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap, And mouncht, and mouncht, and mouncht:

This, it will be observed, is related by a witch to witches, as having been said to herself by a person extremely likely to be well acquainted with all the prevailing superstitious notions of

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold; — (or rather, the woles, provincial for wolds.)

He met the night-mare, and her nine-fold; — (rather, nine fwoles, also provincial for foals.)

Bid her alight
And her troth plight,
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee!

King Lear, iii. 4. This also is, professedly, a formal popular night-spell, or charm, against the ephialtes, or night-mare; and appears to have been founded on some story taken from the legend of St. Withold. The first four lines are particular, and applied only to the case of the incubus but the last line appears to be general, and such as was probably resorted to in all cases of magical incantation, but especially in witchcraft. The word is still in common use in Cheshire; and what is remarkable is, that, according to Ray, it is still coupled with a witch, as 'rynt you, witch, quoth Besse Locket to her mother,' which is given as a Cheshire proverb; but which, as the term sounded in my ears when I once heard it pronounced, I should not have hesitated to spell aroint. I have also seen it spelled, and by a Cheshire man of good information, runt: nor is it at all unlikely that it is the same exclamation which in Lancashire is pronounced and spelled areaut, as equivalent to get out, or away with thec. But it is most common in the middle parts of Cheshire; and there used, chiefly by milk-maids, when milking. When a cow happens to stand improperly, in a dirty place, or with one of her sides so near a wall, a fence, a tree, or another cow, that the milker cannot readily come at the udder, or to her neck, to tie her up in her boose, or stall,— in such cases, the milk-maid, whilst she pushes the animal to a more convenient place, seldom fails to exclaim, 'Aroint thee, lovey (or bonny), aroint thee: ' using a coarser and harsher epithet, should the cow not move at the first bidding. Dr. Johnson refers aroint to avaunt; and avaunt, even when it denotes rejection, or driving away, to the Fr. avant, which it resembles only in form and sound; for avant, in all its modes of application, however diversified, always has some reference to its theme, the Lat. ante, or antea, which the Eng. avaunt never has. The word has not presented itself in any other place, except in a print in Hearnes's Ectypa Varia, 1737, representing what was called by our ancestors, the Harrowing of Hell. On a lable issuing from the mouth of Satan are the words, 'Out, out, arongt,' or perhaps 'arougt,' for it has been read both ways. See the Notes of Johnson, and his corrector Steevens, on the passage in Macbeth: Boswell's Malone, xi. 28. - J. H.] It appears to me not improbable that aroint may have some connexion with the words rogne Fr., rogna It., which sig-

The word ronyon in the first quotation is probably referable to the same source. If this conjecture be well founded, the malediction 'Aroint thee,' is equivalent to 'the plague take thee,' or to a more modern anathema. The phrases 'scurvy fellow,' 'scurvy trick,' are still in use."

Askew deserves extract. " Askew. - Obliquely, aside, sideways.

For when you mildly look with lovely hue, Then is my soul with life and love inspird: But when ye loure, or look on me askew, Then do l die.

Screw your face at one side thus, and protest; let her fleer, and look askew, and hide her teeth with her fan, when she laughs a fit, to bring her into more matter, that's nothing: you must talk forward (though it be without sense, so it be without blushing), 'tis most court-like and well.—Ben Jonson, i. 259. Every Man out of his Humour.

Dr. Johnson does not seem to have been fortunate in illustrating this word, either by his definition of it, or by his etymology; for he defines it to be turning aside with contempt, a sense which it very rarely bears; and he refers it to a and skew, without saying, in its place, what skew is, or whence it comes; and without considering that skew and askew are, in fact, the same words, differing only as shame and ashame do. Askew is also nearly the same word as eschew, which is askew, with no other difference than the common one of the k being sounded soft; as skew, just in the same way, is now oftener pronounced shy. Skittish and askaunce seem also to be nearly connected, if not quite of the same family. Its true theme is the German scheuen, vitare, fugere, declinare, as schew pferdt is a skittish horse; and in some such form it is found in most of the languages of Europe. For I more than suspect that rcunian, whence our shun, is of the same family. In using the syllables shoo, shoo, now used only to drive away poultry, we do no more than soften, more Australi, the word skew, or askew. [Ellis suggests, that it may perhaps be from the word Askof.—S.]"

With this we would conclude but for "Auld-Nick," whereby hangs a tail. In speaking of this sainted Worthy, we have a curious passage from a MS. collection of semi-Saxon homilies, which proves that even as early as the time of Richard I. or John, his satanic majesty was styled "the old devil;" and regarding the origin of the name of Nick, Mr. Boucher pro-

ceeds to inform us that-

"Whatever may be the opinion entertained of Saint Nicholas, there is almost positive evidence that this 'Monarch of the North,' as Shakespear, in allusion to a passage in Isaiah, calls Satan (see 1. Henry IV. v.), owes this cans Satan (see i. henry iv. ...), were this his name of Nick or Auld Nick, solely to Northern mythology. 'Old Nicka,' says Sir William Temple (see his Essay on Poetry, Works, iii. 418), 'was a sprite that came to the country of th strangle people who fell into the water.' This sprite was a sort of water-deity, who was supposed to reside in lakes and rivers; having been deified, as Wachter observes, not for any benefits which he conferred, or was supposed to confer on mankind, but for the evil that he did. Of all that were drowned in swimming, or in any way perished by water, he got the blame. In the Germ. he is called nicks, or wasser nix; in Swed. necken; in Dan. nicken and nocken; and in Islandic, nikur. The people in all these countries imagined, that, like Neptune, he had some sort of empire in the sea, as well as in lakes and rivers; being actually in the Edda (see Mallet's Northern Antiquities, ii. 9) called nikuder; and they say fication of the word with which it is joined, nify scab, leprosy, scurvy; disorders very com-and bal, evil, forms also abal; and so comes up, mon and inveterate in this country in ancient were in danger of perishing by him, in the

form and figure of a huge sea-monster, with a Latin glossarists have rarely, if ever, adverted human head, very exactly resembling that which is delineated as a real monster, at the end of a treatise on the Episcopus Puerorum, in the Works of the Rev. and learned Mr. John Gregorie. Sammes, in his Britannia Antiq. p. 450, takes notice of a water-deity, called socce; and observes, that it was not unusual to say of one who had been drowned, ' micken bath sucked him : it having been supposed that this water-god sucked out the souls of such as were drowned. See much more respecting all these points in Olaus Wormius; Mon. Dan. lib. i. p. 17; Keysler's Antiquilates Septentrionales, p. 270; Histoire de Dannemarc, par M. P. H. Mallet, vol. ii. p. 134; and Bishop Percy's Northern Antiquities (a translation of the foregoing), ii.
75 and Histoire de Languedoc, p. 515. Ni-75; and Histoire de Languedoc, p. 515. Ni-cholas, moreover, if we may credit Rabelais, liv. iv. cap. xix. tom. iv. p. 89, was regarded, if not as a deity, yet as a saint, who had some influence over the waters. And, accordingly, it is to Saint Nicholas that Panurge so earnestly applies in the storm, when he thought himself in danger of drowning. [Instances of the mention of sea-monsters, under the name of Nickers, are not very common in our early literature, but are to be met with in Beowulf and Layamon. It is unnecessary to make any apology for the insertion of some of those instances in this place, more especially as in the only edition which we have of the first of those poems, the text is so miserably corrupt as to render the detection of the word in question a matter of some difficulty; and the second exists, as yet, only in manuscript.

Wyrd oft nereth Unfægne eorl Thonne his ellen theah. Hwæwere me gesælde That ic mid sweorde ofsloh Niceras nigene.

Beowulf, p. 45, collated with MS. Cott.,

Vitell. A. xv.

Destiny oft helpeth An unfated man, When his courage prospers. But yet (destiny) permitted me That I, with sword, slew

Thorkelin disguises the allusion most completely, in the printed copy, by reading the last line thus,

Niceras ni ce ne

which he translates

Nonne ego? minime tu hercule!

Nor is the description given by Layamon, of a Lake in Scotland, inferior in curiosity.

That is a seolcuth mere Iset a middel ærde Mid feune and mid ræode Mid watere swithe bræde Mid fiscen and mid feogelen mid nicen and mid reogeien Mid univele thingen That water is unimete brade Nikeres there bathieth inne. Ther is aluene ploge In atteliche pole. MS. Cott., Calig. A. ix. f. 125 b.

That is a strange lake et in middle-earth. With mud and with reeds, With water very broad, With fish and with fowls. With foul things,
That water is immoderately broad, Nickers bathe therein. There is sport of elves, In [that] filthy pool.

This word continued in use in England until a comparatively late period; the last instance which I have noticed of it is in that century, and printed by Pynson in 1499. In it we find 'Nykir' translated by 'Syrene.'—S.]

Necham.''

But we now take leave of M.— D.—.'

to it; yet there seems to be sufficient ground for at least supposing that the Lat. words nex and neco, (though, like noceo, ultimately from the Heb. הכה, to smite or strike, and to smite mortally, or to kill,) had occasionally some view or reference to the Northern terms now under consideration; for neco is undoubtedly often used by good Latin writers to express the killing or destroying by water.

Auferri jubet parvos et in amne se

occurs in Ovid's Fasti. In the Latin of the middle ages it clearly bears this sense: 'Quidam juvenis de Fuissimo mortuus fuit, necatus scilicet in Rhodanum, casu fortuito.' See Du Cange, sub voce Necare; and 'alios occidit, alios necavit in flumine.' See Wachter, sub voce Nicks. The Ital. annegare, and the Fr. noyer, both of them formed from the Lat. neco, and both signifying to drown, are no doubt from the same Northern source. And, were the word necabit, in the following passage from Horace, instead of will kill, rendered will put into the water, or will drench, or drown, the translation, I apprehend, would not only be more apposite, but more faithful to the original.

> - Casus, medicusve levârit Ægrum, ex præcipiti, mater delira necabit In gelidá fixum ripà, febrimque reducet. Lib. ii. sat. iii. l. 288.

And as the Latins do not appear to have been aware of the origin of their nex and neco, so neither do the Greeks appear to have had a correct notion whence they had got their rexess and rixes; the latter of which is the same as the former, with no other difference than that it is spelled according to the dialect of the Æolians. It is true, neither the Greeks nor Latins apply the term exclusively to persons who had died a watery death. Yet we have just seen it so used by a Latin writer of the highest eminence; and the following instances shew that it was sometimes so used by the Greeks. Homer, speaking of the river Xanthus being choked up by a multitude of dead bodies, calls them vizuer and vizeeus. See Il. xxi. ll. 218, 235, 325. It is necessary further to observe this only, that the phrase Auld Nick, or Old Nick, is not in general applied to the Evil One in any very serious sense; but as we commonly speak of subordinate demons or elves. who are supposed to be only playfully mischievous. Neither do we find the term to have made any great progress in our language, and, like some other terms, to be in extensive either literally or metaphorically. The familiar term, to nick, meaning to outwit and impose upon, originally belonged to the nick we are considering; as, notwithstanding it implies the deceiving and even cheating another, it also implies its being done with dexterity, art, and skill. A particular throw at hazard, by which the caster wins, is called a nick. A nick name, I conceive, at first meant an ill name, (nomen iniquum; Fr. nom de nique; It. niquo,) given to a person supposed to possess some of the bad qualities of the devil. Those, however, who are not satisfied with this explanation of the term, will not be more gratified by referring to Skinner, who says that a nick name means no name, a name of no meaning; from nicht, Germ. not; (we usually find that nick names are very significant;) he might full as reasonably have referred the etymology of the word nick to the

But we now take leave of Mr. Boucher and of the name, being an instruction for instruc-

his editors; and in doing so, we must repeat the great pleasure we have in seeing in the course of publication a work which supplies such a desideratum in our literature.

The Life and Pentificate of St. Pius the Fifth. By the Rev. J. Mendham, M.A. 8vo. pp. 325. London, 1832. Duncan. BESIDES Bower's very scanty History of the

Popes, we have already in English separate works, the life of Alexander VI. by A. Gordon: of Sixtus V. (a translation from Gregorio Leti) by Ellis Farneworth; of Leo X. by Roscoe; of Pius VI. translated from the French of Azara; and, very recently, of Gregory VII. by Sir R. Greisley. To these we have now added a life of the canonised Pius V., a pope whose inquisitorial proceedings, and interference with England at a period of great interest, viz. the time of Elizabeth and the Scottish Mary, point him out as one well worthy of a biography in our language. This task Mr. Mendham has performed, taking for his bases the principal foreign authors who have previously treated of the subject, and especially Catena (Rome, 1586), Antonio de Fuyenmayor (Madrid, 1595), Gabuzio (Rome, 1605), Maffei, and De Potter. The volume is written in a high spirit of Protestantism, and exhibits the constitution of the Romish church, founded on the council of Trent, as one of great arrogance and encroachment, its doctrines upheld by equivocations and falsehood, and its ambition promoted per fas aut nefas. Without entering upon the opinions, which Mr. Mendham supports by references to many important and little-known documents, we may say, that as a historical précis of a remarkable era, affecting the principal countries of Europe, his volume is one which merits a place in every good library. We select a single extract as an example of the work.

" The Tridentine Catechism, Catechismus ex decreto Concilii Tridentini, ad Parochos, Pii Quinti Pont. Max. jussu editus, Rome, 1566, cum privilegio Pii V. Pont. Max., is a legitimate and essential subject of our biography. When completed, it was approved, not only by its pontifical editor, but by a pontifical successor, Gregory XIII., by Carlo Borromeo, saint and cardinal, by about twenty synods after the general one of Trent, and by eminent doctors without number. It is like-wise recognised by Paul V. at the beginning of his Ritual. Lagomarsini, in his edition of the Orations and Epistles of Poggiano, Rome, 1762, and particularly in the notes added to the life of that author by Gratianus, at the beginning of the second volume, has satisfactorily proved, that it had four authors, and that the fourth, the one most difficult to be determined, was Muzio Calini, archbishop of Zara. The exact and practised Latinity of Poggiano himself gave the work its ultimate form and polish. The work was in the self-same year, 1566, translated, as directed, into the vernacular tongue, Italian, and soon after into other European languages. Into English it was first translated by John Bromley, in the reign of James II., 1687; subsequently in Ireland, Dublin, 1816, by permission; and lastly, in the same unfortunate country, by Jeremiah Donovan, the reverend, and professor of Rhetoric and Belles-lettres in the Royal College of Maynooth, - as faithless and dishonest a translator as the church of Rome has any where produced, and that is saying something, but nothing more than the truth. It is enough to say of the contents of this document, which is by no means a catechism in the ordinary acceptation



tors, that it embodies, although in a softened and cautious form, all the essentials of the corrupt Christianity of Rome, particularly the corporality of transubstantiation. It binds all the subjects of Rome with a chain of iron, as Doctors Doyle and Murray, at their mock-examination in 1825, before the commission, were obliged to acknowledge. But, independently of what were oaths then and perjuries in 1831, the fact is undeniable and eminently important. In his speculations and efforts Pius did not confine himself to the circle nearest to the centre, his own person, but carried them forward to a circumference co-extensive with the limits of the assumed universal church. This is the language both of his panegyrists and of truth."

Cabinet Cyclopadia, Vol. XXXII. The History of Spain and Portugal, Vol. III. tory of Spain and Portugal, London, 1832. Longman and Co.

As we said before, there is a singular dryness of style in this history, together with a want of any thing like analysis or reflection: still, the industry has been great, and a mass of material collected for any future writer who aspires beyond the task of a compiler. We select from the Appendix the following curious legend, so characteristic of the age which could

invent and believe it.

" One day, while Sancho was absent on an expedition against King Bermudo of Leon, being in the vicinity of this once noble city, he resolved to hunt in the mountains. His attendants soon raised a wild boar, which Sancho pursued with great heat, until it took refuge in a cave that had once been a hermitage. He dismounted, and pursued the beast into the cave: it had sought an altar, which appeared in one corner, half in ruins. Without thinking of the sanctity of the place, he raised his arm to dart his hunting spear, when suddenly his arm stiffened so that he could not move it. In great surprise, he inquired what place this was; and hearing that it had been a hermitage of the holy martyr San Antonino, he fell down on his knees, and devoutly asked pardon of the saint for the sacrilege he had been about to commit; and if the holy saint would restore the use of his arm, he vowed to rebuild, in his honour, the church of Palencia. The vow was heard, for his arm was immediately restored to its right use: and the king royally fulfilled his pledge."

Some, too, of King Joam's (of Portugal) sayings mark the period to which they belong.

"A criminal, after fourteen years' impri sonment, was condemned to death - probably because he had not money enough to purchase pardon from his judges, who had, however, accepted of some. The king pardoned the criminal, on account of the long confinement and the corruption of the judges, and threat-ened them with the same fate if the offence were repeated. A gaoler persuaded another prisoner to counterfeit death, and thereby to escape the capital punishment: the gaoler was convicted and condemned; but he experienced the royal mercy in consequence of his ingenuity. A woman one day fell on her knees to obtain pardon for her condemned husband: 'Your husband is guilty,' replied Joam, 'and if I pardon him, he will only commit the more crimes; however, as you are in trouble, he may be enlarged!' Being once struck with the courage of a man in a bull-fight, he de-manded, 'Who are you?' 'I am a criminal, who have fled from justice: I killed a person volume, containing the Western Circuit, is well

This work is a strange medley, of which, who insulted me!' 'Corregidor,' said the entitled to the same praise. Neat little county to say the truth, we cannot make a satisfacking, 'purge this man of his crime; he shall maps; notes of ancient state and remains, and tory review, on such cursory perusal as we are

be employed in my service!' One of his nobles had a sister who suffered herself to be dishonoured by a gallant; the brother slew the gallant, and fled to Arsilla. Joam no sooner knew the circumstance, than he wrote to the governor, whom he ordered to treat the fugitive well, as one who had shewn a proper sense of honour. These instances, however, were but exceptions to his general justice, which was characterised by undue severity. In other respects his whimsical disposition exhibited itself in a harmless or even amiable manner. He placed little value on the recommendations of his nobles; and a favour solicited through their medium was almost sure to be denied. But he was fond of honouring and rewarding merit, especially when, as is generally the case, that merit was dumb. To a faithful and valiant knight he one day observed: 'You have hands to serve me; have you no tongue to request a recompense?

Being at dinner, he was once served among others by Dom Pedro de Melo, a knight of great prowess, who had usefully served him in Africa. The soldier, who was better fitted for handling the sword than a dish in the palace of princes, let fall a large vessel of water, which sprinkled some of the courtiers, and made others laugh. 'Why do you laugh?' inquired the king: 'Dom Pedro has dropped a vessel of water, but he never dropped his lance!' Another brave soldier, Azambuja, who had erected the fortress in Guinea, and lance!' received a wound in the foot which made him lame for life, being one day at court, unable to push through the crowd, was ridiculed by some of the worthless audience. Joam perceived the affront, advanced towards the veteran, whom he seated by his side, and to whom he observed, 'Let them smile; they shall soon have reason to envy your honourable wound. To a third officer, who, on arriving at court, could not obtain a hostel, he said, 'Be not uneasy that every lodging is occupied; my palace shall suffice you. He had borrowed money of a rich merchant at Tavira, to whom, at the expiration of the stipulated period, he returned it with legal interest. The merchant -a wonderful instance of disinterestedness in such a capacity - refused to receive more than the principal; Joam sent double interest, with the order to continue doubling it as often as the merchant should persist in the refusal. In one of his public edicts, with the view of recruiting his cavalry, he ordered all his subjects to be in readiness to furnish excellent war-horses. The churchmen pleaded their immunities, and some of them went so far as to say that they were not his subjects, but those of the pope. To punish them in the way they deserved, Joan loudly asserted that he had never regarded them as subjects: and by another ordinance he forbade all smiths and farriers to shoe their mules and horses, -a measure which soon compelled them to sub-

The Family Topographer; being a compendious Account of the Ancient and Present State of the Counties of England. By S. Tymms. Vol. II. Western Circuit. 12mo. pp. 289. London, 1832. Nichols and Son.

On the appearance of the first vol. of this wellarranged, convenient, and useful publication, we bestowed upon it (see Literary Gasette, 12th Nov. 1831) the commendation its plan and execution so justly merited. The new

of present state and appearance; list of seats and eminent natives; history, geography, and topography; and miscellaneous observations relative to each of the six counties of which this circuit consists, complete a performance of small cost and ready reference. We shall select only a single passage per county, for the sake of their curiosity; as it is impossible to illustrate such a work by extract.

Cornwall. —" Lizard Point, the most south-

ern land in England, is composed of serpentine, a stone occurring in no other part of England; Liskeard well, with a stone at the bottom, possessing influence over matrimony; Ludgvan, chalybeate springs; Madern, a well, resembling the one at Menacuddle Grove, into which, if a crooked pin is thrown for good luck, all the pins of former devotees would rise to

meet it!"

Devon. "On Brent Tor is a church, in which is appositely inscribed from Scripture, 'Upon this rock will I build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.' It is said that the parishioners make weekly atonement for their sins, for they cannot go to the church without the previous penance of climbing this steep; and the pastor is frequently obliged to humble himself upon his hands and knees before he can reach the house of prayer. Tradition says it was erected by a merchant to commemorate his escape from shipwreck on the coast, in consequence of this Tor serving as a guide to the pilot. There is not sufficient earth to bury the dead. At the foot of the Tor resided, in 1809, Sarah Williams, aged 109 years. She never lived further out of the parish of Brent Tor than the adjoining ones She had had twelve children, and a few years before her death cut five new teeth."

Dorset.-" At Studland, the Agglestone is called 'The Devil's Nightcap,' and affirmed to have been thrown by his Satanic majesty from the Isle of Wight, with the intention of de-

stroving Corfe Castle."

Hants .- "Bishop's Waltham, and its neighbourhood, in the early part of the last century, was infested by a daring gang of depredators and deer-stealers, who, from the custom of blacking their faces to prevent discovery, were termed 'Waltham Blacks,' and to restrain whom the famous 'Black Act,' (which com-prehends more felonies than any law that had ever been previously enacted for domestic regulations,) was passed 9 Geo. II. 1723."

Somerset.—" In the chancel of Bathwick

church is this inscription: 'Here lies the body of Mr. John Mackinnon of the Isle of Skye, an honest man. N.B. This Mackinnon was with the Pretender at the siege of Culloden, and the very man who carried him off. After his escape, by wandering about and lying in the woods and bogs, he lost the use of all his limbs; and some years after came to Bath for the benefit of the waters, and died there.

Wilts...." At Tytherington chapel service is performed but four times in the year. Sir Richard Hoare was informed, on authority which he had no reason to doubt, that a dog, accidentally left behind on one of these days, was found alive ten weeks afterwards, and liberated."

A Companión and Key to the History of England, &c. &c. &c. By George Fisher. Large 8vo. pp. 769, in part double columns, and with many Genealogical Tables. London, 1832. Simpkin and Marshall.



domains to afford it. Still, we are bound to treatise is beautifully in imitation of the Tus- is gradually increasing upon the remains of this state that it contains evidence of great research and labour, and that as a book of reference it may be consulted with much facility and advantage, where the ordinary histories would require much trouble and time. The author evinces strong opinions upon many points, which it is not for us to impugn, though we think they had better have been qualified or kept in the back-ground. The genealogies are monuments of assiduity; and altogether the work may deserve (though we do not vouch it) its name of a "Companion and Key to the History of England."

Reasons for the Hope that is in us. A Series of Essays on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, the Immortality of the Soul, and other important Subjects; adapted to the Understanding of Young Persons; with select Scripture Readings, and a Classification of Texts annexed. By Robert Ainslie, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh; author of "A Father's Gift to his Children." Pp. 278. Edinburgh, Constable and Co.: London, Whittaker, Treacher, and Co.; Dublin, Curry and Co.

WE have always considered the cause of religion and morality to be greatly strengthened when it is espoused by respectable and intelligent laymen. Such defenders of religion must be considered as volunteers in the service, undertaking the work purely from a sense of duty, a love of the subject, and a desire of doing good. Party interests and personal aggrandisement are here supposed to be out of the question; and the vulgar objection, "by this craft they gain their wealth," loses its force. Among those disinterested defenders of religion is Mr. Ainslie, the author of this small volume. He must be considered as a Christian volunteer in his preparation of it; and what he has voluntarily undertaken, he has executed with much credit to himself, and advantage to the cause which he advocates. The spirit which he manifests is at once rational, pious, and practical;he argues coolly and dispassionately, like a Christian philosopher and a good man. In all his discussions there is a laudable union of good feeling and sound reasoning. In the conduct of the whole there is shewn also, if we may so express ourselves, a business-like habit; and we can easily see that the author writes like a man accustomed (as he is professionally) to the laws of evidence; that he can seize with dexterity the strongholds of his case, and detect sophistry, as well as establish truth, with a dearness and precision indicative of honest intention and of a manly mind.

The first essay (for there are five of them) is on the Evidence of Natural Religion; and the second on the Testimony of Revelation both external and internal, where his views are sound and well expressed.

The third is that which we consider to be the most ingenious of them - on the Immortality of the Soul. We confess we are highly delighted with our author's mode of treating this important and interesting subject. Here he is completely at home; and his philosophical and acute turn of mind is most eminently displayed. He treats perspicuously of its possibility and its probability; demonstrates that there is no annihilation even in the material world; points out the longings of the heart after immortality; and the dismal state of those who have no hopes beyond the grave. And finally, he rests

culan questions of Cicero, as the several topics ancient people. of it are imagined to be supported by different friends, who had retired to the country seat of one of them to canvass such great and important subjects there.

The fourth essay supposes an enlightened heathen to have gone from Rome into Judea in the days of Christ, led by his fame, and with the view of inquiry generally into the religious doctrines and moral precepts which he was teaching; and the author mentions, that the hint of it was taken from a sneer of David Hume, in his Essay on Miracles, wherein he says, that Lucian happening to be at Paphlagonia, detected the impostures of Alexander of Pontus; there adding, that a similar result would probably have happened at Jerusalem, had such a heathen as Lucian gone there in the days of Jesus. To try the question, our author sends an enlightened inquirer to Judea on purpose, who, after his investigations, which are conducted with great anxiety and candour, instead of effecting any detection, returns to Rome himself a zealous Christian. There is something not a little original in the whole of this treatise.

The last embraces, but in small space, an immense collection of the advantages which Christianity has conferred on mankind, and displays both skill and learning.

So much in favour of this book; but re-

viewers, it is said, must find fault as well as give praise; and we have been casting about our critical eye to endeavour to discover some cause for doing so. The views of religion by our author are sound, and the language good, distinct, and not more glowing than seems to suit its great subject. His knowledge of ancient history is also in general accurate, and the classical allusions just; but he has made one great mistake in saying that Solon's laws are reported to have been written in blood; whereas that was said of the laws of Draco, not those of Solon. Whether such a mistake would have been forgiven by Dr. Bushby at Westminster, or Rector Adams in the High School of Edinburgh, we know not. Probably our author may have been experi-mentally acquainted with the discipline of the last of these great masters. Be that, however, as it may, we are inclined to forgive this little classical slip; for, from a note on p. 148, it appears our author must be at least a sexagenarian, and may be naturally less accurate now in school-boy facts. After what we have said, we conclude with recommending the work warmly to all those to whom such subjects are interesting and important. It is particularly adapted to the understandings of the young; and we hope that while the elder branches of families may and will get much advantage from the perusal of it, it will find its place generally in juvenile libraries also, as it has already done in Scotland, in this end of the

The Library of Entertaining Knowledge. Egyptian Antiquities. British Museum. Vol. I. London, C. Knight.

A WELL-CHOSEN subject, and well compiled. No research into antiquity is of superior interest to that which takes Egypt for its field; and the editor of this volume has done his duty faithfully, in consulting the best authorities, and making a clear epitome of their materials. without attempting to settle the obscure and

The Poetical March of Humbug, &c. &c. Pp. 32. London, J. Gilbert

ONE of the satirical squibs of the day, and executed with more talent than is common to these ephemera. It attacks many popular writers, and in some cases gives amusing paro-dies of their productions, "after the manner of the Rejected Addresses." The ingredient called truth is not, of course, to be expected in a performance of this kind, and the author is evidently no better acquainted with many of his subjects, than the hackneyed ribaldry of the periodical press has enabled him to become; consequently his descriptions want veri-similitude: but still there is nothing coarse or venomous in the pleasantry; and as a jeud'esprit of considerable smartness, even the parties assailed may join in the laugh.

Constable's Miscellany. LXXV. The Book of Butterflies, Sphinxes, and Moths. Vol. I. By Captain Thomas Brown, F.L.S. &c. &c. London, Whittaker and Co.: Edinburgh, Waugh and Innes.

This is a delightful little volume, with no fewer than ninety-six engravings coloured after nature; and, both by the style of its scientific descriptions and its general arrangement, well calculated to convey ideas at once correct and popular of the habits and economy of the beautiful tribes of insects of which it treats. The Linnean arrangement has been adopted.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

CHRONOMETERS.

In no branch of human ingenuity-combining accuracy of science with incredible perfection in the mechanism of art, and both directed to a most important object as regards the preservation of that mighty mass of property and freight of life which navigate the face of the waters-can the mind take a deeper interest than in the improvement of the chronometer. We have accordingly from time to time turned the attention of our readers to this subject; to the annual reports of the Board of Longitude, and to the extraordinary productions of in-dividual talent. It thus happened that so long ago as November 11, 1826, we pointed out the gaining of both the Admiralty annual premiums of 300% and 200% by Mr. French, of the Royal Exchange; and expressed our hope that such distinction might induce him to proceed diligently with his experiments, for the yet further improvement of these wonderfully correct instruments. It affords us great pleasure now to record that our anticipations in this respect have not been disappointed; and we copy the annexed document with much satisfaction, not only as a just tribute to successful application, but as highly honourable to the state of art in our native land.

Extract of a letter received by his Majesty's hydrographer (Captain Beaufort) from Captain Fitzroy, of his Majesty's sloop Beagle, now on a survey, and dated Rio Janeiro, April 10th, 1832:—" One of the chronometers, French, No. 4214 (eight days), has behaved in a won-derful manner. Its daily rate has never exceeded eight-tenths of a second; and its measurement of each stage, and indeed of the

[.] Note passim .- For instance, the Editor of the Literary the whole on the sure word of holy writ—the declarations of the Redeemer, and his resurdeclarations of the Redeemer, and his resurection from the dead. The structure of this

whole distance, is the same as the mean of twenty chronometers."

So very close an approximation to absolute truth has never yet, to the best of our knowledge, and we have paid much attention to the matter, been made: it seems to identify the most minute conceivable divisions of time, and to render that palpable and practical which college; I. F. and Compounder.

Matters of Arts.—H. Clark, Grand Compounder. Worcester College; Rev. S. U. B. Lee, Oriel College; College. Rev. W. North, Jesus College. to render that palpable and practical which almost evades the imagination. But, in re-turn, it delights the imagination, by surrendering to it all the pictures of the sailor, after storm and hurricane, and darkness and disaster, thus enabled to steer his bark upon the boundless ocean to a certain point of safety and succour. He has but to consult his little guide and oracle, and the paths of the deep are as obvious to him as the great road to the traveller by land.

As connected with the mere science of this topic, we may add, that in 1822, when Dr. Tiarks ascertained the longitude of Madeira to be 1h 7' 35".11, in the British consul's garden at Funchal, by the mean of seventeen chronometers, the standard employed on that occasion, made by Mr. French, No. 720, determined the same results as the whole seventeen within the two hundredth part of a second.—See Dr. Tiarks' Report, page 36. Of Mr. French's chronometers in 1825 and 1826, when he gained three prizes at the Royal Observatory, one is particularised which only varied sixty-three hundredths of a second in its mean daily rate during seventeen months' trial there.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, May 3d,-The first day of Easter term the fol-

Oxfords, may 3a.—Ine first day of a nager term the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—R. C. B. Clayton, Grand Compounder, Brasennose College; Rev. W. M. K. Bradford, Rev. C. T. Cary, Magdalen Hall; Rev. H. J. Morshead, Exeter Col.

lege.

Backelor of Arta.—W. H. Bloxsome, Wadham College.

Backelor of Arta.—W. H. Bloxsome, were conferred:— Bachelor of Artz.—W. H. Bloxsome, Wadham College. May 19th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Bachelors in Divinity.—Rev. E. B. Pusey, Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Hebrew, Grand Compounder; Rev. D. Veysie, Censor of Christ Church. Masters of Artz.—A. Morgan, University College, Rev. F. Morgan, St. John's College, Grand Compounders; Rev. C. H. W. Alston, St. Mary Hall; J. N. Harrison, Worcester College; G. S. Casement, Christ Church; Rev. A. Murray, Magdalen Hall; T. D. Whatley, Queen's Cellege; J. G. Cole, E. A. Dayman, Fellows, Exeter College.

College: Bachelors of Arts.—H. V. Russell, Corpus Christi College: F. A. McCachy, J. W. Pugh, Balliol College; R. Lloyd, Brasennose College, incorporated from Trinlty College, Dublin.

College, Dublin.

May 17th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
May 17th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Masters of Aris.—Rev. T. Page, Magdalen Hall; S.
Gaselee, J. Hussey, Balliol College; G. Eaton, Brasennose College; H. R. Barker, Merton College.
Bachelors of Arts.—W. H. H. Beach, Grand Compounder, Oriel College; F. Palmer, Christ Church; W.
Mears, J. Fisher, Queen's College.
May 24th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Bachelor in Civil Low.—F. Povsh, Fellow, St. John's
College.

May 24th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Bachelov in Cvil Lavo.—F. Povah, Fellow, St. John's College.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. E. Auriol, Christ, H. Barton, Brasennose College, Grand Compounders: Rev. T. Furnivall, Queen's College; Rev. J. Purton, Trinity College; R. A. Hornby, Oriel College.

Bachelovs of Arts.—H. Hutton, Grand Compounder, Trhity College; G. W. Owen, G. J. Riddell, E. D. Barwell, New Ian Hall; D. C. Gill, Alban Hall; H. H. Harington, R. Sykes, H. H. Crommelis, M. A. Harmell, T. Cooper, E. Lowndes, J. S. Ifill, Magdalen Hall; H. Jones, T. French, T. Jones, Jesus College; F. B. Cole, Christ Church; R. Waller, Brasennose College; L. Miles, Queen's College; R. J. Dunn, Exeter College; H. Hobnuse, E. D. Wickham, A. M. Skinner, Ballod College; Hon. H. C. Cadogan, T. Stevens, G. Carwithen, C. Rawilins, Oriel College; A. Whipham, P. A. Ilbert, H. S. Powell, Trinity College; R. Wood, E. Alston, Fellows St. John's College.

May 30th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Bachelov in Divinity.—Rev. J. R. Holcombe, Fellow of Jesus College, Prebendary of St. David's.

Masters of Arts. — T. Prickard, Grand Compounder, R. Rolland, St. Mary Hall; J. White, Queen's College; Rev. J. Vaugham, J. Cooke, Balliol College.
Backelove of Arts. — W. Cave, Grand Compounder, St. Mary Hall; Hon. C. B. Bernard, Balliol College: D. T. Knight, Lincoln College; G. Arney, Brasennose College; C. Turner, University College; W. H. Pooke, G. Lilling.

Maters of Arts.— H. Charle, Oriel College; G. F. Arthur, Trinity College; Rev. W. North, Jesus College.

Bachelor of Arts.—C. R. Moore, Grand Compounder; C. E. Lefroy, F. H. Doyle, V. P. Taylor, R. Williams, Christ Church; R. E. Roberts, Edmund Hall; P. Scholfield, University College; J. L. R. Kettle, C. J. D. Maraden, R. Spofforth, Lincoln College; C. Roe, Trinity College; J. Rowlandson, F. B. Wright, G. F. Whildborne, J. F. S. Phabayn, J. A. Smith, Queen's College; W. W. Fowler, Permbroke College; G. D. Johnson, W. W. Stoddart, Fellow, St. John's College; R. Prichard, Jesus College; E. P. Vaughan, P. D. Hadow, Balliol College; H. E. Strickland, F. Rogers, J. R. Burgess, H. L. Stephens, Oriel College; A. W. Tooke, H. Jelly, St. Alban Hall.

June 18th.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—M. E. N. Parker, P. Boyle, Grand Compounders, Rev. W. J. Phillipotts, Oriel College; Rev. R. Dyer, Alban Hall; Rev. T. Furneaux, W. Duke, Worcester College; Rev. E. Ness, St. Mary Hall; the Hon. C. A. Murray, Pellow, All Souls' College; W. Watts, Scholar, University College; T. T. Bazely, Fellow, G. Barton, R. Lloyd, T. Hillyard, Brasemose College; C. Wordsworth, Student, Christ Church; S. I. Fell, Queen's College; Rev. E. Pole, Rev. T. L. Stewart, Exeter College; Rev. E. Pole, Rev. T. L. Stewart, Exeter College; Rev. W. Curling, W. J. Blew, Wadham College; Rev. E. Pole, Rev. T. L. Stewart, Exeter College; Rev. W. Curling, W. J. Blew, Wadham College; Rev. E. Pole, Rev. T. L. Stewart, Exeter College; Rev. W. Curling, W. J. Blew, Wadham College; Rev. E. Pole, Rev. T. L. Stewart, Exeter College; Rev. E. Pole, Rev. T. L. Stewart, Exeter College; Rev. E. Pole, Rev. T. L. Stewart, Exeter College; Rev. E. Pole, Rev. T. L. Stewart, Exeter College; Rev. E. Pole, Rev. T. L. Stewart, Exeter College; Rev. E. Pole, Rev. T. L. Stewart, Exeter College; Rev. E. Pole, Rev. T. L. Stewart, Exeter College; Rev. E. Pole, Rev. T. L. Stewart, Exeter College; T. W. Stewart, M. L. G. Thistiethwaite, Brasennose College; C. H. Oakes,

Bachelor in Medicine.

June 16th.—It was unanimously agreed to confer the degree of Doctor in Civil Law, by diploma, on Davies Gilbert, Esq. M.P. Honorary M.A. of Pembroke College, and some time President of the Royal Society.

June 20th.—In a convocation in the theatre the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on the following gentlemen, as persons eminently distinguished in the scientific world:—Sir D. Brewster, K.H. F.R.S. Corresponding Member of the Institute of France; R. Brown, Esq. F.R.S. Vice-President of the Linnan Society; M. Faraday, Esq. F.R.S. Corresponding Member of the Institute of France; J. Dakton, Esq. F.R.S. Members of the Institute of France.

ciety; M. Faraday, Ed., F.R.S. Corresponding Memoer of the Institute of France.

The following gentlemen were admitted ad eundem:—

J. R. Corris, M.D. Corpus Christi College; T. S. Turnbull, M.A. Fresident of Gonville and Calus College; T. S. Turnbull, M.A. St. John's College; R. Willis, M.A. Fellow of Gonville and Calus College; R. Willis, M.A. Fellow of Gonville and Calus College; E. S. Halswell, M.A. St. John's College; W. Garnons, M.A. Sidney Sussex College; H. E. Fawcett, M.A. Trinity College; W. Gray, M.A. St. John's College; J. Cumming, M.A. Trinity College; W. Gray, M.A. St. John's College; J. Dunn, M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge: J. Dunn, M.A. Trinity College, Dublin.

In a congregation holden the same day, the following degrees were conferred:—

Musters of Arts.—Sir J. Mordaunt, Bart. Grand Compounder, Lord Ashley, Viscount Sandon, O. S. Morgan, Rev. G. Madan, Christ Church; C. Boyle, Fellow, All Souls' College; B. Price, Scholar, Worcester College; Rev. C. J. Laprimaudaye, St. John's College; R. Heelis, Queen's College; Rev. R. Bellamy, Rev. T. B. G. Moore, Rev. H. B. Snooke, Pembroke College.

Backetors of Arts.—J. Salt, Balliol College, J. Green-

Rev. H. B. Snooke, Pembroke College.

Backelore of Arta.—J. Salt, Balliol College, J. Greenfield, Braseanose College, Grand Compounders: A. W. Radcliffe, Braseanose College; W. Rigden, D. De Boudry, W. Eyre, Magdalen Hall; H. Usborne, Balliol College; T. Egerton, J. W. W. Tyndale, Christ Church; Hon. A. E. D. Dillon, B. Vaux, Trinity College; J. Liptrott, Worcester College; F. Wickham, Fellow, New College. The Theological Prise, "On the Fulness of Time at which Christ appeared on Earth," has been awarded by the judges to A. Grant, B.C.L. Fellow of New College; and the prizes to be recited in the theatre at this commemoration have been adjudged as follow:—

Chancellor's Prizes.

Latin Verse, "Attila," J. Thomas, Scholar, Trinity

College.
English Essay, "The Study of different Languages, as it relates to the Philosophy of the Human Mind," B. Harrians, M.A. Student of Christ Church.

Latin Essay, "De Stoicorum Disciplina," T. L. Claughton, M.A. Probationary Fellow of Trinity College.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Price. English Verse, "Staffa," R. Palmer, Scholar, of Trinit

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize

English Verse, "Staffa," R. Palmer, Scholar, of Trinit College.

June 28th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Bachelors in Divinity.—Rev. W. Ray, Fellow, Lincol: College; Rev. T. Price, Fellow, Jesus College.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. W. Gilkes, Pembroke College.
T. Lewin, Corpus Christi College, Grand Compounders.
H. C. Nowell, Corpus Christi College; Rev. A. Stewart Alban Hall; Rev. R. W. Whitford, St. Edmund Hall Rev. D. Adams, Rev. W. Moore, M. R. Jeffreys, Chrischurch; Rev. H. C. Smith, Ballol College; Rev. W. J. Meech, Fellow, New College; Rev. R. Eldridge, Rev. L. Tomlinson, Wadham College; Rev. R. Eldridge, Rev. L. Tomlinson, Wadham College; W. H. Edwards, Brasennose, Bachelors of Arts.—C. F. Broadbent, St. Mary Hall: W. Offley, University College; W. H. Edwards, Brasennose, College; C. P. Wyatt, J. C. B. Borough, S. R. Wood, Christ Church; T. Dand, T. Calvert, Queen's College, Subjects for 1833.—Latin Verse, "Carthago;" English Sessy, "De Atticoxum Comoedia;" English Verse, "Grenada."

Theological Frize.—"The analogy of God's dealings with men would not lead us to expect a perpetual succession of miraculous powers in the church."

July 3d.—At a Convocation the Honorary Degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on the following gentlemen:—The Earl of Bandon; Lieut-Gen. Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B. F.R. S. &c.; N. A. Vigors, Esq. F.R. and L.S. Secretary to the Zoological Society, &c.; J. D'Israeli, Esq. F.S. A. the Historian of Charles the First.

The prizes were recited in the following order:—
Latin Verse.—"Attila:" J. Thomas, Scholar, Trinity College.

English Ressy.—"The Study of different Languages, as

College.

English Resay..." The Study of different Languages, as it relates to the Philosophy of the Human Mind: "B. Harrison, M.A. Student, Christ Church.

Lotin Essay..." De Stotcorum Disciplina: "T. L. Claughton, B.A. Fellow, Trinity College.

English Verse..." Staffa: "R. Palmer, Scholar, Trinity

College.
July 4th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Masters of Arts.—J. H. Philipps, Grand Compounder,
Rev. T. H. Maitland, T. T. Jones, Oriel College: Rev.
J. E. S. Hutchinson, H. Bostock, Wadham College: Rev. J. E. S. Hutchinson, H. Bostock, Wadham College; Rev. B. V. Townshend, G. C. Bethune, Trinity College; Rev. B. V. Townshend, Brasennose College; T. S. Lightfoot, Exeter College; Rev. J. Dinning, Queen's College; H. B. Tremenheere, Fellow, New College; Rev. H. S. Sayce, Pembroke College; Rev. T. E. Burrow, M.A. Queen's College, Cambridge, admitted ad cundem.

bridge, admitted ad cundem.
July 7th.—Being the last day of Term, the following
degrees were conferred:—
Masters of Arts.—Rev. W. J. Goodden, Oriel College;
J. Goodden, Corpus Christi College; S. C. J. Berdmore,
Student, Christ Church.

Bachelors of Arts .- H. B. Harenc, T. James, Christ

CAMBRIDGE, 9th May.—The following degrees were con-

Honorry Masters of Arts.—Hon. M. A. H. Harris, son of the late Lord Harris, Corpus Christi College; Hon. F. H. Y. Powys, grandson of the late Lord Lillord, Emmanuel College.

manuet College.

Master of Arts.—G. J. Cubitt, W. Ladds, Caius College; Rev. G. Phillips, Queen's College; H. Philpott, Fellow, Catharine Hall; C. L. Smith, Rev. E. H. Hopper, Fellows, Christ College.

Bachelor in Physic.—J. Ökes, Grand Compounder, Sid-

per, Fellows, Christ College.

Bachelor in Physic.—J. Okes, Grand Compounder, Sidney College.

Bachelors of Arts.—M. N. Bovell, J. Hayworth, J. B. Darvall, Trinity College; W. Milne, J. Daniel, J. Jones, W. Spence, St. John's College; C. Bowen, T. D. West, St. Peter's College; F. Du Boulay, Clare Hall; Rev. W. S. Rowe, W. Acworth, J. Knight, Queen's College; E. R. Lascelles, J. W. Peers, Catharine Hall; W. Hamond, T. J. Scalé, Jesus College; T. A. Roper, Magdalen College; G. B. Garrow, Emmanuel College; Rev. A. P. Birrell, Sidney College.

May 22d.—The following degrees were conferred:

Masters of Arta.—W. A. Soames, Fellow, Rev. E. P. Williams, J. T. Ingham, C. Morris, Trinity College, F. M. M'Carthy, St. Peter's College; Rev. W. S. P. Wilder, Compounder, Caius College; R. F. Hartley, Queen's College.

Bachelor in Civil Lau.—J. Platt, Trinity College, Bachelor in Civil Lau.—J. Platt, Trinity College, Bachelor in Civil Lau.—J. Platt, Trinity College, Bachelor of Arta.—R. W. Brooke, W. W. Harvey, Fellows, King's College; J. Carey, Trinity College; C. Sawbridge, St. Peter's College; J. W. E. Ellis, W. D. Daniel, F. Watt, Compounder, Caius College; J. C. Somerville, Trinity Hall; C. Chapman, Corpus Christif College.

June 8th.—The following degrees were conferred:

Bachelors in Divinity.—Rev. T. Gregory, St. John's College; J. B. James, F.L.S. Queen's College; Rev. J. Morgan, Sidney College; D. B. Aldis, Trinity College; M. Scholefield, J. Jones, Caius College; L. B. Aldis, Trinity College; W. H. Yates, G. Wilson, St. John's College; M. Scholefield, J. Jones, Caius College; E. Blenkinsopp, T. D. H. Bachelors of Arta.—R. G. L. Blenkinsopp, T. D. H.

Wilson, J. Garnett, Trinity College; D. Williams, St. Lohn's College; J. C. Morphew, Compounder, G. T. Hall, St. Peter's College; P. B. Backhouse, C. E. Mayo, Clare Hall: W. Monkhouse, Caius College; E. Freeman, Corpus Christ College; C. J. Snape, Queen's College; W. Fulletten, Emmanuel College.

The Chancellor's medial for the best English poem was on Friday last adjudged to W. C. Kinglake, Trinity College. Subject, "The taking of Jerusalem in the First Crusade."

on Friday ast aquagen to w.c. harmalem in the First lege. Subject, "The taking of Jerusalem in the First Crussele."

June 13th.—The following degrees were conferred:—Buchelor in Divinity.—Rev. G. B. Paley, Fellow, St. Becker's College; Rev. S. Fennell, Fellow, Rev. J. M. Kirby, Queen's College; Rev. J. Taylor, Fellow, St. John's College.
Buchelor in Physic.—G. Pardoe, Caius College.
Buchelors of Arts.—A. Campbell, B. P. Hodgson, Triaity College.

June 20th.—E. Beck, Esq. Compounder, Jesus College, was admitted Doctor in Physic; and the Rev. J. Calthrop, M.A. of Brasennose College, Oxford, was admitted ad

Prizes. The following prizes were adjudged on the

18th:—
Members' Prizes for Bachelors of Arts.—1. J. Spedding,
Irinity College; 2. H. S. H. Hildyard, B.A. St. Peter's
Callege. Subject, Qua proctipue parts debilis sit et manca
reter am philosophorum de officiis doctrina!

Members' Prize for Undergraduate.—J. Hildyard, Christ's
College. Subject, finter silvous Academi quærere verum.
[No second prizes awarded.]
Prizes for the best translation of a passage from
Shakspeare into Greek verse).—H. Lushington, Trinity
College. Subject, Julius Casar, act 2, scene ii. beginning,
Cas. "Casar, 1 never stood on ceremonies;" and ending,
'Seeing that death, a necessary evil, will come when it
will come."

June 20th.—Sir William Browne's medals were adjudged

Stokow:—
Greek and Latin Odes—J. Hildyard, Christ's College.
Epigrams—W. Nicholson, Christ's College.
Subjects—Greek Ode — Quid dedicatum poscit Apolline

tatin Ode

Latin Ode—Occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum. Greek Epigram—Quis enim celaverit ignem, lumine qui emper proditur inse suo ? ? Latin Epigram—Homo sum: humani nihil à me alienum

June 38th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Decter in Divinity.—A. Hudleston, Trinity College.
Bechelor in Divinity.—T. F. Beckwith, Catharine Hall.
Decter in Physic.—N. F. Davison, Calus College.
Bachelor in Physic.—R. Nairne, Trinity College.
Bachelor in Civil Law.—F. Merewether, A. A. Doria,
Trinity Hall.

Bachelor of Arts.—J. Thompson, Christ's College. W. Boyle, B.A. Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted

ed cundem.
July 3d.—Commencement Day, the following Doctors
and Wasters of Arts were created:—
Dectors in Divinity.—Rev. J. Brasse, Rev. A. Hudleston, Trinity College; Rev. W. Hewson, St. John's Col-

Decives in Piensity.—Rev. J. Brasse, Rev. A. Huelleston, Trinity College; Rev. W. Hewson, St. John's College.

Decives in Piensic.—J. Staunton, N. F. Davison, Calus College; E. Beck, Jesus College.

Masters of Arts.—G. W. Craufurd, J. Thackeray, C. Loft, King's College; G. Goldsmith, F. M. Mac Carthy, E. Phillips, L. B. Dykes, T. Fell, W. Tillotson, T. Smith, P. Hanham, S. Barker, H. S. Hildyard, St. Peter's College; G. Cooke, J. F. Francklin, E. Bates, F. Jackson, C. C. Beaty, Clare Hall; E. Nottidge, Pembaoke College; R. Murphy, A. Thurtell, T. Ladds, W. S. P. Wilder, J. Macdonald, C. Bevan, J. N. Dickinson, W. Pylunckett, J. Mainwaring, Caius College; G. Couleber, E. Greaves, B. Lodge, J. Netherwood, T. E. Willyams, H. Pearse, R. Cox, Corpus Christi College; W. Hutt, C. J. Shaw, J. D. Walford, A. Pearson, J. Pearson, E. P. Neale, S. N. Kingdon, R. Pashley, W. M. A. N. Crawford, J. M. Robinson, W. Airy, C. Campbell, W. A. Soames, W. Ogilby, J. R. Marshman, W. H. Ros, G. M. Valentine, J. Hassall, E. B. Beynon, E. F. Beynon, E. P. Willerm, H. J. Greene, T. K. E. Chatfald, J. Braine, J. Twells, E. C. F. Jenkins, T. J. Philips, T. Barber, S. H. Powell, W. Walker, G. H. Barlow, W. W. Autree, A. Martineau, W. B. A. Raven, G. J. P. White, M. Gibson, J. Locke, S. Hoare, Jun, T. J. Blofeld, E. O'Brien, J. Kenrick, J. Tate, J. P. Bablington, R. Long, J. R. Linge, C. S. Eustace, F. C. Rasch, H. Makhus, G. C. Hale, J. E. Middleton, M. J. G. Hawrey, Trinity College; W. Martin, H. E. C. Coden, L. Shadwell, Jun., G. Langshaw, D. B. Baker, C. Sparkes, A. Casseis, J. Simpson, T. Poole, S. Smith, W. Fison, W. Carle, J. Smith, W. Boyle, St. John's College; R. Palipis, T. Scott, A. T. Carr, D. Capper, T. Hooper, H. C. Michell, W. N. Nicholson, J. A. Morris, T. Cupiss, W. Locke, Queen's College; W. Atams, J. Parkin, G. Phillips, T. Scott, A. T. Carr, D. Capper, T. Hooper, H. C. Michell, W. N. Nicholson, J. A. Morris, T. Cupiss, W. Locke, Queen's Hellips, J. West, J. Hodgson, Jesus College; E. S. Whittread, Triatty Hall; W. L. Cha

Licentizes in Physic.—J. Harris, Trinity College; F., Farre, St. John's College. Bachetor in Civil Law.—T. W. Greene, Trinity Hall.

PRINCE PUCKLER MUSKATT.

PRINCE PUCKLER MUSKAU'S remarks on England have been so much talked of, that any notice or explanation of them or their writer must possess interest. We have, therefore, pleasure in inserting in the Literary Gazette a communication from that author, addressed to the editor of the Morgenblatt, and extracted from No. 144 of that Journal, June 16, 1832.

the editor of the Morgenblatt, and extracted from No. 144 of that Journal, June 16, 1832.

Sir,—Being apprehensive that the pseudo Briefe eines Verstorbenen, "which appeared from time to time in the Morgenblatt, might contain things which I should be sorry to have laid to my charge, I took occasion in the course of the last year—not very seriously indeed, but still distinctly and intelligibly enough—to deny that I was the author of them. I was, therefore, extremely surprised to see that the very able and lenient critic who reviewed the laster part of my letters in the Litteraturblatt, did me the injustice to imagine that I had reproached Herr Börne to whose great literary talents no one can render more perfect justice than I do) with his Judsiam. Herr Börne has certainly attacked my letters, or rather their unknown editor, with some asperity; but I never made the slightest rejoinder, and most certainly should never have thought of doing it in the manner above mentioned;—first, because up to the present moment I have not troubled myself about the matter at all, and really never knew whether Herr Börne was a Jew or a Christian; secondly, because I never regarded the being born of another religion, nation, or rank, from those in which I happen to be born myself, as a subject of reproach. For my opinions on this point, my letters, perhaps, afford the best guarantee. Partly from this conviction, partly from indolence, therefore, I have hitherto taken no notice of this mistake; but as the pseudo letters above inentioned (whose merits or demerits I do not presume to discuss) have been published in some periodical works in England under a name which is there generally believed to be mine; and as a certain Anacharsis the Youngest announces in No. 110 of the Morgenblatt, that by the plebelan "happen to be born myself, as a subject of reproaching in the presence of the presussions, as maturally in serious alarm:—I therefore hasten to assure them and the gentleman who is so fortunate as to be in their condidence, most sole

Briefe eines Verstorbenen.

In spite of this epistie, No. 146 of the Morgenblatt contains another Neuester Brief des Verstorbenen, ushered in by the following very curious note of the editor:—" In reference to the letter from the author of the Briefe eines Verstorbenen, which appeared in No. 144 of our journal, we must bear witness that the letters which we have published under that title in the Morgenblatt, and which we shall continue to publish, do not proceed from the pen of the person who generally passes as the author of the Briefe eines Verstorbenen,—but from a well-known correspondent of our own, who in assuming the pleasant mask of the Verstorbenen thought, indeed, that he might remain undiscovered; yet hardly flattered himself with the idea that he could be taken for the Verstorbene himself."

EGYPTIAN PAPYRUS AND PAPER-MAKING. AT a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Dureau de Lamalle read the analysis of a letter addressed by him to the Marquis de Fortia d'Urban, on the Egyptian, Sicilian, and Italian papyrus, and the manufacture of paper among the ancients. He then read the description given of it by Theophrastus. "The papyrus does not grow in deep waters, but in those which are about three feet or less

The work of Prince Puckler Muskau on England, we should state in explanation, was published in Germany by the title of Briefe cines Verstorbenen. The popularity obtained by this work led to the insertion of a series of papers in the well-known periodical, the Morgenblatt, entitled Neue Briefe cines Verstorbenen, the authorship of which the prince here ductaims.

† The cry with which the mob in Germany are, or were, accustomed to assail Jews.—Translator.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. W. M. Lawson, St. John's College; Rev. W. L. Weddall, Rev. W. D. Tyson, Catharine Hall; Rev. J. Hurnall, Emmanuel College; Rev. G. Johnston, Sidney College.

Licentiates in Physic.—J. Harris, Trinity College; F. J. angle with the stem, throwing out a number of fibres, which shoot into the slime of the river. The stem grows to the height of fifteen feet and more: the upper part, which is properly called the papyrus, is about four cubits in height; it is triangular, and crowned with a panicle which is of no use, and does not contain any seed (at least they generally fail). root shoots out stems at different points. The The wood of the root is handsome and strong, and is used by the natives in the manufacture of several household utensils, as well as for fuel. They make vessels of the entire stem; or, when split lengthwise, they manufacture it into sails, mats, cloth, ropes, and many other articles. The papyrus is well known in its use as paper; it also supplies nourishment, and is eaten raw, boiled, or roasted; it grows in Syria, and was employed by King Antigonus, of Palestine, in

making the ropes for his navy."

M. Dureau de Lamalle infers, from a passage in Strabo, that the Jews of Alexandria had monopolised the raw material of paper; that it was cultivated with great care, and that its papyraceous qualities were improved by cul-We must not, therefore, be surprised (he adds) if Bruce could not make paper with the wild papyrus of Abyssinia, and if we could not manufacture with the Sicilian papyrus, deteriorated by the régime of the stove, a paper equal in beauty to the Augustan, Livian, or

even the Hieratic paper.

M. Dureau de Lamalle affirms that this aquatic plant would grow extremely well in the marshes about Arles, on the swampy ground of the Var, and on the banks of the rivers of those departments which fall into the Mediterranean. "If this stem (says he), which is much improved by cultivation, is superior either in strength, fineness, or duration, to rags, straw, and other papyraceous substances, it would perhaps not be useless to attempt the cultivation of it in the south of France. Messrs. Chevreul and Dumas have undertaken to make an attempt at the manufacture with a small number of stems which we possess. If they should succeed, the two Academies of Natural Philosophy and History will gather the most pleasing fruit of their labours, and fulfil a part of their noble mission, by giving to France a new production, a new branch of industry, and a species of cultivation calculated to impart value to barren marshes, and even to render unproductive and insalubrious swamps healthy and fertile." M. de Lamalle enumerated the several qualities of paper obtained by the ancients from the papyrus. He recapitulated the divers ex-periments (all of them unsuccessful) hitherto made by the moderns, to manufacture paper out of papyrus, according to the method described by Pliny; and by a learned and luminous dissertation on the text of that author, he pointed out the means to be employed in order to obtain a more favourable issue.

The following are the inferences from his labours, as he himself represents them. The results are: 1. The explanation of the text, hitherto ill understood, of the eighth chapter of the thirteenth book of Pliny. 2. The precise knowledge of a branch of industry so important as the manufacture of paper in Egypt and at Rome. 3. The confirmation of some facts interesting to history and diplomacy. 4. The discovery made by M. Champollion, jun. of several Egyptian papyri dated and written in the years 1872 and 1571 B.C., compared with the passages in Exodus, which shew us

the papyrus cultivated in Egypt __ with those of Sanchoniathon and of the Egyptian books quoted by Plato, which carry back the invention of writing and the manufacture of paper to Thoth - with the passages in Homer, which shew that the papyrus was brought from Egypt to Ithaca to make cordage, and the writing employed upon tablets, — all these comparisons, taken from authors so ancient, which had not hitherto been made, give great probability to the opinion already expressed by many learned men, but not supported by sufficiently convincing proofs, that the use of writing and of paper, employed in Egypt so far back as 1872 B.C., was communicated to the Greeks at least in the tenth or ninth century B.C.; that learned men made use of this means to transmit their thoughts; lastly, that the fragments preserved in the Greek authors, of the ancient histories of Chaldea, Persia, and India, were extracted from written books, and not derived from oral traditions, which must give to these facts a high degree of historical certainty. 5. The exact monography of the papyrus and of the manufacture of paper has led to these general results, which are so important to history.

" If they appear," adds the writer, " to my judges and to my readers as well founded as they seem to me after mature examination, they will perhaps a little shake their belief in the paradox that the Greeks did not begin to write till 600 years B.C. - a paradox which, I think, has not a little contributed to give us false ideas of the state of civilisation in Asia

before the historical era."

PINE ARTS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

England and Wales, from Drawings by J. M. W. Turner, Esq., R.A. No. XV. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

INTO all his topographical drawings Mr. Turner introduces some striking and poetical effect, which, although it may and does detract somewhat from their strict truth, communicates to them a charm of ample compensation. "War-wick Castle," "Kenilworth Castle," "Brinkburn Priory," and "Tamworth Castle," are the subjects which in this, the concluding number of the first volume of the valuable publication under our notice, have been submitted to the magical influence of his genius; and exquisitely beautiful they all are.

The Byron Gallery. Part II. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE plates in this second part of the Byron Gallery are all from drawings by Mr. H. Richter. The talents of Mr. Richter have frequently been spoken of in the Literary Gazette with the praise which they deserve; but we confess that we do not think those talents are of the peculiar description necessary to embody the conceptions of a Byron; — a task, indeed, to which few minds are equal. There is, however, a sweet and feminine expression in "She walks in beauty;" and the illustration of "The Deformed transformed," is very characteristic.

Scott and Byron. - Mr. Westwood has just published two small but extremely neat embossed likenesses of these celebrated individuals. Even after all we have seen of them, we cannot help liking these pretty specimens of an almost new art. Scott's expression is rather more severe than in reality: of Byron's countenance we have not so perfect a knowledge,

ORIGINAL POETRY.

YOUTH.

And herein have the green trees and the blossoming shrubs their advantage over us: the flower withers and the leaf falls, but the fertilising sap still lingers in their veins, and the following years bring again a spring of promise and a summer of beauty: but we, when our leaves and flowers perish, they perish utterly; we put forth no new hopes, we dream no new dreams. Why are we not wise enough, at least more preciously to retain their memory?

OH! the hours! the happy hours Of our other earlier time, When the world was full of flowers. And the sky a summer clime! All life seem'd so lovely then; For it mirror'd our own heart: Life is only joyful when That joy of ourselves is part.

Fond delight and kind deceit Are the gladness of the young-For the bloom beneath our feet Is what we ourselves have flung. Then so many pleasures seem Scatter'd o'er our onward way; 'Tis so difficult to deem How their relish will decay.

What the heart now beats to win Soon will be unloved, unsought: Gradual is the change within, But an utter change is wrought. Time goes on, and time destroys Not the joy, but our delight: Do we now desire the toys sight?

Glory, poetry, and love, Make youth beautiful, and pass As the hues that shine above Colour, but to quit, their glass. But we soon grow calm and cold As the grave to which we go; Fashion'd in one common mould, Pulse and step alike are slow.

We have lost the eager eye; All those inward chords are mute. Once so eager to reply. Is it not a constant sight-Is it not most wretched too.

We have lost the buoyant foot-

When we mark the weary plight In which life is hurried through? Selfish, listless, Earth may wear

All her summer wealth in vain-Though the stars be still as fair, Yet we watch them not again. Too much do we leave behind Sympathy with lovely things; And the worn and worldly mind Withers all life's fairy rings.

Glorious and beautiful Were youth's feeling and youth's thought-Would that we did not annul All that in us then was wrought! Would their influence could remain When the hope and dream depart;

Would we might through life retain Still some youth within the heart! L. E. L.

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

On Saturday the Opera season closed with an admirable selection of performances, and an overflowing audience. The effect of the house but it resembles the accepted portraits of him. superb in the extreme. At the end Mr. Mason body were alike exhausted—were as fine a pic-

was called for, and, with some apparent reluctance, came forward and made his bow.

We cannot, however, take our leave in the same silent manner; for we must say a word on the unhandsome and cruel way in which this gentleman (for he is a gentleman, and not, as is too often the case, a dramatic adventurer) has been treated. He has lost a large sum of money, in an anxious and liberal—so liberal as to deserve the name of extravagant-effort to afford the public various and new entertainments, on a splendid scale. In the Italian Opera he has brought forward the highest talent which could be obtained; in the ballet very superior attractions; and in the German Opera a musical novelty, the effect of which must have much influence on all our future public music. To this indeed we may, in a great measure, attribute the exertions of Laporte, at Covent Garden: for competition is the true source of excellence. What, then, has been Mr. Mason's reward? The press has, with few exceptions, been inveterately hostile to him. He has been misrepresented, lampooned, and vilified; and all for lavishing a fortune in an honourable attempt to administer to the popular gratification. This were a strange return, did not petty jealousies and disappointed rivalry furnish the clue to it. For our parts, we have to express our earnest hopes that another and a more successful season may reward Mr. Mason for his lavish expenses on this; and that the just patrons of the drama will appreciate as they ought his unparalleled Which so charm'd our childhood's endeavours to minister to their pleasures. We trust he will not be made the victim to an effort which has not only produced a new medium of theatrical recreation, but which, in its consequences, must be felt through years of improvement hereafter.

COVENT GARDEN.

On Saturday last the tragedy of Henri III et sa Cour was here produced, and with complete success. Of the play itself we have already had occasion to speak; but we must say Lord Leveson Gower's Catherine of Cleves retained little of its spirit. There is something picturesque and graphic about M. Dumas' drama, which evaporated considerably in the English imitation. Mdlle. Mars played the unfortunate duchess, as if she indeed were the very being she represented. The first unconscious tenderness of manner, as she awakens with St. Megrin at her side, was admirably contrasted with the successive emotions of surprise, shame, and the return to her natural dignity and former reserve. Over the interview with her husband she threw a touchingness, a grace which almost veiled the real disgust of the scene; but it was not till the last interview with her betrayed lover that her power was really called forth. You see her in the terrible solitude of the lonely chamber where she has been immured for hours; the despair only broken by a feverish hope that he may not come -her agony when he does arrive-the momentary forgetfulness of their situation while listening to St. Megrin's avowal of his love - the way in which she bends forward to listen to him - the sudden return to terror - the hope with which she hurries to the window-her search for something to aid his descent-her rapture when the rope is thrown in-her passionate energy as she rushes to secure the door-her entreaties to her husband for mercy-her final sinking to the earth when she hears that that St. when all stood up for the national anthem, was Megrin is killed, as if the force of mind and

ture as poetry ever imagined and action emtodied. And yet it is wonderful by what slight means this great effect is produced; a word, a look, a tone, a gesture, gentle and subdued, are all. The great characteristic of Mdlle. Mars is her beautiful repose. Once only through the piece did feeling seek expression in vehemence: when, after looking in vain round the chamber for aught that can assist St. Megrin in his descent from the window, she puts her hand to her waist, she has no girdle on—she cannot offer even that slight aid - her whole frame becomes convulsed; she clenches her hands, stamps, and shrieks "rien." Madame Pasta's "io" only can compete with that "rien." Perhaps Mdlle. Mars's greatest charm is her voice; it is impossible to imagine "a deeper, tenderer me-lancholy" of tone,—the different accents are like so many notes of music-

"'Tis a sweet voice, which might chain all around, Although it had no other charm but sound;"

and vet, though singularly low, it is so distinct that you never lose a syllable. Among the other characters, we must mention with especal praise, Laporte's Henri; it was an historical portrait, giving the kind manner, the weakness, with one or two flashes of spirit, which marked the king to the life. Arnaud played the lover with much animation, and his defiance to the Duke de Guise took a fine chivalric tone; but there is a lisp in his voice which, to an English ear at least, makes his enunciation difficult to follow. An unlucky contre-temps happened at the end: Mademoiselle Mars fell, on dying, too forward on the stage, down came the curtain, and the dead body was obliged to turn on one side, to say nothing of a servant running across and holding up the green baize, so that the audience had a full view of the proceedings. The Sylwhide followed; and as our contemporaries, in speaking of Taglioni, have exhausted all the pithets of angel, fairy, peri, we shall content surselves with saying that she really induces u to believe in such aerial existences. We must also add a most well-merited eulogium on the exquisite style of dancing which distinguishes her brother, Paul Taglioni. The ballet, in story, costume, and execution, is perfeculy delicious.

On Monday Laporte's benefit was a bumper; and no wonder, considering the attractions and the last of Taglioni, who, on this occasion, surpassed herself. Nothing more exquisite in grace, action, and expression, was ever exhibited on any stage. We are free to lavish these encomiums upon foreign performances, because we hope never to see this country so illiberal as not to encourage talent, and particularly transcendent talent, wherever it is found and in whatever branch of art. We are not the less the cordial friends of native merit which has acknowledged and superior claims to patronage. But, above all things, we would guard candidates for public favour against the absurdity of expecting patriotism in the enjoyment of amusements. What pleases most, what is the most agreeable relaxation from the cares of life and anxieties of business, will be, and ought to be, amply remunerated - gooseberry wine has no right to expect champagne prices. In this point of view we think ourselves much indebted to M. Laporte for his exertions, and we augur well from them both for the theatre and ourselves.

HAYMARKET.

announced it for future representation, gave it the more becoming title of a "little farce." The chief business of the drama arises out of the eccentricities of one Mr. Sudden, a gentleman who, as his name implies, decides on all occasions hastily, and whose first thoughts involve him in a variety of difficulties, from which he is relieved only by the superior judgment of his second. As a specimen of these scrapes, Mr. Sudden, merely because he happens to have a ward who, in a proposed marriage, is more anxious to please herself than her guardian, offers his hand to a plotting widow, a certain Mrs. Trapper, and gives her a written promise—but, on second thoughts, refuses to fulfil the contract-is prosecuted, and cast in 2000/. damages, which he determines to pay instanter, but, on second thoughts, declines doing, and which second thoughts turn in the end to his advantage, inasmuch as the supposed widow is found to have a husband still living; and, by this means, the old gentleman saves his money and preserves his liberty. There is also a second plot, turning upon the anxiety displayed by the aforesaid Mrs. Trapper, to get her three daughters well settled in the world - one of whom marries a starving miniature-painter; the second a swindler; and the third her mamma's footman. With these materials, to which we may add the characters of a pert and mischievous go-between of the name of Jabber, and a pair of sentimental lovers, Mr. Buckstone has wrought some entertaining scenes; and had the ball been kept up in the second act with the same spirit which pervades the first, a very admirable farce would have resulted. As it is, it evidently degenerates towards the close, and too often reminds us of its very slight pretensions either to comedy or originality. It was nevertheless highly successful, as indeed a piece so well acted, more especially by Farren and Mrs. Glover, might well deserve to be. Farren dressed his part after a certain Mr. P. well known in Berkshire, who has been recently caricatured; and Mrs. Glover acted, as she uniformly does, with the greatest spirit. Harley likewise made the most of a bustling, busy sort of meddler - a kind of mountebank we are sometimes doomed to meet with in society—a fellow who gives imitations of the French-horn, plays tunes upon his chin, and whistles whole overtures, à merveille ; whilst the three daughters were ably represented by Mrs. Humby, Miss Scott, and Mrs. Hill. The house, we were sorry to remark, was by no means full; but the performance of the Hunchback, which we see announced for next week, will, we have little doubt, from its own great merit, and the respectability of the cast, be of valuable service to the treasury.

ENGLISH OPERA: OLYMPIC.

A PANTOMIME in the dog-days is a novelty brought forward since our last by the active management of this theatre. The Magic Pipe, with Ellar, Barnes, Paulo, Sanders, and Miss Phillips as Columbine, is a variorum, though scarcely needed, in addition to the pieces already produced, and so well acted here.

STRAND THEATRE.

SINCE our last notice of this little theatre, two new successful pieces have been produced. Six to Four on the Colonel, by Mr. George Dance, on Monday; and on Thursday, the Loves of the Angels, by Mr. Reid, and for the benefit of Or Saturday, a new piece was produced at this Mrs. Waylett, who had a house crowded to the ders was most irresistibly droll. theatre, under the title of Second Thoughts. "utmost span." The first is very lively, with Covent Garden, August 2. I chiefly visited

The bills described it, rather ostentatiously, as smart dialogue, and pleasant equivoque. Abbott an "original comedy," but Mr. Farren, when he is the gallant Colonel, and Williams and Forrester, and Mrs. Honey (extremely sweet), sustain the chief parts with all the animation of which they are susceptible. The last is musical selections from popular composers, and was deservedly received with great applause.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Covent Garden, July 26. First night of La Sulphide. In the midst of the incantation scene, one of the most prominent of the romping monsters danced off its superfluous head-that of a cat-I believe, and exposed instead, that of a little red-haired scrubby boy. Shouts of laughter arose at this impromptu metamorphosis, which there was no effort made to allay, for the poor child was so disconcerted at the accident, that he continued half human, half mouster, till the end of the scene.

Coburg, July 27. Monsieur Martin is here. The act-drop fell, either by accident or for lack of other scenery, immediately after his attack on the lion (for it is aught but the lion attacking him), and Monsieur happening to be the first who entered in front of the curtain, the audience thought he had only come forward to be applauded, and had commenced manual operations, when the entrance of other characters

convinced them of their mistake.

English Opera, July 28. The Climbing-Boy is an odd mélée of the modern and the antique; the characters are dressed in the costume of seventy years ago, and yet there are new policemen introduced - people are carried about in sedans, and allusions made to the new game

Haymarket, July 30. In the last scene of A Duel, wherein Miss Taylor attempts to follow the combatants, her flowing white dress was in the struggle shut in by the door, and she, not being aware of the fact, made her customary rush forward, calling for help, while, by the vehemence of her action, she was fairly spun round by the trapped drapery, which continued to tear off around her in horizontal circles till she had reached the footlights, and was divested of her outer garment even unto the waist. The best of the joke was, that more than half the audience, taking this for a rehearsed stage effect, applauded the situation with more than ordinary vehemence.

Strand Theatre, August 2. The Merchant of Venice, got up for Keeley's Shylock, underwent most merciless mutilations from the rise to the fall of the curtain. What with omission, transposition, and substitution, I may safely affirm, that every other sentence was incorrectly given. Out of almost numberless instances, I can, however, only find room for one, but, as Copp says, "it's a main good 'un tho'." Lorenzo being asked by Jessica his opinion of Bassanio's wife, instead of answering

Even such a husband Hast thou of me as she is for a wife, replied

Even such a wife Will she be to him as I to you.

All supernumeraries were most plentifully deficient. Bassanio had no servants to whom to deliver his letters, and when Portia bid

Nerissa and the rest stand all aloof,

there were no rest. Keeley contrived to un-Keeleyfy his appearance into something like the generally received Shylock; but when, at the call of his friends, he afterwards came forward with his own face reft of the beard, &c. the ensemble of Keeley's head upon Shylock's shoul-



this theatre to see how Abbot, whom I had just left dressed as Bassanio at the Strand Theatre, could be performing in My Eleventh Day, which I thought must have commenced some time. I found the house in an uproar, owing to his non-arrival, and Laporte shortly came forward and stated, that "he had despatched for Mr. Abbott." When, after due delay, the deserter appeared, he was received with hisses, whereat he opened the left wing of his coat, and placing his right hand on the developed waistcoat, said ... "Ladies and gentleman, this is a most painful"—but as he could not find a word, the house hissed more, at which he became so disconcerted that he actually expressed a hope "that he had never been found wanting in disrespect to an audience !" *

Covent Garden, August 4. In Henri Trois, Gamard having littered the stage with parched peas, amused himself throughout a whole scene by dexterously kicking them down the aperture in front of the footlights. Mademoiselle Mars died out of bounds, and on seeing the curtain about to bisect her, rolled round out of its way, with as much grace as was consistent with the personation of a dead lady. But how shall I describe the dirty fellow who hurried on from the opposite extremity of the stage to save her? Even one of my horrors, a green-and-red footman, would have been welcome; but this thing! _ I really believe it was one of the monsters ready dressed for the incantation scene in La Sylphide. Nightly between the play and ballet, the ugliest piece of machinery I ever saw (a something between a clothes-horse and a coffin), which is used as a prompter's box in the middle of the orchestra, is thrust out therefrom on to the stage (several footlights having been purposely removed to facilitate its passage), where it lies, in spite of the hisses and laughter of the house, till a man sneaks from under the green curtain and coolly drags it through. During the whole of the fairy scene in La Sylphide, a pair of live sylph's legs were seen dangling at the top of one of the wings, the powers above being unable to heave her before the audience. The ballet concludes with the supposed carrying up of Taglioni inte heaven. I would suggest, that the puppet which does duty on this sublime occasion should not, as is always the case, be brought in sight before Taglioni is out of it.

Strand Theatre, August 6. Abbot, in speaking the tag to Sis to Four on the Colonel, said, "We hope that the odds are six to four against us," instead of for us.

Olympic, August 6. There are always the arms of a huge man seen in The Dilosk Gatherer, clawing the child over the rocks, to facilitate its passage, though every means is used to impress on the sudience that there is no human creature near. In a deadly-lively pantomime, which has been half got up at this theatre, the actual mimes have all doubles in the speaking introduction. I recommend to the whole of them the same advice I have just given to Taglioni and the puppet; for when the transformations are supposed to take place, the parties to change and the parties to be changed should contrive not to be on the stage together. Ellar having to change his dress o'the sudden in a subsequent scene, scampered out, as I have often seen him de before, in one character with the other hanging to his heels. N.B. He is the most practised harlequin on the stage. Just as the audience was beginning

to yawn and hiss, by a special intervention of | ture exhibit the highest skill, but it is endowed providence, a live pig hurried, squeaking, over the foot-lights, and tumbled over among the fiddlers; whereat, and at the reminiscence whereof, the house laughed till the conclusion of the piece, which was thus fortunately rescued from its threatened fate. A committee of the company should present the pig with a

VARIETIES.

Institution of Great Britain the third part of one quarter of a claim on the Rajah of Tanjore, amounting to pagodas 883. 11. 74. with dividends from April 1823, at four per cent. This reminds us of a similar donation from the late Sir Claude Scott to the same amount. At a meeting of the managers last week it was likewise announced, that Earl Spencer had communicated his purpose of now carrying into execution an intention, which he has long entertained, to relinquish all claim, either of principal or interest, upon the sum of five hundred pounds; a loan made some years ago by his lordship to relieve the difficulties of the Institution, which he expressed himself very happy to observe were so much diminished.

French Medals .- Some more of the royal medals have been fished out of the Seine; and some of the robbers have been arrested. It seems that, headed by one Fossard, they found means of entering the library, by throwing a hook, to which a rope was attached, to the window; and thence penetrating into the spartment where the medals were kept.

Eisteddfod. - This congress of the Welsh poets, bards, and minstrels, at Beaumaris, promises, we hear, to be very interesting. Great preparations are making, and the potentates of the Principality will enjoy a scene well calcu-lated to remind them of the days of their forefathers, except that they have balls and sports instead of frays and battle, in addition to harp and song.

The Ladge Chapel.—The indefatigable friends of the Ladye Chapel have got up another fancy fair as Vauxhall Gardens, in aid of the funds for restoring this ancient fabric. Thursday and yesterday were the appointed days; and we learn, with satisfaction, that the affair was prospering in the hands of the fair dealers, whose fancy articles were the fairest of the

Death of Mr. Colthurst.-It is with sorrow we have to mention the death of Mr. Colthurst, whose volunteer expedition to Africa, in company with Mr. Tyrrell, has been frequently noticed in the Gasette. The unfortunate traveller, it seems, had scarcely arrived on the fatal coast, when, in spite of all his zeal and enthusiasm, the climate smote him, and he died on the 15th of April.

Faucanson's Duck outdons!! - [We have received the following note.__Ed. Lit. Gas.] Sir, I have just read your marvellous account of M. Vaucanson's Duck, as described in Sir D. Brewster's Natural Magie, and presume you will not be disinclined to insert an account of a whole Stock, still more extraordinary, which have come under my own observation, and which also "have excited much interest in Europe." My Duck is so constructed that it not only eats and drinks usual food with avidity, but can maintain itself in full feather and activity upon Bubbles, which daily rise to the surface on the spot set apart for it to Dabble in. Not only does its austemical structure ple

with a moral perception, hardly equalled by any automata hitherto produced. For example it shews no signs of terror if larger creature: are opposed to it, and will face a Bull or a Beau with a remarkable degree of courage, though either the one or the other may lame it for ever. Its motions are curious. Day after day you can see it, strutting about with all the dignity of a peacock, and it would seem as in nothing could alter this motion; but by and by, at a fixed period, when it is calculated to Royal Institution. — The late Mr. Daniel Settle, a very great Change is observable, and Ince has bequeathed by will to the Royal my duck Waddles in a fashion altogether different, and becomes invisible at least for a season. If its plumage, thus torn off, is restored, it will perform the same extraordinary things again; for which I pledge you my word (for I have witnessed it repeatedly), though almost beyond Credit. It is called "the Lame Duck;" and is sometimes sheltered under a shocking bad hat. I hope Sir D. Brewster will notice this in his next edition of Natural Magic; and am, sir, your servant,
N. M. ROTHSCHILD.

Stock Exchange, 5th August.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

A Memoir of the late Major Rennell, to accompany his Charts on the Currents of the Atlantic.
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The Author of Moral Plays has in progress, the Masquerade, a tragedy; Wild Roses, a comedy; and It would provoke a Saint, a melo-drama.

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	August.	Thermometer.				Barometer.						
	Thursday	\$	From					to	29.79			
	Friday	3		56.	• •	70.	29.84	٠.	29.80			
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,	Monday	6		48.	• •	67-	29-82	••	29.85			
	Tuesday	7		53.		73-	29-86	٠.	29-91			
۰	Wednesday	Š							30:02			

Prevailing wind, S.W. Except the 6th and 8th, cloudy; rain on the 2d and 5th. On the afternoon of the 2d, a violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by heavy rain. At 15 and 30 minutes after six, a vivid flash of lightning was followed, after an interval of about 1 second, by as violent a peal of thunder as I ever remember to have heard; the particularly heavy fall of rain which immediately succeeded each fash of lightning above alluded to, excited the attention of many: from the hour of six till half-past seven, 6 of rain fell. Small meteors are nightly seen, particularly near the

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It is now five years, Feb. 1827, since the Society commenced its publishing operations, thus announcing its purpose:—" The want of elementary treatises for instructing all classes elementary treatises for instructing all classes of the community in the various branches of publications, as they appeared, with warm praise.

knowledge, particularly in the sciences and the arts connected with them, having been long experienced by the friends of general education. the Committee for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge have adopted such measures as appeared best calculated to supply this defect." And they accordingly advertised a series of treatises, to remedy an evil which we grant existed in a certain degree, but by no means to the extent assumed-for our language abounded with many elementary works of the highest value and merit; and one popular publication alone, Pinnock's Catechisms, nearly supplied the desideratum here insisted upon. The treatises were to appear in sixpenny parts, and at the rate of two per month,—so that the charge would not fall heavily even upon the poorest classes; and so far, perhaps, there was rather merit in than any objection to the proposed plan, which was, however, ushered in with a palpable eye to *Trade*, and the ordinary principles of profit and loss; for an Introductory Discourse upon the Advantages and Pleasures derived from the Pursuits of Science, from no less an authority than the present Lord High Chancellor of England, was given gratis with the first No.; and reading societies, mechanics' institutions, and education committees in the country, were attracted by the offer of being "furnished with supplies at a liberal discount."

We have said, and we repeat, that this design was rather to be approved of than condemned; since a systematised and able set of elementary essays of the kind proposed could not fail to disseminate useful information throughout the kingdom upon such topics as were specified, viz.: astronomy, mechanical powers, practical mechanics, anatomy, hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, optics, electricity, magnetism, millwork, geometry, algebra, land surveying, navigation, chemistry. geology, meteorology, dyeing, bleaching, and other useful arts; natural history, agricultural buildings and machinery, farming, &c. &c. &c. But having begun well, and announced a laudable object fairly, we cannot justify the ulterior encroachments upon almost every branch of literary property which the Society have since been induced to commit. In the first place, it strikes us that the bare mention of their publications is enough to shew that they have departed from the fundamental principles of their establishment; secondly, that they have, under the weight of eminent names, injuriously interfered with individual capital most honourably employed, and invaded individual rights which ought to have been protected both by law and by patriotic feeling; thirdly, that they come in worse than a questionable shape as competitors into the market; and, fourthly, that their extended operations are now, and likely permanently to be, hurtful to the trade, the literature, the intelligence, and the prosperity of the country.

The existing aspect and condition of the Society is, in truth, neither more nor less than a huge Manufacturing Monopoly, turning out works of every sort and description, and underselling the fair trader by the aid of patronage and subscription funds, which never could have been meant to perpetrate the wrong done by this, their misapplication. Let us see how the matter stands broadly in this respect between the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and publishers previously in business. Of the latter, every man and firm must have risen to respectability and consequent business by the expenditure of much capital, and by long years of assiduous toil and good conduct. It is rather hard upon such to have a powerful rivalry started, not only without the risk of one shilling of cost, or one hour of labour, or one act of liberality, but sheerly brought into repute and force by the announcement that such distinguished persons as Lord Chancellor Brougham, Lord John Russell, Lord Althorp, Lord Auck. land, Lord Dover, Sir John Parnell, Sir John Hobhouse, Sir Martin Archer Shee, Mr. Spring Rice, besides many literary and scientific men, who had all made their reputations and characters by different pursuits, were concerned in and at the head of the new undertaking. In a limited object, the array of great established names against existing individual interests is likely enough to produce individual distress, every portion of which affects the community and the whole body politic; but when this imposing array is pushed into almost every branch and department of a very important division of national industry and commerce, it is not easy to calculate the evil which it must produce.

As general argument cannot demonstrate this so clearly as particulars, we will shortly touch upon some few of the details which, at once, rise to our mind upon the question.

The Libraries of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, of which some of the volumes have been worthy, and some (looking at the auspices under which they appeared), not very worthy of approbation, have materially affected the first production of this class, Constable's Miscellany: and thus (not, as we have remarked, by the usual competition between man and man, but by the help of adventitious and unbought advantages,) diminished the provision of a family, thrown out of employment printers, paper-makers, &c. &c. in Edinburgh, and changed relations the continuance and consistency of which were of value to society. In a similar way, these "Useful Knowledge" performances have seemed to run against private enterprise, with all the odds we have mentioned in their favour, and without a single superior claim to popularity, tending to subvert that spirit from which alone the public can expect sustained merit or excellence in so essential a concern as is involved in the literary productions of England. We see, for instance, that Mr. Murray has just published the "Trials of Charles I. and of some of the Regicides," as No. XXXI. of his Family Library, against which Lords Brougham, John Russell, Althorp, Dover,

Ashley, Auckland, Suffield, and Co. bring out, as a piece of their Entertaining Knowledge, the "Criminal Trials," a rifacciamento of the old State Trials, so well known under a variety of forms, and at this very moment republishing in penny or twopenny numbers, by Strange, of Paternoster Row. Now, by the by, of these new editions we do not think that any one of them is congenial to the professed objects of the publications to which they belong; except, in-deed, Mr. Strange's, which has no professed object, and can only be surmised by its companionship with the ultra unsettling periodicals that issue from the same press. But if this guess well founded, how can a like work be fit for "Entertaining" the people? Nor can we conscientiously say that Mr Murray's selection of subject is the best and wisest for the appellation of Family Library. The Draco code of our criminal laws, the cruel deeds committed by tyrannical kings, and the sanguinary outrages of successful rebellion and revolution, are all well to be viewed amid the historical events of which they constitute a part; but to draw them out into a separate and conspicuous light, and thus teach every one to dwell upon, and by dwelling upon, imbibe a taste for their sin and horror, is, to say the least, bad taste; and instead of either amusing or useful instruction, a corrupting means of familiarising the public mind to things which had far better be left in shade and oblivion. The spectacle of executions never afforded a beneficial lesson; hanging human carcases in chains is but a disgusting barbarity: and the gibbetting of murdered monarchs or sacrificed subjects in lettered descriptions is quite as unlikely to improve the reader. Nevertheless, we perceive, by a recent newspaper paragraph, that "A charter of incorporation has been granted by his Majesty, on the petition of W. Tooke, Esq. F.R.S., to this Society (for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge), the objects of which are thereby designated to be, to cause to be composed, compiled, and written, treatises and works, and elementary tracts, on, or relating to, arts, sciences, and letters; and also causing to be made, engraved, and constructed prints, maps, plans, models, and instruments connected with arts, sciences, and letters; such treatises, works, tracts, prints, maps, plans, models, and instruments, to be printed, made, and published, in an economical manner, and to be sold at a reasonable price. The London general committee is by such charter recognised as the governing body of the Society, and of which committee the Lord Chancellor is constituted the first chairman, Lord John Russell the first vice-chairman, and Mr Tooke is named as treasurer of the Society." This is truly comprehensive enough; and we should be glad to learn where there is any property, though for a century vested in any of the lines of publication engrossed by this charter, which can now be considered safe from the unfair competition so embodied against it.

Let us look again, for example, at such persons as Mr. Arrowsmith or Mr. Cary. Both have expended vast sums and unremitting pains upon geographical improvements, and, through their exertions, the latest discoveries, and the most accurate observations, have made English maps, charts, and topographical works generally, articles of sale and consumption in every civilised country. The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge have not contributed a single iota to this; but they step in, avail themselves of all that has been done by spirited

Mr. Cary alone has a stock of 50,000l. in copperplates and copyrights, consigned to waste in consequence of this invasion.

The Almanac and Almanac Companion was another inroad; but as it touched only another and a wealthy corporation — the Stationers' Company—and induced improvements in these Annuals, we shall not discuss the principle in reference to them. But not so the latest of the Society's process towards the universal business of bookmakers and booksellers - the Gallery of Portraits. Here the design is evidently taken from the superb work, Lodge's Portraits, published by Harding and Lepard, and already imitated in the National Portrait Gallery, published by Fisher, Son, and Co. In the first of these undertakings, Messrs. Harding embarked the fortunes of a respectable house, gave (like Boydell of a former date) immense encouragement to the fine arts and artists, and, as was to be wished and expected from their merit, prevailed in producing a publication the worth of which was duly appreciated by the public. As success is sure to engender competition, Messrs. Fishers took up a similar, though, in the subjects, more modern design, and in a similar manner laid out a very considerable sum on paintings, engravings, and literary effort. They, too, were lucky enough to please, and to meet their reward. But either of these parties might have lost ruinously by their expensive speculations; and it must never be forgotten, that it is such speculations which, in the aggregate, give bread to thousands and hundreds of thousands of the working classes, invigorate our commerce, support the government, and embellish and enrich the country. Can we, then, deem it either just or proper, that, stepping widely out of their original prospectus, the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge should also add this other iron to the multitude they had already in the fire? We are decidedly of opinion, that in so doing they trespass on private enterprise, in a way detrimental to the public interests: for they cannot, with the widest views, hope to supply all demands; and when, by grasping at too much, they have destroyed the springs on which supply depended, abuses, want, and confusion, must inevitably ensue. The manufacturer and shopkeeper, who was wont to keep up the stock, will no where be found; and the Monopoly, with all its guarantee of names, will deteriorate in its articles, and be at the same time inefficient to meet the consumption required. With regard to other points, this case is still stronger against the Society on this account : while Messrs. Harding and Lepard, and Messrs. Fishers, often gave large prices for original portraits, and even copies by clever draughtsmen, the Society, by its patrons and subscriptions, are enabled to go into the field without expense; and re-engraving mostly old pictures, or, through favour, new ones, they endeavour, very unhandsomely to undersell and supersede publications which possess, and well deserve to possess, the liberal support of the country. Let us add, that this work is irreconcilable with their avowed design; for it is not elementary, nor can it be held to be calculated for the diffusion of such knowledge as is fittest for the lower orders: it is neither more nor less than a bookselling job.

Come we next to the Penny Magazine -- an anomaly which has set the Stamp-office and the stamp-laws at utter defiance; and which we know, from our own experience, is doing that

debted for their value. We have been told that | simply to avoid infringing! When we state this, we can assure our readers that we are not in the slightest degree sore upon the raw; but we mention it merely for the oddity of the fact, and to shew that, while dabbling in every thing, this Society is possessed of very unfair and injurious arms - arms not to be tolerated in a new monopoly at a period when all old monopolies are crumbling to dust under the "march of intellect," with "the schoolmaster abroad" at the head of the forces. This Penny Magazine, too, has not only to answer for itself, but for the host, bad and good (and some of them are bad enough, wicked, inflammatory, and obscene), of periodicals of the same kind, which must be tolerated so long as it is published by the lords, savans, and literati, &c. whose names grace the commission of managers of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

We need not, we trust, for the elucidation of our subject, go farther into minutiæ; and therefore we will just allude to one or two of the other productions of the Society, which cannot so well be reconciled to their ostensible declarations as to the mere mercantile contest with private persons and houses in the publishing trade. The Journal of Education is in direct competition with several periodicals; the majority of volumes of the two Libraries, from the subjects chosen, are liable to the same censure; the Physician is a piece of the hour, run against several medical publications; and a cheap Cookery Book is almost a climax ;-alas ! for Mrs. Glasse, Mrs. Rundell, Dr. Kitchiner, and Meg Dods, when the Lord Chancellor and Co. descend to the kitchen, with the most frugal receipts for chops and cutlets. How our friend Louis Eustache Ude must despise their low pretensions!

As we have said (and we trust not to be misunderstood), we highly appreciate many of the performances which have issued from the press of the Society: what we denounce is the principle on which they have extended their traffic, in a manner, we do not hesitate to assert, inconsistent with the character and station of those whose names are paraded to vouch for it to the public, and injurious to private and national interests. The subscriptions to that fund never were nor could be intended to put it in the power of any person or persons to employ them in partial and unfair contention against individuals who had set their all upon the chance of the business to which they had devoted their lives and energies: there is nothing on earth more repulsive to British sense and feeling. All our institutions are hostile to it; and the responsibilities of and restrictions on trading companies breathe the constitutional jealousy of overwhelming monopolies, which destroy all below and around them, without flourishing themselves. But here is a monopoly without bound or tie; raised on other grounds, supported as a benevolent or patriotic institution, and yet calculated to crush honest exertion, impair private fortunes, and deteriorate the true cause of letters and know-

Cheapness is desirable, but not the cheapness which withers honest competition - cheapness sustained by accident against character acquired by long and patient industry, and against real property and cheapness which, withal, must thrive (if it thrive to any extent) on the inferiority of the article supplied. This catchword of cheapness has already done much mischief to our literature. What have we now, with very few individual exertion, and they issue from the round of the Lord Chancellor of England exceptions, to support our character as an intel-press their low-priced maps, &c., at once robbing which it has cost us, at the dictation of the lectual people among the nations of the earth? Chancellor of the Exchequer, above 30,000%. Monthly compilations of the most ordinary

kind, and plenty of penny and catchpenny! ephemera. There were no great harm if they did not supersede works of a higher cast; but they suffice for the appetite flattered with the silly assurance that they convey nntaxed knowledge. If there were ever so heavy a tax upon knowledge, few of them would have any duty to pay. Now the booksellers are beginning to find out that the little concections with which they have inundated the public have taken away the public taste for sterling and standard productions, and that all they can do is to be-picture and be-puff temporary trifles into notice, which, after all, seldom repay the cost. while they fill the space of genuine and lasting literature.

Hawking and peddling is another of the arts of modern publishing; and we hear with regret that the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge condescends to employ even an itinerant lecturer to travel from place to place and lecture upon the merits of their books. This is sad work; though we were amused, the other day, by an account of the lecturer (Mr. Fry, of the late firm of Tipper and Fryand a very clever and well-spoken person he is) being perplexed by the members of the Mechanics' Institute at Birmingham, who, instead of receiving his discourse as gospel, turned upon him and convicted some of the Useful Knowledge tracts of all sorts of practical error and blundering.

The History of the Church is another trading speculation, utterly removed from the original and declared intentions of the Society.
Obviously consulting the feelings of the hour, and addressed to a political purpose, we should like to know if Lord Brougham, or Lord John Russell, or Mr. Fowell Buxton, or Mr. Hallam, or Mr. Vigors, or Mr. Z. Macaulay, or Dr. Maltby, or Mr. Merivale, or any other individual belonging to the committee, holds himself responsible for this publication, which has already in extent outstripped and thrown into shade the avowed design of the Association?* If any or all of them admit that such proceedings have their sanction and authority, as they appear to have by the advertisements, we will undertake to prove that they are, instead of benefit to the country, forcing on a great national evil. They cannot suppose, however sounding their names, that the whole people will yield obedience to the inquisitorial power of giving instruction which they have assumed. It is a necessary consequence, that other opinions will seek other organs; and thus, instead of fair and general competition, the land will be divided into rival masses and opposing factions. Indeed, this is already the case; and the religious party have combined to meet their Penny Magazine by a similar periodical, on counter principles. † The tendency of this is not merely individually, but nationally, inju-rious; and it will be well if the growth of the mischief can be stopped.

But we have devoted as much as we can spare of our room to the desultory discussion of the matter in hand, which it is not improbable we may have occasion to resume. In the mean time, we hope we need hardly repeat the professions of the unfeigned regard and esteem in which we hold many of the committee. of

whose joint acts we have felt ourselves, as no unmanly weakness. He had to sustain a take this notice

As we shall not, after this, separately review the volumes connected with these strictures, we beg leave to add a few remarks upon the most recent of them, separately and unconnected with the general question of fitness, price, and prin-

Trial of Charles I., &c. Family Library, XXXI. pp. 338. London, 1832. Murray.

THIS, we understand, is the work of Mr. Dodd. and, as a record favouring the royal cause, is an able performance. As a Family Library book, we do not consider it to be altogether in its most proper and eligible place; but it is a story of deep and unfailing interest and pathos.

The freshness of vesterday still hangs around the history of the great parliamentary war.

The bloody revolution of France and the vulgar riot of Brussels are contemplated with horror or disgust; whilst we peruse with an increasing sympathy the rich and vivid memoirs of the conduct and character of the wonderful actors in this most wonderful period of English story. We know no man, whatever may be his politics, if he have a heart of flesh, to whom an accurate, concise, and yet full collection of the principal events of those times, from the conclusion of the war, will not be deeply instructive and moving. Mr. Dodd very properly omits any discussion of the original grounds taken by the popular party at the meeting of the Long Parliament. Long before the battle of Naseby the real grievances had been removed; the balance of usurpation was completely reversed; and the constitution of England, upon any interpretation of it, was entirely out of the question. What took place after the extinction of the king de facto must be justified or condemned upon profounder and more elementary principles.

Whatever may be the estimate of the character of Charles I. as king, the severest discipline can scarcely save the understanding from the wonderful fascination of his personal virtues. So it is, we suppose, with all into whose souls the gall of Jacobinism has not entered. The love of liberty is, indeed, a holy passion, that which is the most surely founded on reason and religion, and which best justifies the fiercest efforts of man in obedience to it : but great and noble as it is, it seizes on the imagination rather than the affections of its votaries, and is for the most part without that spirit of personal heroism which has illumined so many pages of English history with the magical light of romance. Patriotism is generally presented to the mind in masses; it penetrates crowds; it arms a nation, a province, a town; it speaks the universal language; it addresses the universal feeling; it is generated by society, and is often destroyed by dispersion: whilst loyalty to a prince becomes prominent in particular instances; it begins and ends and is concentred in the individual; it speaks to personal habits, and grows more and more vivid and intense as the atmosphere around it is darkened, and the hour of its own extinction approaches. As the one excites admiration sometimes without sympathy, so the other moves our sympathy as often without our admiration. How many are there whom the public life of Charles alienates. and whom his death entirely reconciles!

In the end of 1648 the fate of the king was settled by the prevalence of the republican party. His behaviour during the short remainder of his life was magnanimous. He in-

independent literary journalists, compelled to part of sorrow and of difficulty, for which he could have had no preparation, and he hore himself in it so well that his bitterest foes could not, and did not, refuse to him the tribute of their personal admiration.

Nothing in his life Became him like the leaving it.

He gave his enemies no advantage over his character: on the contrary, his sufferings created him friends from amongst those who had been his adversaries in the day of his prosperity. His dethronement procured him an affection which nothing else could have done: his errors were forgotten, and his virtues magnified: his weakness was power, and his death a victory.

Truly might Marvel say, in a strain of poetry which he never upon any other occasion reached .__

"He nothing common did nor mean
After that memorable scene;
But with his keener eye
The axe's edge did try:
Nor called the gods, with vulgar spite,
To vindicate his helpless right;
But bow'd his comely head
Down as upon a bed."

The volume contains memoirs, and very good ones too, of H. Ireton, Bradshaw, Harrison, Warton, Whalley, Goffe, and Ingoldsby, and concludes with the trials and execution of Harrison and Hugh Peters, in 1660. wish Mr. Dodd had spoken something more of Sir H. Vane, and had given us an abstract of his trial also. As he was by far the ablest, so he seems to us to have been by far the most remarkable man of those times, after Crom-

We meant to end here; but we have been so much struck with the following lines, given as a version of a motto from Lucretius, which we should guess to be from the pen of Mr. Lockhart, that we cannot pass them by:—

"The axe that strikes the King lays order low—
In every limb old Reverence feels the blow;
Law, Faith, Love, Honor, Grace, are trampled down
In the same bloody quagmire with the crown.
The awe of ages poisoned into hate,
Fierce leaps the rabble hoof on all that's great—
Till vulgar rage, expert ambition's tool,
Dies out—and some cold scoundrel grasps the rule."

Library of Entertaining Knowledge—Criminal Trials, Vol. I. Pp. 520. Lond. C. Knight. As the preceding volume is chiefly drawn from the records of Phelps the clerk of the tribunal, and the royalist Nalson; so do Howell's State Trials furnish the materials of this volume, which may be called interesting, or historically instructive, but is also misplaced under the title of "Entertaining," or for the diffusion of useful knowledge among the lower orders of the people. There is a good introduction; and the bearing of the whole is to exhibit the despotic power of our unconstitutional monarchs in an inauspicious and unfavourable light.

Gallery of Portraits, Nos. I. II. and III. C. Knight.

EACH of these contains three portraits:--1. Dante, Davy, and Kosciusko; 2. Flaxman, Copernicus, and Milton; and 3. Watt, Tu-renne, and Boyle. The portraits are very well engraved, and the memoirs written in an appropriate style.

A Grammar of Ancient Geography. Com-piled for the King's College School, &c. By Asron Arrowsmith. 12mo. pp. 329. Prasis on the same. Pp. 47. London, 1832.

A. Arrowsmith. THE scholars of the King's College are fortudulged in no useless invective, he sunk into nate in having so valuable a geographical pro-

When things are ill in themselves, rumour commonly makes them worse. Thus it is currently asserted, but which we cannot for an instant believe, and we trust the Society will contradict it, that the Committee sells its wary will contradict it, that the Committee sells its tame and authority to particular parties, for a bonus or profit on works with the preparation and publication of which it has no concern whatever.

† The Saturday Magazine, published under the auspicas of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

duction dedicated to their use. It is clear, the first in the field, the run at full speed for a able, and highly instructive; the maps cleverly executed, and the questions for examination pertinent and useful. In 1832, after the Landers' return, Mr. Arrowsmith should not, however, have spoken of the termination of the Niger as involved in doubt.

The Cynegeticus of the Arrian on Coursing. Younger Xenophon, translated from the Greek, with Classical and Practical Annotations, and a brief Sketch of the Life and Writings of the Author: to which is added, an Appendix, containing some Account of the Canes Venatici of Classical Antiquity. By a Graduate of Medicine. With Embellishments from the Antique. Large 8vo. pp. 314. London, 1832. Bohn.

CURIOUS in its contents, this volume is also remarkable for the classical beauty of its embellishments; not one of which, from the frontispiece (Arch of Constantine) to the smallest of the head and tail-pieces, but exhibits tine taste, antiquarian research, and editorial judgment. There is no attempt in them at prettinesses: every touch of the artist commands interest, from the appropriate correctness with which it treats the simple illustration so appositely drawn from pure ancient designs. The typography, too, is in unison with the rest of the work, and does much credit to the press of Valpy.

Having thus prefaced what we have to say of the matter, with a deserved encomium upon the strikingly handsome manner in which this translation of the Cynegeticus is presented to the eye, we may seasonably, as the sporting for the year has just commenced, offer a few re-

marks upon the subject.

To investigate pursuits which from the earliest age of the world have provided for the wants of half its inhabitants; till, latterly, as civilisation advanced, they have become more of a healthy, invigorating, and exciting exercise,— must ever delight the human mind. From the heroic hunter of old, whose might in war might almost be measured by his might in the chase, to the Nimrod of the nineteenth century; from the savage, dependent for his daily food upon the prey he can secure in his wild deserts or pathless forests, to the accomplished Squire of Melton fame - there is something so animating in the descriptions of the arts and adventures of the sportsman, that we hardly know an individual, far less a class, who does not enjoy them with an amateur's delight. Except love, perhaps there is nothing which agitates the bosom of even gentle woman so much as a horse-race: from the costermonger's rib in her own donkey-truck at Epsom, to the countess in her droski at Ascot or Goodwood, the passion is universal: and we lately heard a very lovely creature exclaim, in the enthusiasm of the moment of victory, "I could kiss him;"—meaning thereby the winner, though his name was Saint Giles! But if the fair feel such emotions on the vicissitudes common to every species of field-sport, what must be the sensation of the rougher sex, actively engaged in their uncertainties, their anxieties, their dangers, and their triumphs? Next to gaining a battle, we fancy there is no gratification of a more manly character than the winning of a steeple-chase, or being foremost in a well-contested, vigorous, or athletic game. Look at the bold rider, who has cleared fifty doublehedges, half-a-dozen five-barred gates, besides streams, hahas, ravines, downhills, ditches,

score of miles has tried the bottom of both; and his gallantry is the theme of all tongues, especially of the huntsman and whipper-in-he is a sudoriferous deity on earth! Then the country squire-who can view his condition without becoming radical out of spite? To him every moon brings its different pleasure, every revolution of the sun its varied enjoyment. Now the fox, and now the hare, invite to the invigorating gallop; now the slower beagles cheer his more indolent mood, and now the majestic stag courts him to regal sport; now the swallow-like greyhound pursues his ap-pointed course in the open ground, and now the yelping spaniel threads for him the tangled maze of the wood; now the grouse and blackcock attract him to the heath-clothed and odour-breathing moors, and now the whirring partridge to the stubble-field, whence his rich harvest has been gathered. Anon the spangled pheasant woos his steps to the nutty cover, and the nimble rabbit falls before his quicker aim. And when the land has exhausted its stores for his amusement, the waters offer him their diversity of pleasures. The lake and the river are at his command: from the bottom of the one his ingenuity upheaves the cunning carp, the prickly perch, and all their finny brethren; from the surface of the other his finer skill decoys the speckled trout and swift-darting salmon. The very marsh and swamp contribute to his endless enjoyments; and the snipe, the teal, the curlew, and the duck, reward his unerring gun. Should these (is it possible?) pall through over-abundance, other and new sources of happiness are within his reach. The deep sea, fathomed by his deep sea-line; the wild goose and swan in wilder regions navigating the frosty air; the clamorous rook, with its sooty branchers; the red deer in his highland mountain fastnesses and glens echoing the torrent fall; the wading heron and the soaring eagle; the trained hawk and falcon; the otter, driven from his beaver-house, in vain to seek safety by running, swimming, hiding, or diving; in short, all that live, the denizens of three elements, seem to be created for his sake alone. And yet, O human nature! while we in our sedentary study contemplate, with quenchless desire, these fresh and glowing pictures, the squire is not altogether contented, but worries himself with cornlaws, and reform, and tithes, and poor's-rates, and the slave-trade, and such trifles—as if he had any thing to do but take the goods the gods provide him, and leave every question of politics to the sharp-witted hungry, the ambi-tious younger branches, and the school (justly so called) of political economists. But we must turn to our book.

Some forty or fifty years ago, we think, the Cynegetica were published in some English medley upon hunting, and in a way very unworthy of the treatises; for we must remember that the works here given are the earliest re-cords of the leash, and of the breeding, treatment, and qualities of the ancient dog and horse. And when we add to this, that the editor, by his profound research and extensive acquaintance with classic literature, has found means to illuminate his original by a vast multitude of later authorities bearing on the same points, we shall have conveyed but a faint idea of a production full in every page of curious and interesting information. Quotations from rare books, anecdotes, parallels, and all that palings, railings, and copses; look at him when can entertain either the scholar or the general the brush is won and his own; what mortal reader, abound; and we know of no publication relatives—his friends and correspondents—have felt too of the kind calculated to be more acceptable much already."

for the superb library or the popular shelf. ' It revives the courser of seventeen hundred years ago in Nicomedia in Asia Minor, and enables us to contrast his cares with our own modern practice. Yet from such a volume it is difficult to select any passages which can shew its tenour. We take from a note devoted to the late Mr. Barnard, of Brantinghamthorpe, whom the editor deeply regrets as an elegant writer, a fellow-lover of coursing, and a valued friend, the following poem from his pen.

following poem from his pen.

"Oh! dear is the naked wold to me,
Where I move alone in my majesty!
Thyme and cistus kiss my feet,
And spread around their incense sweet;
The laverock, springing from his bed,
Pours royal greeting o'er my head;
My gallant guards, my greyhounds tried,
March in order by my side;
And every thing that's earthly born,
Wealth and pride and pomp, I scorn;
And chiefly thee
Who lift'st so high thy little horn,
Philosophy!
Wilt thou say that life is short.

Philosophy!

Wilt thou say that life is short,
That wisdom loves not hunter's sport,
But virtue's golden fruitage rather
Hopes in cloister'd cells to gather?
Gallant greyhounds, tell her, here
Trusty faith, and love sincere—
Here do grace and zeal abide,
And humbly keep their master's side.
Bid her send whate'er hath sold
Human hearts—lust, power, and gold—
A cursed train—
And blush to find, that on the wold
They bribe in vain.

Then let her present, the muses and I.

They bribe in vain.

Then let her preach! the muse and I
Will turn to Gracchus, Gaze, and Guy;
And give to worth its proper place,
Though found in nature's lowliest race.
And when we would be great or wise,
Lo! o'er our heads are smilling skies;
And thence we'll draw instruction true,
That worldly wisdom never knew.
Then let her argue as she will!
I'll wander with my greyhounds still,
(Halloo! Halloo!)
And hunt for health on the breeze-worn hill
And wisdom too."

Of Arrian himself, the editor says: " The amusement derived from the Cynegeticus of Arrian, its terse, elegant language, and valuable information, has been my principal inducement to present it to the patrons of the leash in an English dress; that those who might never have read the original, and might be unwilling, or, like Miramont in the ' Elder Brother' (who could 'speak no Greek,' and held the sound sufficient to confirm an honest man' without a knowledge of its sense), unable to peruse it, might have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the first author who had treated systematically of coursing. 'those,' says Christopher Wase, in his preface to Gratius, ' which are curious artisans, doe not content themselves that they have attained to so great perfection in their art, but are extremely pleased to look back and reflect upon the periods and steps whereby that art hath made its graduall progresse; if perchance by comparing the former with the latter, even the present state of it may be advanced.'

"As the originator," he says, "of the Courser's Stud-Book, and the indefatigable compiler of its genealogical tables, (an attempt 'multâ deducere virgă,' to derive 'by trees of pedigrees,' as Dryden says, the speed and shape of each celebrated descendant in the greyhound kennel, from the recorded genealogies and performances of a farfamed ancestry,—xyxsoi di iyirorro dià rò фūrzı iğ

> οὐ γὰς οίδ ἀνιφγμίνας πύλας "Αδου, φάος τε λοίσθιος βλέπως τόδε.

" Many classical quotations have been introduced in the notes to elucidate and enliven the text; some in their original language, others in the English tongue. Where the former appeared more illustrative and expressive, it has been retained. The latter has been occasionally substituted, where the passages selected conveyed information acceptable to an English courser, or a version of acknowledged merit faithfully conveyed the sense of the original. And, in a few instances, the original and translation have been introduced in juxtaposition, to enable the reader to judge of their respective excellencies. To this too I have been 'moved,' as Wase very nicely observes, by a wish that the quotations from the dead languages 'may be understood with ease, and the delight of attending to the elegancies in them rather doubled than intermitted, by adjoyning a transla-tion in equal consort: ' wherein,' as he adds, 'I shall have pleased either those that have an affection to see our language enriched with the wit of former ages : or, on the other side, even those men whose inclinations do rather move to look upon the native beauties of every piece.' The references to antiquity, which have imperceptibly increased to some extent, - ' nec dubitamus multa esse, quæ et nos præterierint, homines enim sumus, et occupati officiis,'-have not been introduced for the sake of ostentatious display of knowledge of Greek and Latin literature, like those

Who, for renown, on scraps of learning dote, And think they grow immortal as they quote; but that the classical courser might be induced antiquos exquirere fontes,

T examine all, and bring from all away Their various treasures as a lawful prey;

to compare the beauties and defects of the seve ral authors who have treated on the same favourite subject; and that the issue of the comparison might be the illustration of the Ni-comedian courser. To the classic reader, ('cui nihil neque non lectum est, neque non intellectum,") no apology is necessary for the number of the extracts made from writers who must ever be prized while pure and correct taste prevails: and to the courser who, with his academic gown has laid on the shelves of his library the authors of Greece and Rome, to be no more disturbed, like ' the rude forefathers' of the rustic cemetery,

' Each in his narrow cell for ever laid;'

and who ' wonders' with Sir John Daw in 'The Silent Woman,' that 'those fellows have such credit with gentlemen; there is a summary power vested in himself, of reducing the number to the measure of his own taste and capacity. Such, however, not having been the fate of ' the crabbed authors' with myself, I confess that I have found it difficult to check my pen in transcribing apposite and explanatory quotations from these early friends. For, in the language of old Gervase, 'the minde being pre-occupied and busied with a vertuous search, is ever ready to catch hold of whatsoever can adorne or illustrate the excellencie of the thing in which it is imployed.""

"With the exception of Somerville, 'who is shewn' as Dr. Johnson observes, 'by the has shewn,' as Dr. Johnson observes, ' by the subjects which his poetry has adorned, that it is practicable to be at once a skilful sportsman and a man of letters,' I have extracted very little from writers of the last century: but the natural historians, poetic and prosaic authors of the olden time, whose works are not of very common occurrence in our libraries, have afforded much information confirmatory of Arrian's opinions. These selections, as well as those

with this preface, have been left in their ori- harmonious concurrence in the design of preginal spelling, so happily expressed by Mr. Ellis as 'that fortuitous combination of letters, which the original transcribers or printers had assigned to them.' A knowledge of what others have written on a subject on which we ourselves are about to write, appears indispensable. 'Although I were very much experienced,' says the translator of Gratius, 'in any art, and were apt to conceive a good opinion of my own ability therein, yet being to publish a discourse concerning it, I was obliged to inform myself of what others had formerly proposed in the same matter, as far as may conveniently be attained. There are some who esteem it glory to be thought to have declined any other helps but their own wit, which I should charge upon myself as negligence.' Far be such self-sufficiency from me! I am ever glad to avail myself of the opinions and sentiments of others; and in so doing, to give the merit of originality to its rightful owner, and not to a modern plagiarist. Est enim benignum ut arbitror, et plenum ingenui pudoris, fateri per quos profeceris, non ut plerique ex iis, quos attigi, fecerunt. Scito enim conferentem autores me deprehendisse à juratissimis et proximis veteres transcriptos ad verbum, neque nominatos,' &c.

' For out of the old fieldis, as men saith, Cometh all this new corn from year to year; And out of old bookis, in good faith, Cometh all this new science that men lere.'"

These brief extracts will afford some notion of the nature of the work, and of the easy and charming style in which the whole is written; and farther we shall not venture to extend our selections, which, after all, could only give the most superficial and imperfect idea of the learning and variety (out of thirty-five Cynegetical authors, and thirteen of natural history connected with Venation), contained in this most agreeable production, of which, we are informed, only 250 copies have been printed. The book is replete with gems, and a gem in itself: it is enough to tempt one to wish that every day in the year were a dog-day.

Swallow Barn, or a Sojourn in Virginia: an American Tale. 4 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Newman.

THERE are some amusing sketches of American country life in these pages, which have the attraction of travel in countries little known; but as a novel they are deficient both in story and interest. We will therefore at once proceed to miscellaneous extract.

American Assizes .- " The first matter that occupied the attention of the court was the marshalling of the grand jury, to whom the usual charge was delivered. This office was assigned by the court to one of the members of the bar, a young practitioner, who did not fail to embellish the summary of duties, which he unfolded to their view, with a plentiful garniture of rhetoric. Notwithstanding the por-tentous exaggeration of the solemnity of the occasion, and the multitudinous grave topics which were urged upon the grand inquest, it seems that this quintessence of the freehold dignity was sadly puzzled to find employment in any degree commensurate with the exaltedness of its function. It is said that the jurors revolved in their minds the whole list of national grievances. One party suggested the idea of presenting the established mode of electing the president of the United States as a grievance to the good people of the county; another thought of a formal denunciation of the tariff; a few advocated an assault upon the supreme from ancient English authors, incorporated court; but all were happily brought into a

senting a mad-cap ragamuffin, by the name of Jemmy Smith, for disturbing the peace of a camp meeting, by drinking whisky, and breeding a riot, within the confines of the conventicle. Accordingly, after an hour's deliberation upon these various suggestions, they returned to the court-room with a solitary bill, made out in due form, against Jemmy; and this matter constituting the sum total of their business for the term, they were thereupon discharged, with the thanks of the court for the able and vigilant administration of their inquisitorial duties. Jemmy Smith had anticipated this act of authority, and was now in court, ready to stand his trial. He had already selected his counsel - a flowery and energetic advocate, whose strength lay, according to the popular opinion, in his skill in managing a jury. The name of this defender of Jemmy's fame was Taliaferro (pronounced Tolliver), or, as it was called for shortness, Toll Hedges, Esq.; agentleman whose pantaloons were too short for him, and whose bare legs were, consequently, visible above his stockings. Toll's figure, however, was adorned with a bran-new blue coat, of the most conceited fashion, which, nevertheless, gave some indications of having been recently slept in, as it was plentifully supplied with down from a feather-bed. He was conspicuous also for an old straw hat, that had been fretted at the rim by a careless habit in handling it. This learned counsel had apparently been keeping his vigils too strictly the night before, for his eyes were red, and his face inflamed. His frame had all the morning languor of a sedulous night-watcher; and, altogether, Toll did not appear to be in the best condition to try his case. However, he had now taken his seat at the bar; and close beside him sat his client, Jemmy Smith, an indescribably swaggering, saucy blade, who had the irreverence to come into court without coat or waistcoat, and to shew a wild, grinning, disorderly countenance to his peers. Whilst the gentleman who conducted the case for the commonwealth was Whilst the gentleman who congiving a narrative of Jemmy's delinquencies to the jury, and was vituperating that worthy's character in good set terms, Toll was, to all appearance, asleep upon his folded arms, resting on the desk before him. When the charge was fairly explained, one witness was called to support it. This individual was pretty much such a looking person as Jemmy himself. He was rather down-faced and confused in his demeanour before the court, and particularly shabby in his exterior; but he told a plain straightforward story enough, in the main, and his evidence went the full length of all the traverser's imputed enormities. The truth was, Jemmy had certainly broke into the camp, and played some strange antics, considering the sanctity of the place. But during all this time, Taliaferro Hedges, Esq. maintained his recumbent position, except now and then, when Jemmy, feeling himself pinched by the testimony, would recline his head to whisper in his counsel's ear, which act would rouse him enough to bring upon Jemmy a rebuke, that was generally conveyed by pushing him off, and an injunction to be quiet. At length the whole story was told, and bad enough it looked for Jemmy! The attorney for the commonwealth now informed Mr. Hedges that the witness was at his disposal. At this Toll completely roused himself, and sitting bolt upright, directed a sharp and peremptory catechism to the witness, in which he required him to repeat the particulars he had before detailed. There was something bullying in the manner of the

counsel that quite intimidated the witness, and the poor fellow made some sad equivocations. At last, said Toll, after admonishing the witness in a very formal manner, that he was upon his oath, and explaining to him the solemnity of his obligation to speak the truth-'I will ask you one question—answer it cate-gorically, and without evasion—When you and Smith went down to camp-meeting, hadn't Smith a bottle of whisky in the bosom of his shirt? Tell the truth.' The attorney for the commonwealth objected to the question, but the court overruled the objection. 'Why, yes, he had,' replied the witness. ' Didn't Jemmy buy that bottle himself, and pay for it out of his own pocket? On the oath you have taken.' 'Why, yes, he did.' 'Well, now tell us; why, yes, he didn't you drink some of that whisky your-self, along the road?' 'Why, yes, I did. I tell the truth, gentlemen.' 'More than once?' 'Yes, several times.' 'After you got down to camp?' 'Oh, yes! certainly - I don't deny it.' 'Did you and Jemmy drink out of the mouth of the bottle, or out of a cup?' ' Certainly out of the mouth of the bottle. You will not catch me in any lies, lawyer Hedges. ' Really, Mr. Hedges,' interrupted the attorney for the commonwealth, 'I don't see what this has to do with the question. I must apply to the court.' 'Oh, very well,' said Toll, 'I see how it is! Gentlemen of the jury, I don't insist on the question, if the gentleman does not like to have it answered. But you can't help seeing the true state of the case. Here's this fellow, who has been all along drinking out of the very same bottle with Jemmy Smith and Jemmy's own whisky too and now he comes out state's evidence. What credit can you attach to a cock-and-bull story, told by a fellow that comes to swear against a man who has been dividing his liquor with him? For the honour of the Old Dominion, gentlemen! cried Toll, concluding this side-bar appeal to the jury, with an indignant gesticulation, and a look of triumph in his face, that might be said to be oratorically comic. The look was a said to be oratorically comic. master-stroke; it took complete effect; and Jemmy was acquitted, in spite of the facts. As the crowd broke up, Toll, on leaving the courtroom, walked up to the witness, and slapping him on the back, said—' Come, let us go take something to drink; and off the two went together to the tavern. Hazard remarked to Hedges afterwards, that it was a little odd, as he had completely triumphed over the facts of his case by undermining the credit of the witness, he should be on such good terms with this person as to bring him down to drink with him. 'Ah!' replied Hedges, 'if the jury knew that man as well as I do, they would have believed every word he said; for there is not an honester fellow in the county. But I know how to work these juries."

A nice Distinction._" As the evening waned. the disputants began to leave the field; and Hedges being thrown by chance into the barroom, alone with his good-natured host, addressed him very seriously upon the subject of the countenance he had given to certain heresies that had been uttered in his presence, and seemingly with his concurrence. 'Lord, Mr. Hedges!' said he, in a quiet tone, and looking round to see who was within hearing, 'you know my ideas long ago about all that matter! It isn't my business to break with customers, or to be setting up against them. What signifies opinions this way or that! But,' he continued, erecting his figure to its full height, and putting on a look of extraordinary determination, sentiments is another thing! Let

any man ask me my sentiments - that's all. Thar's no flinch in me, you may depend upon it!"

Classics of an American Barrister. - " It is told of him, that one fine morning in December, he happened to be with a party of brother sportsmen in full chase of a grey fox, under circumstances of unusual animation. The weather was cool-a white frost sparkled upon the fields, the sun had just risen and flung a beautiful light over the landscape, the fox was a-foot, the dogs in full cry, the huntsmen shouting with exuberant mirth, the woods re-echoing to the clamour, and every one at high speed in hot pursuit. Philly was in an ecstacy, spurring forward his horse with uncommon ardour. and standing in his stirrups as if impatient of his speed, when he was joined in the chase by two or three others as much delighted as himself. In this situation, he cried out to one of the party—' Isn't this fine? — don't it put you in mind of Virgil? - Tityre, tu patula recubans sub tegmine fagi.'"

Perhaps the great merit of these volumes is that no one could for a moment suppose them to be written by an English person; and in these days of repetition, any thing at all characteristic deserves notice.

Bibliotheca Scoto-Celtica; or, an Account of all the Books which have been printed in the Gaelic Language: with Bibliographical and Biographical Notices. By J. Reid. 8vo. pp. 178. Glasgow, 1832, Reid and Co.; Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd; London, Whittaker and Co.

VOLUME dedicated by permission to his Majesty, and one of considerable bibliographical and philological value. A history, or rather catalogue of Highland literature (though necessarily imperfect in the first instance) must always be consulted with advantage when the Gaelic language is a subject of investigation; and the more important service of preserving the remains of that ancient tongue is another of the merits for which we feel ourselves indebted to Mr. Reid's labours. It is to be hoped, therefore, that persons possessed of other books or MSS., or of information on the subject, will communicate with him, and enable him to improve the list in future editions.

We have a slight sketch of the several dialects, the Cornish,* Waldensian, Basque, Bas-Bretagne, Welsh, Manks, Gaelic, and Irish, all, as the author says, originating in a common source; and specimens of some thirty-four varieties of them. We then approach the main

subject, and learn that,

"At the present day there are two distinct dialects of Gaelic spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, so different indeed, that the natives in many cases cannot understand each other; arising partly from dissimilarity of pronunciation, and partly from using different words and different flexions. The West Gaelic appears decidedly to be the oldest of the two, and is spoken in the county of Argyle, and other western parts of the Highlands: in its character and genius it is less removed from the Irish than the other, which is called the North Gaelic, and is spoken in Inverness-shire, and the other northern parts of the Highlands of Scotland.

" The first printed work+ in the Gaelic language now extant, is the translation of John Knox's liturgy, by Bishop Carsewell, published

at Edinburgh in 1567. There appears not to have been any other work printed for nearly a hundred years after this, except the translation of Calvin's Catechism, printed at Edinburgh in 1631.

"In 1740, however, the Gaelic Vocabulary of Macdonald was published, and gave a new impetus to Gaelic literature, which had, up to this date, been confined entirely to church

"In 1751, Alexander M'Donald published his volume of songs—they were bought up, and read with avidity by all the Highlanders who had it in their power to do so; and in many instances a whole hamlet clubbed together for the purpose of procuring a copy. They were reprinted in 1764, and in 1802, with an additional number of songs."

The appearance of Ossian's poems, in 1760, gave a new and greater impulse to the preservation and study of the Gaelic; but Mr. Reid informs us that it is now again rapidly declining, before the traverse of the Highlands by stage-

coaches and steamers.

In the catalogue of Bibles, Psalters, Catechisms, and other religious books, published under various auspices, we find nothing susceptible of extract; and indeed a work of this kind can hardly be expected to furnish such material out of notices of dictionaries, vocabularies, and spelling-books. We must, therefore, content ourselves with general praise for useful intelligence; and copy a striking portrait of a Highland poet, viz. Alexander Macdonald, the son of the episcopal minister of Moidarl, born about the end of the 16th century.

"In person, Macdonald was large and ill-favoured. His features were coarse and irregular. His clothes were very sluggishly put on, and generally very dirty. His mouth was continually fringed with a stream of tobaccojuice, of which he chewed a very great quantity. His manner of composition was, to lie on his back in bed in winter, or on the grass in summer, with a large stone on his breast, muttering to himself in a low whisper his poetical aspirations."

What a capital frontispiece he would have made to this volume!

A. Comparative View of the Industrial Situation of Great Britain from 1775 to the present Time; with an Examination of the Causes of her Distress. By Alexander Mundell, Esq. 8vo. pp. 133. London, 1832. Longman and Co.; Ridgway.

THERE is a fund of the best of all sense, common sense, in this slight volume; and supported, as its views are, by official tables, returns, and documents, it is well calculated to open the eyes of the high as well as the low, the legislator as well as the peasant, to some of the clearest causes of the national distress which, after seventeen years of peace, not only continues to prevail, but to increase. We cannot go into the author's exposition of the state of our shipping interests, exports and imports, the operation of our money system, corn-laws and poor-laws, the mode of raising our revenue, and the amount of our national debt-but endeavour to convey a glimpse of the results at which he arrives, by a single quotation.

" Is it possible (he concludes) to attend to the facts disclosed in these pages with-out making these reflections? Seeing our shipping has increased with the removal of restraints, and our foreign trade with the absence of restraints, can we believe that our home industry would not have increased also, but for the presence of restraints? Can

^{*} Mr. Reid does not appear to be aware of Mr. Davies Gilbert's curious and interesting publications on this dialect.—Rd. L. G. † Of this book only two copies are known to exist.

assent be refused to the consequences arising from the exclusive privilege of the Bank of England? When a rise in the exchangeable value of money is going on, are the directors of that bank, who are ignorant of its operation. and could not stay its course if they were aware of it, to be allowed to increase the mischiefs of its consequences, and to derange the general industry of the country? Are the evils of monopoly to be continued in an exclusive privilege, the most extensive in its operation of all monopolies, to the insecurity and uncertainty of all transactions? Are the restraints arising from a dear currency to be continued, and the benefits of a cheap currency to be withheld from the country, in ignorance of the nature of coin, bills of exchange, and bankers' notes?
Are the products of industry to be limited by such restraints throughout the country? With the increasing demand of an increasing population for food, could the most important branch of industry of all have declined, and continue to decline, unless by reason of the restraints imposed upon it since 1815? land to be suffered to continue to be unproductive, and our agricultural labourers to be thrown out of employment, through the operation of the corn-laws? Is our population to be un wholesomely increased, and the morals as well as industry of our labouring poor to continue to be destroyed, by abuses in the administration of the poor-laws? And, in raising a necessary revenue for the state, are we not to raise it in the manner which shall press the least upon the general industry of the country?
Amidst all our boasted love and cry for liberty, is the freedom of industry (of all kinds of freedown the most important) neither to be understood nor attended to? Ministers, legislators old and new, men of all parties, I call upon you not to take my positions for granted, but to inquire patiently and diligently, as I have done, in order to ascertain results by the evidence of facts; and then deny, if you can, the conclusions I have arrived at. If I am wrong as to the causes of our distress, find out what those causes are. Are we to have inquiries about West India distress reiterated and renewed, and are we to have no inquiry into the causes of British distress? Can the latter have proceeded without a cause, or is it less deserving of inquiry, or less capable of being ascer-tained than the former? Let an unrestrained impulse be given to general industry, by withholding from the Bank of England the renewal of its exclusive privilege, and by the issue of small notes, with our present standard; or by the rejection of a standard of gold, and the adoption of a standard of silver. Let capital be enabled to return to the cultivation of the sail, by restoring to the home-grower the advantages of the increasing demand of our increasing population for food, which he enjoyed previous to 1815, but which have been transferred to the dealer in foreign grain since that year. Let the natural employment in the cultivation of the soil, which the poor enjoyed previous to 1815, be also restored to them; and then the correction of the abuses of the poor-laws, as it has been already put in practice in three different counties in England, will be as extensive as it will be certain. Finally, let industry cease to be restrained through any legislative restraints, and particularly through fiscal restraints, by a proper modification of our duties of customs; and lessening our duties of excise, as our revenue from customs increases; and then, but not till then, will the country take a rebound, and proceed in a career of and then, but not till then, will the country of yellow brass in particular, the evolution of take a rebound, and proceed in a career of oxide of zinc is very great. It immediately prosperity even in this country before unexam- affects respiration: it less directly affects the

pled. Every thing is ripe for it - capital, intelligence, skill, enterprise, industry—swelling even to overflowing, but pent up and diverted from their natural course by legislative interference."

The Effects of Arts, Trades, and Professions, and of Civic States and Habits of Living, on Health and Longevity: with Suggestions for the Removal of many of the Agents which produce Disease, and shorten the Duration of Life. By C. T. Thackrah, Esq. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 238. London, 1832, Longman and Co.; Simpkin and Co.: Leeds, Baines and Co.

WE entered so much at large into the first edition of this book, that we need do no more upon its second advent, than notice those enlargements of the parts which obviously attract notice, and call upon us to examine more of the interesting inquiry and useful suggestions of the author. To the former classes of mechanic and industrious labourers, into the causes of whose peculiar disorders Mr. Thackrah carried his investigation, humanely offering hints for their removal or amelioration, and opening a wide field for other philanthropic and intelligent men to improve upon his example, he has now added, agricultural labourers, blanket makers, bleachers, bleachers of worsted, bobbinmakers, bone-button-makers, brassfounders and workers, bronzers, button-makers, calenderers, carders of wool, card-makers, carpenters (ship) clog-makers, cloth-pressers, cloth-raisers, comb makers, copperplate printers, cork-cutters, cotton-weavers, coverlet-weavers, cutlers, die-sinkers, draymen, dressers of hemp, dressers of japanned goods, engravers, farriers, file-cutters makers of fire-arms, flock-dressers, fly-makers geer-makers, water-gilders, gilt-button-makers. gold-beaters, gold-workers, preparers and dress ers of hair, harding-weavers, innkeepers, ironminers, japanners, stovers of japanned goods. jewellers and workers in gold, manufacturers of white lead, Spanish and coloured leather dress ers, looking-glass-makers, men who silver mirrors, makers of military ornaments, makers of sulphuric and nitric acid and sulphate of magnesia, marble-masons or dressers, men independent of business and labour, metal and iron button-makers, mineral acid-makers, modellers in plaster of Paris, nail-makers, night-men paper-stainers, pearl-button-makers, plane-ma kers, power-loom-weavers of stuffs, stuff and woollen printers, sailors, sail-makers, sheargrinders, shoddy-grinders, silk-throwsters, silkweavers, silversmiths, soap-boilers, soldiers spoon - makers, stencillers, stocking - weavers, stone-getters, stuff-weavers, sugar-refiners, tobacco-pipe-makers, tortoise-shell-workers, turners, working upholsterers, varnish-makers, ware-grinders, weavers of wire, weavers of worsted handkerchiefs, fancy goods, &c., whipmakers, wire-drawers,

From the remarks on these, (finding the chief class, i. c. the agricultural labourer, but slightly touched upon), we select the following :-

" Bleachers are exposed to chlorine both in inhalation, and by often standing for the whole day in water strongly impregnated with this gas. They work in open sheds, and are occasionally employed in the field, spreading out the yarn. They are healthy and strong. None are affected with rheumatism. They live to a good age.'

"The brass-founders suffer from the inhalation of the volatilised metal. In the founding

digestive organs. The men suffer from difficulty of breathing, cough, pain at the stomach, and sometimes morning vomiting. The brass-melters of Birmingham state their liability also to an intermittent fever, which they term the brass-ague, and which attacks them from once a month to once a year, and leaves them in a state of great debility. As a preventive they are in the habit of taking emetics. They are often intemperate. In Leeds we did not find one brass-founder more than forty years of age : though we have since been informed that there are two brass-founders in the neighbourhood, of the ages of sixty and seventy, who have continued at the employ from boyhood. The turners, filers, and dressers of brass, if confined to this metal, do not seem to be more unhealthy than the generality of our townsmen. observe, among the filers, the hair of the head changed to green. This I suppose to result from the oil of the hair's combining with the

copper in the brase particles."

"Gilt-button-makers, in the casting department, are subjected not only to great heat, but to rather severe effects from the fumes of zinc. These are giddiness, headach, sickness, reduction of the appetite, and bilious disorders. The men have the appearance of ill health : forty-five is about the average duration of life. In this, however, as well as other baneful occupations, it is difficult to determine the proportion of evil which the employ and intemperance respectively produce; for labour that distresses is generally well paid; high wages admit considerable intervals of rest and leisure : and leisure, by most uneducated workmen. is spent happily only at the alchouse. In gilding, the temperature of the rooms is 110° to 120°. But the principal evil is the mercurial vapour. Reduction of appetite and of sleep, trembling of the limbs, soreness of the gums, and disorder of the bowels are the common effects. At Birmingham, the women employed in this department begin their work at 10 a.m., and leave it at 5 p.m. They seldom live to full age."

"Comb-makers, exposed to a disagreeable odour from the bullocks' hoofs, are healthy and long-lived."

"Engravers fix the trunk and limbs more than almost any other operatives. The head is brought forward, and the eye intensely and long occupied with objects generally so small as to require a strong artificial lens. In one part of the process, the engraver is subjected to the annoyance of nitrous fumes, but this is only occasional. The posture and confinement affect the head, but more frequently, and more considerably, the organs of digestion. Sometimes the appetite is reduced, almost always the action of the bowels is greatly impaired. Organic diseases, however, of the abdominal viscera are by no means so frequent as in many other sedentary occupations, tailors and shoe-makers for instance. This I attribute to the less general intemperance of engravers. employment affects vision. Young men, for a short time after removing the lens, are unable to judge accurately of the relative size of objects, even at a foot's distance. And the eyes of old engravers are considerably impaired, both as optical and vital instruments."

optical and vital instruments."

" Mr. B., now about the age of 60, was closely employed in engraving for 30 years. His right eye, that which he applied with a convex lens to his art, is consequently obliged to close it when he looks at distant objects. Though not of late years engaged in engraving, he cannot accurately estimate the distance and relative position of near objects. In playing at backgammon, for instance, he frequently takes up a wrong marker. In weak light, the left eye is better than the right. Cases of this kind illustrate some points of function and discuss."

" Preparers or dressers of hair -- men, women, or boys—are in an atmosphere of dust and stench, especially when employed on the foreign article. The winnower suffers most. The complexion is soon rendered pale, the annetite reduced, the head affected with pain. respiration impeded, cough and expectoration established, the body emaciated. I scarcely need add, that life is sacrificed to a continuance of the employ. In most baneful arts and occupations the wages are high; but here we find with surprise, that the winnower does not earn more than 4s. 6d. or 5s. a week. For what a pittance is health broken and life destroyed! But why should the winnowing be effected by hand at all? Why not employ machinery to turn the fan? or why not collect the dust in a box, and carry it off through a wooden chimney by the current from the fan? Few persons, indeed, are employed in the dressing of hair, and fewer are acquainted with their situation and suffering. This may palliate, but cannot excuse the neglect.'

"The manufacturers of white lead are subjected to its poison, both by the lungs and the skin. The dust and exhalation are most from the white-beds and the packing; little from smelting. There is only stench from the grinding, and neither dust nor smell from the bluebeds. Such, at least, was the statement of the managers of an establishment at Hull; for we were not permitted personally to inspect the process, though we examined the men. In several departments the heat is such as to produce sweating. Drinking, however, is less than in many other hot employments: and white-lead preparers are not, as a body, intemperate. In all departments the men and women are sallow and thin, and complain frequently of headach and loss of appetite. effects of the lead are most marked in the whitebeds and packing departments. Here, men soon complain of headach, drowsiness, sickness, vomiting, griping, obstinate constipation; and to these succeed colic or inflammation of the bowels, disorders of the urinary organs, and, finally, the most marked of the diseases from lead __palsy. We observed the muscles of the fore-arm more frequently and sooner to suffer than other parts. The eyes are also affected with chronic inflammation, or reduced nervous power. Persons commence the manufacture about the age of twenty; many soon leave, from broken health: those who endure the employ do not remain, on the average, longer than the age of forty-five; and during one-third of these twenty-five years, the men are laid up in bed, or decrepit from colic or palsy. The oldest man known in a large establishment at Hull, we found to have attained the age of fifty-four; but he is now unable to work. It is sixteen years since he entered the employ, and during this period he has been laid up twenty-eight times from serious disease! Each attack has been worse than its predecessor. He has been, on one occasion, nineteen weeks in bed, with scarcely the power of stirring a limb, and was a month without any evacuation from the bowels. This miserable man is now partially paralytic; he has scarcely any motion in either wrist, and his lower extremities are so weakened that he can scarcely trail himself along, even with the aid of a crutch. His haggard countenance and emaciated frame give the appearance of the age of eighty rather than of fifty-four. No person

while packing lead, and to have died soon after. and drunkenness is rare. Persons do not work in the lead-manufactory more than five days a-week on the average: and as no man could be induced to remain in the destructive departments, there is a regular change of duties. Thus, though none are destroyed, all are exposed in turn to the most baneful process. What means can be used to improve the state of these wretched operatives? Last year I examined with care the agency of white lead, which was said to have been rendered innoxious by a peculiar process. I regret to add, that I cannot support the statement of the projector. Will any chemical process avail to prevent the poisonous effects of this mineral? Can any substitute be found for its use in our arts and manufactures? For paint, Mr. Parkes, the chemist, recommends carbonate or oxide of zinc, which, if not wholly harmless, is a less noxious substance, and states, that though not quite so white, it keeps its hue longer than the common carbonate of lead. One means, at least, of prevention, is quite practicable—clean-liness. The success of this simple measure, at one manufactory, warrants our belief that more than half the diseases of lead-preparers would be prevented by washing and brushing the hands and skin whenever they leave work, cleaning the mouth, changing the dress, and the regular use of the bath. A linen dress is also recommended as excluding from the skin much of the dust which would enter through The rooms in which the processes woollen. are carried on ought, of course, to be spacious and well ventilated; and there should always be a strong draught through the furnace. A subsidiary chimney, anterior to the ordinary one, is mentioned by Dr. Christison as particularly efficient in carrying off the exhalations from the rakings. Men should never be allowed to take their meals in the workshops. Fatty aliments are recommended as a preservative from the poison of lead."

"Soap-boilers, exposed to exhalations from the oil and alkali, are healthy, and even ruddy. During the plague in London this employ was said to be remarkably exempt. Soap-boilers are generally temperate, and live to full age."

Soldiers .- " The capacity of the chest in soldiers appears to be considerably greater than that in artisans, and, indeed, in most other classes of society. Nineteen individuals from the 14th Light Dragoons, examined by an apparatus which may be termed a pulmometer, gave an average of 217 cubic inches of air, which a man could throw out at one full expiration. Nine were officers, and the average of these was 240 cubic inches; four musicians, who used wind instruments, and the average was 220; six privates, 247. A tall young cornet threw out 295; and this is the largest expiration we have known."

"Sugar-refiners are exposed to more heat than almost any class of operatives. The temperature in which they work is 70°, 90°, and sometimes 120°; and that of the stoves is 150°, 180°, and often 200°. Germans, bearing the work better than Englishmen, are almost ex-clusively employed. Though dressed only in flannel shirts and linen trousers, they perspire profusely: on coming out of the stoves, however, they take care to rub the skin dry. A disagreeable acetous exhalation arises during the process, but does not appear to affect health. The steam also is sometimes so great as to prevent the men seeing each other. A barrel of

They work from 3 A.M. to 3 P.M.: the labour is great. Sugarrefiners are healthy and remarkably muscular : they never suffer from the complaints commonly termed colds. They are said to be rather frequently affected with hernia, to be subject to rheumatism, and to be worn out, or die consumptive, generally before they reach the age of fifty."

With these selections we again take our leave of Mr. Thackrah, and we have no occasion to point out the interesting nature of the information he has brought together. We confess that to us his sketches not only afford great intelligence, but much amusement. Many of the employments he describes are hardly known to one in a thousand of general readers; and when we are also called upon to view their effects upon our fellow-creatures, surely fiction or romance would fail in exciting so strong a

> Ferrall's Ramble through America. [Second Notice: conclusion.]

In the previous part of our review of this volume, we promised to give from it some illustrations of the effects of slavery in the United States; and we now proceed, without farther remark, to fulfil that promise. Mr. F. thus describes them :-

"When Louisiana was ceded to the United States, in 1803, Orleans was then entirely occupied by Creole-French and Spanish; consequently the majority of the habitations and public buildings are in the French and Spanish style. The cathedral, which presents a handsome façade of about seventy feet, the town-hall, and courts, occupy one side of the place d'armes, these, with the American theatre, the théâtre d'Orléans, or French opera-house, the hospital, and three or four churches, are the only public buildings in the city. The houses are all flatroofed, and those in the back streets and fauxbourgs are seldom more than one story high : the practice of building houses in this manner was pursued in order to avoid injury from tornadoes, which occasionally visit the valley of the Mississippi; latterly they have not been of frequent occurrence, although, when they do arise, they are extremely violent. The town of Urbana, in Ohio, this year (1830) has been nearly destroyed by a visitation of this nature. Pharo-banks, roulette-tables, and gambling of all kinds, are publicly permitted; but the proprietor of each establishment pays a tax of 5000 dollars per annum. The théatre d'Orléans, on Sunday evenings, is generally crowded with beautiful French women. Every night during the winter season there is a bal pare et masque. and occasionally ' quadroon balls,' which are attended by the young men of the city and their chères amies quadroons, who are decidedly the finest women in the country, being well formed, and graceful in their carriage. The Louisianians are prohibited by law from marrying with quadroons, although this caste is free, and many of them have been educated in France, and are highly accomplished. In the south, slavery exists in its most unqualified condition, wanting those milder modifications which serve to dress and decorate the person of this ugly fiend. Here may be seen hundreds of animals of our own genus exposed in the public bazaars for sale, and examined with as much care, and precisely in the same manner, as we examine horses. In some of the slave states the law prohibits can be a month in the worst department with- ale placed in the sugar-house allows free potaithe separation of families; but this prohibition
out a serious attack of disease. Drunkards tion; much, indeed, is taken—from three to
suffer most. One of them was said to have four, or even five quarts each per day; but the
bility of coming in contact with any dispensers been suddenly seized with violent insanity men do not appear to suffer from this quantity; of justice but the magistrates of the state, who,

being slave-holders themselves, instead of redressing his grievances, would be more likely to order him a lashing for presuming to complain. Many melancholy instances occur here, which clearly illustrate the evils of slavery, and its demoralising influence on the human character. The arguments against slavery are deduced from self-evident propositions, and must carry conviction to every well-organised mind; yet from their application being of too general a character, they seldom interest the feelings, and in the end leave less impression than the simple statement of a particular occurrence. During my stay, a Doctor ---- came down the river with thirty slaves, among which were an old negro and negress, each between sixty and seventy years of age; this unfortunate old woman had horne twenty-one children, all of whom had been at different times sold in the Orleans market, and carried into other states, and into distant parts of Louisiana. The Doctor said, in order to induce her to leave home quietly, that he was bringing her into Louisiana for the purpose of placing her with some of her children - 'And now,' says the old negress, 'aldo I suckle my massa at dis breast, yet now he sell me to sugar-planter, after he sell all my children away from me.' This gentleman was a strict Methodist, or 'saint;' and is, I was informed, much esteemed by the preachers of that persuasion, because of his liberal contributions to their support. Negresses, when young and likely, are often employed as wet-nurses by white people, as also by either the planter or his friends to administer to their sensual desires - this frequently as a matter of speculation; for if the offspring, a mulatto, be a handsome female, from 800 to 1000 dollars may be obtained for her in the Orleans market. It is an occurrence of no uncommon nature to see the Christian father sell his own daughter, and the brother his own sister by the same father. Slaves do not marry, but pair at discretion; and the more children they produce, the better for their masters. On the Levée, at New Orleans, are constantly exhibited specimens of the white man's humanity, in the persons of runaway slaves. When such an unfortunate negro is retaken, a log is chained to one of his legs, and round his neck is placed an iron collar, from which project three sharp prongs more than a foot in length each. The evils of this infernal system are beginning to re-act upon the Christians, who are latterly kept in a constant state of alarm, fearing the number and disposition of the blacks, which threaten at no far distant period to overwhelm the south with some dreadful calamity. Three incendiary fires took place at Orleans during the month I remained in that city, by which several thousand bales of cotton were consumed. The condition of the slaves on the sugar or rice plantations is truly wretched. They are ill-fed, ill-clad, and worked in gangs under the superintendence of a driver, who is armed with a long whip, which he uses at discretion; and it is a fact, well known to persons who have visited slave countries, that punishments are more frequently inflicted to gratify the private pique or caprice of the driver, than for crime or neglect of duty. In the agricultural states, slave labour is found to be altogether unproductive, which causes this market to be inundated: within the last two months, 5000 negroes have been sold here. The state legislature has just passed a law, regulating the introduction of slaves, and commanding all free people of colour, who were not residents previous to 1825, to quit Louisiana in the space of six months. Georgia has enacted a law to the about the time of the last presidential election, same effect, with the addition of making penal tried the system of bribing, and obtained pro-

the teaching of people of colour to read or write. mises fully sufficient to insure their returns; The liberty of the press is by no means tolerated but on counting the votes, it was found that in the slave states, as both judges and juries more than one half the persons who were paid will always decide according to the local laws, although totally at variance with the constitution.

We learn, with some surprise, that reform, or a wish to render America more democratic, is gathering strength even in republican America; and that among the apostles of the broadest schemes for the division of property, &c. Miss Frances Wright (now Mrs. ____) has been one of the most successful. In ascending from Orleans by a steam-boat, Mr. F. relates:

"On board, whilst I was amusing myself forward, I was accosted by a deck-passenger, whom I recollected to have seen at Harmony. He told me, amongst other things, that a Mr. O , who resided there, had been elected captain, and added that he was ' a considerable clever fellow,' and the best captain they ever had. I inquired what peculiar qualification in their new officer led him to that conclusion. Expecting to hear of his superior knowledge in military tactics, I was astounded when he seriously informed me, in answer, that on a late occasion (I believe it was the anniversary of the birth of Washington), after parade, he ordered them into a 'groggery,' 'not to take a little of something to drink, but, by J-s! to drink as much as they had a mind to.' must be observed, that this individual I had seen but once in the streets of Harmony, and then he was in a state of inebriation. Another anecdote, of a similar character, was related to me by an Englishman relative to his own election to the post of brigadier-general. The candidate opposed to him had served in the late war, and in his address to the electors boasted not a little of the circumstance, and concluded by stating that he was 'ready to lead them to a cannon's mouth when necessary.' This my friend the general thought a poser; but, however, he determined on trying what virtue there was __not in stones, like the old off a wall, and have now in my possession. It man' with the 'young saucebox,'-but in a much more potent article, whisky: so, after having stated that although he had not served, yet he was as ready to serve against ' the hired assassins of England,'-this is the term by which the Americans designate our troops, as his opponent, he concluded by saying, ' Boys, Mr. - has told you that he is ready to lead you to a cannon's mouth-now I don't wish you any such misfortune as getting the contents of a cannon in your bowels; but if necessary, perhaps I'd lead you as far as he would: however, men, the short and the long of it is, instead of leading you to the mouth of a cannon, I'll lead you this instant to the mouth of a barrel of whisky.' This was enough-the electors shouted, roared, laughed, and drank—and elected my friend brigadier-general. Brigadier-general! what must this man's relatives in England think when they hear that he is a brigadier-general in the American army? Yet he is a very respectable man (an auctioneer), and much superior to many west-country generals. The fact is, a dollar's. worth of whisky and a little Irish wit would go as far in electioneering as five pounds would go in England; and were it not for the protection afforded by the ballot, the Americans would be fully as corrupt, and would exercise the franchise as little in accordance with the public interest, as the English and Irish who enjoy the freedom of corporate towns. Some aspirants to office in the New England states,

to vote for, must have voted against the person who had bribed them. It is needless to say this experiment was not repeated. The Americans thought it bad enough to take the bribe, but justly concluded that it would be a double crime to adhere to the agreement. The bravo who takes a purse to commit an assassination, and does not do that for which he has been paid, is an angel when compared to the villain who performs his contract."

This logic is not very clear. But we proceed

to our concluding extract.

"When I was (says the author, on his return) at New York, about fifteen months before, I was informed that the working classes were being organised into regular bodies, similar to the 'union of trades' in England, for the purpose of retaining all political power in their own hands. This organisation has taken place at the suggestion of Frances Wright, of whom I shall again have occasion to speak presently, and has succeeded to an astonishing extent. There are three or four different bodies of the 'workies,' as they call themselves familiarly, which vary somewhat from each other in their principles, and go different lengths in their attacks on the present institutions of society. There are those of them called 'agrarians,' who contend that there should be a law passed to prohibit individuals holding beyond a certain quantity of ground; and that at given intervals of time there should be an equal division of property throughout the land. This is the most ultra and least numerous class, the absurdity of whose doctrines must ultimately destroy them as a body. Various handbills and placards may be seen posted about the city, calling meetings of these unions. Some of those handbills are of a most extraordinary character indeed. I shall here insert a copy of one, which I took may serve to illustrate the character of those

THE CAUSE OF THE POOR. 'THE CAUSE OF THE POOR.
'The mechanics and other working men of the city of New York, and of there such, and such only, as live by their own useful industry, who wish to retain all political power in their own hands;

Who are in favour of And who are opposed to

for deb An efficient lien law, A general system of edu-cation; including food, clothing, and instruction, Rich men for office, and to equal for all, at the pub-lic expense, without sepa-ration of children from pa-

rents. Exemption from sale, by execution, of mechanics tools and implements sufficiently extensive to en-able them to carry on bu-

Who are in fasour of
A just compensation for labour,
Abolishing imprisonment Monopolies and Monopolists of all descriptions.

> all those, either rich of poor, who favour them, Exemption of property from taxation-

'Are invited to assemble at the Wooster-street Mili-tary Hall, on Thursday evening next, 16th September, at eight o'clock, to select by ballot, from among the per-sons proposed on the 6th instant, Candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senator, and a New Committee of Fifty, and to propose Candidates for Register, for Mem-bers of Congress, and for Assembly, By order of the Committee of Fifty, John R. Soppa. Chairman. 'Are invited to assemble at the Wooster-street Mili-

JOHN R. SOPER, Chairman. JOHN TUTHILL, Secretary.

So far for the 'workies;' and now for Miss Wright. If I understand this lady's principles correctly, they are strictly Epicurean. She contends, that mankind have nothing whatever to do with any but this tangible world; __that the sole and only legitimate pursuit of man is terrestrial happiness; - that looking forward to an ideal state of existence,

life, destroys all real sympathy towards his fellow-creatures, and renders him callous to their sufferings. However different the theories of other systems may be, she contends that the practice of the world, in all ages and generations, shews that this is the effect of their incul-These are alarming doctrines; and cation. when this lady made her debut in public, the journals contended that their absurdity was too gross to be of any injury to society, and that in a few months, if she continued lecturing, it would be to empty benches. The editor of The New York Courier and Enquirer and she have been in constant enmity, and have never failed denouncing each other when op-portunity offered. Miss Wright sailed from New York for France, where she still remains, in the month of July, 1830; and previous to her departure delivered an address, on which The New York Enquirer makes the following observations:—'The parting address of Miss Weights at the Property of Miss Weights and Property of Miss and Previous to the Wright, at the Bowery Theatre, on Wednesday evening, was a singular melange of politics and impiety-eloquence and irreligion - bold invective, and electioneering slang. The thestre was very much crowded, probably three thousand persons being present; and what was the most surprising circumstance of the whole, is the fact, that about one-half of the audience were females __respectable females. When Fanny first made her appearance in this city as a lecturer on the 'new order of things,' she was very little visited by respectable females. At her first lecture in the Park Theatre, about half a dozen appeared; but these soon left the house. From that period till the present, we had not heard her speak in public; but her doctrines, and opinions, and philosophy, appear to have made much greater progress in the city than we ever dreamt of. Her fervid eloquence - her fine action - her soprana-toned voice-her bold and daring attacks upon all the present systems of society — and particularly upon priests, politicians, bankers, and aristo-crats as she calls them, have raised a party around her of considerable magnitude, and of much fervour and enthusiasm.

The present state of things in this city is, to say the least of it, very singular. A bold and eloquent woman lays siege to the very foundations of society-inflames and excites the public mind-declaims with vehemence against every thing religious and orderly, and directs the whole of her movements to accomplish the election of a ticket next fall, under the title of the 'working-man's ticket.' She avows that her object is a thorough and radical reform and change in every relation of life - even the dearest and most sacred. Father, mother, husband, wife, son, and daughter, in all their delicate and endearing relationships, are to be swept away equally with clergymen, churches, banks, parties, and benevolent societies. Hundreds and hundreds of respectable families, by frequenting her lectures, give countenance and currency to these startling principles and doctrines. Nearly the whole newspaper press of the city maintain a death-like silence, while trines. Nearly the whole newspaper press of the city maintain a death-like silence, while the great Red Harlot of Infidelity is madly and triumphantly stalking over the city, under the mantle of 'working-men,' and making rapid progress in her work of ruin. If a solitary newspaper raise a word in favour of public virtue and private morals, in defence of the rights, liberties, and property of the community, it is denounced with open bitterness by some, it is denounced with open bitterness by some, and secretly stabbed at by them who wish to pass for good citizens. Miss Wright says she leaves the city soon. This is a mere ruse to call

diverts his attention from the pleasures of this her followers around her. The effect of her lectures is already boasted of by her followers. Two years ago, say they,—'twenty persons could scarcely be found in New York who would openly avow infidelity—now we have twenty thousand.—Is not that something?' We say it is something—something that will make the whole city think."

But we leave the Americans to the issue, whatever it may be; and again recommend Mr. Ferrall's book to the favour it deserves.

> The Dawn of Freedom, &c. Pp. 46. London, Ridgway.

An English heroic (verse) composition, in which Lafayette and Lafitte are styled a new Timoleon, and a patriot never stained by gold, and the Duke of Wellington an arch cut-throat. The writer is probably very young.

A Familiar Introduction to Astronomy and the Use of the Globes, &c. &c. By W. Newton. Pp. 144. London, Sherwood and Co.

VERY useful elementary treatise, full of diagrams and illustrations; so that we do not know one more fit for the purpose to be put into the hands of youth.

The History of Contagious Cholera, with Remarks on its Character and Treatment in England. By James Kennedy, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. 3d edition. 8vo. pp. 477. London, E. Moxon. A THIRD edition of this elaborate and able work proves how correct we were in our first estimate of its value. The dreadful disease still assails and carries off its hundred of victims daily; and while yet no means have been devised to arrest its progress or stay its ravages, we cannot do the community a greater service than in recommending Mr. Kennedy's volume to the most serious attention.

Canto XVII. of Don Juan. Pp. 48. London, J. Gilbert.

ANOTHER attempt to take up the broken thread of Lord Byron's poem; but, like all other attempts, a failure; though the writer displays talent enough to choose an original field on which to shew whether he is deserving of distinction or not.

The Oliad. 12mo. pp. 111. London, 1832. Saunders and Otley.

Introduced by a not very delicate prose comparison, this is a poem more full of sound and fury than of intelligible matter. We discover more from the notes than from the verse that it is about Poland; and, from the declamatory style, we guess the writer to be young and enthusiastic. There is much about hells, and blood, and horrors, and demons, and devils, and Nemesis, and Tartarus, and damnation, &c. &c.; and three lines will serve to exhibit the manner. The Archduke Constantine is warned to go quickly to his tent,

—— for the invisible hand shall lay
Thee lifeless, shoutless, bloodless, blackly blent
I' the most abhorred clay, with curded corpses pent."

of poetry, altogether political, we can only notice it as very warmly devoted to the Polish

The Anatomy and Physiology of the Organ of Hearing, &c. By David Tod, M.R.C.S. 8vo. pp. 147. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

Top on the ear, and on a frequent concomitant of deafness, imperfection of the organ of speech, is a volume of much good sense and practical utility; not swelled up by theories or extraneous matter. We cordially commend it to the attention of the faculty and the public, both for its clear exposition of the physical structure, and for its judicious advice as to the treatment of diseases connected with its subjects.

The Tradesman's Guide to Superficial Measurement, &c. 12mo. pp. 171. London, Hawkins; Page and Son; Simpkin and Marshall.

By no means a superficial little book, but a series of very useful tables for architects, surveyors, &c. &c., calculated from 1 to 200 inches in length, and from 1 to 108 inches in breadth.

Tables of Arithmetic for the use of the Junior Pupils of King's College School. By F. Ribbans, Arithmetical Master. Pp. 55. Fellowes.

A WELL-ARRANGED little elementary book and excellently adapted to convey instruction.

The Mercantile Navy Improved, &c. By Jas. Ballingall. 8vo. pp. 184. Lond. Morrison. Mr. Ballingall, manager of the Kirkaldy and London Shipping Company, has had much experience in the subject of which he treats, and was examined by the Committee of the House of Commons respecting the melancholy wreck of the Rothsay Castle. Without the explanatory drawings we cannot develop his plan—the leading principle is to assimilate the building of ships, &c. in the mercantile navy to what has been practised with advantage for years in the royal navy. It seems strange, in so important a concern, that manifest improvement should travel so slowly.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

NEW PATENTS

Granted by his Majosty for Inventions.—Scaled, 1831.

Granted by his Majesty for Inventions.—Scaled, 1831.

To Robert William Slevier, of Southampton Row, in the parish of Saint George, Bloomsbury, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, for his having invented or discovered certain improvements in the making or manufacturing of cables, ropes, whale fishing and other lines, lathe and rigger bands, bags, and purses; part of which said improved articles are applicable to other useful purposes. Sealed lat December, for enrolment—6 months.

To Cornelius March Payne, of Stratford, in the parish of West Ham, in the county of Essex, silk printer, for his having invented or discovered certain improvements in printing silk, cotton, and other goods or fabrics. 3d December—6 months.

To Claude Marie Savoye, of Oxford Street, in the county of Middlesex, merchant, for a new invention of which he is in possession, consisting of an improvement or improvements in mills or machines for grinding or reducing grain and other substances. 15th December—6 months.

To Abraham Adolph Mosse, of Canteschury Rose

ations, be beneficially used as an internal medicine. 17th side, as the city is approached. This building

December—6 months.

To Daniel Lessum, manufacturer, and William Jones

To Daniel Lessum, manufacturer, and William Jones, srew manufacturer, both of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, for their having invented certain improvements in machinery for making pins, rivets, woodcrews, and nails. 2dd December—6 months.

To Henry Gore, of Manchester, machine-maker, for his having invented an improvement in the machine commonly called by spinners "Throstle Frames," and spinning frames; which machines operate by spindles and flyers and bobbin, for spinning or twisting yarn or threads. 22d December—6 months.

To Pierreport Greaves, of Chorley, in the county of

22d December—6 months.

To Pierreport Greaves, of Chorley, in the county of Lancaster, gentleman, for his having invented or found out a method or methods of making ornamental or fancy cotton yarms and threads applicable to the making, sewing, or entwoidering of cotton and other fabrics. 22d December—6 months.

To John Christopher Tobias Kreeft, of Old Bond Street, in the city of London, merchant, in consequence of a consumination made to him by Stephen Von Keess and Motits Von Ischoffen, foreigners, residing abroad, for an invention of which he is in possession, of an improved apparatus for shaping plates of metal, and for manufacturing various articles therefrom. 22d December—6 months.

To Samuel Hall, of Basford, in the county of Newton.

facturing various articles therefrom. 22d December—6 months.

To Samuel Hall, of Basford, in the county of Nottingham, cotton manufacturer, for his having invented an improved piston and valve for steam, gas, and other eigens: also so improved method of lubricating the pistons, piston rods, and valves or cocks of such engines, and of condensing the steam and supplying water to the toilers of such steam engines as are wrought by a vacuum produced by condensation. 22d December—6 months.

To Besselict Nott, Eaq. of Liverpool, in consequence of a communication made to him by a certain foreigner, sading absord, for an invention of which he is in possession, of certain improvements in the construction of a furnace or furnaces for generating heat, and in the apparatus for the application of heat to various useful purposes, being further improvements upon a patent obtained by the said Benedict Nott, dated the 4th day of November, 1830. 23d December—6 months.

To Malcom Muir, of Hutchinson Town, Glasgow, Scotland, engineer, for his having invented or discovered certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for peaparing bossels for flooring and other purposes. 22d December—6 months.

To Best Walker Wingfield, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, brass founder, for his having invented certain improvements in the construction of bedreads; one or more of which said improvements is or re likewise applicable to other articles. 22d December—6 months.

Newton and Berry.

PINE ARTS.

MEW PUBLICATIONS.

Sketches in Italy. Drawn on stone by W. Linton.

Nos. IX. and X. of this superb and interesting work have just reached us. We need only remark of them, as we have of those already published, that they present the same uniform excellence of selection, where novelty, picturesque character, and grandeur of scenery, unite in exhibiting the first qualities of landscape composition. No. IX. contains views of Pozzuolo, Ivrea, Le Cascatelle, Radicofani, Temple of Peace and Colosseum, Elysian Fields, Mare Morto, Miseno, Baiouli, and the Via Sacra; Arches of Constantine and Titus, the Temple of Venus and Rome, and the Meta Sudans; Bridge at Civita Castellana. No. X. Papigna, near Terni; Lake of Avernus, Temple of Apollo, and Lucrine Lake, with the Bay and Castle of Baise; Atrani, near Amalfi; the Palace of the Cæsars, and Baths of Caracalla; Vesuvius, from Capo di Monte; La Cava, near Salerno; Isola Bella; and the Chigi Palace at l'Aricia.

Views in the East, from original Sketches by Captain Robert Elliot, R. N. Part XVII. Fisher, Fisher, and Jackson.

"AURUNGZEBE'S Tomb, Rozah," " Front View of the Kylas, Caves of Ellora," and Or the landscape portion of this publication we "Sultan Mahomed Shah's Tomb, Bejapore," repeatedly spoke in commendation, when the are the embellishments of this number. Of plates appeared in the shape of "Landscape" the last mentioned, Captain Elliot says, _ "The Tomb of Mahomed Shah is the largest ruins of Bejapore; and it may be observed

is large, massive, heavy, and inelegant; differing considerably from the general style of the Mahomedan tombs, both as to the form of its dome, as well as in the absence of minarets of that graceful description which serve to ornament the generality of Mussulman sepul-chres. But though the effect which this structure produces to the eye of the beholder, from a distance, is not altogether pleasing, yet, when it is approached near enough to render all the parts of it distinguishable, its immense size, its square and massive form, the richness and propriety of its ornaments, and the venerable appearance that time has bestowed upon it, without having been able as yet to bring into ruin a single portion, or even to impair or shake its strength in the least degree, it claims, and probably receives, respect and admiration from every one who has the oppor-tunity granted him of exploring the magnificent remains of Bejapore."

Earl Grey; from Life. On stone by F. W. Wilkin.

This is a very pleasing portrait of the premier in his Garter robes, and well deserves a place in the portfolio of the amateur, as well as one more ostensible upon the walls of those who admire the man and the minister. The like-ness is good, and the whole effect mild and dignified. We know not if the artist has flattered the nose a little; but to our eye, from recollection of the original, we should say that he had a little, and that the features are in truth somewhat more sharp than in the copy. Still, the general resemblance is not only sufficient, but accurate.

Progressive Drawing-Book. By Childs. Com-plete in Four Numbers. Dobbs and Co. Among the numerous little publications of this description which have come under our notice. we do not recollect having met with one better calculated to assist the young student of land-scape. The examples rise gradually, from the outlines of simple objects to scenes of intricacy and effect; and they are executed very skilfully, in a style of at once sufficient breadth and sufficient detail.

The Spirit of the Plays of Shakespears. By Frank Howard. Nos. XXII. and XXIII. Cadell.

THE first of these Numbers consists of twenty. three plates, shared by Troilus and Cressida, and Pericles, prince of Tyre __ the last of nine. teen, exclusively devoted to King Lear. There is, as usual, much knowledge of composition, and great beauty and expression, in most of them. Among those which struck us the most forcibly are, "The meeting of Troilus and Cressida," "Simonides giving Thaisa to Pericles," "Marina and Lysimachus," "Lear in the storm," "Edgar leading Gloster," "Cor. delia receiving the news of her Father's misfortunes," &c. &c.

Landscape Illustrations of the Prose and Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.; with Portraits of the principal Female Characters.

Parts II. and III. Chapman and Hall.

Illustrations of the Waverley Novels." "To give an additional interest to the work," the and most conspicuous object amongst all the proprietors say, "it is their intention to add to each Number a beantifully-engraved portrait at a considerable distance, from almost every of one of the principal female characters of the novels and poems." When we consider that. with one or two exceptions, Scott's female characters are purely imaginary, we confess that we think the word "portrait" singularly ill-chosen as the title of any attempt to embody and render visible such exquisite creations of fancy. The portraits in these Numbers are those of "Mysie Happer" and "Mary Avenel." The former it is impossible for us to praise; the latter, which is engraved by H. Cook, from a picture or drawing by R. B. Faulkner, is full of Guido-like sweetness and delicacy.

Lord Brougham. On Stone by Templeton. Darton and Son.

This head is on a large scale, and rather a striking likeness, without attempting elevation in character or art.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE PROPHECY OF A DAY.

NIGHT fades o'erpowered, with scattering fires her starry host has set,

Save one, whose golden lamp is bright with parting glories yet;
And, gleaming where the rifled clouds in sullen

masses sleep,

Lo! Morning's young and fiery glance is on the waveless deep.

The deer has left the shadowy fern, the lark the rustling brake,

And lightly flies the freshening breeze o'er hill and reeded lake;

And, bosomed in the crimson rack, the lark has called from far

Hyperion to his eager steeds and gem-encinctured car.

Hour of expectancy and hope, endeared and hallowed time.

When gladness walks the fragrant earth, and hails the dewy prime—
Unsoothed in heart I see thee rise with radiance

on thy wings,

And other thoughts than those of peace that smile of promise brings.

I think of Life's stern wakened truths, with

chilling power revealed,
And how the fairy dreams which mocked the slumberer's sight must yield,

And what shall fade and fail below ere Day's bright course is run,

And Eve throws wide her crystal gates before the unwearied Sun.

Morn with her wouted state shall pass, but mournfully to those

Who see but in that brightning ray the birth of many woes;

And Toil arouse the serf anew to curse the oppressor's chain,

And Slavery eye the sapphire vault and flowering earth in vain.

And many a slighted breast shall pine in anguish veiled and deep,
And many a widowed hearth behold the voice-

less mourner weep

many a hoary head lament the blight of joys begun,

And bend beside the bier and cry, Alas! alas! my son.

Destruction with its lightning sweep, and war

with tempest sway,
And Battle, whose accursed breath Despair and Wrath obey,

Shall meet amidst the light of steel with flaunting banners spread,

And beckon forth the vulture's brood to riot on the dead.

And Love, erewhile the child of Heaven, unfettered and unsold,

Shall bow his thralled and sullied neck beneath the chain of gold;

And visions of enduring fame and honour's meteor light,

Fade like you rent and scatter'd mist before the gazer's sight.

Oh! blind in sense and dull of heart! is this thy proffered speech?

Are these the thoughts that kindled sky and smiling ocean teach? With chastened glance look up and view the

page of Heaven aright, And learn a better, nobler truth from morn's

A day is born -a fount unsealed of new and joyous life,

arising light.

A world restored, a scene revealed of that enduring strife,

Where angels from their thrones on high with eyes of love look down,

And Sorrow for its victor weaves a more enduring crown.

Or He, who dwells in light unscanned, whose name is Mercy still,

Through Time's interminable course awakening good from ill,

And shielding with a parent's care the life his wisdom gave,

Say, is that ear too slow to mark or arm too weak to save?

Enough, that to thy view once more the courts of day are spread-

Enough, that on thy favoured brow the dews of peace are shed;

That thou art spared, thy thoughts afresh to loftier themes to raise,

And add at least one mortal voice to Earth's ascending praise..

J. F. Hollings.

THE BRITISH BOW.

HURRAH! the bow, the British bow, The gallant, fine old English bow! Never flashed sword upon the foe, Like arrow from the good yew-bow! What knight a nobler weapon wields? Thou victor of a thousand fields, Are lances, carbines, thy compeers? No: vouch it, Cressy and Poitiers! With hearts of oak and bows of yew. And shafts that like the lightning flew, Old England wore her proudest crown, Nor bolt nor brand might strike it down!

Hurrah! the bow, the British bow, The merry, true old English bow! Where fed the stag or sprung the roe, There bent the ready stout yew-bow ! What hoof of speed dared scorn its might? What plume outsoar its glorious flight? Oh! joyous was the greenwood then, And matchless all her own bold men; Her rovers rude by mount and flood, Her king of outlaws Robin Hood! Right daring, reckless, wild, and free, Great champion of the brave yew-tree, Hurrah!

Hurrah! the bow, the British bow, The stately, firm old English bow ! What souls with freedom's spirit glow, That love not thee, heroic bow? When haughty Gaul deem'd all-secure The victor's wreath at Agincourt, Thy shafts, triumphant from the string, Bore fate and vengeance on their wing.

And well the serried ranks might reel, When, like a hurricane of steel, They saw ten thousand bombs assail Their horse and horsemen, helm and mail! Hurrah!

Hurrah! the bow, the British bow, The graceful, light, old English bow! What island of the world may show Aught like our own unconquer'd bow? The guardian of our native wild, When liberty was yet a child; Ere yet were launch'd our ships of war, Our thunderbolts of Trafalgar; When Nelson was no magic word-Drake, Hawke, St. Vincent's fame unheard; Then O, whilst freedom's bounties flow, Thrice honour'd be the bow! the bow! Old England's bow! Hurrah!

C. SWAIN.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

LEXICOGRAPHY.

(From a Correspondent.) THE late Dr. Bell, A.B. Bell of scholastic renown, used to relate, that when in want of monosyllables for some purpose of early education, two friends waded through Johnson's Dictionary, extracting, in their progress, every monosyllable as it occurred. A story is told of some traveller, who, entering upon a tedious journey, thought to relieve the monotony of the way by a book: the work he selected was Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, and the ground of his choice was the multitude of words which it contained. The proof sheets of Ponsonby's new Dictionary of the English Language have lately passed through our hands: we are aware that dictionary reading is an uninteresting task, and it is therefore one which we are little inclined to inflict upon our readers. In what way, then, are we to solicit attention? situated as we are, we dare not begin with eulogistic flattery; we dare not set forth the merits of a lexicographer beyond that of every other literary drudge, nor exalt the claims of Ponsonby's Dictionary over those of every other compilation in the language. To attempt extracts from a dictionary, were to remind our readers of the man who, when his house was for sale, exhibited the fragment of a brick by way of sample. The great fault which we have found with other works of this class is, that while the language is ever varying, their definitions continue ever the same. Dictionarymakers in general, instead of being guided by the signification in which a word is received, endeavour to fix upon it a meaning of their own, which it is ever arbitrarily to retain. Not such is the case of the work at present before us: Mr. P. has aimed at shooting folly as she flies, to perpetuate the ever-varying meanings of an hour. It were, however, un-just to say that all his definitions are those of gaiety, or dictated by a spirit of trifling: some of them exhibit considerable thought, and some are remarkable for condensing much meaning within a very small compass. After all, we cannot, perhaps, give our readers so just an idea of the work by any other means as by a few random extracts: the principal objection attendant upon this method (it is, indeed, inseparable from all alphabetic arrangements) is the unavoidable mingling of subjects - now grave, now gay, now serious, now in jest. We proceed with a few articles as, in reviewing the pages, they have caught our eye.

"Abuse: the reward of the eminent and the notorious. Advice: that which is given plentifully, but sparingly received.

Advise: what no true friend hesitates to do.

Allegory: an escape for a puzzled commentator.
Beauty: on the continent, the mark of aristocratic birth; in Britain, the heir-loom of all classes.
Bishops: a mark for every discontented withing.
Blessedness: not single.
Books: depositories of the wisdom of every age.
Cajoling: an art peculiarly practised by the candidates for the representation of a pot-wallopping borough.
Church Patrimony: an estate to which every man who chooses may bring up his son.
Clvility: that which costs nothing, yet buys every thing.
Clergy: an order of men who went out of fashion about the same time that religion did.
Cost: a covering—sometimes of broad cloth, sometimes of paint.

of paint.
Coloured Neckcloth: in Greek TOILLAND THE

Coloured Neckcioin: in Greek Nation 11.
Criticism: private malevolence under the cloak of public watchfulness.
Dentist: a man who extracts groans.
Digestion: a process equally necessary to the mind as to the body.

to the body.

Discretion: a great rarity.

Doctors: necessary evils.

Dress: the making of some men, as dandies and tailors.

Early Rising: a bore, nevertheless the parent of success
Equanimity: a thing often lost, but seldom found.

Ever: with divines and philosophers the whole of time,

with coquettes a fortnight.

Experience: that which no one will buy secondhand.

Excuses: things easier found than remedies.

Fame: the daughter of nest disturbances, the mother.

Fame: the daughter of past disturbances, the mother

Fame: the daugner or past distanguates, are motivated of future.

Friendship: not a mere name, as would-be wits pretend.

Good Manners: the desire of gratifying others without reference to ourselves.

Grace: the result of an elegant mind acting upon mat-

High Wind: when it blows so that the very stars can scarcely keep their places.

History: a register of the crimes, follies, and missfortunes of mankind.

History is register of the trimes, homes, and massactunes of mankind.
Jealousy: folly.
Invective: a bait wherewith rabble are caught.
Junius: a riddle, very famous in a former generation.
Legs: the arms of man.
Love: that feeling which prompts us to desire the happiness of another.
Logic: the rules by which we reason, as grammar contains those by which we speak.
Luck: the last refuge of fools.
Marriage: sometimes the grave of love.
Memory: the fruit of attention.
Modern Music: the art of executing difficulties.
Novelty: a Frenchman's god.
Nudity: an attire fashionable in the first and last ages of the world.
Oasis: the tritest of all similes.
Original: nothing now.
Original writer: one who never borrows from others, and seldom from himself.
Patience: a game; often played alone, yet generally Patience: a game; often played alone, yet generally

lost.

Patriotism; a sterling virtue, though seases.

Pedantry: the over-rating any kind of knowledge to which we pretend.

Pen: the most effective of all weapons, it acting upon the mind as arms do upon the body.

Perhaps: an excellent leading-string for weak assertions.

Personalities: the resource of a baffed controversialist.

Peers, otherwise Piers: blocks raised as a defeuce against a sudden storm. a sudden storm.

Posterity: those to whom we shall appear as indifferent as our progenitors do to us.

Pride: the incentive of strong minds, the destruction

Private Still: a trooper who has not yet attained a hal-

bert.

Procrastination: a cancer of the soul.

Punctuality: in public business a duty.

Reading: the cheapest and most lasting of all pleasures.

Reform: that which is advocated in public, neglected in private life.

Resolutions: those things which when bad we keep, when good we break.

Romance: that which succeeds to the bread and butter of the nursery.

of the nursery

of the nursery.

Schoolmaster: formerly, one who was found at home;
now, one who goes abroad.

Self: the grand pursuit of half mankind.

Solitude: agreeable enough—in imagination.

Success: not the criterion of merit.

Success: not the criterion of merit.
Taste: the rule by which beauty is judged.
Time: the wise man's treasure.
Tongue: the only instrument which grown sharper by

Trees: appendages to hedge-rows, as lamp-posts are to

streets.

True Knowledge: an acquaintance with things, not words.

Vanity: the abortive illegitimate brother of Pride, whom he counterfeits.

Umbrella: vide Equanimity.

Weather: a subject for conversation—by no means dry. Wise Woman: in English, a witch; in French, une

femme sage.
Wit: never defined, seldom understood.
You: the reader."

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REASONING FACULTIES OF ANIMALS.

THAT animals possess the faculty of reasoning, and are not solely guided by instinct, is the minion of many British as well as foreign muralists, and numerous facts corroborative of this doctrine may be found scattered throughout their works; — doubtless a more enlarged acquaintance with, and a stricter attention to, their habits would still farther strengthen and wnfirm this hypothesis.

The sagacity of the beaver, the cunning of he fox, the polity of the bee, the industry of the ant, &c. &c. are so obvious to the most uperficial observer, as to have become proterbial; and amongst the volatile tribes, insances of foresight and reasoning are often esplayed, wholly unaccountable on the prin-aple of mere blind instinct. To this purpose, in American naturalist (Dr. Steel) mentions the sagacity of the swallows frequenting the banks of the Saratoga, which often alter the construction of their nests according to circumnances, in order to secure their young from the depredation of their natural enemies; and an assance of equal, if not greater, sagacity in this tribe of volatiles, I myself witnessed in the south of Scotland several years ago. The spring had been uncommonly mild, and the congresation of swallows in the vicinity of the Cheviot was greater than had ever before been observed by the oldest inhabitant of this border district. Numerous flocks of them might be seen constructing their nests underneath the straw-thatched roofs of the barns and farmsteads on the Kale and the Beaumont. The ancient straggling mansion of Thirlstane seemed in particular to be one of their favourite resorts; the walls were thickly studded with their nests, and two were even attached to the upper corners of one of the bed-room windows. An unusual commotion amongst this feathered poetry. community one morning attracted the notice of the family while seated at breakfast, and led to the discovery, that the two nests within reach of the house-maid's broom had been swept away.

Throughout the early part of the day the birds congregated in great numbers on a dilapidated shed in the rear of the house, and by their incessant chattering and agitation seemed to be engaged in deep consultation. Towards noon, however, the noisy conclave broke up. when the bereaved pairs immediately recommenced their labours at an angle of the roof farthest from the insecure site they had before chosen. The necessity for despatch was doubtless urgent, as the breeding season seemed at hand; and in this emergency they were not left unaided by their companions, since six, sometimes eight, were seen flying backwards and forwards, and poising themselves on the edge of the overhanging roof, loaded with materials, while as many as could find room as-

sisted in the building operations.
Without entering on the disputed point, whether the lower order of animals, even admitting them to be endowed with a certain portion of reason, are, or are not, capable of transmitting their individual acquisitions to the species, it seems at least sufficiently evident in the above instance, that the swallows not only communicated a knowledge of their wants and feelings to each other, but profited by the united experience and assistance of their kind.

But, however this may be, I have widely deviated from my purpose, which was merely to recount what appeared to me a striking instance of reasoning in the common sparrow.

The day of the opening of London Bridge for private singing.

was a day of jubilee to the flocks of those little familiars in the outskirts of the metropolis, owing to the almost total desertion of the streets and squares by people of every rank and degree who had hurried to witness that splendid spectacle.

A few of them from an adjoining garden, that usually pick up in haste and on the wing the crumbs I am in the daily habit of throwing to them from the breakfast-table, emboldened by the absence of all bustle, alighted fearlessly on the pavement, and soon devoured their allowance, except a hard crust about the size of a walnut, which resisted their united efforts to reduce it to fragments.

As I stood watching their proceedings, they one by one flew off, with the exception of a single bird, which continued its efforts for some time longer. After a while, however, even its patience failed, and it hopped to the edge of the curb-stone, apparently about to take flight after its companions, when suddenly, as if actuated by some new idea, it returned, took up the hard-hearted crust in its bill, and flying towards the kennel immersed it in a little puddle of stagnant water. Thus softened, the sagacious little creature brought it back to the pavement, and readily succeeded in picking it to pieces.

A. C. Hall. to pieces.

MUSIC.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Beauties of Byron. Music composed by A. Lee. Goulding and D'Almaine.

THE words for the eight compositions contained in this musical volume are selected from the works of Byron; and, though not of equal merit, are in general truly beautiful. "The dark Suliote" is especially a fine and spirited song, with an accompaniment equal to the

Six Original Melodies. Composed by

S. Philpot. Chapell.
S. Philpot is "late of the R.A. of Music," and not the Lord Bishop of Exeter, as blunderers, more accustomed to see the latter named in the newspaper, might stupidly imagine. Without having striking merit, his little collection of songs, from various authors, supplies an agreeable pastime for the evening hour.

I love my Love, because he loves me. Poetry by Barry Cornwall; Music by Chev. Neu-komm. Cramer, Addison, and Beale.

Count Balthasar. The same.

EACH beautiful in its different style: the first gay, the second grave. The first, perhaps, not so peculiar as the productions of this composer are in general, but graceful and admirably suited to the words: the second a wild air, with some of the sweetest bits we ever heard. "And they hunt through the valleys from night till morn," with the very original accom-paniment, is exquisite.

Say not you love me. T. H. Bayly. Cramer and Co.

Oh! why does he stay? The same. Two light ballads, pleasant and Haynes Baylyish: quite pretty enough to charm the lovers of simple melody.

Arise, and follow me, my Love. Composed by C. Butler, Esq. Hopkins.

ONE of the simplest and most captivating ballads of the season. A sweet Scots air, with a very slight accompaniment, and well adapted

The Heather's purple Flower. Sung by H. Phillips; composed by G. Harris. Boosey

ANOTHER Scots air-lively and pretty.

The lost Cavalier. C. Hodgson. Duff. SUNG by Miss Lyon; and sweet music, though not very original, as we remember some words by L. E. L. set to the first part of the same air by Mr. Manning.

The Adieu. C. M. Sola. Johanning. THIS air ought to become, if it has not already become popular. The words and music together are as charming as ballad can be; and it has another great recommendation—that of being within the compass of every singer accompanist.

Number One. T. Hood. C. M. Sola. Chapell. CAPITAL, from one of Hood's Annuals: we advise all our merry friends to take care of Number One.

DRAMA.

COVENT GARDEN.

On Saturday Mdlle. Mars took her farewell in the character of Hortense, in L'Ecole des Vieillards, leaving with us the conviction that she has no rival and no successor. The triumph of art is to be known only in its results; this triumph she has achieved: it is impossible to be more graceful, and at the same time more natural. When she appears in full costume When she appears in full costume for the ball, which, while under the influence of a grateful impulse, she renounces, her regret was essentially French and feminine-she looks at her sleeves, her bouquet, and appears to pity her dress even more than herself for not being seen; and in those scenes where the gay and young spirit, excited by vanity, gives way to mirth made piquant by a little sarcasm, she overcame that greatest difficulty of being lively and lady-like at the same time. Hurteaux was excellent in the husband, and was admirably supported by Laporte in L'Ami Bonnard. One great merit, and one too much neglected on our stage, is the entire concentration of the French actors' attention on what they are doing they watch each other instead of the audience : they look at, they attend to each other. In the conversation between le Mari et l'Ami, we felt as if we were only overhearing an actual discourse. Mde. Paul Taglioni, who took her sister-in-law's place in the Sylphide, is young, pretty, and graceful; and promises to be une déesse de la danse in her turn. With this performance the French plays closed.

STRAND THEATRE.

THE Loves of the Angels improves upon repetition. The music is throughout very pleasing, and the orchestra of this theatre is conducted in so superior a style as to give full effect to all it has to do. The scenery is not so good as we are now accustomed to have even at the minor theatres, but the performance makes ample amends, and few pieces send away their audiences more completely gratified. We have also to repeat our praise of the shorter farces and burlettas, such as Damp Beds, the Day after the Wedding, the Four Sisters, et hoc genus omne, nightly played here: this is the right way to manage and attract in these small houses; and if they would only make a point of finishing by eleven, or half-past eleven o'clock at latest, we are sure they would draw thousands to witness them, whom the late hours deter from theatres which are open long after

RICHMOND THEATRE.

WE seldom visit boards out of the bills of mortality; but were allured on Monday to the Richmond Theatre, to witness the first attempt upon the stage of a fair débutante, of whom we had heard a very favourable report, and who wished to "imp her wing" in a small house, out of the ordeal of a London audience. The part chosen was Maria Darlington, in a Roland for an Oliver; and the name of its representative Murray. Of the lady herself it is but just to say, that we have seldom, if ever, witnessed a more prepossessing first appearance. She seems to enjoy every requisite for the top of the profession she has chosen; being extremely pretty—capable of much expression—elegant in person—lady-like in motion, and graceful in attitude-tuneful in speaking-voice and song-tender in pathetic scenes, and lively in those of gaiety; in short, giving ample promise of a development of all the qualities requisite for female dramatic excellence. Miss Murray seems to be about twenty years of age, and has, we understand, had only the advantage of a few lessons from Miss Kelly. Her performance elicited much applause; and this was the more flattering, as we observed some good judges of such matters in the house, attracted, as we were, by the reports in circulation respecting the beauty and genius of the fair ladye. Among these we noticed the managers of the two great theatres, M. Laporte and Mr. Bunn. Though inimical to the astronomico-dramatic system, we must add our tribute on this occasion, and hail the rising of a new #. Judicious cultivation and encouragement will. we trust, brighten its course in the theatrical sphere.

VARIETIES.

Concerts.—On Thursday we attended one of the juvenile morning concerts at the Egyptian Hall, and were much pleased with the performances of the four Swiss brothers Koella, and the Coburg Adelphi Eichhorn. Jean Koella in particular played a thema, with variations, admirably on the violin; and the Eichhorns, with equal merit, a pot-pourri. The Swiss songs were very sweet and characteristic.

Death of Mr. John Shaw, the Architect. This gentleman, who has just completed the new church of St. Dunstan, in Fleet Street, and who by the erection of the new hall in Christ's Hospital has embellished the capital with one of its greatest architectural ornaments, died suddenly, about a fortnight since, at Ramsgate. Mr. Shaw was a member of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries.

The French Academy has elected M. Dupin, senior, in the place of M. Cuvier. Dupin, out of five-and-twenty votes, had the majority of twenty.

M. Douville's African Travels. - We have abstained from a review of this work, published at Paris, because, on examining its statements in detail (which we had no opportunity of doing when we had only the reports of the French Geographical Society before us), we were much staggered as to their authenticity, and wished to institute a more deliberate inquiry before we gave our suspicions to the public. But our doubts have been turned into conviction by an article in the Foreign Quarterly Review, which clearly demonstrates that apocryphal; that he never could have visited head.

presentation, either invented or founded on the reports of traders and itinerants upon the coast. All that is new seems to be a complete imposition, and the old to be made up from Bowdich and Portuguese missionary publications.

The French Medals. — We learn from the

Paris journals that a number of the valuable medals stolen from the Royal Library have been recovered. They had been thrown into the Seine, near the Pont de la Tournelle. Those found are chiefly of bronze; but it is stated that a clue has been obtained to the robbery; and it is to be hoped, if the villains have not consigned the gold and silver to the melting-pot, that the whole of these rare and precious remains of antiquity may be restored to the Museum.

Earthquake at Jersey.—On Sunday the shock of an earthquake was experienced at Jersey; the violence was considerable, and it was felt

all over the island.

A Voyage round the World. - We have received a prospectus offering us a voyage round the world, under a gentleman of the highest respectability, &c. who has just returned from a voyage round the world, principally in his own ship, and who intends starting again from London, upon a similar excursion, in about two months. It assures us that a voyage round the world may be most profitable for those who may be intended hereafter to make some figure in the world, and that the owner of the ship is not going into any but the finest climates of the world.

Earthquake in Cheshire.—The newspapers report an earthquake in Cheshire, which, but for frightening one old woman, seems to have done little mischief. The cheeses remain as round as ever.

Natural Phenomenon .- In the neighbourhood of Rotterdam, it has recently been observed, that the morning dews, instead of being pure and limpid, are of an unctuous consistency. Some persons have connected this with the coincidence of cholera and its atmospheric effect.

West Herts Infirmary.-It always rejoices us to record an act which has for its object the amelioration of the condition of the poor and friendless. In this spirit we notice a lithograph print of the West Herts Infirmary, built by Sir John Sebright, at his sole expense, and endowed with 100% a-year for ever. It is a characteristic structure, in the good old English style of architecture, and worthy the benevolence of a good old English country gentleman!

March of Pen'worths. - A penny paper, le Bon Sens, has been started at Paris by the leaders of the liberal party, and is published

every Sunday.

Club-books. - The Livre des Cent et Un, brought out at Paris, inferior though it be in execution, interest, and genius, has, it seems, stirred up an imitation; for we are told that M. Hayn, the bookseller at Berlin, has engaged a score or two of authors to produce a similar work in that capital.

Pompeii. - Professor John has discovered another buried town near Pompeii. Several human skeletons were found in one of the buildings .- Foreign Quarterly Review.

Calmucs.—Our political contemporaries are very fond of calling the Russiaus, contemptuously, Calmucs; perhaps it will please them to learn that the schoolmaster is abroad there. and a Calmuc school has just been established the greatest part of M. Douville's Travels are at Petersburgh, with Mr. F. T. Schmidt at its

the places he pretends to describe; and that Diving.—We lately described an adventurer that this nearly the whole is a tissue of error and misre- in a diving-dress who was amusing himself revenue.

with a walk at the bottom of the Thames, mean Battersea Bridge; and we now see that by means of a similar apparatus, a party of men. under the direction of a Mr. Bell, (Mr. Diving Bell he might be called,) are employed in recovering the remains of the Guernsey Lilly transport, which foundered in Yarmouth Roads, at the depth of forty-three feet, thirty-three years ago. The accounts from Yarmouth represent them as being very successful, descending in their caoutchouc dresses and metal headpieces, with tubes communicating to the sur-face, and remaining under water ad libitums, to fish up stores and parts of the decayed vessel.

African Civilisation A Mr. Buchanan, son of the master of the Infant School, Vincent Square, Westminster, has departed for Africa, with a view to the establishment of similar

institutions among the natives.

March of Lithography! - A lithographic press has been established at Shiraz in Persia. under the direction of one Mirza Ahmet, who has thus began to print small elementary school-

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language, containing the Grammatical Inflexions, Derivation, Meaning of the Anglo-Saxon Words in English and Latin, Substance of Somner, Lye, Manning, with additional Anglo-Saxon Words from Manuscripts, and a copious English Index, &c. &c. by the Rev. J. Bosworth.

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Charles Jugel as a London publisher, we observe with
satisfaction No. I. of Maler's Remains of Moorish Architecture in Spain, with 10 Plates folio, and an explanation
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Wednesday 15		53.	• •	73.	29-86	••	29-64			

Wind S.E. and S.W., the latter prevailing.

Except the 13th, generally clear; a few drops of rain in the morning of the 13th.

CHARLES H. ADAMS. Edmonton.

Latitude 51° 37′ 32″ N.
Longitude 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Parliamentary Report on the Drama.—We had intended this week to direct attention to this Parliamentary Re-port, for which the theatrical world and the public are much indebted to Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer, the chairinuch indebted to Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer, the chairman of the committee: but the subject embraces so many considerations, and would extend to such length, that we are compelled to take it when we have no such paper in land as that which we have this week devoted to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. There is still something wanting in W. M.

We are much obliged to a Constant Subscriber; but we cannot find room for Heinse's glowing description of the cataract at Schaffhausen.

To N. M. we can truly say that we never felt we had any thing to forgive; and as to forgetting, that would be a doubtful compliment.

W. complains of the deficiency of modern theological

W. complains of the deficiency of modern theological works in the British Museum: we always held the opinion that this national establishment is miserably stinted in ist

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No. 814.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE PASHA OF EGYPT, &c. &c. &c.

AT the last annual meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, our report noticed the admirable address delivered by Sir Alexander Johnston. who as chairman of the committee of correpondence, developed a series of transactions which reflect the highest honour upon this branch of the Society, and shewed of what importance the Institution, conducted with so much judgment and diligence, is to the cultivation not merely of literary and scientific intercourse with the East, but of relations which may truly be styled national. Sir Alexander having been requested to commit the substance of his statements to writing, has complied; and a printed copy, for the Appendix of the Society's Transactions, being now before us, we have great satisfaction in availing ourselves of it to communicate, through the means of our more popular vehicle, a knowledge of the interesting matters of which it treats to the public at large.

In doing this, we pass over the view taken of various points of much consequence connected with our Indian empire, and proceed at once to a remarkable account of the Pasha of Egypt, who had just acknowledged the compliment of being elected an honorary member of the R.A.S., and whose recent victorious career affords a striking proof of the effects anticipated from his enlarged and liberal policy.

" The Pasha of Egypt (says Sir Alexander) one of our honorary members, a chief of a clear and vigorous mind, observing the advantage European states have derived from a similar policy, has publicly encouraged the introduction into Egypt of all those arts and sciences which are calculated to improve the understandings of the people, to mitigate the effects of their religious feelings, and to secure the stability of the local government. He has assimilated his army and his navy to those of Europe, and subjected them to European regulations and to European discipline: he has formed corps of artillery and engineers upon European principles: he has attached regular bands of military music to each of his regiments, with European instructors, who teach the Arab musicians, according to the European notes of music, to play upon European instruments the popular marches and airs of England, France, and Germany: a short distance from Cairo he has established a permanent military hospital, and placed it under European surgeons and the same rules as prevail in the best-regulated hospitals in Europe; and he has formed a school of medicine and anatomy, in which not only botany, mineralogy, and chemistry, are taught, but human bodies are publicly dissected by students who profess the Mahomedan religion. and who are publicly rewarded in the heart of a great Mahomedan population according to the skill and the knowledge which they display in their different dissections. At Alexandria he has established a naval school, in which the Mahomedan students are instructed in the

several branches of geometry, trigonometry, as soon as he received intelligence of the battle mechanics, and astronomy, connected with naval architecture and the science of navigation, and a dock-yard under the control and superintendence of a European naval architect distinguished for his talents and his skill, in which, besides frigates and other vessels of smaller dimensions, four ships of the line, three carrying 110 guns upon two decks, and one of 130 guns, have been recently built: he has opened the old port, which was formerly shut against them, to all Christian vessels. He has encouraged the formation of regular insurance offices, and authorised Christian merchants to acquire a property in lands, houses, and gardens. He has employed an English civil engineer of great eminence,* on a very liberal salary, to improve all the canals in the country and the course of the Nile: he is about to construct carriage-roads from Alexandria to Cairo, and from Alexandria to Rosetta and Damietta; and M. Abro, the cousin of his minister, is about to establish upon them public stage-coaches, built on a model of one sent to him by a coachmaker from this country: he has introduced steam-boats, which navigate upon the Nile, and steam-engines, which are used for cleansing and deepening the bed of that river, and for various other public works: he has patronised the employment by Mr. Briggs of two Englishmen, taken for the purpose from this country, in boring for water in different parts of the desert; and he has discovered, through their operations, some very fine water in the desert between Cairo and Suez: he has encouraged the growth of cotton, indigo, and opium; and the former of these productions is now a great article of trade between Egypt and England, France, and Germany. He has established schools in the country, for the instruction of all orders of his people in reading, writing, and arithmetic: he has sent. at great expense to himself, young men both of the higher and lower ranks of society to England and France, for the purpose of acquiring useful knowledge; the former in those branches of science and literature which are connected with their service in the army, the navy, and the higher departments of government; the latter in those mechanical arts which are more immediately connected with their employment as artisans and manufacturers. He has constituted a public assembly at Cairo, consisting of a considerable number of well-informed persons, who hold regular sittings for forty days in each year, and publicly discuss for his in-formation the interests and wants of his different provinces. He patronises the publication of a weekly newspaper in Arabic and Turkish, for the instruction of his people: and, finally, he protects all Christian merchants who are settled in his country, not only in time of peace, but also in time of war; and afforded the European merchants who were settled at Alexandria and at Cairo a memorable instance of his determination to adhere under all circumstances to this policy, by informing them,

. Mr. Wallace, we believe .- Ed. L. G.

of Navarino, that their persons and their property should continue as secure as if no such event had occurred. I have dwelt at some length upon this subject, because I have felt it to be my duty, in consequence of the information which I have received as chairman of the committee of correspondence, to give publicity in this country to those measures by which one of the most distinguished of our honorary members has restored to Egypt, in their highest state of perfection, all the arts and sciences of Europe—has emulated, as a patron of know-ledge, the conduct of the most enlightened of the caliphs of Bagdad-and has afforded, as a Mahomedan, a bright example for their imitation to all the Mahomedan sovereigns in Europe, Africa, and Asia.'

Since this was pronounced, we have the extraordinary results of the Pasha's system de-monstrated to the world by the capture of Acre, the possession of Syria, and the esta-blishment, if it please him, of his throne at Damascus or Bagdad. But we have still more pleasing proof of the benefits which ensue from intellectual culture, in his treatment of the Pasha who so firmly opposed him, though, in consequence of his wisdom and improvements in discipline, with unequal arms. Instead of the usual Mussulman mandate to decapitate him and butcher his race, the Pasha of Egypt demonstrated that humanity grows with the growth of intelligence, for he received his prisoner kindly, and assigned him a palace and a sum amounting to 8000l. a-year to live upon.

Another example of the great change which has taken place in Mohamedan feelings and hahits, is to be found in the curious fact, that the Pasha issued bulletins, in Italian and French, of the taking of Acre, and of his reception of its ruler; copies of which his agent transmitted to the chairman of the committee alluded to, who has presented them to the Society, in whose archives these documents now are. are also well assured that one of the first fruits of the Pasha's conquest will be to employ Europeans in the examination of the geological structure of Syria, and to ascertain where metals, and coals, and other minerals, are to be obtained. A single discovery of coal to any extent would enable him to alter the whole face and resources of the country.

It is surely gratifying thus to mark the progress of knowledge, where knowledge leads along civilisation in her hand; where improvement, humanity, enlightened policy, and the happiness of mankind, follow in the train. We are not enthusiasts, to employ terms of exaggerated hyperbole upon the subject; but, comparatively speaking, the prodigious alteration indicated and already operating to such an extent where the religion of Mahomet has so long prevailed in darkness and barbarity,* is an

[•] Similar change is to be witnessed at Constantinop where the Sultan himself sets the example of a more en-lightened policy, — adopting European improvements in every part of his government, and casting away the worst of Mussulman despotism and barbarity, to make room for extensive civilisation.

omen to be hailed with grateful emotion by every benevolent and well-regulated mind. The sun has broken through the clouds, and we may soon fairly expect a wide blue sky.

Before concluding, we will quote Sir A. Johnston's sentiments upon two other circumstances intimately connected with the amelioration of immense multitudes of the human race-the government of Ceylon by Sir R. W. Horton, and the visit to England of Rammohun

Roy. Of these he says:
"Sir Wilmot Horton, a member of our Society, has been recently appointed by his ma-jesty to the office of governor of the island of Ceylon. The lectures which that gentleman has delivered at the London Mechanics' Institution, upon a subject of great importance to the interests and welfare of the different orders of society, and the very liberal manner in which he has discussed in print the merits of the opinions which he entertains upon the subject, shew the activity with which he applies himself to the diffusion of useful knowledge amongst all classes of his countrymen, and the manly view which he takes of the use and the influence of the press as an instrument for circulating throughout a country such ideas as may tend to the moral and political improvement of the people. Rajah Rammohun Roy, also a member of our Society, a Brahmin of ancient family, of high rank, of distinguished talents, and of great influence amongst his countrymen, acting upon the principles of a true patriot, has for many years written and published several very able works, the uniform object of which is, to enlighten the understanding of his countrymen, and so to raise the standard of moral and political feeling among them, as to enable the Hindoos of India once more to assume, by their proficiency in arts, science, and litera-ture, the high station which they held in former ages amongst the most enlightened nations in the world. Urged by the duty which he owes to his country, and unmindful of the dangers which he had to encounter from a sea voyage and a change of climate, he has now come to England, in order that he may, after having examined on the spot the practical effects of all our moral and political institutions, gradually introduce amongst his countrymen such of them as he may think applicable to their situation, and conducive to their prosperity and happiness. No event connected with the in-terests of India can be more important than the arrival in England of so remarkable a man at a moment when the British parliament is about to legislate for the whole of the British empire in India, and must be anxious to learn the opinion upon the subject of so great a scholar and so enlightened a philosopher."

In the midst of many evils and troubles elsewhere, it is a consolation even to fancy the future benefits which are likely to result from these noble efforts.

Mortality of the Metropolis. A Statistical View of the Number of Persons reported to have died of each [of?] or more than 100 kinds of Disease, and Casualties within the Bills of Mortality, in each of 204 Years, 1629—1831, 4c. 4c. 4c. By J. Marshall, Esq. 4to. pp. 82. Tables, &c. London, 1832, Treuttel, Würtz, and Richter; Cadell, Edinburgh; Cumming, Dublin.

PARISH-REGISTERS had their origin in England in 1538. The commencement of the returns of weekly bills of mortality in London is of the date of December 1592. They are furnished by the worshipful company of Parish-Clerks, which was first incorporated in 1233, under the

title of the Fraternity of Saint Nicholas, the pa- | same day, some the same hour; but those that tron of scholars, and particularly of school-boys (hence the election, &c. of the boy-bishop); but among the drolleries of our elder writers, often confounded with St. Nicholas as a sobriquet for Old Nick, and thus the worshipful fraternity of parish-clerks made hail-fellows with robbers and thieves, whose patron the latter saint was slyly presumed to be. For a while the Bills only gave the births, marriages, and deaths; but in 1629 a statement of the diseases and casualties was added, as continued to the present day, and annually published by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the authority of his Majesty, though furnished by two old women in each parish, known by the name of Searchers, who, like carrion-crows, attend to all matters of fatal result within the sphere of their ken. Of this annual publication, contained in the Annual Register, we remember an amusing anecdote some thirty or forty years ago. A casualty appeared...

"Killed by a cow, 1;"

and next year (for, to save trouble, the printers keep the list standing), the return was graced by the following entry:

" Killed by a cow, 0;"

and but for the laugh raised, we have no doubt but that "killed by a cow" would have formed one of the yearly items to the present time.

But, leaving these matters, we have to express literally our wonder at the prodigious mass of statistical information which Mr. Marshall has collected and arranged in this volume. No idea can be formed of it without actual inspection; and the more it is examined, the more must surprise at its extent be increased. Upon the history of diseases, upon the ratio of mortality, upon population, upon the poors' rates, upon the administration of justice, upon property and revenue, upon trade and commerce, and upon many subjects connected with these topics, both at home and abroad, there are data of the most curious and valuable kind.

In tracing these, it is remarkable to notice how some diseases have remained almost stationary for two hundred years; how others have become extinct; and how new maladies have sprung up to do the work of death. Perhaps the mere change of names may partly account for these phenomena; but still the tables are very interesting. Of these tables it is impossible for us (as we have confessed) to afford any notion, for they defy abridgment or extract. We must therefore be content with having told what they are, and conclude by quoting a striking description of the plague of 1345-62, as translated from Cantacuzenus, the Greek historian, by Joshua Barnes, in the seventeenth century

"This plague, taking its rise from the Scy. thians or Hyperboreans, overran almost all the sea-coasts of the habitable world, and destroyed an incredible number of people. For it did not only pass through Pontus, and Thrace, and Macedonia, but also through Hellas, and Italy, and all the isles; and Egypt, and Libya, and Indea [Ethiopia], and Syria, and in a manner all the world round about. But it was such an unconquerable evil, that neither any diet nor strength of body could resist it; for it pulled down all bodies alike, as well the strong as the weak, and those who were most diligently looked after perished as well as those who wanted all things. That year was free from all other distempers; but, if perhaps any person was sick before, all other distempers terminated in this.

held out the second or third day were first taken with an acute fever, and, the distemper getting up into the head, were rendered speechless, and insensible to all that was done; and so dropt off as it were in a profound sleep. But, if any ever came to themselves a little, they endeavoured to speak something, but the tongue was with difficulty moved; and so uttering many inarticulate things, the nerves being stupified in the hinder part of the head, they presently died. Others were not taken in the head, but in the lungs: these had an inflammation in their inwards, which created acute pains about the stomach, so that they sent up blood and a loathsome and cadaverous stink from within; their jaws and tongues were dried up with heat, and black and tainted with gore; and whether they drank much, or little, it was all alike: these could take no sleep, but were in continual pain and disquiet. Some had imposthumous ulcers, and black blisters, bigger or lesser, on their arms and under their arm-pits; and some in the cheeks, and others in other parts of the body. And in others there arose black nodes. spots, or tokens, over all the body, in some more superficial and visible, in others deeper and obscure : and yet of both sorts all died alike ; for some had all these symptoms together, others more or less, but to most even one of all was enough to do the business. Yet those few who recovered were no more touched with the same mischief, but remained secure; for it never took any twice so as to kill. Sundry times there were great imposthumes in the thigh and in the arms, which, being cut, sent forth much stinking matter; and so the disease was carried off, flinging forth together therewith all the noxious humours. And yet some, though they had all these symptoms, were beyond all expectation saved. But there was no certain remedy; for what was good for one was to another, in the same condition, fatal: yet he that cured another got his own death thereby, and this made the greatest havoe, so that houses were emptied of inhabitants, even brute creatures dying with their masters. Yet nothing herein seemed more dismal than the despair to which men were reduced; for when any one perceived himself sick, he abandoned all hopes of recovery; and thus they gave themselves over and died presently, adding their defection of mind as an assistance to the disease. Such a kind of ma. lady cannot be expressed; and it was most manifest that it was not any plague natural or common to mankind, but a scourge from Heaven: wherefore many also were bettered there. by, not only of those who died, but as many as survived. For then, casting aside all their vices, they applied themselves wholly to the study of virtue, and several gave all they had to the poor. But, when any found themselves affected, there was none so stony or so obdurate but that he repented heartily of his sins, and thereby gave the Divine goodness some occasion of being gracious at his tribunal."

From this scourge, we are farther informed Naples and Avignon appear to have suffered in an extreme degree; at the former place 300,000, and, according to some, 400,000 per sons are stated to have perished; and Avignon which was at that time the seat of the papa see, under Clement VI., was nearly depopulated Of the members of an English college, then existing in that city, not one escaped, and up wards of 1200 citizens died in one day; and according to an official report made to Pop Clement, 23,840,000 persons are stated to have Here the knowledge of the physicians was put died within the pale of the see in one year to a stand : for some, enduring a little, died the [1347]. The report significantly concludes by

stating, that 'no physician could tell the cause, rature. It is very little beyond a guide, or road-joval; and it consists of arches rising above or prescribe a cure : what was saving to one, was fatal to another. No astrologer could divine how or when it would cease.' As might be expected under such a fearful visitation, craft and ignorance propagated every kind of hyperbole. The following account was disseminated from Florence, in which city 60,000 persons are stated to have fallen victims to its ravages: 'It had its origin in Cathay, by reason of a cer-tain igneous vapour, or sulphureous fire, hor-ribly breaking forth from the earth (or, as others, descending from heaven), which utterly consumed and devoured men and beasts, houses, stones, and trees, to the very ground itself; and as - "I here saw such a thing - it far exceeded stretched forward, rolling along in smoky globes my expectations." An affectation of using of horrid stink, and pestilential fire, for more foreign phrases in a journey through foreign than 200 leagues of the country, or fifteen days' journey together; whereby the air became so infected in those parts, that there fell down carefully translates the easiest morsels, such as:

some millions of young serpents, and other wenomous insects; and in other countries, more sieur Irlandais, mange-t-on la viaude dans votre

Like Holbein's celebrated Dance of Death, remote from this fiery eruption, were found infinite quantities of huge vermin, with eight short legs, and tail, all over black, some living and some dead, the latter whereof stank over all the country; and the former were not only most dreadful to behold, but whomsoever any of them chanced but to touch, they became immediately to them as mortal poison.' account is said to have been communicated from Asia to a citizen of Florence. The history of the period is replete with accounts of atmospheric and other phenomena, as well as hyperbole in what relates to the virulence of the plague: it is stated that an unusual atmospheric phenomenon hung over Avignon on the 20th of December, 1348; that in Germany, in the same year, it rained blood, and that 'comets, meteors, fiery beams, and other coruscations, appeared in the air, with divers mock suns, and the heavens seeming to burn. In the same year, earthquakes appear to have prevailed at Rome, Naples, and generally over all the south-east part of Europe; violent storms in 1353; and a remarkable eclipse of the moon, from half-past four to half-past six A.M., occurred on the 17th February, 1355. In the fellowing year earthquakes were again general in Germany, Spain, and the south-west of Europe. On the 21st April, 1359, the bishop and priests of Sienna were struck dead in a violent storm, while in the act of performing high mass in the cathedral; and it is gravely stated that the chalice and cross were struck so deep into the ground that they could never afterwards be found!! In the present day a crucible would solve the latter mystery."

Let us only make allowances for the change of manners and the altered views of men in five hundred years, and, looking at the conduct of the learned in our own day, when a less fatal plague prevails, we shall have no reason to pride ourselves so much in the comparison, as we are in the habit of doing, on the " march of intellect" and the "spread of knowledge." It seems to be the same tragic farce played over again; the same hypothetical nonsense; the same folly and the same presumption; the same credulity and the same quackery; the same ignorance and the same mortality. Well might St. Real say, "qui dit doctour, ne dit pas toujeurs un homme docte."

Letters from Continental Countries. By Geo. Downes, A.M. 2 vols. 8vo. Dublin, 1832, Curry and Co.; London, Simpkin and Marshall '

THIS is not one of those works which, in critical phrase, may be called a desideratum in lite- its structure engages admiration. Its form is

book; and of them, for the beaten and oft-fre- arches, in tiers, which are separated by sets of quented tracks to Rome and Naples by Geneva, enow. The second volume is of similar im- portions of this sublime edifice, for the purpose reflection, or new facts worthy of communication. The title would lead us to expect more in the centre a cross has been erected. than a bare catalogue of places and hotels—here satisfactory to add, that effective means are and there a list of pictures, with such comments taken to ensure the integrity of that part of the as cannot give the amateur the slightest idea edifice which still remains to attract and deof the works, and little beyond such reflections, light the traveller." countries, may, perhaps, be pardoned; but throughout the work the author, in his notes, pays?" " Vous pouvez juger;" " Passez parici, Madame et Messieurs, s'il vous plait." These tombs (not of the sort of Hervey's Meditations) are done into English, as if to shew the author's erudition and the reader's ignorance. But From Westminster Abbey, where heroes, statescome to some long Latin or German inscription, men, and poets, to the most obscure village which, to say the least of them, are as likely churchyard, where the rude forefathers of to be rather more obscure than the above to the hamlet sleep, there is almost invariably a Mr. Downes' fair readers who might wish to take a trip to the Continent, and they will find themselves left in utter darkness as to their meaning. Italian is the same.

There are some minor errors, such as, vol. ii. p. 42, where the author speaks of leaving Stuttgard, when he had not been near it, and must, we suppose, mean Strasburg. In p. 44, he rests at Ulm, a city to which he never went: we do not even recollect a little village of that name near his locality. He talks of walking along a river, instead of along the banks; and though he now and then rather mispells a town's name, we have no table of errata.

The nature of the book may be gathered from a sample. We have a letter, dated "Rome," no time mentioned. It begins:

" 'I have heard great things of Rome;' and I am in Rome. The object of our long journey is almost accomplished. No change but death or mental decay can obliterate the recollections of what we have just seen-but I will not anticipate."

It then immediately sets about describing Florence and the road to Rome. The last four lines of the letter are:

" We crossed the Tiber at the Ponte Molle. or Ponte Milvio, where, according to Sallust, the associates of Catiline were apprehended; and we shortly after entered Rome."

The next letter is dated Naples, and sets

out with saying that the author took advantage of some opportunity, and resumed his journey after abiding for a day in that once mighty metropolis. That day was nearly consumed by passport arrangements; and, on his return, he allows to this mighty metropolis nine days. We were not disappointed at finding nothing here but what Vasi had told, and a great deal in Vasi not told here.

We conclude with an extract. Take the author's account of the Colosseum, a building which, in its ruins, is still one of the splendours of the world.

"The Coliseum (more correctly Colosseum), or amphitheatre of Flavius, is itself a personification of ancient Rome, rising in majesty above all the other buildings, as the city it adorned did above the other cities of the earth. While its great size excites wonder, the simplicity of

mouldings, sweeping all round the edifice. Althe Simplon, &c., we have, Heaven knows, quite though modern barbarism has removed vast port and value with regard to the northern, or of building ports and palaces, the ruins are rather north-western parts of Germany; and still considerable. The interior contains much we look in vain for acute observation, sound to reward antiquarian research. Round the area are altars for the stations of the Passion, and

> The Churchyard Lyrist; consisting of Five Hundred Original Inscriptions to commemorate the Dead; with a suitable Selection of appropriate Texts of Scripture. By G.

> we have always found a contemplation of the an odd mixture of the sad and the ludicrous. strange medley of the touching and the grotesque. Shakespeare's immortal scroll, "the cloud-capt towers" by the side of Gay's facetious distich-

> > "Life is a jest, and all things shew it; I thought so once, but now I know it"—

is a type of the whole system of epitaph-inscription, which makes us cry with one eye and laugh with the other. Neither the epitaph-writer nor the anatomist can say with Juvenal__

" Mors sola fatetur Quantula sint hominum corpuscula ;"

on the contrary, death alone makes the bodies of men of use to them; and the one carves their virtues, the other their limbs.

For hundreds of years we have been accustomed to the vagrant effusions of many a rustic muse, whether impersonated in poetical vicar, curate, parish-clerk, sexton, or other native Genius of the locale, for the records of contemporary merit, and descriptions of the various ways by which fate has disposed of mortality; and we confess we should be sorry to lose these memorials, original, traditionary, and quaint, even though superseded by the more polished and appropriate productions of Mr. Mogridge. But as there is little fear of this overthrow of old and rooted customs, we may do justice to our author and to the talent with which he has executed his task. He will thus receive his due share of applause, and his verses and texts will furnish mourners with fit themes wherewith to grace the tombs of those they lament. and divide the poetics of the grave with all his popular predecessors. We quote his own state-

"The object of the present volume is to offer to the public a greater variety of original epitaphs than has hitherto appeared; the want of such variety having generally led to the repetition of commonplace and inapplicable inscriptions.

" The most simple classification, of youth, maturity, and age, has been adopted in composing the inscriptions, with little reference to rank and those distinctions in society which in this life are so precarious, and which death utterly destroys. At the same time, the diver-

[•] The author means gates here, we presume .- Ed. L. G.

sified character of life, and the varied circumstances of dissolution, have not been disregarded. The epitaphs are thrown together promiscuously in the volume, to impart a variety which may recommend it to the general reader. As the Churchyard Lyrist is intended to be practically and generally useful, it is adapted to different degrees of intelligence. Originality and taste, however desirable, affect comparatively but a few, while the many are more accessible to the plainer precepts of piety and morality."

As the compositions are for almost all classes and conditions, we shall select a few specimens as examples of their applicability to persons and circumstances.

"The lowly tenant of this grave designed
No mighty deed to benefit mankind;
From youth to age he passed his little span,
An honest, inoffensive, labouring man.

If this be praise, while in the world we dwell,
To do our duty and to do it well,
A brighter lustre to this stone is lent
Than shines round many a marble monument."

" Does the grave affright thee? Learn to look beyond it."

"The fool for length of life is ever crying:
The wise man knows that he is always dying:
Both seek for happiness, the fool and wise,
The one on earth, the other in the skies."

"O passing stranger! call this not A place of fear and gloom; I love to linger o'er the spot— It is my baby's tomb.

Here morning sunbeams brightly glow, And here the moonbeam shines, While all unconsciously below My slumbering Libe reclines.

His little waxen rosy face
I know will soon decay,
And every charm and every grace
Will moulder fast away.

But when the sun and moon shall fade, My baby shall arise, In brighter beams than theirs array'd, And reign above the skies.

"O trust in God in every strife,
And he shall give thee power
Midst all the suffering scenes of life,
And soothe thy dying hour.
What time the waves of Jordan swell,
His word shall whisper, 'All is well.'"

"The flower of the meadow, The leaf on the tree, The rush in the river, Are emblems of me. In freshness and beauty
They flourish a day;
I bloomed for a season,
Then withered away."

"Not more than these the proud can boast,
The rich, the wise, the brave—
A mouldering stone, an epitaph,
A green sod, and a grave!"

These are taken from 500 epitaphs, and will serve to exemplify the volume. Some are of a more commonplace cast, and some, we think (such as No. 296, for instance), such as could hardly befit the dead, or improve the living. Altogether, however, this work reflects credit on Mr. Mogridge's feeling and piety.

The Civil, Political, and Mechanical History of the Framework-Knitters, in Europe and America, &c. By Gravenor Henson. Vol. I.

8vo. pp. 425. Nottingham, Sutton.

Mr. Henson is, we believe, a journeyman lace-maker at Nottingham, to whose industry and ability this work does much credit. The are entertaining. Inter alia, we are told—
"The invention of the knitting machine,

(since better known by the name of the stocking-frame, and the workmen as frame work-

pointed love of the inventor, the Rev. William | Lee, curate of Calverton, in the county of Nottingham. This gentleman, it is said, paid his addresses to a young woman in his neighbourhood, to whom, from some cause, his attentions were not agreeable; or, as with more probability it has been conjectured, she affected to treat him with negligence, to ascertain her power over his affections. Whenever he paid his visits, she always took care to be busily employed in knitting, and would pay no atten-tion to his addresses; this conduct she pursued to such a harsh extent, and for so long a period, that the lover became disgusted, and he vowed to devote his future leisure, instead of dancing attendance on a capricious woman, who treated his attention with cold neglect, in devising an invention that should effectually supersede her favourite employment of knitting. So sedulous was Mr. Lee in his new occupation, that he neglected every thing to accomplish this new object of his attentions; even his sacerdotal duties were neglected. In vain did his sweetheart endeavour to reclaim him; she found, too late, that she had carried her humour too farall interests, all avocations, all affections, were absorbed in his new pursuit, from which he imagined he should realise an immense fortune. His curacy was despised, and at length abandoned, as beneath the notice of a person who had formed in his imagination such gigantic prospects. The old stocking-makers, particularly those in London, were fond of dilating in their cups, and in their general conversation, on the difficulties he encountered. He watched his mistress with the greatest attention while knitting, and he observed that she made the web loop by loop; but the round shape which she gave to the stocking, from the four needles, greatly embarrassed him in his notions of destroying her trade, by making a whole series or course at once, having as many needles as loops; it seemed impossible to construct a machine to make a round web. Pondering in his mind the difficulties of his task, on one of his visits he found her knitting the heel of a stocking, and using only two needles; one was employed in holding the loops, whilst the other was engaged in forming a new series: the thought struck him instantly, that he could make a flat web, and then, by joining the selvages with the needle, make it round. From that moment his whole soul was devoted to the object, which presented difficulties in that age that nothing but a species of enthusiasm could have overcome."

His farther progress is detailed at length, and the writer adds:

" The time which Mr Lee had chosen to make an application to the government, though to his sanguine mind very propitious for remuneration, was in reality the reverse: the treasury of Elizabeth was extremely low, owing to the enormous expenses which she had incurred in preparations to meet the Spanish armada in the preceding year. Already had the parliament begun to express their decided umbrage at the grant of the privileges of patents for monopolies; which, as they were then conducted, were justly considered national evils, and the most odious means of rewarding court favourites, by an excessively tyrannical mode of private taxation. Nearly all the nobles enjoyed early notices of stocking-making and weaving a patent for the most useful and general articles are entertaining. Inter alia, we are told—
of consumption, such as iron, lead, saltpetre, salt, oil, glasses, &c. &c., to the amount of more than one hundred articles, which were sold, imported, or exported, by virtue of letters pa-

what prices they thought prudent for their commodities. When the general list was read over in the House of Commons in 1601, a member, indignant at the extortions, exclaimed, 'Is not bread amongst the number?' 'Bread?' cried the house, with astonishment. 'Yes, I assure you,' he sarcastically replied, ' if we go on at this rate, we shall have a monopoly of bread be-fore next parliament.' Another cause operated very powerfully against Mr. Lee's claim, - the nation had smarted most dreadfully under the misfortune of an unemployed population, and the invention, it was supposed, had a tendency to increase the evil, by driving so large a body Though as the knitters out of employment. supported by the powerful intercession of Lord Hunsdon, and his son Sir William Cary, equally a favourite with Elizabeth, she refused to make either a grant of money, or secure him a monopoly or patent. Her answer is said to have been to the following purport:—' My lord, I have too much love to my poor people, who obtain their bread by the employment of knitting, to give my money to forward an invention which will tend to their ruin, by depriving them of employment, and thus make them beggars. Had Mr. Lee made a machine that would have made silk stockings, I should I think have been somewhat justified in granting him a patent for that monopoly, which would have affected only a small number of my subjects; but to enjoy the exclusive privilege of making stockings for the whole of my subjects, is too important to grant to any individual. Hopes were thus held out to this extraordinary man, that if he would make silk stockings he might then have hopes of a remuneration by a monopoly; and he had the mortification to feel, what has been so often experienced by his successors, that because he had not accomplished every thing, he had done nothing."

Disappointed at home, he was invited by the Duc de Sully to Paris, where he established his frames; but the assassination of Henry the Great annihilated all his prospects.

" His fortitude forsook him, and he gave way to the melancholy which had attacked him in London; he thought himself the most unfortunate of men; alone, unprotected in a foreign country, after twenty-two years' struggles-he sickened at the thought, and sent for his brother James from Rouen; but before he arrived, the inventor of the stocking-frame died of a broken heart, in the midst of strangers. This hap-pened in the year 1610."

His brother returned and established the system in London and Nottingham. It is out of our power to follow the details of the charter obtained, and of the various laws and regulations which attended the progress of this branch of manufacture; of the disputes which arose; the projects entered into, the lawsuits, and the decisions. For all these matters, and for an account of the various articles made and how made, we must refer to the work itself, which shews not only the deep interest taken in his business by the artisan to whom we are indebted for it, but is a good sample of the understanding and intelligence of the class to which he belongs.

The Carding and Spinning Master's Assistant; or the Theory and Practice of Cotton Spinning. 8vo. pp. 282. Glasgow, 1832, J. Niven; London, Whittaker and Co.; Herbert; Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd; Stirling and Kenney.

To those engaged in the cotton trade this must knitters,) owed its origin, as is universally tent. These patent rights were sold to persons be a very valuable publication; for it ably exagreed, to a singular circumstance—the disap- who farmed the profits, and thus demanded pounds the principles of the art, and as ably goes through all its practical details, with engravings of machines, improvements, &c. and suggestions, which, we dare-say, may be turned merely make a few notes.

The cotton known by the name of Smyrna very small quantity, chiefly for making candlewick, for which it is best suited by being inflammable in a higher degree than any other kind of cotton.

The Egyptian cotton, first brought to this and ranks next the Sea Island in price and estimation.

East India cotton is inferior to West India; there is a late improvement, however, in some has decreased much; and since 1790, the American supply, on the contrary, greatly increased.

In 1500, cotton first introduced into Engthe East India Company.

In 1725, linens, lawns, and cambrics, were first of yards of cotton cloth, estimated at 5,000,0001. sterling, were made there.

in Great Britain is estimated at 40,000,0001.; of which 20,000,000 l.'s worth is exported.

Advice to a Young Man upon first going to Oxford, in Ten Letters from an Uncle to his Nephew. By the Rev. E. Berens, M.A., &c. Pp. 167. London, 1832. Rivingtons.

This is a sensible performance, though not much allove common-place; perhaps the writer desired it to be useful through its familiarity and application to ordinary matters. The letters treat of religion, choice of friends, conversation, punctuality, amusements, expenses, temperance, reading, &cc.; out of which list we shall select two points to illustrate the character of the book.

" A young Oxonian is apt to feel very indignant if not treated by deans and tutors as a man and as a gentleman; but has be any right to expect to be so treated, if he condescends to adopt the practices of a mischievous or a truant school-boy? I am no friend to the unnecessary imposition of oaths; but I own I do not see how any thing like deliberate and systematic opposition to academical authority, can be reconciled with the oath of academical obedience taken by every freshman. I know well that the usual construction of that oath (I doubt not the legitimate construction) is, that the person who takes it will obey the statutes, or submit to the penalty imposed upon the infraction of them. I am aware, too, that the violation of the strict letter of many of the statutes is acquiesced in, and almost sanctioned, by those in authority; but surely a deliberate and contumacious contravention of the statutes, accompanied by a natural endeavour to evade punishment, is hardly consistent with the spirit of the cath."

It is scarcely possible to read this without perceiving that the laxity sanctioned by authority must be a certain cause to produce greater laxity in the governed. How is a lad to know the precise line where his oath may be broken with honest and respectable tradesman may someimpunity, and where its breach is a punishable outrage? Such a system calls loudly for reform, and for the repeal of every injunction sworn to which cannot be and is not obeyed. But all Mr. Berens' instructions for conduct and politeness are futile: no rules will do; but teach goodness of heart, and all the rest will follow.

*Of some of these scoundrels the motto is, — Trust as much as you can, and arrest as soon as you can. We knew a boot-maker, in a fashionable London street not a hundred miles from Bond Street, the other day, who ran a student up to above 10%, with law expenses, besides almost ruining his prospects, for a debt of some 3% foots and shoes, supplied without stint, and charged without conscience. outrage? Such a system calls loudly for reform,

On the subject of avoiding debt, the advice is very praiseworthy. If the young could only foresee a tythe of the unhappiness and mortifito future advantage. For our readers we shall cation to which their whole future life is exposed in consequence of owing what they cannot pay, they would avoid contracting debt as firmly wool, once almost the only article of the kind as they would the commission of an odious imported into England, is now used in but a crime. Even guilt is not attended by more severe punishment and more painful remorse. But we do not altogether coincide with the author's view of Oxonian affairs even in this

respect.
"The habit," he says, "of running in debt country in 1823, is of a very superior quality, is pregnant with evil and misery of every descrip-It often - perhaps generally - amounts to positive dishonesty. The money which you owe a tradesman is really his property. The articles which you have received from him are from Madras. The West India importation hardly your own until you have paid for them. If you keep them without paying for them, when the seller wishes and asks for payment, you deprive a man of that which belongs to land; just a century before the first charter to him; and is not that something approaching to robbery? To a man possessed of proper feeling and a nice sense of honour, it must be very manufactured in Glasgow; in 1818, 105,000,000 painful to suffer a tradesman to ask twice for what is clearly his right. To affect to be offended with such an application, and to meet it with The value of cotton goods now manufactured superciliousness and insolence, is injustice carried to its height. The manner in which some men, who would be ready to shoot any one who disputed their claims to be considered as gentlemen, treat their creditors, whom they choose to call duns, would, from its contrariety to any thing like reason, be almost ludicrous, if it were not so culpable, so cruel, and so dishonest. A tradesman, from not being able to recover the money owed to him, sees himself in danger of losing his credit, and, together with his credit, the means of getting a maintenance: he sees his wife and children perhaps upon the very verge of misery; and yet, if he civilly asks for what is his due, he is considered as troublesome and impertinent, perhaps reproached and insulted !

Now, agreeing in the general principles here laid down, we are inclined to think that the picture is too much exaggerated, and too much on one side, to render the advice coupled with it as effectual as could be wished. There is not a student at Oxford who is not perfectly aware of the abominable and rascally impositions practised upon him by almost every tradesman he deals with; of the time-honoured custom of charging double and treble for every article, and taking the chance of their being paid for, or of netting an ample average profit; of the harpy means often resorted to by fashionable and most expensive ministers to the folly and extravagance of youth, to extort the sums so dishonestly mounted up from the tortured feelings of anxious parents and relatives; and of the many young men whose prospects in life are blasted by the legal proceedings to which their thoughtlessness, and want of strength to resist the temptation of credit pressed upon them, has exposed them.* Not one is ignorant of these things; and in endeavouring to imbue the mind with a just notion of the case, they ought not to have been omitted from the writer's consideration. But all the hint given is:

" Take receipts, and keep them.

times, in the hurry of business, omit to cross a charge out of his book, and will feel a satisfaction in having any doubt as to payment removed. Have such receipts tied up and docketed, so that you may refer to any one of them readily."

As far as it goes, we consider Mr. Berens' book to be well enough; but it might have been better, - more enlarged in its views, and more accurate in its deductions.

Reflections and Admonitory Hints of the Principal of a Seminary, on retiring from the Duties of his Station. 12mo. pp. 89. Lon-don, 1832, Simpkin and Co.; Westley and Co.: Leeds, Heaton: Halifax, Hartley: Huddersfield, Moore: Bradford, Stanfield: and Manchester, Ellerby.

MR. JOHN FAWCETT, the author of this wellmeaning and conscientious little book, was at the head of a respectable seminary for fifty years, and educated nearly two thousand youths during that period, principally resident under his care. There is something very honourable to the old man's feelings in this endeavour to perpetuate his moral lessons, and make his retirement from the busy world subservient to a useful purpose. The frontispiece, it is true, is somewhat whimsical, and the admonition itself rather solemn; but we can readily overlook these things in the laudable intention of the writer. The following reflections are very touching :-

"On looking over the names of those who were once endeared to him, as being part of his family-and not a few of them still more by their commendable conduct-collected from almost every part of the kingdom, and some from foreign realms, how many are there of the numerous assemblage who are gone before him to the grave—to that place whence they shall not return! Though once gay with hope, by fancy fed, rosy with health, and flattering themselves with a long succession of years, they have been cut off, some in the bloom of youth, like the flower, beautiful in the morning, and withering ere 'tis night, while the bereaved parents are left to mourn; others who had attained to a more advanced period of life, while engaged in busy cares, death has arrested in their career, and called away from connexions to whom their continuance here appeared most desirable. This is no ideal picture; it has been realised, not only in the instances now referred to, but in others almost innumerable. What a lesson of instruction, and what a solemn warning, is thus given to the survivors! With many even of those who remain in the land of the living, distance of residence and other circumstances will, in all probability, prevent any future personal intercourse; but should the perusal of these pages be in any respect beneficial to them, he will feel the satisfaction of not having laboured in vain. The pathetic language of the psalmist David, in the 71st Psalm, he is ready, at this period of his life and labours, to apply, in some respects, to himself. 'O God, thou hast taught me from my youth up; now, also, when I am old and grayheaded, O God, forsake me not, until I have shewed thy strength unto this generation, and thy power to that which is to come."

A fine poem might be composed on the retrospect of an aged teacher. How great his responsibility in training 2000 human beings for their career in life; and how important the

[•] It represents Mr. Fawcett (we suppose) as Plato, in his Greek garb, and amid the groves of Academe, instruct-ing half-a-dozen of smart boys in the natty dress of England's nineteenth century.

thousands whom circumstances must involve in their sphere of action! And, again, the sad and fearful episodes which the fate of some must furnish: the contrasts between the rosv boy full of hope, and the pale exhausted man; between the lively and innocent child, and, perhaps, the dying criminal. The vision of Mirza realised, and with a personal knowledge of all the passengers: how melancholy, but for the reflection, that the old man was himself at the end of the bridge!

We are glad to see such a book as this likely to be much circulated in the manufacturing districts.

M'Gregor on British America. [Second notice: conclusion.]

As we broke off abruptly in the middle of a very interesting extract, we can only begin again in the same manner: the narration is of the last traveller to explore the last traces of the aborigines of Newfoundland.

"We spent several melancholy days wandering on the borders of the east-end of the lake, surveying the various remains of what we now contemplated to have been an unoffending and cruelly extirpated people. At several places, by the margin of the lake, are small clusters of summer and winter wigwams in ruins. One difference, among others, between the Bœothic wigwams and those of other Indians is, that in most of the former there are small hollows, like nests, dug in the earth, around the fire-place, and in the sides of the wigwam, so that I think it probable these people have been accustomed to sleep in a sitting position. There was one wooden building constructed for drying and smoking venison in, still perfect; also a small log-house, in a dilapidated condition, which we took to have been a store-house. The wreck of a large handsome birch-rind canoe, about twenty-two feet in length, comparatively new, and certainly very little used, lay thrown up among the bushes at the beach. We supposed that the violence of a storm had rent it in the way it was found, and that the people who were in it had perished: for the iron nails, of which there was no want, all remained in it. Had there been any survivors, nails being much prized by these people, they never having held intercourse with Europeans, such an article would most likely have been taken out for use again. All the birchtrees in the vicinity of the lake had been rinded. and many of those of the spruce-fir or var, (pinus balsamifera, Canadian balsam-tree,) had the bark taken off, to use the inner part for food, as noticed before. Their wooden repositories for the dead are in the most perfect state of preservation. These are of different constructions, it would appear, according to the rank of the persons entombed. In one of them, which resembled a hut, ten feet by eight or nine, and four or five feet high in the centre, floored with square poles, the roof covered with the rinds of trees, and in every way well secured against the weather, and the intrusion of wild beasts, the bodies of two full-grown persons were laid out at length on the floor, and wrapped round with deer skins. One of these bodies appeared to have been entombed not longer than five or six years. We thought there were children laid in here also. On first opening this building, by removing the posts which formed the ends, our curiosity was raised to the highest pitch; but what added to our sur-

consequences, not only to them, but to tens of such a thing existed here, the idea of Mary the whole country around. A large fire at March occurred to one of the party, and the whole mystery was at once explained. In this cemetery were deposited a variety of articles, in some instances the property, in others the representations of the property and utensils, and of the achievements, of the deceased. There were two small wooden images of a man and woman, no doubt meant to represent husband and wife; a small doll, which we supposed to represent a child, (for Mary March had to leave she was taken); several small models of their canoes, two small models of boats, an iron axe, a bow, and quiver of arrows, were placed by the side of Mary March's husband, and two fire-stones (radiated iron pyrites, from which of culinary utensils, neatly made of birch-rind. and ornamented; and many other things, of some of which we did not know the use or meaning. Another mode of sepulture which we saw here, was, when the body of the deceased had been wrapped in birch-rind, it was. with his property, placed on a sort of scaffold about four feet and a half from the ground. The scaffold was formed of four posts, about seven feet high, fixed perpendicularly in the a half in length by four in breadth, with a floor rind, was enclosed in a kind of box on the ground. The box was made of small square posts, laid on each other horizontally, and notched at the corners to make them meet close. It was about four feet by three, and two and a half feet deep, and well lined with birch-rind, to exclude the weather from the inside. The body lay on its right side. A fourth, and the most common mode of burying among these people, has been to wrap the body in birch-rind, and cover it over with a heap of stones, on the surface of the earth, in some retired spot. Sometimes the body thus wrapped up is put a foot or two under the surface, and the spot covered with stones. In one place, where the ground was sandy and soft, they appeared to have been buried deeper, and no stones placed over the graves. These people appear to have always shewn great respect for their dead; and the most remarkable remains of them, commonly observed by Europeans at the sea-coast, are their burying-places. are at particular chosen spots; and it is well known that they have been in the habit of bringing their dead from a distance to them. With their women they bring only their clothes. On the north side of the lake, opposite the river Exploits, are the extremities of two deer fences, about half a mile apart, where they lead to the water. It is understood that they diverge many miles in a north-westerly direction. The Red Indians make these to lead the deer selves near where the deer get into the water of different kinds peculiar to these people, met with about this lake. One night we encamped

night is the life and soul of such a party as ours: and, when it blazed up at times, I could not help observing, that two of my Indians evinced uneasiness and want of confidence in things around, as if they thought themselves usurpers on the Red Indian territory. From time immemorial, none of the Indians of the other tribes had ever encamped near this lake. fearlessly, and as we had now done, in the very centre of such a country; the lake and terriher only child here, which died two days after tory adjacent having been always considered to belong exclusively to the Red Indians, and to have been occupied by them. It had been our invariable practice hitherto to encamp near hills, and be on their summits by the dawn of day, to try and discover the morning smoke ascending they produce fire, by striking them together) from the Red Indians' camps; and, to prevent lay at his head; there were also various kinds the discovery of ourselves, we extinguished our own fire always some length of time before daylight. Our only and frail hope now left of seeing the Red Indians, lay on the banks of the river Exploits, on our return to the sea-coast. Red Indian Lake discharges itself about three or four miles from its north-east end; and its waters form the river Exploits. From the lake to the sea-coast is considered about seventy miles: and down this noble river the steady perseverance and intrepidity of my Indians carground, to sustain a kind of crib, five feet and ried me on rafts in four days; to accomplish which otherwise, would have required probably made of small squared beams laid close together two weeks. We landed at various places on horizontally, and on which the body and pro-both banks of the river on our way down, but perty rested. A third mode was, when the body, bent together, and wrapped in birch-as those seen at the portage at Badger Bay, as those seen at the portage at Badger Bay, Great Lake, towards the beginning of our excursion. During our descent, we had to construct new rafts at the different waterfalls. Sometimes we were carried down the rapids at the rate of ten miles an hour, or more, with considerable risk of destruction to the whole party, for we were always together on one raft. What arrests the attention most, in gliding down the stream, is the extent of the Indian fences to entrap deer. They extend from the lake downwards, continuous, on the banks of the river, at least thirty miles. There are openings left here and there for the animals to go through and swim across the river, and at these places the Indians are stationed, and kill them in the water with spears out of their canoes, as at the lake. Here, then, connecting these fences with those on the north-west side of the lake, is at least forty miles of country easterly and westerly, prepared to intercept al the deer that pass that way in their periodica migrations. It was melancholy to contemplate the gigantic, yet rude, efforts of a whole pri mitive nation, in their anxiety to provide sub sistence, forsaken and going to decay. must have been hundreds of Red Indians, and that not many years ago, to have kept up these fences and pounds. As their numbers were lessened, so was their ability to keep them ui for the purposes intended, and now the dee pass the whole line unmolested. We infer tha the few of these people who may yet survive to the lake, during the periodical migration of have taken refuge in some sequestered spot, in those animals. The Indians, stationing themthe northern part of the island, where they car procure deer to subsist on. On the 29th o to swim across, the lake being narrow at this November, we again arrived at the mouth o end, pursue the animals in their canoes, and the river Exploits, thirty days after our de kill them with spears. In this way they secure parture from thence, after having made a com their winter provisions before the severity of plete circuit of 220 miles in the Red Indian the winter sets in. There were other remains territory. The materials collected on this, a well as on my excursion across the interior few years ago, and on other occasions, put m prise, was the discovery of a white deal coffin, on the foundation of an old Indian wigwam, in possession of a general knowledge of the containing a skeleton neatly shrouded in white on the extremity of a point of land which juts natural condition and productions of Newfound muslin. After a long pause of conjecture how out into the lake, and exposed to the view of land; and, as a member of an institution

fermed to protect the aboriginal inhabitants of house of James Simms, Esq. attorney-general, was to succeed the ensuing night, his fellow in other tribes, to be the medium of beginning the intercourse we have in view; and, indeed, I have already chosen three of the most intelligent men, from among the others met with in Newfoundland, to follow up my search. I have the pleasure to present to the Bosothic Institution Brothics; some of which we had the good fortane to discover on our recent excursion, models of their canoes, bows and arrows, spears of diffire is not only original, but, as far as we at present know, is peculiar to their tribe. These articles, together with a short vocabulary of their language, consisting of from 200 to 300 words, which I have been enabled to collect, prove the Bœothics to be a distinct tribe from any hitherto discovered in North America. One remarkable characteristic of their language, and in which it resembles those of Europe more than any other Indian languages do, with which we have had an opportunity of comparing it, is its abounding in diphthongs. In my detailed report, I would propose to have plates of these articles, and also of the like articles used by other tribes of Indians, that a comparative idea may be formed of them; and when the Indian female, Shanandithit, arrives in St. John's, I would recommend that a correct likeness of her be taken, and be preserved in the records of the institution. One of the specimens of mineralogy which we found in our excursion, was a block of what is called Labrador felspar, nearly four and a half feet in length, by about three feet in breadth and thickness. This is the largest piece of that beautiful rock yet discovered any where. Our subsistence in the interior was entirely animal food, deer and beavers, which we shot.' The Boothic institution of St. John's placed the Indians who had accompanied Mr. Cormack, on their establishment, to be employed under his immediate direction and control, as president, for the purpose of discovering the abodes of the Red Indians. The Indian woman, Shanandithit, was also brought to St. John's, where she lived in Mr. Cormack's house, until he left the colony in 1829, when she was taken into the house of the attorney-general, M. Simms. She died in June following. A Newfoundland Paper of the 12th June, 1829, notices her death by stating — 'Died, on Saturday night, the 6th instant, at the hospital, Shanandithit, the female Indian, one of the aborigines of this island. She died of consumption, a disease which seems to have been remarkably prevalent among her tribe, and which has unfortunately been fatal to all who have fallen into the hands of the settlers. Since the departure

the country in which we live, and to prosecute where every attention has been paid to her inquiry into the moral character of man in his wants and comforts; and, under the able and first; and by this means, no man would be primitive state, I can, at this early stage of our professional advice of Dr. Carson, who has institution, assert, trusting to nothing vague, most kindly and liberally attended her for that we already possess more information con- many months past, it was hoped that her health cerning these people, than has been obtained might have been re-established. Lately, howduring the two centuries and a half that New ever, her disease had become daily more for-foundland has been in the possession of Eu- midable, and her strength had rapidly declined; ropeans. But it is to be lamented, that now, and, a short time since, it was deemed advisable when we have taken up the cause of a bar- to send her to the hospital, where her sudden barously treated people, so few should remain decease has but too soon fulfilled the fears that to reap the benefit of our plans for their civi- were entertained for her. With Shanandithit lisation. The institution and its supporters has probably expired nearly the last of the will agree with me, that after the unfortunate native Indians of the island; indeed, it is concircumstances attending past encounters be sidered doubtful by some whether any of them tween the Europeans and the Red Indians, it now survive. It is certainly a matter of regret, is best now to employ Indians belonging to the that those individuals who have interested themselves most to support the cause of science and humanity, by the civilisation of these Indians, should have their labours and hopes so unfortunately and suddenly terminated. They have. however, the satisfaction of knowing that their object has been to mitigate the sufferings of several ingenious articles, the manufacture of the humanity, and that, at least, they have endeavoured to pay a portion of that immense debt which is due from the European settlers of Newfoundland to those unfortunate Indians, ferent kinds, &c., and also a complete dress who have been so long oppressed and perseworn by that people. Their mode of kindling cuted, and are almost, if not wholly, exterminated.' The relics of the Boothics, which Mr. Cormack brought to England, are exceedingly interesting to all those who take an in-terest in the study of man, and who would trace his progress from his rude and natural state to what we consider civilisation. The Indians employed by the Bœothic Institution have been unsuccessful in their journeys, and it is now believed that the tribe is extinct. A very few may possibly still exist in the most hidden and wild places, among deep ravines, or in dark inaccessible solitudes, determined never to appear again in the presence of Europeans.

We have nothing to add, except a repetition of our hearty approbation of these volumes; from our final notice of which we have been detained longer than is usual with us, or agreeable for the sake of connexion.

Waverley Novels, Vol. XXIX. Peveril of the Peak, Vol. II. Edinburgh, R. Cadell. A VERY characteristic frontispiece, after R. P. Bonington, and a pretty vignette by A. Fraser, recommend this volume. An extract from Waldron, who published a description of the Isle of Man a hundred years ago, (a note on Chapter I.) gives us the following curious Manx tradition:
"They say, that an apparition, called in their They say, that an apparition, called in their language the Mauthe Doog, in the shape of a large black spaniel with curled shaggy hair, was used to haunt Peel Castle, and has been frequently seen in every room, but particularly in the guard-chamber, where, as soon as candles were lighted, it came and lay down before the fire, in presence of all the soldiers, who at length, by being so much accustomed to the sight of it, lost great part of the terror they were seized with at its first appearance. They still, however, retained a certain awe, as believing it was an evil spirit which only waited permission to do them hurt, and for that reason forbore swearing and all profane discourse while in its company. But though they endured the shock of such a guest when all together in a body, none cared to be left alone with it; it being the custom, therefore, for one of the soldiers to lock the gates of the castle at a certain hour, and carry the keys to the captain, to

this errand should accompany him that went mention that the Mauthe Doog was always seen to come out from that passage at the close of day, and return to it again as soon as the morning dawned, which made them look on this place as its peculiar residence. One night a fellow being drunk, and by the strength of his liquor rendered more daring than ordinary, laughed at the simplicity of his companions, and though it was not his turn to go with the keys, would needs take that office upon him, to testify his courage. All the soldlers endea-voured to dissuade him; but the more they said, the more resolute he seemed, and swore that he desired nothing more than that Mauthe Doog would follow him, as it had done the others, for he would try if it were dog or devil. After having talked in a very reprobate manner for some time, he snatched up the keys, and went out of the guard-room: in some time after his departure, a great noise was heard, but nobody had the boldness to see what occasioned it, till the adventurer returning, they demanded the knowledge of him; but as loud and noisy as he had been at leaving them, he was now become sober and silent enough, for he was never heard to speak more; and though all the time he lived, which was three days, he was entreated by all who came near him, either to speak, or, if he could not do that, to make some signs by which they might understand what had happened to him, yet nothing intelligible could be got from him, only, that by the distortion of his limbs and features, it might be guessed that he died in agonies more than is common in a natural death. The Mauthe Doog was, however, never seen after in the castle, nor would any one attempt to go through that passage, for which reason it was closed up, and another way made. This accident happened about threescore years since, and I heard it attested by several, but especially by an old soldier, who assured me he had seen it oftener than he had then hairs on his head."

Upon this Sir W. Scott remarks: "It would be very desirable to find out the meaning of the word Mauthe in the Manx language, which is a dialect of the Gaelic. I observe, that Maithe in Gaelic, amongst other significations, has that of active or speedy; and also, that a dog of Richard II., mentioned by Froissart, and supposed to intimate the fall of his master's authority by leaving him and fawning on Bolingbroke, was termed Mauthe; but neither of these particulars tends to explain the very impressive story of the fiendish hound of Peel Castle."

The following is one of several fairy legends, quoted from the same old writer by Sir Walter in his illustration of Manx superstitions. As a proof of the reality of fairies, there was "a fiddler, who, having agreed with a person who was a stranger, for so much money, to play to some company he should bring him to, all the twelve days of Christmas, and received earnest for it, saw his new master vanish into the earth the moment he had made the bargain. Nothing could be more terrified than was the poor fiddler; he found he had entered himself into the devil's service, and looked on himself as already damned; but having recourse also to a clergyman, he received some hope; he ordered him, however, as he had taken earnest, to go when he should be called; but that whatever tunes should be called for, to play none of Mr. Cormack from the island, this poor whose apartment the way led through a church, but psalms. On the day appointed, the same woman has had an asylum afforded her in the they agreed among themselves, that whoever person appeared, with whom he went, though with what inward reluctance 'tis easy to guess; but punctually obeying the minister's directions, the company to whom he played were so angry, that they all vanished at once, leaving him at the top of a high hill, and so bruised and hurt, though he was not sensible when or from what hand he received the blows, that he got not home without the utmost difficulty."

Letters for the Press. On the Feelings, Passions, Manners, and Pursuits of Men. By the late Francis Roscommon, Esq. Pp. 255. London, 1832. Wilson.

Letters for the Press! They had better have been for the post, as certainly their contents are not worth publication. Feeble and wellmeaning is not very attractive commendation, yet it is all that we can bestow.

My own Fire-side. By the Author of "Solace of an Invalid," "Affection's Gift," &c. &c. Pp. 230. Colchester, 1832, Swinborne, Walter, and Taylor; London, Hatchard and Son; Harvey and Darton.

USHERED in by a deprecating preface and a respectable list of subscribers, this little volume scarcely comes within the pale of criticism: we wish its author success.

An Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture; accompanied by Analytical and Critical Remarks, illustrative of the Principles of Architectural Science and Taste on which these Designs are composed, and of Landscape Gardening, with reference to their Accompaniments. Illustrated by numerous Designs of Cottages, Farm-houses, Farmeries, and Villas, partly executed in Lithography, and partly engraved on Wood. By J. C. Loudon, F.L.S., &c. Nos. I. II. and III. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

WE know no living writer of whom it can be so truly said as of Mr. Loudon, that he is an over-flowing fountain of useful knowledge. His works on gardening and husbandry are of the utmost practical value. All the subjects of which he has treated are immediately and intimately connected with the common wants of mankind, and all the information he has furnished upon them is of daily and hourly utility. With his volumes in our hand we can do every thing requisite for our success and comfort in these important pursuits; and we can besides enter more fully into the enjoyment of natural beauties and the comprehension of philosophical

This is high praise for an individual; but Mr. Loudon has fairly earned it by his former works, and is now adding to his claim by the publication of the present popular Architectural Encyclopædia, of which we have seen three Nos. before we ventured to give an opinion concerning it; though we might without risk have anticipated, from the character of the author, that it would be both able and instructive. It is eminently so. Innumerable plans, outlines, elevations, and estimates, teach us how to build cottages, farm-houses, and villas of every description, and tell us what is the expense of each. We are also informed of their several capabilities, of their exterior effects in pleasing the eye, and their interior means in ministering to the necessary habits of life. Going minutely into details, it is shewn that even the poorest labourer may, with care and attention paid to the construction of his habita-

is as easy to consult cleanliness, ventilation, conveniency, neatness, and whatever is conducive to health, as to be destitute of these blessings, filthy, diseased, and miserable.

There is no part of the subject into which Mr. Loudon does not minutely enter; and we will say that, after the dissemination of his work, the landlord and architect who can perpetuate the crime of making dog-holes and hovels for the lower orders of the agricultural class, instead of cabins and cottages in which they may take a pride, will evince neither wisdom nor patriotism, good sense nor good feeling.

The Original. 4to. pp. 348. London, 1832. Cowie.

WE regret to see that our contemporary the Original has closed its career, having failed to obtain as much of the public patronage as would repay its expenditure: it has therefore, very modestly and sensibly, taken leave at the end of its twenty-second No.; and the whole, now bound up with an index, forms an entire and

very amusing miscellany.

We repeat, unaffectedly, our sorrow that this weekly periodical has not met the success it deserved; for in actual intelligence, literary merit, taste in the fine arts, and pleasantry, it was, in our opinion, the best of its kind. Some of its antiquarian papers are particularly curious and interesting, and would do credit to any publication. It also deserves this posthumous testimony in its favour for the honesty with which it avoided the puffing system of too many of its compeers; -it stood on its own merits, and can neither be charged with trickery nor falsehood, which maintain appearances for a while, but ultimately sink the fragile speculation which they seem to support, without preserving the fair reputation that belongs, in spite of its failure, to the Original.

Knowledge for the People, or the Plain Why and Because, &c. &c. By John Timbs. 18mo. London, 1832, Low; Darton, Harvey, and Co.; Edinburgh, Constable; Dublin, Wakeman.

In this little volume the sciences of botany, mineralogy, geology, and meteorology, are familiarly explained, in the way of question and answer. There is a great deal of information collected together, with nothing to distinguish it from other useful works of the same description.

Alphabet of Insects, for the use of Beginners. By James Rennie, M.A., Professor of Zoology in King's College. Pp. 108. London, 1832. Orr.

This is one of a promised series upon natural science, and one well worthy of the reputation of Mr. Rennie. We enter not into his controversy with other naturalists as to the nomenclature, or arrangement or division of objects; but we will say that he is himself very clear and intelligible. His preference of Saxon words, now plain English, is deserving of much praise; and at all events, for instruction, infinitely better than the compounds half-Greek, halfbarbaric, with which so many sciences (and entomology not the least) are swamped to the beginner, and confused even to the learned. But how comes Mr. Rennie, let us ask him, with his affection for our good old language, to use the the vulgarism "talented," both in his introduction and elsewhere? Is talented a Saxon

lowed, and say, ex. gr. "he was a very talented man, and the professors employed to talent him farther, succeeded beyond what ye could talent in your schools, or we could talent in former times, when the talent of talenting was by no means so talentedly understood?"

The Alphabet of Insects is all that it professes to be—and an admirable elementary book.

Translation of several Principal Books, Passages, and Texts of the Veds, and of some Controversial Works on Brahmunical Theology. By Rajah Rammohun Roy. Second edition. 8vo. pp. 282. London, 1832. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

WE have already written so much respecting the mission and efforts of the extraordinary person to whom the public is indebted for this important work, that we need now only mention its appearance in a second edition. Elsewhere in this sheet, a much more eloquent tribute is paid to the learned and distinguished Rajah than we could pen, and a striking view is taken of the probable consequences of his labours, by an individual most competent to estimate them.

The British Preacher. Vol. III. 8vo. pp. 324. London, 1832. Westley and Davis.

This volume contains twenty-five sermons, by able preachers, on various topics of high Christian concernment; including several of more human interest, viz. funeral discourses. Without going into their various doctrines or views, we may state that much of talent and sound divinity is here embodied.

The History of Morley and the surrounding Villages By Norrisson Scatcherd, Esq. 8vo. pp. 345. Leeds, J. Heaton.

The author appears to be an antiquarian and topographical dilettante; and he has here given us, without attending much to the lucidus ordo, a rather rambling account of a locality connected with the period of the Civil Wars and Commonwealth. But he also takes a wider range, and treats de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis: for instance, so early as page 5, he assures us that Saint Dunstan deserved to be hanged at Tyburn, and that Eugene Aram ought hardly to have been hanged at all. The Appendix, No. 1, contains information of another sort, viz. a list of all the oaths by which our kings were wont to pledge themselves to the truth of what they said.

"Edward the Confessor swore 'By God's mother;"—William the Conqueror 'By God's splendour;"—William Rufus 'By St. Luke's face;"—Henry First 'By our Lord's death;"—Stephen 'By God's birth;"—Henry Second, 'God's curse light on you and mine;"—John 'By God's teeth;"—Henry Third 'By God's head;"—Edward First 'By God's blood, per sanguinem Dei;"—Richard Second 'By St. Edward;"—Henry Sixth 'By St. Edward, 'his common word was 'Forsooth;"—Edward Fourth 'By God's blessed lady;"—Richard Fourth 'By God's blessed lady;"—Richard Third 'By St. Paul;"—Henry Eighth 'By St. Mary," when angry—'By God;"—Elizabeth 'By G—, or God's death, or God's wounds;"—James First swore (see Ellis's Letters, vol. iii. p. 118); but his oath is not mentioned. —Oliver Cromwell was not a swearer;—Charles Second, 'God's fish, a corruption of God's flesh.'"

attention paid to the construction of his habitaintroduction and elsewhere? Is talented a Saxon
tion, enjoy advantages which are too generally
sacrificed, from the senseless and inefficient
manner in which he is provided for. That it

his minute particulars about Morley itself. To those interested in either, we refer the volume; which is so desultory, that we cannot digest it into any thing like a connected review, and dwells upon many matters hardly of sufficient interest for the distant reader, though still containing some curious scraps, and a Morley glossary of odd words and phrases.

The Olio, or Museum of Entertainment. Vol. IX. 8vo. pp. 508, double columns. London, 1832, Shackell; Longman and Co.; Whittaker; Sherwood; Simpkin and Co.; Steill; Strange; Carvill, New York.

THIS amusing miscellany of original and selected matter holds on its way with a fair share of the patronage it so well merits, even amid the cometition of a hundred rivals. In Vol. IX. we have the weekly Nos. from January to the present month bound up together; and we need only say, that, for desultory reading, there is no falling-off in the agreeable variety presented by the Olio.

Constable's Miscellany, No. LXXVI.: But-terfies, Moths, and Sphinxes, Vol. II. By Capt. T. Brown.

THESE two volumes are worthy of peculiar selection even from the most agreeable of the class of publications to which they belong; whether we consider them as exhausting a branch of natural study, or as forming a portion of the monthly series, of which, amid their abundance, it is hardly possible to pronounce any distinctive characteristic. Few objects in our common intercourse with animate nature possess more beauty, are in their perfect state more harmless, or attract more of the observance of old and young, than the varied tribes of the moth and the butterfly. The association of the ideas of happy childhood with them, and their remarkable metamorphoses, with which superstition, allegory, and mythology, are so interestingly connected, render the contemplation of their forms and habits always delightful. Captain Brown has shewn us them all as they live and flit around us; and he has given very pleasing descriptions of their larva, caterpillar, and imago appearances. As we have no doubt but that other editions will be called for, we would suggest, as a great improvement to the many coloured prints, that a line indicating the ordinary size of the specimen should be added. They are very prettily executed, and the work wonderfully cheap. A sketch of the early history of silk is, with much propriety, added to this volume, to complete an important part of the subject.

Introduction to the Arts and Sciences, originally compiled by the Rev. R. Turner, LL.D. 20th edition, newly arranged by R. Mudie. Pp. 348. London, 1832. Longman and Co.; Baldwin; Cadell; Rivingtons; Hamilton; Harvey; Scholey; Poole and Co.; Nunn. A VERY excellent little volume, in which, with good arrangement, an introduction to the arts and sciences is very ably given, and the information brought down to the latest period. We do not know a better work for the general instruction of the young and inquisitive.

Le Livre des Cent-et-un. Paris, 1832. L'Advocat.

We do not find in this volume any extract sufficiently amusing to deserve translation: the only attraction, we think, to English readers is in De Lamartine's touching address to Sir Walter Scott; but it is too long for quotation. port."

Saint Herbert's Isle; a Legendary Poem. By the late John Bree, Esq., of Emerald, near Keswick. Pp. 174. London, 1832. Longman

This is an appeal to the kindness rather than the judgment of the public. The author is dead, and the above volume is published by his family. There is a handsome list of subscribers, whose example will, we hope, be followed by others.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

IMPROVED RAW SUGAR.

" CONSIDERABLE interest has been excited in the market by the introduction of an improved native raw sugar, which portends very great advantages to all who are engaged in this so long unprofitable branch of colonial and commercial intercourse. It is pure raw sugar. obtained direct from the cane-juice, without any secondary process of decolorisation or solution, and by which all necessity for any subsequent process of refining is entirely obviated. It is obtained in perfect pure transparent granular crystals, being entirely free from any portion of uncrystallisable sugar or colouring matter, and is prepared by the improved process of effecting the last stages of concentration in vacuum, and at a temperature insufficient to produce any changes in its chemical composition; the mode of operation first proposed by the late Hon. Ed. Charles Howard, and subsequently introduced, with the most important advantages and complete success, into the principal sugar-refineries of Great Britain.

"By this improved and scientific process of manufacture, the application of which to the purpose of preparing raw sugar from the canejuice has now first been proposed, the most singular advantages are secured to the planter, in an increased quantity of sugar, the product of his operation, and in saving from the immense 'quantity of deteriorated material, uncrystallisable sugar and molasses, which were products of the former mode of operation, from the intense and long-continued degree of heat employed in the processes. The time and labour of the operation are also greatly decreased: the apparatus possesses the power to make double the quantity in the same space of time as the old method, and this is ready for shipment in four days, in lieu of three weeks, as heretofore. The sugar likewise readily commands an advanced price in the market to the planter of

ten to twelve shillings per cwt. "This improved sugar readily ensures a preference for all purposes of manufacture, solution, or domestic economy. It is a purer sweet, and of a richer mellifluous taste than even the best refined; it is not apt to become ascescent in solution; and, from its superior quality, it well answers all purposes of the table. In the manufacture of rum from the molasses, which are separated during the first process of the operation, there is no danger of deterioration in the production of empyreuma, and a far purer spirit is obtained than that made from ordinary molasses.

" This improved process is now in complete and successful operation on eight estates in Demerara. The general introduction of the process is considered by the best practical judges to ensure certain means of revivifying the spoiled fortunes of the planters, and to open a new era in the prosperity of those portions of the British crown, of which this forms the principal staple commodity of sup-

With this communication we have received a small canister of the commodity referred to, which certainly recommends it strongly to our favourable report. It so nearly resembles pounded sugar-candy, that we should have taken it for that article in a very pure state, but for the accompanying explanation, and also for a plan and description of the apparatus by which it is produced. We have seen nothing for a long time in trade more worthy of attention; and if it be substantiated that this improvement will tend to relieve the suffering interests of our West India colonies, it will indeed prove a national as well as a commercial benefit.

NEW PATENTS

Granted by his Majesty for Inventions .- Sealed, 1831-2.

To John Samuel Dawes, of Bromford, for certain improvements in the manufacture of iron.

To John Dickinson, of Nash Mill, Hertford, Esq., for certain improvements in the manufacture of paper.

To William Sneath, of Ison Green, Nottingham, for certain improvements in machinery for the manufacture of bobbinson leve.

of hobbin-net lace. To John Lihou, of the Naval Club-House, Bond Street,

To John Lihou, of the Naval Club-House, Bond Street, Seq., for an improved method of constructing capstans. To Moses Teague, of Park End Iron Works, for certain improvements in making and smelting pig iron. To Elijah Galloway, of Blackfriars' Road, for certain improvements on paddle-wheels. To George Freeman, of Tewkesbury, for certain improvements in machinery for ornamenting and producing devices upon lace.

provements in machinery for ornamenting and producing devices upon lace.

To Alexander Beattie Shankland, London, in consequence of a communication made to him by a foreigner resident in America, for a new method of cutting, working, and plaining of wood, minerals, and metals, by means of merchinery.

ing, and planning of wood, nimerans, and metans, by means of machinery.

To William Crofts, of Lenton, Nottinghamshire, for certain improvements in machinery for making lace or net, commonly called bobbin-net lace.

To Raiph Watson, of London, Esq., in consequence of a communication made to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad, for an invention of a certain improved

To Thomas De La Rue, London, for certain improve-ments in making or manufacturing and ornamenting

playing cards. To William Church, of Bordesley Green, near Birmingham, for certain improvements in machinery for making naile

To Samuel Walker, of Millshaw, near Leeds, for cer-tain improvements in gig-machines for dressing woollen cloths.

To John Joyce, of London, in consequence of a comabroad, for a certain improvement or improvements in machinery for making nails of iron, copper, and other

machinery for making nalls of iron, copper, and other metals.

To Charles Beard, of Coggleshall, Essex, for an improvement in the construction of cocks for taps for drawing off liquids.

To George Oldland, of Hillsley, Gloucestershire, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for shearing, dressing, and finishing of woollen cloths and other fabrics.

To William Wells, of Manchester, for a new and improved method of making and constructing gig-machines, otherwise called raising-machines, or machines for raising the nap or pile of, and brushing and dressing, woollen and other cloths.

To Thomas Petherick, of Penpelleck, Cornwall, and John Filmore Kingston, of Islington, Devon, for their having invented improvements in certain machinery and apparatus for separating copper, lead, and other ores from earthly and other substances, from which they are or may be mixed. or may be mixed.

To Frederick Collier Bakewell, of Hampstead, for cer-

tain improvements in machinery or apparatus for making or manufacturing soda water and other aerated waters or

Iduids.
To Joseph Gibbs, of the Kent Road, and William Chaplin, of the Adelphi, for their having invented certain improvements in wheeled carriages, and in the means of

Chaplin, of the Adelpin, for their naving invented certain improvements in wheeled carriages, and in the means of constructing the same. To Henry Warner, of Loughborough, Leicestershire, and Charles Hood and Benjamin Abbot, also of the same place, for certain improvements upon machinery now in use for making ormanufacturing stockings, stocking net, or frame-work knitting, warp webb, warp net, and point net. To John Day, of Birmingham, for an improvement in the manufacture of cocks used for the stopping and drawing off gas and water, and for other purposes for which cocks are now used.

To Henry Brewer, of Old Kent Road, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for making paper. To John Walmsley, of Manchester, for a machine for cutting off fur or hair from beaver and other skins.

To Matthew Towgood, of Dartford, for certain improvements in cutting paper.

To William Day, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, for certain improvements in the construction of printing-presses.

To Bennet Woodcroft, of Manchester, for certain im-

provements in the construction and adaptation of a revolving spiral paddle, for propelling boats and other ves-

volving spiral paddle, for propelling boats and other vessels on water.

To William Alexander Brown, of Liverpool, and Herman Hendricks, of Passs, near Paris, inconsequence of a communication from a certain foreigner residing abroad, for an improved method or methods of manufacturing the prussiates of potash and sods, and the prussiate of iron; also for the construction of certain apparatus, vessels, or machinery, to be used in the said manufacture; and a new or improved method of employing the said prussiate of iron, or other prussiates of iron, as a substitute for indigo, in dyeing alls sorts of wools, and whether in the fleece, skin, spun, or woven into cloths, stuffs, or otherwise; also in dyeing silks, cottons, or linens, and, in fact, all other sorts and descriptions of textile or other substances fit for the purpose of receiving colour of a blue, blue-black, greens, bronse, or any other colours for which indigo has been hitherto used, either as a groundwork or auxiliary; and also for an improved arrangement of certain utensils and machinery to be used in the said dyeing process. said dveing process.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

THE POOR

SIR,—It is with unfeigned pleasure I notice the plans lately brought forward for the anpointment of small plots of land to the labour-ing poor, or, more properly speaking, the agri-cultural labourers of the country. Too much time has already been lost, and with it, alas! much of the moral and best feelings of the lower classes. The amelioration of cottage gardening has long been my favourite idea, and that by it the burden of the poors'-rate would be greatly diminished, and the moral feelings of the lower classes much improved. Landowners would be glad to have small portions of their land occupied, but for the trouble and unpleasant duty of collecting the rents from a number of persons. As this plan would ultimately, and even immediately, tend to lessen the labour of the parish overseer, why should he not lease the land from the land-owner on account of the parish, (without the creation of any new officer,) and let it out in small portions on the same terms, giving the preference to those labourers who are most deserving? Occasional assistance, by way of loan, might also be required; but even the free occupation of the land in addition, would not be so great a charge upon the parish as the part payment of the farmers' labourers out of the poors'rates. A system more demoralising and more wicked could not be devised. By such means the true English feeling of independence has been debased, and the labourer transformed into a pauper. If this career of mischief is not stopped, the whole fabric of society will be sapped, and sooner or later the tottering edifice will sink into a ruin.

I need not advert to the various instances of the successful results of the experiments made; the Literary Gazette of 24th Dec. last contains one. It is not only in a pecuniary point of view, but for the vast moral effect which would be produced. Would such labourers, who had land to cultivate, be found among the hardened incendiaries? Having himself some property to protect, he would feel that he has a stake in

the country.

The principal object I had in addressing this letter to you, was to suggest that great permanent good might be effected by bequests or donations of land being made by individuals to parishes, for the express purpose of being let in small portions to the labouring poor. Permission might be granted by the legislature, and if thought necessary, the number of acres limited.

Were the system of cottage gardening (for in time the piece of land would almost become a garden) once in progress, I feel no doubt but hundreds of kind-hearted and benevolent individuals would bestow land for so praiseworthy and noble an object. Yours, &c. 2t Jan. 1832. CHARLES M. WILLICH.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

Penny Publications......In our last we mentioned the Saturday Magazine, published by aid of the funds of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; a diversion of those funds, as we think, hardly justified by circumstances, and, like the trade of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (in opposition to whose Penny Magazine it has been started), inimical, as far as it goes, to the fair trader on individual capital, and to the best interests of the country. Upon this matter, the Pulpit of last Thursday, No. 511, remarks, that the contents of the Saturday Magazine furnish additional force to the objection, inasmuch as, instead of serious subjects, such as might be expected, in furtherance of their avowed objects, from the Society whose subscriptions are thus applied, the publication in question is filled with ad captandum descriptions and pictures of Hindoo temples, extracts from natural history, notices of antiquities, drawings of dilapidated walls, statements of the population of the country, statistical tables, the properties of numbers, &c., with scarcely ever a sentence having a directly religious or even moral purport. In short, it is no more Christian Knowledge, than the Useful Society's is always Useful Knowledge; but, on the contrary, both merely commercial speculations, and consequently addressed to every popular topic of the day likely to allure the greatest number of purchasers.

To shew how injurious, in more ways than one, the system of improper competition is likely to prove, we have to mention another new penny appearance, called the Penny Cyclopedia, and evidently brought out in haste, to obtain posession of the market before the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge can produce their announced work of the same kind. We thus see, that where right is disregarded on one side, moral obligation will be forgotten by others; and the result will not only be disgraceful to the parties, but have an irresistible tendency to deteriorate our literature, and substitute crude and hasty compilations for what might really benefit the rising generation, and instruct the ignorant. The very first sentence in this Penny Cyclopedia is a mistake respecting the first letter of the alphabet, which it tells its readers has "three distinct characters of sound,"—whereas every grammarian knows it has four. Where is the sound in at, according to this definition? In other respects this performance must be improved, to have the claim all such things should have to extensive public encouragement.

We have also before us "The Schoolmaster," a good title, an Edinburgh threehap'orth, which candidly avows that it will be as political as it dare to be, without exposing itself to a stampoffice prosecution. Its first Number is, nevertheless, a very fair specimen of talent.

Another penny journal has also appeared in London, which calls itself "The Truth;" and of which we shall only say, that if it stick to its name, it will be very different from all its contemporaries!

THE TALMUD.

WHILE the spirit of inquiry which distinguishes the present age is seeking to discover and to explain the remains of antiquity in all parts of the world - to decipher the hieroglyphics of Egypt, and to explore the literature of

A twopenny one is, we see, announced by Mr. C. F. Partington, whose previous publications, often noticed in the Lit. Gaz., shew him to be well fitted for the task.

India and China, -the Germans are, we learn, engaged on a no less valuable work of antiquity. namely, a version into their own tongue of the Talmud. That such a work is at this moment of great importance, especially towards the study of theology and the Shemitish languages, is generally acknowledged by the learned. This translation of the whole Talmud Hierosolumitanum et Babylonicum, on which they have been engaged for many years, and hope to complete in about eight more, will be published, together with the text and the commentators Jarchi and Thosaphoth, in twenty-eight volumes folio. The text of the Mischna will be furnished with complete vowel-points, and the remaining text of the Gemara accurately divided by interpunction; etymology and explanations will be added to each page, and at the end of the several treatises the extract of Rabbenu Ascher. As a specimen and introduction to this great work, there has already appeared a Compendium of the Jerusalem and Babylonish Talmud, being a contribution to the history of the Israelites, &c. It contains the origin, language, and authenticity of the Talmud, the life of one of its principal authors, the geography of all the towns mentioned in it. &c. The object of this volume is to facilitate the study of the Talmud and Targum by an elementary book. It has been submitted to the judgment and received the approbation of several distinguished scholars in this branch of learning; and Dr. Bellermann has furnished a preface on the importance of the Talmud. A review of the work, by Professor Dr. Rosenmüller, has also appeared in the Leipsig Literary Journal.

PINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Collection de Gravures, &c. Collection of Engravings after the best Modern Painters. Engraved on steel, under the direction of Mr. C. Trommel, by Ed. Schuler, and other able artists. Part I. French School. London, Francis Nöldeke, agent of C. Jügel,

Francfort. In recent numbers of the Literary Gazette, we have noticed, with expressions of our satisfaction, that means were increasing for the establishment of a more general and regular interchange between Germany and England in their several productions of literature, science, and the fine arts; and we hail the present work as a gratifying instance of the value of such immediate intercourse, and of the pleasure and information to be derived from its

cultivation. This first number of a foreign publication brings us acquainted with the principal picwith the names of painters hitherto unknown to us, and with subjects so new that they may are eighteen plates, about four inches by three in breadth, and executed by MM. Baume Pernot, Prud'hou, Swebach (?), Bonnefond X. Leprince, Laurent, Demarne, Roehn, Dau. loux, Revoil, Baron Crespy Leprince, Pingrel Grenier(?), Drolling, and Robert. We have views in Scotland and Switzerland; sailors conscripts, banditti, confessionals, Savoyards Vendean soldiers, marches, and other similar scenes in daily life: but there are some piece scenes in daily life; but there are some pieces of more uncommon character. "A haples family," by Prud'hou, is very affecting; "The Man in the Iron Mask," by Laurent, would do well as a frontispiece to Lord Dover interesting Inquiry; and "La petite Bou deuse," by Dauloux, is very natural and pretty. The whole, though not engraved in the very finished manner to which we are accustomed in our better class of illustrated volumes, is as entertaining and instructive a production as could be laid on the table of the amateur or artist. The future parts promise us all the great galleries on the continent.

Views of Benares: Second Series. By James Princep, Esq. F.R.S. London, 1832. Smith, Bider, and Co.

THIS series consists of eleven lithographic plates, which afford a very characteristic and correct illustration of the sacred city of the Brahmins, so interesting to oriental mythology. The designs have much of the picturesqueness of the artist, with the fidelity of actual representation; and the execution on stone does great credit to those employed in transferring Mr. Princep's very clever drawings to that popular medium. Both the subject and the style deserve a high encomium.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES

On a Painting, now on the Easel, by Wilkie, of two Monks, as seen by him in the Capuchin Convent at Toledo. LOOK on that picture! There the artist's skill Has told a tale which sinks into the soul-He has embodied an impressive thought, And given, in sombre hues which Rembrandt loved.

One powerful view of abstract misery, Filling the imagination with a scene Of suffering intense. It seems to breathe Unutterable traits of sin and crime.

Look on that picture! In his holy seat A venerable monk is seen; before him, Upon his knees, another, ghastly pale, Pours out the burning anguish of his heart; For bloodless cheeks and lips, and a wild eye, At once declare his agony. He groans, And supplicates that aged monk, and grasps His palsied arm, to urge with deeper power Hope of salvation. He himself a monk, A young one, led astray perchance by love, Or mad ambition, scorning all control.

Look on that picture! List, I think a voice,

Hollow and passionate, strikes upon my car, And seems to say-

" Father! there was a time_but now,

When guilt is labouring in my breast-When horror trembles on my brow-Can I, by idle fears imprest, Shrink from the trial, and allow

Flames to consume me unconfest?

What urged my fate it matters not-How I was tempted, how I fell; My soul it owns the leprous spot, The mark of an accursed spell; Within I feel that damning blot Which demons bear who merit hell.

Still I might live and be beloved-If scorpion thoughts had lost their force; For who can smile, or seem unmoved,

When on the rack of keen remorse? And can my crimes remain untold? Ambition's slaves are bought and sold; And hate, unfit for monk to feel, May chance to seize the murderons steel; May hurl, all weltering in his blood, A rival midst the foaming flood. But she was free from guilt or stain-Her spirit is snatched to heaven again; Her angel-innocence exempt From withering sneer, repulse, contempt; Whilst I, deserving all, must never Feel joy again , but, lost for ever,

Linger in bitterest wo, my name The lasting mark of scorn and shame. But, Father ! crush me not-let none Know whence proceeds the sinner's groan.

Then what am I?-Corrupt, abased, Yet basking in the world's esteem: Austere, devout as ever graced
These convent walls—'tis all a dream; Can truth upon this cheek be traced? Alas! I am not what I seem.

Yet there's a canker-worm within, Which eats and wastes the heart away; Though outward virtue hide the sin, That worm gnaws deeper every day.

And pangs are felt, though closely veiled; Though sheltered from suspicion's blast, The conscious soul is still assailed, And shudders at the guilty past."

Yes, look upon that picture! breathes it not, With all the force the pencil can bestow, A deep revealing of some secret crime? JAMES ATKINSON.

Kensington, Aug. 1st, 1832.

ARROTSFORD.

DAY springs from distant Ocean-calm and bright, [Tweed_ Winds, like a glittering snake, the lovely

Rock, dewy forest, catch the rosy light—
The early bee is humming o'er the mead O'er white-wall'd cots the smoke is trailing fair,

And the lark sings, and flowers scent all the The shepherd resting on his crook-the line Of Cheviot mountains, distant, dim, and

[shine-The waters murmuring, as they flow and Towers, spires, the summer foliage glancing through,

Enchant the gazer, till he dream he be In Tempe's vale, or Pan's own Arcady.

And here stands Abbotsford -- romantic dome! Attracting more than all this lovely scene, For glorious Genius here hath made a home.

Its turrets whitening o'er the woods of green,

Slopes, larches, to the small forget-me-not, A magic breathe, and tell of fame and Scott.

How sweet to view the scenes of his own song, Reclined on this flower-damasked, shady knoll!

Castles that held the gay and knightly throng, Glens where, in silver, storied rivers roll, And, faint as time long lapsed, mark Cheviot fell,

And hear, in fancy, Melrose-Abbey bell. Peace, Abbotaford, to thee and him whose fame

Hath haloed thee with interest, ne'er to die! Link'd with his immortality, thy name
With "Vaucluse" and the "Hermitage"

shall vie; Pilgrims from southern land, and o'er the sea. When we are dust, shall fondly bow to thee. N. MICHELL.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

NOCTES WESTMONASTERIENSES .-- NO. L. "Come like shadows, so depart."-Macbeth.

WHO has not felt the soul-subduing power of the solemn stillness of a Gothic cathedral? The lofty columns, clustered in amity, soaring, as it were, to heaven itself; the groined roof, the "dim religious light," the wide and spa-

* The well-known retreats of Petrarch and Rousseau.

cious loneliness, broken only by some monumental statue, starting, apparently, into life, half corporeal, half ghostlike; silence unbroken save by the footfall of some votary of antiquity as devout as yourself! Yes; you may talk of your Grecian and your Italian architecture, your Doric and your Tuscan; but give me the Gothic for the house of prayer. Whether it be association, or what other cause, I know not; but, with all my prejudices in favour of the classical as opposed to the Gothic style, the swelling vanity of St. Paul's affects me not, while the lofty antique majesty of Westminster Abbey bears away my spirit, and wraps it in a dreamy sadness, not painful, but pleasing: in such a place "heavenly pensive melancholy reigns." In such a mood I wended my way thither last Easter Monday, being the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth, which has been my habit for years long past. Oh, how I love the spot! Methinks, when I behold his monument, and see the cenotaphs of such petty geniuses around him—Is poetry gone by? has Nature lost her bard? It is to be hoped not: it is to be hoped that there still remains a spark of that Promethean fire which embodied forth a Hamlet, an Othello. On this occasion I wandered about as is my wont, meditating now on this and now on that. Evening drew on, but I took no note of it. I observed that the vergers, although I was well known to them, grew impatient of my stay. Poor souls, they knew not what I felt! At length one of them addressed me. "I beg pardon, Mr. said he; "but you know it is time to close the doors." "Well, but can't you let me stay a little longer? The moon will rise soon, and I wish to see our old abbey by her light; you know I love it as much as you do." "Ay, ay, sir, I am aware of that, but—" "But—but what? Come now, I am just in the humour, shut me up here; let me stay all night. What, do you hesitate? Here, go get me a bottle of claret and a light, and keep the rest yourself." "Why thank your honour; but then the dean —" "Pahaw, never mind the dean; there's not another silver head to run away with: besides, you will lock me in, you know. "Ay, that's true, sir; but then, you know, the dean —' "Hang the dean! Here's another sovereign for you: do as I bid you."
"Thank you, sir! God bless you, sir! I'll do any thing you wish. But would not your honour like a bit of bread and cheese, or some sandwiches, and a blanket; you'll be main hungry and cold in the morning, I think."
"Thank you, John (his name is John), for your kind thoughtfulness: do as you like; only be as quick as you can, and leave me to myself." He then departed on his charitable errand to supply me with necessaries for my watch, which are in every respect desirable in an English spring. During his absence I roamed about from one part of the abbey to another. The shades of evening were rapidly lengthening. I felt an indescribable sensation of awe, almost amounting to horror. Not that I am by any means superstitious; but so it was. The ashes of the great lay around me - the mouldering remains of men who, in their day, were the ruling spirits of the age — of men who wielded the destinies of empires—of men whose mighty minds make their degenerate descendants look up to them as to gods-the statesman, the warrior, the poet, the man of science, nobles, sovereigns, are gathered here, undistinguished save by the pomp of their monuments. Reflections of this kind led me into a vein of soliloquising. " Such," said I, in the words of the immortal bard whose anniversary it was - " Such is the

state of man!" Alas! for human greatness! to this we come at last.

"We strut and fret our hour upon the stage, And then are heard no more!"

"Yes." I exclaimed, arresting my steps before the monument of Sir Isaac Newton, "can science, can humanity boast of genius greater than thine? can—" I was proceeding in this grave tone (very consistent, my gentle reader will say, with the discoverer of gravity), when my excellent friend, John the verger, entered with all appliances, and every thing, good soul, that he thought would make me comfortable

during my vigil: by the by, it was no fast.
"I think," says John, "sir, you had better rest yourself in St. Edward's Chapel, in the coronation chair." "Very good," said I; "much obliged for your attention. Apropos. there are two chairs there, so come along with me and help me out with my supper." "Thank you, sir; you're very kind, sir; I am sure I would do any thing to oblige you, sir." "I am sure you would"—when you can get any thing by it, thought I. "This way, sir; this way: take care of this step, it is rather broken." "Oh, never mind me; I've climbed many a rock in my time where I had no more footing than (excuse the bull) I could set the tip of my toe on.'

We reached at last the "point proposed," and found ourselves very comfortably seated in the coronation chairs. Our supper and claret were soon despatched: the latter not being a liquor potent enough for the verger, I had the better part to myself. "John," said I, "it In the 72d regiment, or said I. " it begins to be rather chilly; I wish I had some brandy, to keep out cold and cholera." John looked at me with a queer twinkle in his eye. "Ah, sir," said he, "I thought you'd find your wishy-washy claret rather a cold liquor, your washy-washy time! Taket a could reduce a could reduce a solution of the pouch. Here it is!" "Thank ye; that's very provident of you, very kind indeed. Give me a glass, and then we'll say good night, for I wish to be alone." This matter was soon despatched; and at length, to my great comfort, was left alone, without fear of interruption till the following morning. It was now nearly ten o'clock. Nothing could equal the sublimity of the scene which met my eyes on going into the nave. The moon had by this time risen high in the heavens, and showered in her silvery beams, almost animating every sculptured form they touched. The silence, the hour, all was overpowering: not a sound could I hear save my own footfall echoing through the many-columned aisles and recesses of the abbev. I wandered about for some time, almost worshipping the monuments of all the great men around me, my mind rapt in a state of ecstasy which I would not have exchanged for countless treasures. At length, however, nature asserted her prerogative, and sleep insensibly stole upon me. I repaired to my quarters, the coronation chair, and wrapping my cloak and eke John's blanket around me, incontinently fell into a slumber.

I dream? I know not; but on a sudden I started from my lair. The abbey rang with a thousand voices pealing forth the Te Deum. Was I awake? Yes. I saw every thing around me; I heard distinctly the majestic tones of the organ. What can this be? thought I. There was a blaze of light, but I could not see from what source it proceeded. I rushed into the chancel: it was crowded. By whom? By men and women of all ages, in all sorts of costume from the year 1000 downwards, all engaged in earnest devotion. I stood astounded.

What could this mean? In my agitation I jostled against one grave individual, and, as I fancied, stuck my elbow into his ribs; but there was no resistance: he smiled on me, and glided away-it was not walking.

My amazement was unbounded. I attempted to address the first I encountered, but my voice failed me. At length a short, busy-looking gentleman bustled up to me, and without any ceremony said, "Mr. —, I know why you are here: you are perhaps surprised to find me here. I'll tell you the reason. You are perhaps not aware who is speaking to you." "Indeed I am not." "I was David Garrick. I-" "Mr. Garrick, allow—" "Nay, no ceremony; I'll be your cicerone to-night, and let you into all the secrets of the denizens of the abbey.'

The communication of Mr. Garrick, however, and the result, my kind readers will have the goodness to expect in a future paper. 0. C. W.

A MILITARY REMINISCENCE.

DURING the blockade and siege of Gibraltar, in the year 1779, &c., there were in the garrison seven regiments of British infantry, three regiments of Hanoverians, a battalion of artillery, and a company of engineers; in all above five thousand soldiers, and between two and three hundred officers. Amidst so many officers, of different ages and of different countries, it may be supposed there were not a few curious and eccentric characters. I have preserved odd

In the 72d regiment, or Manchester volunteers, in which I was an ensign, there was an officer, an honest, worthy, but blundering Irishman (Lieut. Macnamarra), who had, to perfection, the natural habit of making "bulls." Mac had one day the command of ragged-staff guard, which being a central situation between the New Mole and the Old Mole, and close to the water's edge, had a ladder of ropes placed at the top of the line wall for the convenience of boats coming from or returning to the ships in the bay. This ladder was always drawn up at sunset, and fixed again at day-break. It happened that Lieut. Browne, of the Brilliant frigate, had dined at the mess of the 12th regiment, and having drank freely, had forgotten the hour, until he heard the evening gun fire: greatly alarmed, he instantly quitted the table, and hurried to ragged-staff guard, where the ship's boat had been waiting for him above an hour; -but he came too late, the ladder of ropes had been drawn up some minutes. What was to be done? He applied to Lieut. Macnamarra (to whom, by the by, he was an entire stranger) to fix the ladder of ropes again, that he might descend; but Mac told him it was contrary to garrison order, and that he dared not do it. Mac, however, at length yielded to the earnest entreaties of Browne, who descended into the boat and rowed off: but the one had neglected to ask for, and the other to give, the "naval parole." The boat had advanced but a few yards, when it was challenged by the How long I remained so I cannot tell. Did sentry on the line wall. "Who comes there?" "A naval officer." "Give the naval parole." "I don't know it; I am Lieut. Browne, of the Brilliant frigate." "I don't care who you are," replied the sentry; "but if you don't put back, I will fire into your loat." There was nothing else to be done but to return. In the morning the circumstance was reported to the governor (General Elliott) and the commanding officer afloat, Captain (afterwards Sir Roger) Curtis; and both Lieut. Browne and Lieut. Macna-

Lieut. Macnamarra wrote several petitions to the governor, but received no answer, and was in a state of great distress, walking up and down his apartment, and repeating, "If ever I do a good turn again, may the d—l burn Barnard Macnamarra." At last, on the seventh day, Major Harbrugh, of the 39th regiment, was sent to him with a message from the governor. "Well, what does he say?" was the eager inquiry. "He says, that whatever the navy do by Lieut. Browne, you shall share the same fate." "Then," exclaimed Mac, clapping his hands together in great agitation, "I wish the rascal may be hanged!" However, as they were both excellent men and officers, they were severely reprimanded and forgiven.

MUSIC.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The happy Mountaineer. G. Linley, Esq. Davids.

SPRIGHTLY and pretty—what the young ladies call a pet; meaning thereby a favourite, and not a tune to be rejected in a fit of ill humour.

She left us when the Spring buds. Linley. Rates

A CONTRAST, and a very sweet pathetic ballad: we like it much.

I saw her at the Fancy Fair. E. Smith; Composer J. Barnett. Goulding and D'Almaine. A NICE air; but for the song, it is but a fancy (a)fair.

Sterne's Maria. Composed by V. Novello. Novello.

WE regret to see a composer and arranger of such decided talent suffer his name to be tacked to such trash.

The Pleiad. By Mrs. Steele. Monro and May. WE could hardly recommend a prettier little piece for young performers.

The Grand National Reform March. By a Young Lady! and dedicated to Brougham and Vaux! Dale. Lord

WE hope pilfering and stealing are no part of the Whole Bill: if so, we are glad to see the matter is brought under the cognizance of the Lord High Chancellor. The Grand National Reform March is, with very little variation, taken from Bochsa's French March for the harp. O naughty young lady!

DRAMA. HAYMARKET.

On Monday last a crowded house assembled to witness the first performance of the Hunchback at this theatre. It was completely successful, and added another to the long and various list of Farren's dramatic triumphs; for he was the great support and attraction of the piece. At Covent Garden every other performer was thrown into the shade by Miss Kemble's Julia. When on the stage she engrossed your whole notice; and when off, your memory was more present than your attention. But at the Havmarket, Master Walter became what appears to us to have been the author's intention he should be, (though the actor failed to develop it), the leading and striking character in the piece. Farren's conception was morally beautiful, and his execution almost perfect. He delineated a man full of kindly affections, but warped and turned aside from the very beginning of life; flying to solitude for a resource, marra were placed under arrest. Knowing yet, finding it insufficient, returning to more that, if tried, they must be inevitably broke, active scenes full of the eccentricities he had

contracted when alone. At length all his plans, | none of the sublimated horrors upon which too | some ten flashed in the pan-the roars of laughhopes, projects, concentrate in one beloved object, his child. He watches over and fences her happiness with every possible precaution; is disappointed; but—that true sign of love despairs not. He makes allowances; says, "Try the heart of my daughter by some higher test than a moment of passing vanity," and is rewarded by the strength of affection and character which that daughter evinces when they are really called forth by an appeal to her better feelings. Knowles's acting did not do his own creation justice, -Farren's did; and Master Walter's character is one of the most original and interesting in our modern drama. The only fault in its ideal has been well pointed out in a fine piece of criticism in the New Monthly Magazine,—" Would not the fact of Master Walter's having, in spite of his back, won a wife's affections, be quite sufficient to assure him of the probability of winning a daughter's?" The slightest allusion to a want of affection in his wife would have put this difficulty entirely aside, and the picture would have been made but the more touching. We estimate too lightly that which we do not suffer; but let any one think what it is to have, from earliest infancy, a mark set upon us which separates us from our kind, -to have the suspicion for ever flitting across our mind that we are the objects of disdain,-and no one can say but that the distrust of the Hunchback is true to nature. Among the scenes in which Farren was singularly effective, we would mention the one where he schools Clifford on his abrupt rupture with Julia; here you felt the mental superiority. Again, his interviews with his daughter were full of tenderness; and the way in which he kept recurring to, "Julia, you have a father," was exquisite. Of the rest of the performance we shall say but little; comparisons are odious, though sometimes inevitable. Miss Phillips looked very pretty in Julia, but dressed badly,-far too mo-There was much very feminine and dern. touching in her performance altogether. Miss Taylor had her original part, and sustained it with great spirit; though Mr. Vining acquitted himself very feebly in Modus. We shall conclude with a few words of praise to Webster, who looked the fop Lord, and played him well. The evening closed with the spirited farce of Second Thoughts, —very good; and with John of Paris, —very bad. Miss Turpin has fine eyes, and a sweet voice; but the singing strength at this theatre is very small: all the operatic attempts—for we cannot call them operas—have been wretched.

ENGLISH OPERA.

Ox Tuesday the Conscript's Sister, another new drama, was produced at the Olympic; and, through the excellent acting of Miss Kelly, Miss H. Cawse, Mr. Perkins, and J. Reeve, was perfectly successful. The music, composed by Mr. T. Millar, is exceedingly sweet; and Miss H. Cawse, in particular, sang the airs allotted to her very charmingly. The plot rests on the expedient of a sister (Hortense, Miss Kelly) assuming male attire to save her brother (François, the Conscript, Perkins) from disgrace; he being, in consequence of a fright she gave him in his boyhood, incapacitated by nervous tremors from sustaining the character of a soldier. Henrictte (the waiting - maid, Miss H. Cawse) adopts a similar disguise with her mistress, and follows her sweetheart (Pierre Cadet, J. Reeve) to the wars; where, however, the coward recovers his self-possession, and conducts himself most heroically. In this the parties forthwith tried to commence firing of a portrait of this celebrated republican genepiece there is much of touching situation, and at each other; but out of the dozen muskets ral, hid under a later work by H. Van Vliet,

many of its congeners depend. It is therefore altogether more pleasing, and, being admirably performed in the principal parts, affords much gratification to the audience. We observe, with regret, that some of our contemporaries animadvert, as we think too severely, on the management of this theatre for not bringing out more regular operas, fully cast, for the encouragement of a national school in music-For ourselves, we cannot forget what Mr. Arnold achieved in this respect, till a great calamity befell his own theatre and property; and though we are no friends to the melodramatic system, when carried to any engrossing extent, we do feel that much forbearance is due to that gentleman, both out of gratitude for what he has done, and consideration for his present position, when, striving to keep his company together until a new and eligible house is prepared for them, he exerts himself to supply us with constant novelty, though not motherexactly in the line of his better efforts, time and place suiting his own judgment and fine musical tastes.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Strand Theatre, August 9.—The angels in the Loves thereof ascended on a nondescript piece of green canvass, resembling, if any thing, a gigantic cabbage. Its appearance exciting considerably more merriment than was intended, it has been, I find, withdrawn on all subsequent representations.

scene-shifters form part of the corps dramatique, or that to shift the scenes be part of the engagement of the actors, I know not; but certain it is, that every change on this occasion was effected by the manual agency of Spaniards, Peruvians, Poles, Tartars, &c. They occasionally join half a palace and half a prison, &c.; and if the audience object to the anomaly, they re-adjust it in the midst of a scene with the utmost sang froid. In Mazeppa, Mrs. Pope's dress as a Polish princess, is a scrupulously exact copy Ragusan peasantess.

Coburg, August 15.-I went to see Richard the Third-literally to see it, for to hear it was next to impossible. Amid the din and tumult in the house I caught several happy blunders on the stage. One of the best was Stanley's hailing Richmond with __ " Long live Henry the Second, king of England!" instead of Henry the Seventh. Did Shakspeare intend Richard, in his dream, to be haunted by the frightful forms of carpenters and scene-shifters? if not, let the Coburg stage-manager look to it. In the after-piece, Christophe, two of the actors were engaged in a sort of pugilistic struggle, wherein they scrambled forward to the footlights, and the act-drop falling, they were completely shut out on the audience side thereof. Whether from ignorance of the fact, or a determination to turn the accident to account, I know not; but they continued pommelling each other, and vainly endeavouring to force each other off the stage for several minutes, to the unspeakable delight of the house, who had just before so resolutely drowned, by their tumult, the language of Shakspeare.

Olympic, August 21. - In the Conscript's Sister there was one of the drollest stage-battles I ever witnessed. Half-a-dozen men, representing one army, first coolly stationed them-selves on a hill; half-a-dozen more, representing another army, straggled on the stage; and

ter which followed each failure answering all the purpose of a report. The armies then walked off in different directions to see what was the matter with their guns. During the whole of the encounter somebody kept thumping or kicking a band-box outside, to give the audience an idea of volleys of cannon; and Mr. Baker, as commander-in-chief of the action, stood on an eminence, looking through a piece of pasteboard meant for a telescope, and winking and flinching whenever a gun went off or flashed.

Strand Theatre, August 21 .- I found Mrs. Waylett acting Clari. She sang "Oh no we never mention her;" but how think you she in-troduced it? "Alas," she said, "I will return to my wretched and forsaken mother: she will remember me; for if she loves as I have loved, she never can forget." After this preface, the following point was most tellingly applicable to the condition of the said wretched and forsaken

"They tell me she is happy now, The gayest of the gay," &c.

The father, in the episodal play, instead of the "balm and comfort," called his daughter "the calm and bomfort of his old age."

THE PAPYRO-MUSEUM.

In a former No, we noticed among the most attractive exhibitions of the season, that entitled the Papyro-Museum, and possessed of a very novel and interesting character. It seems to have survived its contemporaries; and, having Astley's, August 13 .- Whether it is that the enjoyed several opportunities of giving it a more minute examination, we are again induced to recommend it to public notice. The multitude of little figures of which it consists are wonderfully clever—a perfect epitome of action and costume. Nor ought we to forget, in praising the ingenuity and talent displayed on these remarkable productions, which form a paper world in miniature, that a yet nobler motive originated the design, and cheered the fair artists through all the patient application necessary for its completion. Charity has here anoof the well-known coloured lithograph of the ther blessing added to the Shakesperian catalogue; for it is blessed in adding a very delightful spectacle to the ordinary circle of our London recreations, and of affording an innocent source of gratification devoted to the best of purposes. But the merits of the performance need no adventitious aid, when viewed simply as works of art. The variety of the subjects, the perfect truth and accuracy with which they are copied from nature, and the ability with which they are grouped and finished, are quite enough to interest a hundred times more visitors than, we fear, the dulness of the year, where not troubled with politics, has yet permitted to see our beautiful and favourite Papyro-Museum.

VARIETIES.

M. Champollion's MSS. - We learn with pleasure, that the numerous MSS. left by the late M. Champollion are about to be edited for publication: we trust they are in adequate hands, and consequently likely to throw farther light on the remains of ancient Egypt.

Austria .- A catalogue of 5000 books relating to Austria has been published at Vienna, and a continuation is promised of this Bibliotheca

Original Portrait of General Lambert .-A letter has just appeared in Trewman's Exeter Flying Post, giving an account of the discovery

and strongly resembling that engraved, in peared at Leipsig, and rather disappointed the Birch's Collection, by Houbraken. It is in expectation excited by the terms of its anthe possession of a Mr. John Force, and was, no doubt, concealed at the restoration, when the turbulent original was particularly exempted from the act of indemnity. The writer of the letter supposes that this likeness, which is Robert Walker, a contemporary and successful imitator of Vandyck, and hidden within five years of its execution, about 1653.

Madame Malibran, the French journals tell us, married to the admirable violinist De Bériot. has set out for Naples viá Rome. We hear that she is likely to appear next season at Co-

vent Garden.

French Royal Medals .- We fear that many of the most rare of these remains of antiquity have perished in the crucible, wedges of gold having been found in several places, supposed to be the product of these precious memorials.

Aerostation.—Several of the French illumi-

nati are busy with experiments for the direction of balloons in the air. MM. Lenox and Leberrier have tried their plan near Paris; and the Academie is about to give its attention to the subject.

Music .- It is said that the effect of the orchestra in the Parisian opera has been greatly improved in consequence of an invention of the leader, M. Habeneck, who has devised a plan for marking the time simultaneously at the

wings on the right and left.

Coquetry. — Coquetry is the daughter of Gaiety, and the mother of Mortification. — Le

Cercle.

Theatre burnt.—A great portion of the theatre of Baden, Switzerland, was destroyed by fire on the 8th of July. The piece concluded with a sham fire, but the theatre ended with a real one.

Rats.—A learned society has proposed for its prize-question this year, "What is the best means of destroying rats?" Unless the subject is political, one might have a chance for the premium in answering, " By encouraging the breed of cats."

M. Elie de Beaumont, celebrated for his investigation of mountain formations, has been appointed to the chair of geology in the College of France, vacant by the death of Cuvier.

Hearts of Criminals. A correspondent says, "As an addition to the list of criminals mentioned in your Gazette, in whom a peculiar formation of the heart has been observed, I would beg to add the name of Smithers. On dissecting his body at the London University, the heart was found to be on the right side, and the spleen and other viscera on the opposite to that, which is unusual."

Vesuvius. - The Italian journals mention a violent eruption of Vesuvius on the 29th ult. We have not heard particulars, nor whether it continues.

Phenomenon.—A Lausanne journal describes a curious phenomenon which occurred there on the 1st. At noon, a flame, about six inches in height, issued from the pavement of the Place de la Palud, near the fountain, and was followed by a thick black vapour and smell of tar. On digging several feet to ascertain the cause of this appearance, the ground was found to be firm and compact.

Goethe. — Dr. Eckermann is to be the editor of Goethe's posthumous works, as directed by the will of that distinguished man. Falk's book on his private life and manners has ap-

nouncement.

Poet's Expedition M. Alphonse de Lamartine has just left France on a poetical tour. He has freighted, at his own expense, L'Alceste brig of three hundred tons, commanded by Captain Le Blanc. He takes with him his wife and their only daughter, Mlle. Julie, who is just ten years old. He intends first to visit Constantinople, thence to proceed to Jerusalem, Palmyra, and Balbec, if the Arabs will allow him; it being his aim to pass into Egypt, and ascend the Nile as far as Thebes. M. de Lamartine is to winter at Smyrna, and in the spring see the isles of the Archipelago, and return home through Italy. "Such," he observes, " is the plan of my long and adventurous voyage. I do not calculate upon writing; I go to seek a purely personal inspiration on this great theatre of the religious and political events of the ancient world; I go to read, before I die, the finest pages of the material creation. If poetry should find them fertile in new inspirations and images, I shall content myself with gathering them into the silence of my thought, to colour a little the literary future which may remain for me."

the softness and harmony of ——'s poetry." Yes," said his auditor, "he has boned our language."

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Mr. Valpy is preparing a new edition of Shakspeare, uniform with the works of Scott and Byron, with the whole of the 165 Illustrations originally published in Boydell's edition.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

August.	Thermometer.			Barometer.			
Thursday 16	From				29-90	to	29-98
Friday 17		40.	• •	74-	30-04	••	30-10
Saturday · · 18		47.	••	71.	30-00	• •	29.90
Sunday 19		48.	••	71.	29-73	••	29.79
Monday . 20		47.	••	73.	29-96	• •	29-99
Tuesday · · 21		47.	••	71.	29.87	••	29.76
Wednesday 22		52.	••	69.	29-62	• •	29-73
Wind C W							

Wind, S.W.

Except the 16th, 17th, and 19th, generally cloudy, with frequent light showers of rain; thunder in the afternoon of the 22d.

frequent ingin and the first of the 22d. Rain fallen, 3 of an inch.
On the evening of the 22d, from 10 till half-past 11, a steady northern light, from which coruscations proceeded for a few minutes before and after 11, darting up to a height of about 3%.
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Latitude 51° 37′ 32″ N. Longitude 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

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The anomalies perpetuated, and the enormi ties committed, under the forms of law, would disgrace a tribe of ignorant barbarians in Central Africa. There is no rank or class of the community exempt from their ruinous influence. The peer and the landlord are in the chains of the agent and attorney; the merchant and manufacturer, the farmer, the shopkeeper, the respectable artisan,—all the middle and valuable portion of the state, are more or less enclosed within the same sweeping net ; -- if fortunate, taxed in a hundred odious shapes; and if unfortunate, crushed into utter misery by the tyranny of the laws and the insatiable extortions of its ministers-from the full-fee'd counsel and sinecure official, to the lowest harpy of the multitude who prey upon their fellow-creatures. Nor do the still lower orders escape. Where there is one drop of blood to be extracted from wasted nature, there will the vampire suck; where there is one coin to be squeezed from penury and wretchedness, there will the legal vampire be found inflicting the last pang upon exhausted industry. One's very flesh crawls at the thoughts of the inhumanity thus in the most extensive and perpetual operation; founded on had passions,—and instead of affording protection to society, levying a fund, of prodigious amount, for the luxurious support of a single unproductive class, upon the wants and the distresses of the whole. Cast a glance at exhausted industry. One's very flesh crawls at

into objects of charity, and it is really dreadful to ascertain how much of suffering is endured in the name of law; from the miserable captive ter to Earl Grey. To which are appended for a debt of forty shillings, to the struggling Two Articles on Transportation to New South citizen, who, in spite of every honest endeavour, Wales, and on Secondary Punishments; and which would otherwise save and restore him to usefulness and comfort, is being plunged into the same abyss, bankrupt and broken-hearted.* When we know that no day passes without its hundreds of cases of this description; that no lawyer lives but at the expense of this widespread devastation,—every individual instance carrying loss and wreck into the sphere or circle with which it is connected; that the laws sanction, encourage, and afford means for perpetrating these outrages, at war with human feelings and in defiance of professed Christianity; we are tempted to believe that a pure despotism, or a state of savage independence, would be far more consistent with the enjoyment of our species, in any region of the habitable earth. Happy would it be for Great Britain were all her reforms and improvements postponed to a simplification of her legal system in every branch; so that it might be made a blessing, instead of the most grievous burden and curse to her oppressed population.

The Archbishop of Dublin directs his observations chiefly to the administration of criminal justice, and the penalties awarded to offences which are not capital. His Grace's views are clear and judicious. He points out several of the imperfections and absurdities which disfigure our mode of proceeding, and suggests the trial of other courses, where the present so obviously fail. It is demonstrated that transportation is a very inefficient punishment, and liable to insuperable objections. It is most costly to the government: when it is substituted for the sentence of death, the escape from the greater evil renders it, comparatively, a source of gratulation to the guilty; distance brightens its terrors into hopes; and thus it neither acts in deterring from crime in the individual, nor as a warning to others. The hulks do not doom a convict to greater hardship than is experienced by every honest labourer in the kingdom; and he is better fed than most of them. Instead of these, a severe penitentiary system is recommended, on an equal scale throughout the coun-Various plans might be tried, and that which worked the best be finally adopted; but the principal ingredients in all ought to be much of solitude, (not long-protracted solitary confinement,) and plenty of employment. No idleness, no talkative intercommunication; but moral and religious instruction, and some ultimate interest in the produce of their own dili-gence and good conduct. "It is from the

our prisons, or live in the busy world, or inquire | United States that the most extensive experience on this subject is to be derived; where a system has been adopted which combines solitary confinement at night, hard labour by day, the strict observance of silence, and attention to moral and religious improvement. These plans are enforced with great success at the prisons at Auburn and Sing-Sing, in the State of New York, and at Weathersfield, in the state of Connecticut. At sunrise the convicts proceed in regular order to the several workshops, where they remain under vigilant superintendence until the hour of breakfast, when they repair to the common hall. When at their meals the prisoners are seated at tables in single rows, with their backs towards the centre, so that there can be no interchange of signs. From one end of the workrooms to the other, upwards of 500 convicts may be seen without a single individual being observed to turn his head towards a visitor. Not a whisper is heard through. out the apartments. At the close of day, labour is suspended, and the prisoners return in mili-tary order to their solitary cells; there they have the opportunity of reading the Scriptures, and of reflecting in silence on their past lives. The chaplain occasionally visits the cells, instructing the ignorant, and administering the reproofs and consolations of religion. The influence of these visits is described to be most beneficial; and the effect of the entire discipline is decidedly successful in the prevention of crime, both by the dread which the imprisonment inspires, as well as by the reformation of the offender. Inquiries have been instituted relative to the conduct of prisoners released from the Auburn penitentiary—the prison at which this system has been longest observed -and of 206 discharged, who have been watched over for the space of three years, 146 have been reclaimed and maintained reputable characters in society."

As far as our judgment enables us to go, we entirely agree with the author in his opinions upon these matters; but we would still more emphatically wish to enforce the expediency of giving prisoners a decided personal contingent interest in the proceeds of their labour. would make both their immediate treatment, to a certain degree, and their future prospects, depend upon the habits of industry which they practised while undergoing the sentence to which their misdeeds had exposed them. They should see that if dissoluteness and vice brought them to detection and punishment, so should diligence and repentance fit them the sooner for restoration to society, and that best kind of restoration which was accompanied by a portion of what they had earned, to preserve them from temptation in entering upon their new course of life, and strengthening them against a relapse into crime. A slave in the West Indies is enabled to accumulate a sum by his toil at extra hours, wherewith to purchase his freedom; why should not the European, who has been the slave of sin, but affords fair testimony that he will turn from the evil of his ways, be in like manner encouraged in his laudable resolution, by having a participation in the fruits of his amended character held out to his future hopes?

This would seem like wisdom: not the wisdom which consists in a silly desire to make gaols as snug and agreeable as well-arranged domestic residences. "Of the errors (says our author) which I have said we ought, in all cases, watchfully to guard against, there is none into which zealous philanthropists are more likely to fall, than that of studying too much the comfort of those sentenced to imprisonment for their offences. When, indeed, a man is committed to prison for trial, every comfort and indulgence, consistent with his safe custody, ought to be allowed him. But when imprisonment is the allotted punishment to a criminal, it is plain that it ought to be a punishment. It might seem, in the abstract, mere trifling to insist on this; but it is found, in practice, that several circumstances tend to keep it out of sight. First, the plea of humanity is so specious, as often to be insincerely resorted to by popular declaimers, for the sake of recommending themselves to the unthinking multitude: secondly, the feelings of real humanity will often blind the understanding, and bias the judgment, of the unreflecting: and thirdly, ignorance of the habits and modes of life of the labouring classes, is liable to deceive one who is inexperienced as to what their comforts and discomforts consist in. Humanity in punishment, i. s. care to avoid the infliction of any useless suffering, is one of the points which I have mentioned as claiming our attention:

but though no one can have, strictly speaking. too much humanity, it is very possible to be led by an injudicious and misdirected humanity. Neither compassion, we should remember, nor any other feeling of our nature, is, in itself, either virtuous or vicious, but only so far as it is or is not under the control of sound principle, and under the guidance of right reason. But the word 'humanity,' being applied loosely and indiscriminately to the feeling, and to the virtue, leads, in many cases, to such conduct as is absurd and pernicious. Those who act from feeling, and not from principle, are usually led to shew more tenderness towards the offending than the unoffending: i. e. towards the culprit, who is present, and the object of their senses, and whose sufferings or apprehensions they actually witness, than the absent, unknown, and undefined members of the community. whose persons or property have been en-dangered by him. We feel for an individual, especially if before our eyes, even though guilty: for the public no one has, or can have, any feeling. Public spirit, therefore, implies a benevolent habit; and that combined with something of reflective abstraction. No doubt, every kind and degree of suffering which has no tendency either to deter offenders, or to reclaim them, or which exceeds the benefit thus produced, is so much pure evil, which we should sedulously guard against. But the infliction of such punishments as are indispensably necessary to repress crime, is the truest humanity. In fact, if it were our business merely to make punishments as little disagreeable as we can, and to study the comfort of those sentenced to imprisonment, ... if it were this, and only this that humanity requires of us, it would be a much shorter and easier plan to pull down the prisons at once, and abolish our criminal laws altogether."

False humanity, like religious cant, is indeed the greatest foe to the real welfare of body and soul. The spurious not only does evil itself, but it causes the true to be suspected, and weakens its beneficial influence. Besides the injurious effects which the Archbishop has so plainly and ably pointed out in the management and discipline of prisons, this morbid sentiment has, perhaps, a still more generally baneful operation when it prompts to error in legislating. It is here that the pseudo-philanthropist does the greatest mischief, with his sensibilities for guilt, and his compassion for crime. It is here that we find him in his element of lamentation, denouncing the cell and the scourge as unjustifiable tortures; privation as a cruel inroad upon individual right; the tread-mill as a tyranny; and the gallows as a murder. He, forsooth, would frame the laws upon a higher principle than brute force and ignominious correction. He would legislate for the moral feelings of men, -not as if they were ignorant, and vicious, and wicked; but as if they were enlightened, and well-principled, and virtuous! His laws would be for good men, instead of bad; and if mankind were what he chooses to consider them, he seems to forget that there would be no occasion for his penal enactments at all. What so justly says Archbishop Whately:

" In fact, although no one considers the

brute animals as moral agents, every one is well aware that it is possible to operate on them through the fear of punishment. It is not reckoned a useless cruelty, or an absurdity, to attempt to teach a dog, by beating, to abstain from worrying sheep. Any one, therefore, who, well knowing that irrational animals can be trained, by fear of punishment, to check their impulses, yet would proclaim impunity to any man who may be, partially or wholly, reduced to the state of an irrational animal such a one plainly shews that he is allowing his views to be influenced by irrelevant considerations. But in respect of the punishment, not only of the supposed insane, and of juvenile delinquents, but of offenders generally, there is affoat in the world much false (not a little of it, I suspect, affected) tenderness. Merely excessive and misplaced compassion is, indeed, an error as much to be respected as any error can be; but when compassion is withheld from the deserving, and bestowed only on the undeserving, the error is as odious as it is practically noxious. It seems to me one of the worst and most barbarian features of the character of a great part of the nation, that, by the multitude at least, very little sympathy, comparatively, is felt, except for the guilty. The sufferings inflicted by the hand of justice ought, indeed, not to be excessive - that is, beyond what the object calls for; and they are, at all events, to be deplored, since suffering is in itself an evil: but that these should be alone or chiefly pitied, by those who are comparatively callous to the sufferings from lawless outrage, or apprehended outrage, denotes a most disgraceful and a most dangerous state of the public mind. It is said that in Corsica, and in several of the Italian states, while it is hardly possible, by the offer of any amount of pay, to induce a native to accept the office of public executioner, nothing is more easy than to hire, at a moderate price, men who will be ready, at their employer's bidding, to assassinate any one he may point out. I hardly know how far we are in a condition to exult in our own superior state of society, when I recollect the strong sympathy that was manifested, or feigned, for the incendiaries and rioters in various parts of the country, and particularly at Bristol—the exertions that were made to save them from punishment - the commiseration expressed for any of them that suffered it-and the indignation and contempt lavished on soldiers, officers of justice, and all who were concerned in suppressing violations of the law-contrasted with the indifference manifested to the suffering of those who were threatened, harassed, plundered, burnt out of their houses, deprived of their subsistence, and sometimes of their lives; and who had, in most instances, every possible claim to the sympathy of their countrymen, except the one, as it seems, most essential claim, of being criminals. And yet I am persuaded that the losses and injuries actually inflicted in these outrages, great as they were - and much the greater, doubtless, on account of the encouragement which public sympathy afforded to the perpetrators—all these, I conceive, constitute but a small fraction of the real evil. "He who does an injury to one," says the Latin proverb, "threatens it to many." The sense of insecurity produced by every crime that is committed, is by far its worst result; because uneasiness or distress of mind, from perpetual apprehension, though a less evil in each single

* "Multis minatur qui uni facit injuriam."



The Archbishop's plan is, "That of requiring, of such criminals as are sentenced to hard labour, a certain amount of work; compelling them, indeed, to a certain moderate quantity of daily labour, but permitting them to exceed this as much as they please; and thus to shorten the term of their imprisonment, by accomplishing the total amount of their task in a less time than that to which they had been sentenced. I would also allow them, for a certain portion of the work done, a payment in money,—not to be expended during their continuance in prison, but to be paid over to them at their discharge; so that they should never be turned loose into the world entirely destitute. My object in this would be, to superadd to the habit of labour, which it is the object of most penitum-trairies to create, an association not merely of the ideas of disgrace and coercion with crime, but also of freedom and independence with that of labour. It seems to me perfectly reasonable, that those whose miscouduct compels us to send them to a house of correction, should not be again let loose on society till they shall have given some indication of amended character. Instead of being sentenced, therefore, to confinement for a certain specified indication or amended character. Instead or being sentenced, therefore, to confinement for a certain fixed time,
they should be sentenced to earn, at a certain specified
employment, such a sum of money as may be judged sufficient to preserve them, on their release, from the pressure
of immediate distress: and orderly, decent, submissive
behavlour, during the time of their being thus employed,
should be enforced, under the penalty (besides others, if
found necessary,) of a proportionate deduction from their
wages, and consequent prolongation of their confinement.
It may be said that all these regulations would require
much integrity, vigilance, and discretion in the superintendents of such an establishment. This is true; hut,
after all, how can such a requisition be avoided? How
much is left, and must necessarily be left, to the discretion (or indiscretion) of those who have the management
of convicts! And when we do not select to fill the office,
persons whose activity, uprightness, and good sense, can be
relied on, what mischievous consequences unavoidably
ensue! In respect of the kind of labour in which it may
be thought advisable that convicts should be employed, I
would suggest, that though it is in titleff very desirable
that it should be profitable enough to go some considerable ensue! In respect of the kind of labour in which it may be thought advisable that convicts should be employed, I would suggest, that though it is in itself very desirable that it should be profitable enough to go some considerable way in defraying the expense of their maintenance, this is by no means a point of so much importance as many others, to which accordingly we should be always ready to sacrifice it. The best-conducted of the American penientiaries are said to defray fully all their own expenses from the proceeds of the prisoners' labour. This, I conceive, cannot be expected in any country which does not combine, to such an extraordinary degree as America, the advantages of a very high value of labour and cheapness of provisions. But even if this, or something nearly approaching to it, could be attained, I should still say that it is an object of far less consequence than the moral improvement of the offenders, or, still more, the prevention of crime by the apprehension of punishment. That a penalty should be formidable, is, as I have said, decidedly the first point to be looked to; that it should be corrective, is another point of great, though far inferior, consequence; that it should be sconomical, is (though by no means insignificant) a matter of only a third-rate importance."

[•] We observe that a writer in the Morning Herald charges the author with being an advocate for the gibbet; but we are sure that independent and respectable journal (with whose opinions, where humanity is interested, we almost always agree very cordially) would not say so, had it bestowed due consideration on this volume. To us it appears to support altogether opposite sentiments, and to recommend courses which would tend more to bring the gallows into disuse than any other method of legislation whatsoever.

dreaded, is an evil which extends to many thousand times more. But for this, even the crime of murder would be but a comparatively insignificant evil; for there is hardly any country in which the whole number of persons murdered annually constitutes more than a very trifling portion of the total number of deaths. But the apprehension of being mardered — the feeling that one is in continual peril from the hand of the assassin is one of the most intolerable evils that man can be exposed to. Any one who will but sufficiently reflect on the sleepless and anxious nights, the harassing anxiety, the distressing slams, the restless and troublesome precautions in short, all the evils implied in a feeling of insecurity, which are inflicted on thousands for every crime actually perpetrated will be convinced that that person is more truly and properly compassionate (to waive all other considerations), who sets himself to devise means for the protection of the unoffending, than he whose kindly feelings are bestowed chiefly on the violators of the law. And yet the former must prepare himself to expect from the unthinking (who are, in most places, the majority) to be censured as hardhearted. In pleading the cause of the innocent, in opposition to the guilty—in urging the claims to protection of the peaceable and inoffensive citizen, against the lawless plunderer or incendiary—and in wishing that honest men may be relieved from the misery of perpetual terror, by transferring that terror to the evil-doer, I am sensible that I expose myself (such is the strangely perverted state of many men's feelings) to the charge of inhumanity. To effect this object, to prevent crime, as far as can be done, by denunciation of punishment,—the most effectual method, if we will listen either to reason or to experience, we cannot doubt must be, not to trust to the severity of the punishments which are threatened merely, and seldom inflicted; but to establish 24 close a connexion as we are able between the ideas of crime and punishment. We cannot, indeed, make sure of punishing every offender: if we could, we might hope, that, with a very moderate degree of severity, there would soon be no more to punish: but it should be our object to approach as near to this point as we can; -- to let as few as possible escape with impunity; and especially to check, by timely chastisement, the young and the unpractised delinquents, at their first entrance on a course of crime."

On the subject of the mistaken indulgence so often shewn to first offences, we also most cordially concur with the author, who puts it in its true light when he says-

That a scale of punishment, indeed, rising in severity on each repetition of an offence, should (not at the discretion of the magistrates, but by the laws) be provided, is reasonable and desirable; but that absolute impunity, or such a mitigation of punishment as nearly amounts to this, should be held out to 'first offences,' tends, I am convinced, very greatly to increase the number of second and third offences, and the amount of punishments we are ultimately obliged to inflict. In fact, next to the abolition of all penal law, I can hardly conceive any system better calculated to train boys and men gradually to crime. Every one, it should be remembered, hopes, when he violates the laws, to escape conviction; if, in addition to this, we back the temptations to crime by a prospect every reason to expect that, by the time this is less. But if the temptation they are exposed

case than the actual occurrence of what is first conviction has taken place, he will have to from the instigation of their elders is strong, become too much hardened in iniquity to be it needs the more to be counterbalanced by the subsequently affected by the fear of punishment, except in using all the artifice and caution his experience will have taught him, in contriving to escape detection. For this, also, should be kept in mind, that the plea of a 'first offence' is generally urged and admitted without any ground. It is urged on the occasion of a first conviction; which, we may be assured, by no means implies a first offence. The mischief would be immensely diminished, if the plea were then only admitted when the culprit was able to prove a negative, and to establish satisfactorily that he really never had offended before. But, even in that case, I should appeal to the proverb, 'C'est le premier pas qui coûte.' A man is much more easily deterred by fear of punishment, or by any other motive, from the first offence, than from any subsequent one: and, next to this, his best chance is, to have the association established in his mind between crime and suffering, by his having been so fortunate as to have been convicted and punished for his very first transgression. It is said that those who train young dogs to attack foxes, badgers, and other such vermin, are anxious that they should not be severely bitten in their earliest attempts, which might have the effect of daunting their spirit for ever: they accordingly muzzle or otherwise disable the beast which the dogs are first set at; and when they have acquired the habit of attacking it, without having formed an association of pain and danger, they will afterwards not be deterred by the wounds they may receive. Now, it appears to me, that to hold out impunity to the young and to first offenders, and thus, as it were, to muzzle the law, till they shall have acquired the habit of defying it, is precisely an analogous kind of training, and just what is best suited to breed up hardened criminals. I am inclined to think that in this, and in many other points, important practical errors may be traced to the very prevailing mistake of confounding together two perfectly distinct considerations: the moral guilt of an offender, and the propriety of punishing him for the sake of example. The theory of punishment, indeed, viz. that it is inflicted for prevention, and not for retribution, is, in the abstract, understood and admitted by almost every one, and is distinctly recognised in our legal enactments. But in particular cases there are notions and practices inconsistent with a doctrine so evident, which are by no means uncommon. Irrelevant considerations, irrelevant, I mean, on the supposition, whose truth almost every one admits, that man has no right to think of inflicting vengeance,-are perpetually allowed to influence our judgment. To this, principally, I am inclined to trace the tendency to leave unpunished the offences of the young, and of all others who may be proved, or may be supposed, to have been seduced and incited by others to the commission of crimes. Undoubtedly the instigator to crime ought, if he can be brought to justice, to be punished more severely than those led by him; because the public good more particularly requires that an example should be made of such a character. But I suspect that even when this, which is the right course, is pursued, it is often on a wrong principle; i.e. from the consideration of the greater moral turpitude of him who seduces others. And the leniency often injudiciously shewn towards youths, and towards any who are supposed to be the seduced, and the instruments of others, arises, I conceive, chiefly from of impunity on the first conviction, we have the idea that their fault, in a moral point of view,

fear of punishment. Morally speaking, the strength of temptations from bad education and habits, bad associates, strong passions, ignorance, distressed circumstances, favourable opportunities for crime, &c. may be taken into account as palliations of an offence; but if we make allowance for them, politically, as palliatives in the eye of the law, we are encouraging crime, by adding, to all these other incentives, the promise of impunity, and withdrawing the salutary check of fear precisely in the very cases where it is the most needed."

After what we have quoted, we need not insist on the truism; that prevention is the only and the true end of all punishment; what cannot be referred to this single principle is altogether extraneous and wrong, either in legislation or in the execution of the laws: and this principle is most hurtfully counteracted by the lottery that exists as to the fate of convicts. One man is hanged this year at one place, for that for which another is transported; and, perhaps, at the next assize the same crime is thought to be sufficiently repressed by a twelvemonth's hard labour on the tread-mill. This uncertainty pervades the whole system; and so long as the dispositions of mankind are sanguine, so long will it operate as a premium upon the commission of crime. Every chance of palliation and escape is the mother of a frightful progeny of theft, robbery, and murder.

There is one part of the author's reasoning, that upon public executions,—where, though we cannot help agreeing with his premises, we cannot come to his conclusion. The taking away of human life is a dreadful act; and, to us, it has always appeared that the very mockery with which it is accompanied in our hangings, is one of the most extraordinary insults that could be offered to social man. The civilisation of executions (if we may so express the sense we entertain of the various improvements made in our usual mode of capital punishment_very much resembling the so-called improvements made in the old laws) is a monstrous alliance of the ludicrous with the tragical. A lampoon it is; a warning it is not. Of old, the ruffian power strung up its victims, in agony, to the first tree in the forest; and men were appalled, if they were not restrained. Now, the solemn ceremony is but a sad farce, in which but one actor is seriously concerned: for the rest, they are the scene-shifters; and the spectators are,—what are they? a few, the merely curious, are disgusted; the majority, old or incipient candidates for the same order of martyrdom, are confirmed in the glory of dying game, "should they be so unfortunate as for to be detected."

Still, we cannot bring our minds to the conclusion, that execution should be done in prison, and without public witnessing. As for the shocking folly of criminals being sainted through the halter, - dying converts assured of eternal felicity by the delusive workings of enthusiasts and enthusiasm, and thus alluring hosts of brother-felons to a brighter world through a similar purgatory,—it is only another proof, that while we brag ourselves enlight-ened, we are but shallow. Should we be better if we adopted a piece of advice contained in the volume under review?

"I will take the liberty (says the Archbishop) of most earnestly recommending the appointment of a board of commissioners, analogous to that which is now occupied with the no less important subject of the poor-laws, and from whose labours every one, who is ac-

composing it, must hope for the most favourable results. Whether the legislature is constituted in one way or in another, it is clearly impossible that it should be capable of going through, with proper care, all the necessary details of that vast and heterogeneous mass of business which belongs to its decision. And those who are at all acquainted with parliamentary proceedings, have no need to be reminded how much slovenly legislation has resulted from the non-adoption, or very slight and imperfect adoption, in the highest department of all, of that important principle, division of labour; but for which, even the humblest arts could never have been brought to any degree of perfection. Let the task of minute investigation, and uninterrupted reflection, on each subject separately, be entrusted to a small number of by the non-appliance of such common-sense competent persons, expressly selected for the purpose; and let the legislature examine and judge of the result of their labours,—adopting, action? Innumerable schemes are propounded, rejecting, or modifying their suggestions as it may see best; and I am much mistaken if a striking effect will not be produced in the increased wisdom of its enactments, in all departments in which such a procedure shall have been adopted. I will not presume to point out in full detail what should be the points, relative to the present subject, to be laid before such a board of commissioners as I have proposed; but I would suggest that they should not be too strictly confined to their own proper subject of secondary punishment; because, in respect of, first, capital punishments, and secondly, police regulations, it is possible that many facts might be ascertained, and many improvements in our present practice suggested, which might, in various ways, materially modify our practical conclusions in respect of secondary punishments. Every thing, for example, that in any way conduces to the increase or diminution of crime, must have an important bearing on the question as to the more or less extensive scale on which it may be requisite that penitentiaries should be established."

This is, perhaps, for so multifarious and important a topic, a rather crude suggestion; but in spirit it is one of unbounded interest. It is lamentable to see the time and energies of the legislature - composed of many of the most intelligent, best-informed, and finest minds in the world _wasted on trivial subjects; and if directed to matters of consequence, rarely or never brought to bear upon them so as to come to any practical conclusion and improve the common condition. The results are nonsense-committees, desultory reports never acted upon, and crude statutes encumbering the encumbered code with more needless contradictions. Ministers, and peers, and members of parliament, are so engrossed with a multiplicity of concerns, that even the most assiduous and devoted of them (not to mention the many whom pleasures and other pursuits occupy) are incapable of giving due attention to the most vital question which could demand the whole mind of a statesman. Their lives are the bustle of the chandler on a loftier scale. But what is the remedy? We would go a step, perhaps more, beyond the hint thrown out by our author; and in putting ourselves before our readers, we only beg them to re-member, that our theories are not offered as plans to be defended to the uttermost, but as a sort of embodying of ideas, to render them tangible, for approval or rejection.

The official duties of ministers are more to the happiness of their descendants. than they can perform; the labours devolved upon all public men much more than they could possibly attend to, supposing they gave every moment of their time to the public, and not one thought to their private affairs. Is it any wonder, then, that our laws should be corrupt and oppressive, and the whole administration of the state a chance-medley, rather than an example of organised wisdom? Is it any wonder, that in almost every part of our system to which we can turn our eyes, we are astonished by the prevalence of such positive evils, and more astonished but they might as well be bad as good; for no is the most drudging, unenjoying, discontented, and, throughout the great mass of the lower earth. pauper in five hundred of the population, there are more paupers than independent persons. We know not: it may be the fault of the parmight be largely remedied, so that neither the inclination nor the power to live in idle beggary and starvation should afflict the land.

We hire ministers to conduct our political to administer our laws; but we have no specific charge and jurisdiction to look to and provide for the welfare of the poor. secretary of state for the home department is embarrassed with a multitude of other concerns; and the grand consideration of the condition of one-fourth of the people is left to parish officers. We have commissioners of bankrupts, of customs, of excise, and directors and inspectors of every possible interest; but there are no guardians of this vast aggregate of human life and capability.

Tribunes of the People might be ominous and dangerous; but might we not institute a permanent body to investigate and ameliorate sums are given to every partial scheme which be done, say for a Board whose duties should be poor upon a universal principle, instead of conflicting local mal-administrations. We are firmly persuaded, that by some such institution as this the poor-rates might be lowered onehalf; and the poor, the infirm, the aged, and the helpless, be raised in the scale of society to a degree which would greatly diminish both misery and crime. We will go farther: by the allotment of small portions of land, and other means of competition and industry, judiciously adopted, we are persuaded that contentment and happiness would speedily be seen

quainted with the character of the individuals framed for the good of the people. It is, truly, and suffering. Our Saxon ancestors worship-composing it, must hope for the most favourable according to what is understood, the business ped an idol, or god, called Ermensewl, the of all; but we need not add that every Friend and Supporter of the poor: in a human body's business is nobody's business. And so it form, such a protector might contribute much

> The New Gil Blas; or, Pedro of Penastor.
> By Henry D. Inglis, author of "Spain in 1830," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

> This work is as yet unpublished; but we are enabled to give a few extracts from its amusing pages. They detail the many adventures of a young scapegrace, who has the benefit of all Mr. Inglis's Spanish experience; and Pedro of Penaflor connects sketches of manners, dramatised anecdotes, narratives, &c. Take, for example, the following:—
>
> Modern Miracle.—" Thy name, I think, is

Fernando,' said one of the friars to me one day, leading me into the cloisters, as I was passing out from dinner. 'Fernando is my name,' said I, 'and my name is all my inheritance.' one decides, no one adopts. Partial efforts 'Thou art poor, no doubt,' rejoined he; 'but operate partially for a season; but the gloomy I design that thou shalt soon be richer, if thou 'Thou art poor, no doubt,' rejoined he; 'but end of all is, that this country, blessed with wilt consent to obey my instructions.' 'No freedom, with activity and intelligence in the one,' said I, 'can be readier to obey instrucpeople, with great wealth, with all natural tions that are to produce so agreeable a remeans of abundance, with exemption from the sult;' and the friar then explained to me how sufferings to which other nations are exposed that the finances of the convent were miserably when war disturbs the globe, with long-tried low-that a new organ for the chapel and and well-understood principles of government, many ornaments for the major altar were wanted; and that on the occasion of the approaching festival, when it was always the orders, the most wretched upon the face of the custom for the devout to lay some little offering Where there ought not to be one upon the altar of the saint, it was intended to warm devotion by some striking display of the saint's gratitude: and, finally, I was made to understand, that if I would consent to personate ties in many a case; but sure we are that it the saint, by wearing his garments and crown -to hold a silver salver in my hand to receive the offerings, and to bow my head whenever the donation exceeded a duro-I should be rewarded with a thousand reals; but upon conaffairs, and chancellors and judges at vast cost dition that I should immediately afterwards quit Valencia, and reside in some other town. * Upon the day appointed for the celebra-The tion of the festival, I was received by the superior, whom I found to be the same individual who had formerly spoken with me, and who, with two or three others, was alone in the secret of the pious fraud in which I was to be an actor. 'By this,' said he, 'we confirm the wavering and strengthen the faith of the true Catholic,—and thus the end justifies the means.'
The habiliments of the saint were ample; and the image having been removed, I easily slipped into its place, divesting myself only of my cloak, and found room enough within the foldings of the cloth of gold that covered my this essential part of our national being? Vast tarnished dress: the crown was placed upon my head, a well-contrived mask upon my face, short-sighted patriotism or an ambition for and a massive silver salver in my hand, which, popularity suggests; surely something might somehow or other, seemed to grow to my fingers. Thus prepared, the chapel railing was to protect the lower orders, and succour the thrown open, and the matin-bell began to chime. And now the devout Valencians poured in, and a silver-gilded canopy. The wants of the convent had been industriously circulated by the friars: nor had less pains been taken to encourage a belief that some visible manifestation of the saint's good will and gratitude might be expected. The first that entered were some beggars, with little more than their tattered brown cloaks to cover them, and a few quartos dropped upon the salver; larger offerings succeeded-pesetas, half and whole duros; but no We would say, therefore, that in all our to a large extent, where there is nothing now sign of gratitude or good will yet escaped from government, there is no branch expressly but poverty and sorrow, the parents of guilt the saint. At length a gold piece rung upon

the salver, and forthwith the saint bent his sited on the previous night in the great vaults feel that the prospect of laying my bones elsehead. The miracle was seen by all: a thousand that lie underneath the Alcazar, in order that thumbs had in an instant performed the sign of the cross; a thousand knees were bent; a loud and earnest hum of prayer rose from a thousand kneelers; at the same instant the ergan pealed forth its loud anthem, and 'Glory to God, glory in the highest,' was the universal song of praise. But the miracle operated in a more substantial form; the prediction of an influential saint was well worth the sacrifice of a few duros-gold poured into the salver; and to such an extent, that not only was the saint's neck weary of acknowledgment, and his arm of the weight with which devotion burdened it but a new miracle became necessary; the salver was too small to contain its offerings, and the gold was beginning to slide off the heap: the saint, therefore, withdrawing the salver, deposited the contents somewhere within the folds of his under-garments, and again extended the vessel to the awe struck devotees. The throng that had poured into the chapel at length began to lessen; and mass having begun at the major altar, all hastened to place themselves before it: so that the chapel of the miraculous image was left for a time without a worshipper. Now, thought I, is the moment: slipping my arms out of the wide sleeves of the saint, I disentangled myself from the cumbrous garments, which were stiff enough to stand erect without the help either of an image or its representative; the mask I left propped in its place, and the salver also I would have left in the hand of the saint, had this been possible: but I was compelled to dispose of it otherwiseit followed its contents within my girdle; and having stealthily descended from the canopy, I threw my old cloak, which I had laid behind it. over my shoulders, and drawing my hat over my brows, I walked leisurely out of the chapel, and through the church, and soon found myself in the Calle de Alboraya, and crossing the bridge of the Holy Trinity. What took place in the convent when mass was ended, at what time the discovery was made, or what steps were taken to trace the flight of the mock saint, I have no means of ascertaining, and never stopped to inquire; but satisfied that I had practised a less fraud upon the friars than they had practised upon the people, I continued my walk at no unusual pace, that I might avoid suspicion, along the avenue that leads to the port - engaged, like others, in leisurely cutting up a melon, and eating it by

Penance and its motives .- " In front of the gate of the Dominican convent was affixed a paper, which all were reading, or endeavouring to read. It was the publication of an indulgence of no fewer than five hundred days to all such persons as being secretly conscious of any sin, should appear the following day in the character and dress of penitents, at the execution of two robbers, which was then to take place. This was an indulgence not difficult to purchase; for with the long cloak and mask of the penitent, the penance might be as secret as the sin; and many blessings were accordingly showered upon the head of the considerate archbishop, who had by the publication of this indulgence, helped so many on their way to heaven. And in another way besides disguise, the reputation of the penitent was secured :no fewer than five hundred cloaks, masks, caps, and wands, were provided by the archbishon for the use of penitents-so indifferent an opinion did the archbishop entertain of the morality of the city of Toledo; and it was moreover made known that these were to be deposithough I be, I am not yet tired of life; and I

such penitent sinners as resolved to take advantage of the opportunity, might avoid the calumny of issuing from their own doors dressed in the penitential garb. * * * 'Alas!' said he whose turn it was to speak the next. happy are those whose crimes are so venial as to have been atoned by the penitence of this day. As for my sin, I greatly fear that the five hundred days, which to others have almost opened the gates of heaven, will scarcely be felt by me as any mitigation of my penalty. This, senores, is the crime that has brought me hither :- I am a vender of fruits and vegetables, which I rear in a garden of my own on the banks of the Tagus; and every morning I take my place in the Plaza Real, and lay out my fruit and vegetables. I have no reason to tell you, señores, that every morning a friar from each of the five convents of Franciscans. and from each of the four convents of Canuchins, and from the two convents of Augustins. walks through the market-place and asks supplies for his convent, for the love of God. One gives a cabbage, another tomata, a third garbauzos, a fourth a melon, a fifth grapes; and every one picks the best for the use of the convent, knowing well the blessing that will return to the giver: but as for me, before I take my place in the market I carefully examine my fruits and vegetables-not that I may pick out the best for the convents, but that I may lay aside for the friars whatever worm-eaten cabbages, or useless melons, or shrivelled grapes, I can find in my baskets. Never, during fifteen vears that I have sat in the market-place of Toledo, have the convents been one real the better for me : and vet no one of all the marketpeople that own a stall there, enjoys so high a reputation as I do. 'Ah! the good Pascual,' says one, 'he never forgets to toss a cabbage into the friar's sack.' The devout Pascual, says another, 'his gift is always readv.' true friend to the convents is Pascual,' says a third. 'Many's the doblon he has given away in choice melons to feed the monks.' A sad score, señores, I have run up against me; and no wonder it hangs heavy upon my mind, and that the offer of the archbishop was not thrown away upon me: and such, senores, is the history of my penitence."

Beau ideal of a beggar: Pablo is refusing to go to Madrid :- " I dreamt all the long night of Toledo: and though, God knows, I have no home there to call my own, I have a home every where. There's scarce a street, señor, but what seems half my own; the Plaza Real -the court of the cathedral-the steps of the archbishop's palace—the vaults of the Alcazar -are all so many homes to me: every one knew me, and I knew every body. 'Well, Pablo!' said a canon; 'How fares it with thee, Pablo?' said a prebendary; 'Good day, or good night, Pablo,' said this friar and that; There's a quarto for thee, Pablo,' said one and 'May'st thou never want a gazpacho,' said another. Every one will miss Pablo: I was a citizen of Toledo, señor, and now I am nothing and nobody! What is it to me that the king house is in Madrid, and that his coach and eight mules drives along the Prado; will that put bread into my mouth? - or that rich grandees and nobles parade on the Prado; who among them will cast a glance at Pablo? Nay, not even a friar will have a kind word for him. Ah! señor, I have not resolution for this: youth has its follies and weaknesses, and so has age. I am too old to go a wandering: poor where than in Toledo, would hasten my end."

The whole work is very amusing; but, as a connected narrative, it somewhat over-abounds in enicodes

DR. ADAM CLARKE.

A VENERABLE victim to the pestilence which is unhappily prevalent amongst us, has just fallen in the person of Dr. Adam Clarke, one of the most learned, eminent, and pious of the disciples of John Wesley. Dr. Clarke was a native of Ireland (though not of Irish parentage, for his father was, we are told, English, and his mother Scottish), the son of a schoolmaster. and brought to England by Wesley himself. when about the age of nineteen, and placed as an assistant in Kingswood Academy. He first preached at Penzance; and it is a remarkable coincidence, that the son of one of his earliest friends there. Mr. Carne, has also been suddenly cut off in the midst of his ministry by the same fatal disease.* From Penzance Dr. Clarke went to Bristol, and from Bristol came to London, where he was honorary librarian to the Surrey Institution, and the author of many most meritorious and successful publications. Besides new editions of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress and Butterworth's Concordance, he gave the world, in 1797, a Dissertation on the Use and Abuse of Tobacco: Sturms' Reflections for every Day in the Year, 4 vols. 12mo, from the German: between 1802 and 1806, a Bibliographical Dictionary, in 6 vols. 12mo.; an Abridgment of Baxter's Christian Directory; and the Bibliographical Miscellany, 2 vols. But his great work is the Bible, with a commentary and notes, in eight quarto volumes. His account of the illness and death of Professor Porson was privately printed; and he wrote several papers in the Classical Journal.

Dr. Clarke was taken ill at Bayswater. whither he had come from his residence at Heydon Hall, Middlesex, to preach a sermon; and notwithstanding every medical aid, died the ensuing day. He was a good man, and universally respected. His library and collection of MSS. are of extreme importance.

We have on our table (hitherto unnoticed, but recalled to our attention by this event), the second and concluding volume of " A Concise View of the Succession of Sacred Literature, in a Chronological Arrangement of Authors and their Works, from the invention of Alphabetical Characters, to the Year of our Lord 1300."+ The author of this laborious work is a son of Dr. Adam Clarke; and the patient drudgery which he must have bestowed on hundreds of the voluminous productions of the old Fathers in order to write it, shews that he is equal to any literary task whatever. The results of his investigation, though brief, are invaluable to all who are engaged in lines of life which require this sort of information, where single paragraphs are truly the fruits of months of very dry and disheartening study. We will select a few passages for the curiosity of their statements; but every page is replete with learned and scholastic intelligence.

Theodoret, A. D. 386—423, the author of numerous commentaries, &c. &c., and, inter alia, "Religious History: an account of the

† London, 1832, T. S. Clarke; Simpkin and Marshall.



[•] We allude to Dr. Carne of Plymouth, whose death and that of his wife, within three days, of cholera, has created so strong a sensation among those to whom they were endeared by religious connexion and private worth. Dr. Carne was the brother of Mr. John Carne, whose literary works are so justly popular, and whose interesting Lives of Missionaries we have reviewed within the last few weeks.

thirty eastern monks, 'whose virtue he well assured cannot be adequately described. and whose wondrous deeds and endurances he his readers not hastily to disbelieve, should hear of a power beyond their ifthey own. There by any means to measure the virtue of the se men by their own.' Some of the things he relates he had himself seen, and others were relate to him by respectable witnesses who were Ettenders on the teaching of these men. The saints whose lives he relates are, James of The whose lives ne relates are, James of Nisibi who lived in the greatest deprivations and hardships, and wrought wonders wheresoever he went. Going on one of his religious visitations in Persia, he passed a fountain where some women were washing clothes by treading on them with their feet in the water, and their own clothes tucked up out of the wet: they did not cornellt the saint's delicacy by letting down their garments as he passed, and he therefore punished their immodesty by stopping the spring and turning their hair grey! The death of Arius is attributed to James's prayers .- Julianus Sabbas, who lived in a cave, fed himself once a week, and employed his whole time in singing David's Psalms: his fame soon spread, and numbers joined him in his retreat: he kills a dragon by the sign of the cross; the son of one of his female disciples, while his mother was absent, fell into a well; the ill tidings were soon conveyed to the parent, who coolly ordered the lid to be put on the well till Julianus returns, while she went on with the service in which she had been engaged: on entering, Julianus inquires for the child, that he may give him his blessing, when his mother relates the accident: the old man hastens to the well, removes the covering, orders a light, and sees the lad sitting on the top of the water dashing it about sportively with his hand; ropes are brought and the child drawn up, who related that he had seen Julianus supporting him in the water and preventing his sinking !-Marcianus, who thought it right to eat and drink only once a-day, and always to leave off both hungry and thirsty: a divinely kindled lamp burned above his head at night to enable him to read the Bible: through modesty he was very unwilling to work miracles !- Eusebius ate every fourth day, allowing his disciples to eat every other.—Publius.—Symeon sends two lions to direct a traveller in his road; and again orders off a lion which was intruding on the privacy of himself and company: indeed, lions and dragons seem to have existed only to shew the power of these ascetics .- Palladius, at whose request a murdered man sat up, and looking round, pointed out with a finger of his right hand his murderer.—Aphraates predicts the death of his abuser, who afterwards was boiled to death by falling into a hot bath: he cures the emperor's horse by holy water; and he gives holy oil to a woman to anoint her husband with to restore to her his love.

The whole of these thirty abounded in ascetic severities; but it is somewhat singular that, of the last ten who were alive, there is nothing related at all equal as a miracle to what is recorded of those who were dead. Indeed it is melancholy to see a man like Theodoret believing such absurdities, and praising such brutish lives as some of them led: the whole history is a series of ridiculous miracles, and absurd austerities; even the little piety which is glimmeringly shewn in some of their sayings is of small account; there is nothing praiseworthy in their conduct, and nothing instructive in their discourse; some of them appear to have been really very little better than the beasts they

abroad, and others to have been men of most unsubdued minds and passions, in whom the smallest temptation aroused their naturally corrupt inclinations, and who scarcely had any notion of correcting the inner man, while they loaded the outer one to its destruction: the saintship of the deserts seems to have been the

climax of religious fanaticism and folly." " Epitome of Heretical Fables, in five books, the four first occupied with an account of the various heretics and their heresies, and the fifth embodies the true doctrine, as an antidote against the previously recited errors. Book I. gives an account of all those heretics who imagined there were more than one universal Ruler, and asserted that our Lord only seemed to have entered this world: each heretic forms the subject of a chapter. I will mention the names and some of the peculiarities of several. He begins with Simon Magus, who said there was a certain infinite power, the root and spring of the universe, which power he himself was, being manifested to the Jews as the Son, to the Samaritans as the Father, and to all other nations as the Holy Spirit; his companion Helena he termed the first conception of his mind, the mother of all, by whom were the angels and archangels; with many other absurdities.-Menander, who affirmed that men were to be saved by being baptised unto him. Satornilus.—Basilides and Isidore.—Basilides taught a graduated chain of beings, each producing the one below him; that not Christ, but Simon the Cyrensean, suffered; he denied the resurrection.—Carpocrates and Epiphanes believed Christ to have been born naturally of Joseph and Mary, and that souls transmigrated .- Prodicus taught a community of wives, ou de xaeir, ou er rois noiveis durivois moror, to huxνιαιον φως ικποδων ποιουμινοι, ήπις αν ίκαστος ιπι-τυχι συνιμιγουτο, and several other abominations are specified, both unnatural and base.-Secundus. Mark the Wizzard, who compared the zons to the twenty-four letters of the alphabet. dividing them into mutes, vowels, and semivowels; and these, composing false and forged writings, misled the foolish.-The Ascodruti. -The Archontici. These composed books of false prophecies, one of which was entitled the Symphony, which describe the seven heavens. in the highest of which Sabaoth exercises his tyranny. - The Colorbasii .- The Barbeliotæ. These and others helped forward their absurdities by adopting barbarous and uncouth Hebrew words, which were comforting and convincing to the minds of the ignorant.-The Ophitæ held Seth to be a kind of divinity, that Jesus was born of the Virgin, but Christ came down from above; that there is no resurrection, therefore the apostles were wrong; that Christ entered the Virgin's womb in the form of a serpent; that the serpent associated with wisdom, fought with the Creator, deceived Adam, and that the convolutions of our intestines is to imitate him! They worshipped a serpent, and had songs and religious rites appointed for it. The Caïnites.—The Antitactee.—The Perate held that Christ had a threefold nature, threefold body, and threefold power !- Monoimus, who broached an arithmetical heresy !-- Hermogenes believed in the pre-existence of matter, and said that our Lord's body was laid up in the sun.-Tatian and the Hydroparastite or Encratitæ, who drank no wine nor ate animal food; they abhorred marriage. Marcion was their leader, who had formed a gospel of his own, called Diatessaron, in which he destroyed every evidence of our Lord having descended really very little better than the beasts they from David. This gospel had got into very were sometimes mistaken for when they came general use, even among the orthodox;—'I

myself,' says Theodoret, ' found more than 200 of such books in great esteem in our churches. which gathering together, I put away, and introduced the four gospels in their room."

"The Messalians, or Euchits, i.e. the Prayers,—a sect who denied the good of baptism;—'to every man born there belongs a demon who urges him to improprieties: this demon, neither baptism nor any thing else, except the power of prayer, is able to expel from the soul; and then the indwelling demon comes away in the mucus of the nose, and in the spittle! They perform many other mad pranks, for all of a sudden they leap up and boast that they are treading down the demons; with their fingers they imitate shooting, and declare that they are shooting the demons: and endless other absurdities they practise."

These quotations are only portions of the remarkable summaries which Mr. Clarke has so clearly abridged.

Salvian of Marseilles wrote "against the abominations of the theatre and public sports: he says that the Christians of his day were accustomed to celebrate the Cercensian games to the honour of Christ!!"

"Huchald, the monk, A.D. 916, of the monastery of St. Amandus, wrote a poem in praise of baldness to Charles the Bald, consisting of 300 verses: it is remarkable only for the number of o's (for calvus, bald) introduced into it. It was printed by Barthius, in his Advers. p. 2175, Francof. 1624."

"Atto, Bishop of Verceil, A.D. 945, the second of this name, was son of Aldegarius, and celebrated in his time as a most learned theologian and canonist: his works lay unpublished for a long time in the Vatican Library, till D'Achery laid them before the public in his Spicileg. vol. i. p. 402." Among them is a list containing, as prohibited, "the works of heretics and schismatics; a great number of spurious Gospels are mentioned, together with acts of martyrs, lives of saints, revelations, &c.; a most curious list, the titles of some of which are the following: Our Saviour's Infancy-Of our Lord's Birth-Of Mary and her Midwife-The Assumption of the Holy Mary—Og's Fight with the Dragon after the Deluge—The Phylacteries of the Angels; all which, with numbers more, he condemns."

Works of Lord Byron. Vol. IX. Murray. This volume introduces us to the full spring. tide of Byron's genius: the Giaour, the Bride of Abydos, the Corsair, the exquisite miscellaneous poems-all as they belong to that " one morning which woke and found itself famous." We own we shall be glad to have done with the satires: often unjust, as the whim of the moment usually is; always petulant and ill-natured to us, at least, they unidealise the writer :

"Still, when least divine He is a god, whose shrines shall be restored-Apollo's self dethroned."

It is curious to observe how the fountains of his Nile ever arose in his own feelings. first cause might be slight, but a first cause there always was. His imagination first mystified its possessor; and his own Gisour and Corsair were the picturesque of himself in action. You might as well tell the leopard to put away its spots and yet be beautiful, as to bid Byron put aside his identity and yet be poetical. In the intenseness of that egotism lay his power. The fanciful is more actual than we allow: a part of every man's life is past in thinking himself in situations in which he is never placed, and picturing to himself what he would there say and do. In proportion as the

come more or less real: the faculty of making them visible to others constitutes poetry; and this faculty he possessed in the highest degree. It is because, by force of imagination, he first placed himself in the character of Conrade, &c. that he makes them seem so real to the reader The notes of this edition are very interesting; we like to see the " pains the poet takes." The following passage is proof that Byron added labour to inspiration :-

"The hundred and twenty-six lines which follow, down to ' Tell me no more of fancy's gleam, first appeared in the fifth edition. In returning the proof, Lord Byron says :have, but with some difficulty, not added any more to this snake of a poem, which has been lengthening its rattles every month. It is now fearfully long, being more than a canto and a half of 'Childe Harold.' The last lines Hodgson likes. It is not often he does; and when he don't, he tells me with great energy, and I fret and alter. I have thrown them in to soften the ferocity of our Infidel; and, for a dying man, have given him a good deal to say for himself. Do you know any body who can stop -I mean, point - commas, and so forth? for am, I hear, a sad hand at your punctuation.'
Among the Giaour MS. is the first draught of

this passage, which we subjoin :-

Yes Love indeed doth spring descend from heaven; A spark of that (immortal) fire, celestial To human hearts in mercy given, To lift from earth our low desire. A feeling from the Godhead caught, To wean from self (our) sordid thought;
Devotion sends the soul above,
But heaven itself descends to love. But heaven itself descends to love.
Yet marvel not, if they who love
This present joy, this future hope,
Which taught them with all ill to cope,
In madness then, their fate accuse—
In madness do those fearful deeds
That seem { to add but guilt to } woe.
Alss! the { breast } that inly bleeds,
Has sought to dread from ontward foe," &c. Again_

"'When rubbed, the amber is susceptible of a perfume, which is slight but not disagreeable." On discovering that, in some of the early copies. the all-important monosyllable 'not' had been omitted, Lord Byron wrote to Mr. Murray,-'There is a diabolical mistake which must be corrected; it is the omission of 'not' before disagreeable, in the note on the amber rosary. This is really horrible, and nearly as bad as the stumble of mine at the threshold-I mean the misnomer of Bride. Pray do not let a copy go without the 'not;' it is nonsense, and worse than nonsense. I wish the printer was saddled with a vampire !"

"This do I for your applause, O Athenians!" has ever been the great first cause, as it ever will be, of human exertion. There is a curious coincidence between a line in Prior's Nutbrown Maid and one in Byron's Corsair. Emma's

"They came, they saw, they marvelled, and they loved. Gulnare tells the Corsair, of her own heart-" It feared thee, thanked thee, pitied, maddened, loved."

By the by, we cannot but remark how mistaken was the outcry against the Corsair's mochivalrous foe—one who disdains to purchase courage and protect wit, whosoever's property his own life by that of another, because the blow it may be. Those gentlemen who have any must be struck in secret. Byron's own last line such property are all, I hope, our friends: do is a calumny.

"Link'd with one virtue and a thousand crimes."

qualities we have enumerated above.

As the state of the drama now occupies considerable attention, we select the following from the " Hints from Horace."

"Now to the Drama let us bend our eyes, Where fettered by Whig Walpole low she lies; Corruption foiled her, for she fear'd her glance; Decorum left her for an opera dance!
Yet Chesterfield, whose polish'd pen inveighs
'Gainst laughter, fought for freedom to our plays, Uncheck'd by megrims of patrician brains, And damning dulness of lord chamberlains. Repeal that act! again let Humour roam Wild o'er the stage—we've time for tears at -we've time for tears at home: Wild o'er the stage—we've time for tears at home; Let 'Archer' plant the horns on 'Sullen's' brows, And 'Estifanla' gull her 'Copper' spouse; The moral's scant, but that may be excused—Men go not to be lectured, but amused. He whom our plays dispose to good or fill, Must wear a head in want of Willis' skill: Ay, but Macheath's example—psha l—no more! It form'd no thieves—the thief was form'd before; And, spite of Puritans and Collier's "curse, Plays make mankind no better, and no worse." Plays make mankind no better, and no worse."

"The following is a brief sketch of the origin of the Playhouse Bill:-In 1735 Sir John Barnard brought in a bill ' to restrain the number of houses for playing of interludes, and for the better regulating of common players. The minister, Sir Robert Walpole, conceiving this to be a favourable opportunity of checking the abuse of theatrical representation, proposed to insert a clause to ratify and confirm, if not enlarge, the power of the lord chamberlain in licensing plays; and at the same time insinuated, that unless this addition was made. the king would not pass it. But Sir John Barnard strongly objected to this clause; contending, that the power of that officer was already too great, and had been often wantonly exercised. He therefore withdrew his bill rather than establish by law a power in a single officer so much under the direction of the crown. In the course, however, of the session of 1737 an opportunity offered, which Sir Robert did not fail to seize. The manager of Goodman's Fields Theatre having brought to him a farce called 'The Golden Rump,' which had been proffered for exhibition, the minister paid the profits which might have accrued from the performance, and detained the copy. He then made extracts of the most exceptionable passages, abounding in profaneness, sedition, and blasphemy, read them to the house, and obtained leave to bring in a bill to limit the number of playhouses; to subject all dramatic writings to the inspection of the lord chamberlain; and to compel them to take out a license for every production before it could appear on the stage."

"Chesterfield's speech on the Licensing Act is one of his most eloquent efforts. Though the Playhouse Bill is generally said to have been warmly opposed in both houses, this speech of the Earl of Chesterfield is the only trace of that opposition to be found in the periodical publications of the times. The following passage, which relates to the powers of the lord chamberlain, will shew the style of the oration:—'The bill is not only an encroachment upon liberty, but it is likewise an encroachment on property. Wit, my lords, is a sort of property: it is the property of those who have it, and too often the only property they have to depend on. Thank God! my lords, we have a dependence of another kind; we have a much less precarious support, and therefore cannot feel the inconveniences of the a generous and humane victor, and a most bill now before us: but it is our duty to en-

* Not John Payne Collier .- Ed. L. G.

imagination is developed, the circumstances be-| Now, his crimes are only hearsay, and his good | not let us subject them to any unnecessary or arbitrary restraint. I must own, I cannot easily agree to the laying of any tax upon wit; but by this bill it is to be heavily taxed, it is to be excised: for if this bill passes, it cannot be retailed in a proper way without a permit; and the lord chamberlain is to have the honour of being chief gauger, supervisor, commissioner, judge, and jury. But what is still more hard, though the poor author, - the proprietor, I should say,—cannot, perhaps, dine till he has found out and agreed with a purchaser, yet before he can propose to seek for a purchaser, he must patiently submit to have his goods rummaged at this new excise-office; where they may be detained for fourteen days, and even then he may find them returned as prohibited goods, by which his chief and best market will be for ever shut against him, without the least shadow of reason, either from the laws of his country or the laws of the stage. These hardships, this hazard, which every gentleman will be exposed to who writes any thing for the stage, must certainly prevent every man of a generous and free spirit from attempting any thing in that way; and as the stage has always been the proper channel for wit and humour, therefore, my lords, when I speak against this bill, I must think I plead the cause of wit, I plead the cause of humour, I plead the cause of the British stage, and of every gentleman of taste in the kingdom. The stage and the press, my lords, are two of our out-sentries: if we remove them, if we hoodwink them, if we throw them in fetters, the enemy may surprise us. Therefore, I must look upon the bill now before us as a step, and a most necessary step too, for introducing arbi-

trary power into this kingdom."
""Repeal that Act."—After the lapse of nearly a century, the state of the laws affecting dramatic literature, and the performance of the drama, has again become the subject of parliamentary inquiry."

Of the Curse of Minerva we shall only state that a manuscript copy of this little poem of four-teen pages, which Lord Byron wrote out for a friend while at Athens, was, the other day, brought to the hammer by Evans, of Pall Mall, and actually fetched sixteen pounds! "How are we revived !"

The annexed account of the other poems is curious: the editor says: "The Giaour, written in April, and published in May; the Bride of Abydos, written in November, and published early in December, 1813; and the Corsair, composed during the last thirteen days of the same month, and published in January, 1814. These vigorous performances, so rapidly following each other, kept the public attention rivetted on Lord Byron at this, the most brilliant, and, perhaps, the happiest period of his short career. He was enjoying the steady blaze of fame, and exulting in a strength which now, in general estimation, knew no rival. By a careful comparison of the original MSS. and successive editions of these splendid poems, the editor has been enabled to collect a rich harvest of various readings, many of them curious, and not a few important; and the margin continues to present a running series of historical, biographical, and critical annotations. The appendix consists of the poet's remarks on the Romaic, or modern Greek language, with specimens and translations—all produced during his residence in the Capuchin convent, at Athens, in 1811."

The engravings are, Petrarch's Tomb, by G. Cattermole, and Seville, both exquisitely engraved by E. Finden; and another interesting embellishment is given in a fac-simile of a stanza of Childe Harold, as scribbled on the Lake of Geneva, and altered by the noble bard.

The propriety of publishing Childe Harold in one volume is obvious; still, there is a wide gulf between its first and last; and we now include the two first cantos.

The Family Library, Vol. XXXIV. Scottish Worthies, Vol. II. By P. F. Tytler, Esq. 12mo. pp. 322. London, 1832. Murray. THE name of the author, one of the most able of our living historians, is a sufficient guarantee for this volume being of a superior order. It is indeed interesting in its subjects, marked by adequate research, and written with great perspicacity and spirit. The first memoir is that of King Robert Bruce, the hero of Bannockburn, against whom the second Edward led so powerful an army; after describing the component parts of which, Mr. Fraser Tytler

says:"In addition to these preparations, the king, having received information that it was the intention of the Scots to draw up their army in a marshy district, where it would be difficult for cavalry to act with safety, directed a body of 21,500 infantry to be raised in England and Wales, which, in conjunction with the Irish troops, consisting of foot soldiers lightly armed. and of the light irregular cavalry called hobilers, would, it was hoped, be able to attack the Scots, even in the strongest country where they could have pitched their encampment. The original writs, the multifarious and complicated orders for the calling together the various divisions of this army, for the organisation of the victualling and forage departments, for the providing of waggons and cars to transport the tents and pavilions, and for assembling the various artisans, smiths, armourers, miners, and carpenters, who were required to supply the wants and repair the damages incident upon the march of so large a host, are still to be seen among the records of the kingdom; and they demonstrate that the force with which Edward proceeded against Scotland, amounted, at the lowest calculation, to 100,000 men."

After a life of glory, admirably painted, we come to the closing scene of this illustrious monarch's life.

" It is an affecting circumstance, that the King of Scotland had scarcely concluded this peace, which proved so signal a blessing to the nation, and brought so happy a relief to his own cares and anxieties, when that disease, contracted amidst the hardships and exposures of war, which had of late years been undermining his strength, assumed a more malignant form, and rendered it necessary for him to abstract himself entirely from public business. By the advice of his physicians, he retired to Cardross, a beautiful retreat, situated upon the Clyde, about six miles from Dumbarton; where, amid the intervals from pain and sickness, his time appears to have been much occupied in making experiments in the construction and sailing of vessels, with a view, probably, towards the establishment of a more effective naval force in Scotland. We learn this fact from the accounts of his high chamberlain, which are yet preserved; and the same records acquaint us, that in these kingly amusements he often enjoyed the society of Randolph. His lighter pleasures consisted in hunting and hawking, when his health permitted; in sailing upon the Clyde, and superintending his mariners and shipwrights in their occupations; in enlarging and

palace. As even the most trivial circumstances are interesting when they regard so eminent a man, it may be mentioned that he kept a lion, the expense of whose maintenance forms an item in the chamberlain's accounts; and that his active mind, even under the pressure of increasing disease, seems to have taken an interest in the labours of the architects, painters, goldsmiths, and inferior artists, who belonged to his establishment. In compliance with the manners of the times, he maintained a fool, for whose comfort he was solicitous, and in whose society he took delight. He entertained his clergy and his barons, who visited him from time to time at his rural palace, in a style of noble and abundant hospitality. The minutest parts of his expenditure appear to have been arranged with the greatest order; and his lowest officers and servants, his huntsmen, falconers, dog-keepers, gardeners, and parkstewards, provided for in rude but regular abundance. His gifts and largesses to the officers of his household, to his nurse and other old servants, and to the most favourite amongst his nobles, were frequent and ample: his charity in the support of many indigent persons, by small annual salaries, or regular allowances of meat and flour, was extensive and welldirected; whilst a pleasing view of his genero-sity, combined with his love of letters, is pre-sented by his presents to 'poor clerks,' for the purpose of enabling them to carry on their education 'at the schools.'

" Amidst these quiet but not unkingly cares, the near approach of death was contemplated with resignation and deep expressions of repentance for the sins he had committed, and the blood which he had spilt. In compliance with the regal practice of the age, more than from any feelings of ostentation, which was foreign to the simplicity of his character, he had given orders to have a magnificent tomb made at Paris, which was brought to Bruges, thence through England into Scotland, and, on its arrival, erected in the church of the Benedictines, at Dumfermline. About a month before his death he appears to have conceived an especial affection for the monks of Melrose; and he directed a letter to his son and successor, Prince David, in which he recommends these religious men and their monastery to his care and protection with great earnestness and solicitude. He had determined also, that, at this time, his heart should be buried at Melrose, although his body was to be carried to Dumfermline. Soon after this Bruce's illness assumed an appearance which proved that its last stage could not be distant; and his principal clergy and nobles, with affectionate solicitude repaired to Cardross. At this moment that repentance for the profuse expenditure of blood during his long wars, which he had already expressed, induced him to alter his wishes for the interment of his heart at Melrose, and to resolve, with the superstitious feeling of the age, that it should be carried to Jerusalem, to be deposited in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, since the unworthy body it had animated could no longer obey its wishes and engage in war against the Infidels."

We subjoin the letter alluded to; it is very characteristic of the spirit of the age.

" Robert, by the grace of God, King of Scots. to David, his beloved son, and to his successors which shall come after him, wisheth safety, and his blessing to rest on their future reigns. Dear son, you are aware that he alone is worthy to be called a son, who, in all just things imitating

power, to obey his wishes; nor does he rightly merit the name of heir, who does not adhere to the salutary desires of his predecessor. Being desirous, therefore, that you and the rest of your successors should continue to entertain, with devout respect to our memory, that sincere love and pious affection, which, being moved thereto by their most holy life, we have conceived towards the monks and the monastery of Melrose, in which, according to our special and devout injunctions, our heart is to be buried; and being the more earnest that this ardour of attachment should be shewn by you to these holy men after our decease, in order that they may be thereby animated to pray more fervently and effectually for the welfare of our soul: we therefore direct you (and to this request add our most fervent supplications and injunctions), that you will permit the same holy men to enjoy liberally, and without interruption, the rents which we have assigned to them towards the rebuilding of their church, rather, if any change is made, adding to these gifts than substracting from them, and at all times lending a benevolent ear to their supplications,-defending them from their enemies, and all who may invade their rights. It is our wish, then, that you, my dear son, and others who may be our successors, should be anxious to retain in your mind these our exhortations and requests, along with the blessing of the Son of God, who taught sons to obey their parents, and declared of himself, that he came into the world, not to do his own will, but the will of his Father who is in heaven. In testimony, therefore, of the devotion with which we are animated towards the religious house so highly esteemed and sincerely beloved by us, we have addressed the present letter to these holy men, to be shewn hereafter to our successors. Given at Cardross, on the 11th of May, in the twenty-fourth year of our reign."

The next biographies are of Barbour, Wynton, and Fordun, the most ancient chroniclers of Scotland; the sketches of whom, and remarks upon their works, are highly interesting. In the life of Wynton we meet the following curious mention of the famous witches of Macbeth:

"In Wynton this whole scene is a dream. Three strange unearthy women, whom he knows to be conversant with futurity, visit his slumbers nightly, one of whom salutes him as Thayne of Crumbachty, or Cromarty, the other as Thayne of Moray, the third as King.

r as Thayne of Moray, the third as At night he thocht in hys dreaming, That syttand he wes beside the Kyng, At a sele in huntyng; swa In-til his leisch had greyhundis twa, He thocht, qubile he wes swa syttand, He saw three wemen by gangand, And tha wemen than thocht he Thre werd sisters mast lyk to be. The fyrst he hard say gangand by, Lo, yondyr the Thayne of Crwmbachty; The tothir woman sayd agane, Of Morave, yondyr I se the Thayne; The third than sayd, 'I se the Kyng.' All this he herd in hys dremyng.

All this is not only extremely natural and probable, but bears every mark of the truth.

Boece wrought this up into a real supernatural scene, and Shakespeare immortalised it. The annexed is also a striking notice, and relates to Wynton and Fordun:

"It is a singular fact, and gives a melancholy picture of the very slight circulation of literary works, although written by contemposuch an obedience to his precepts as may merit raries, and in the same country, that these two authors were mutually ignorant of each other's productions.

The life of James I., given in part, is worthy enclosing his park, and making additions to his his father's example, endeavours, with his whole of the rest of the volume. There seems to be



an error in p. 193, where 4864 A.M. and 4864 B.c. are identified.

Altogether, this is one of the best of these publications.

The Destinies of Man. By Robert Millhouse. 12mo. pp. 88. London, 1832. Simpkin and

Or Robert Millhouse and his poetical works we have repeatedly spoken in the Literary Gazette; and it would be a very imperfect record of the literature and genius of the time, did it fail to notice the efforts of so remarkable an individual. It is very common to see the shafts of ridicule launched at the lowly aspirants who essay an entrance into the temple of fame; and to be at once a ploughboy, a servant, a me-chanic, or any humble rank in life, and a poet, is to provoke the satire of the thoughtless and unfeeling. We are far from wishing to encourage the "idle trade," where it would interfere with essential duties, or where it is prompted by conceit rather than by talent; but, on the other hand, we think it hard to merge in almost one-common censure the innocent and laudable productions of those whose lot happens to be cast among the poorer classes of the community. It is true their minds are not cultivated in the same school with the fortunate scholar; but Nature alone is a powerful teacher where she finds capacity and imagination; and, without instancing the mighty names she has enrolled among the highest in Time's immortal scroll, we may assert that the claims of genius are not limited by circumstance, nor confined to any particular sphere.

Robert Millhouse, our readers are aware, is a stocking-weaver at Nottingham, and has never enjoyed any advantages over the mass of the body to which he belongs. He must therefore have been imbued with much native energy, to have struggled into the note he has obtained; and he must have had a true sense of poetical leanty to have written such verse as has flowed from his pen. Nor has this spoilt him for his station in society; on the contrary, we are assured that his conduct has always been orderly and correct, so as to entitle him, as a man, to the respect of all who know him.

Amid cheerless and ill-paid labour, when we see such a person firmly adhering to right principles, and endeavouring to disseminate them, as in the poem before us, we, at least, feel a sensible pleasure in encouraging him, and we trust that public success will complete his re-Ward.

The Destinies of Man is composed in language which would reflect credit on the best education; and the thoughts are not unworthy of the subject. We do not mean to hold the poem up as wonderful, or not amenable to critical blame; but we are free to say, that it Possesses very considerable merit, and, especially when we look at the situation of the author, does deserve a very favourable reception. The following touch, early in the little volume, will illustrate our dicta:

Which throws its witchcraft o'er the minstrel's breast;
When young ambition, panting after fame,
Illumes the sweetest slumbers of our rest
With dreams of fairy-land—those visions blest—
Those meteors dipt in heaven—which lead the mind
Through realms by fancy's loveliest rainbows drest—
Then vanish into darkness—while the wind
Bears to the wretch forlorn the coldness of mankind.

Mind has its changes—yet there still remain Virue, the beam of truth, the patriot's flame, Tears due to misery, though they full in vain, And the calm throbbings for that best of fame, Which human apathy may never tame:—These are beyond the reach of man's control—These are beyond the reach of man's control—These find their meed above, from whence they came,

And are the pure oblations of the soul, Rising to Him, whose word sustains this wondrous whole!"

There is a very animated description of the deluge, from which we will copy a few stanzas, as farther specimens of the writer's powers.

At length, in terrors, came the doubtful morn!
Then, in its strength, the increaching flood began;
And the scaled dountains of the deeps were torn,
While, from the rending clouds the torrents ran:
Awe seized the boldest—for the homes of man,
Regal or mean, to rushing streams gave way; And on the uplands, in a narrower span,
Tribe following tribe, beneath the tempest's sway,
Join'd with the thunder's voice their wailing of dismay.

What congregated multitudes were there!what congregated multitudes were time:— Men of five centuries, still fierce in crime; Those giants of their race, unused to fear, With looks majestical, but not sublime: There matrons old, in nothing grave but time— And warriors, ardent in the bloom of years And virgin beauty, fading in its prime—
And youthful brides, sad, wasting in their tears—
And wild despair, and madness, scowling towards the

And there came on, in restless love of life, And there came on, in restless love of life,
Domestic flocks and herds, with hurrying pace,
And beasts of prey, not yet subdued from strife:—
The antelope, and roebuck of the chase,
Bounding to 'scape from death—and in that space
The reptiles crept along the slippery ground,
Or clung to man, with horrible embrace;
The vulture overhead, in wheeling round,
Scream'd, or, alighting fierce, his dying victim found! Not yet was Nature vanquish'd!-

A few terrific days and nights were past,
And the vast waters rose on every side;
And still the sheet-like rains were falling fast,
While from the mountains rush'd the eddying tide;
And yet they sought those mountains—far and wide
Death had reduced the multitude to few;
Famine had wrought his deeds, in sorm of pride,
And the devouring flood still onward drew;
While to the shelving rocks the trembling remnant fle

Then came the extreme of horrors! Hone in vain Then came the extreme of horrors! Hope in vain Look'd out, bewilder'd, o'er the vast prolound:
The famish'd mother, reckless of her pain,
Hung o'er her dying babes, and clasp'd them round;
The fainting father, stratch'd upon the ground,
Shared with the serpent and the wolf his bed;
There, tame with dread, the lion ceased to bound,
And, couchant, sought a pillow for his head,
And trembled with affright, and rested on the dead.

Still swell'd the mighty waters !- and they swept Still swell'd the mighty waters !—and they swept A portion of the lingering band away; Some towards the topmost mountain-summits crept, Where flocks of birds were screaming in dismay; Those summits mock'd their efforts, and they lay Where the forced torrent, foaming, sunk below;
The sun, through broken clouds, sent forth a ray,
Which led their sight to lengthening scenes of wee,
And tipt with light the waves, and mark'd their over-

Then o'er them closed the congregated seas, And the ark rode in safety on their breast."

An apostrophe to the Ocean follows, which we deem highly poetical.

"Thou boundary of empires! whose renown
Lives but in mockery of history's page—
Whose tyrant-kings went prowling up and down,
Till vanquish'd in the grasp of withering age;
Decay subdued their greatness, for the rage
Of conquering time has chased them from the earth;
Their arts and records are a theme to engage
Long disquisitions, of but little worth,
While thou art reigning still, in thine unsocial mirth.

The young Sun woo'd thee with his dawning light, And the first moonbeams sported on thy breast, Ere maddening tempests roused thy giant might, Breaking, with desperate peals, thy dream of rest; And sometimes now thou slumberest, and art drest Gay as a bride, in robes that sunbeams weave; When crimson clouds adorn the glowing west, And thy scarce-rippling waves in beauty heave—All faithless when serene, and smiling to deceive."

The term "unsocial mirth" is enough to stamp a poetical mind. Nor are the subjoined lines less decisive of the same character, though in a poor Nottingham stocking-weaver.

The Sun emerges while frail mortals sleep;—
Spring will return, although we heed it not;—
The laughing Summer will come on, to steep
The flowers with dews, in many an unknown spot;—
The Autumn will go forth and bless the cot,
Where the poor peasant takes no note of time;
And snows, unwelcome, will descend to blot
The fairest landscapes,—and the storm sublime,
Though man lift up his voice, will sweep the wintry
clime.

Will the stars weep because our hearts are sad?— No sympathy have they with our dismay;— Nor will they brighter shine when we are glad:— At our command, will yonder comet stay, And gild no sky but ours?—alas! we lay Such schemes on earth, that even fools despise."

With this we shall conclude our extracts. The author (after the flood) glances over the ancient world, — Assyria, Egypt, Thebes, Greece, and Rome; and ends, having a dash at the Church of England, in the vein of liberalism,* with a paraphrastic laudamus in the style of the Psalmist.

In the way of criticism we shall not be particular. A severe judgment would have corrected many verbal weaknesses, and poor and even inapplicable epithets; but our readers can appreciate the whole by the extracts we have made. We need not, therefore, go at length into the most disagreeable part of our task: "fetters it with shade," page 8; "weeps" and "throbs through broken slumbers, like an o'er-wept child," p. 23, are merely proofs of inappositeness and inelegance, which occur too frequently. We have also to observe on the recurrence of common-place rhymes in almost every second page; but, again and again, we urge, that even in the most polished and accomplished writer these things would be only trivial defects; in Robert Millhouse, the weaver of Nottingham, they ought not to be noted; and our excuse for offending against our own rule, is that, if we did not specify the defects, we might be supposed to be the blind panegyrists of a petitioning bard. In other times, Millhouse would have needed no merciful consideration; he might well have stood upon his own character and performances: but in these days of superabundant mediocrity, it requires good fortune to be appreciated at aught like a real value.

Lectures on the Steam-Engine. By Dr. Lardner. New edition. 12mo. pp. 268. London, 1832. Taylor.

This new edition of a valuable work on an important mechanical (we might almost say superhuman) power, contains two additional lectures on subjects of popular interest, viz. a long one on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, and a very short notice on the employment of steam-carriages on public roads. In the former, Dr. Lardner gives great praise to Mr. Gurney for his efforts during ten years, and especially since 1825, in improving steamcarriages, so as to overcome all the obstacles presented to their travelling on the common public roads with passengers or goods. He asserts that such carriages would not injure

* "Oh! ye who are the shepherds of his fold,—
On whose example faith and works depend;
Your hands, like His, should grasp not after gold,—
He never sought reward from foe or friend!
Ye preach his Gospel! whose benignant end
Is peace, and charity to all mankind!
He kept no grinding factor, to contend
In sanctioned law-suits—looking mercy blind—
Like the base Gaul, whose sword the doubtful scale inclined.

chied.
And you, in clothing which I will not name;
Who prowl amongst His flock yourselves to keep;
Full oft, your actions bring his Word to shame
With scotling fools, and make Religion weep!
'Twas His, through all His pilgrimage, to steep
The bleeding heart, wherever it was found!
Your feet the boundaries of His fold o'erleap;
And, while the flock defenceless roam around,
ossies the case were inflicting neares were Ye seize the easy prey, inflicting many a wound.

Was He ambitious of what men call great?
He served the board, and bathed His followers' feet;
He had no palace, graced in pompous state;
Nor sighed for greetings in the public street:
His prayers were brief in holiness! and meet
To reach the ear of Heaven's eternal King!
For they were sacred, humble, and discreet;—
He called no sect, or partisan, to bring
sanction to His Word, by useless cavilling.

Ye rend His Church asunder !"

roads so much as those drawn by horses-as broader wheels can be used, and the weight of the apparatus and fuel, &c. has been much reduced. The doctor is also of opinion that the machine may be so constructed as to ascend the steepest hills on most of our roads; but at any rate that horses might be put to in aid of them at places where such pulls are to be overcome. Were machinery to supersede animal draught as it exists at present, it is calculated that sufficient food for the support of eight millions of added population could be raised! The volume then alludes to Mr. Hancock's steamcarriages, about to be established between Paddington and the Bank, and other environs of London: also to Mr. Ogle's carriage, now trying experiments in the country, but which Dr. Lardner had not seen, and was therefore unable to describe with accuracy; which we regret, as, from all we ourselves know, it is certainly one of the most ingenious and promising of these rival speculations. It farther appears, that Mr. Trevithick, the original inventor of the steam-carriage, has a new and improved specimen ready to start; and that Dr. Church, of Birmingham, has actually formed a company to employ steam-coaches, &c. between Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and London. We shall see.

Of the second lecture we need say little, as it simply relates to Mr. Perkins's clever steamgun, paddle-wheels, and other curious and re-markable inventions, exhibited at the Adelaide Rooms, and which we have already described in the Literary Gazette.

Oral Traditions of the Cinque Ports and their Localities, compared with Antiquarian Re-searches, Natural Causes, and other Effects. By Captain K. B. Martin, of the General

Steam Navigation Company. 8vo. pp. 31.
London, 1832. Harding; Kidd; Gilbert.
An odd title-page, respecting "natural causes and other effects," opens to us a little sketch on an interesting topic, and which might be expanded into a very entertaining volume. The worthy captain treats us, however, with only a short trip, in which, shewing us the coast of the channel, he contends that it has been prodigiously changed by a great convulsion, and not by any gradual encroachment or recession of the sea. He also declares the Godwin Sands to have been in ancient times the real estate and bond fide domain of Earl Godwin; that ships now ride or sink where formerly men inhabited towns and walked in fields; and that, vice versá, men now inhabit towns and walk in fields where the waves of the ocean rolled. The speculation is amusing, and in many points very fairly sustained by data; though we must repel the argument (page 10) founded on the Roman naval vessel discovered nine or ten years ago in the bed of the river Rother, because that Roman ship was clearly proved to be an old Dutch fishing craft.

The Pilgrim of Erin, and other Poems. 12mo. pp. 120. London, 1832. Dalton. Our Pilgrim of Erin is warm; in his principal poem patriotically—in the "other," rather too much for publication, in the amative vein.

Quinti Horatii Flacci Opera; with Annotations in English, &c. &c. By the Rev. H. Pemble, B.A. 8vo. pp. 577. London, 1832. Longman and Co.; Cadell; Baldwin; Whittaker; and many other booksellers.

This is the first Delphin edition of a classic we remember to have seen done with English

notes: altogether, we like it much. It is certainly true that it is rational to explain an unknown by a known language; and the editor has been much indebted to Doering for the matter he has thus given us. We have discovered some imperfections in the index; but still we do not think, were we buying a Horace, that we should prefer any copy to this, so ably edited by Mr. Pemble.

Zoleikha, a Dramatic Tale from Holy Writ. 8vo. pp. 111. London, 1832. Carpenter and Son.

Tölande, a Tale, &c. 8vo. pp. 111. London, 1832, Cadell; Edinburgh, Blackwood.

Caracalla, a Tragedy. By H. T. T. Pp. 124.

London, 1832. Groombridge; Andrews. Eura and Zaphyra. With Poetical Pieces by

David Booth. 8vo. pp. 120. 2d edition. London, 1832. Saunders and Otley.

A SERIES of mistakes. Let an author think for a moment on the originality, the variety, required for literary success in the present day: but self-" love will hope where reason would

Pinnock's Goldsmith's England. Pp. 508. 23d edition, revised by W. C. Taylor, M.A. London, 1832. Whittaker.

MR. W. C. TAYLOR had little to do in revising this excellent abridgment of history; and what he has added is not so well done as the original portion. The portrait of William IV. is more like Mr. Wrench in a stage disguise.

Pinnock's Catechisms: Hebrew Grammar. Third edition. 18mo. pp. 84. London, 1832. Whittaker and Co.

As far as it goes, a useful, and, generally speak-ing, accurate compend of Hebrew grammar, though containing some rather important errors for which the compiler must be held responsible (ex. gr. pp. 5, 10, 14, 17, 43, 82, &c.), and others (pp. 6, 38, 55, 58, &c.) probably to be laid to the charge of the printer: so that the scrupulous accuracy we have often insisted on as so essential in all elementary works, cannot be claimed by this publication. It, however, performs creditably all that may be expected from such a précis.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR SEPTEMBER 22d 13h 39m-the autumnal equinox.

Lunar Phases and Conjunctions.

First Quarter in Ophiuchus O Full Moon in Aquarius C Last Quarter in Taurus New Moon in Virgo	1 9 7	13 17 1	м. 30 33 45
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The Moon will be in conjunction with

•	n.	H.	M.
Uranus in Capricornus · · · · · · ·			
Total Acade To Disease	٠,	•	•
Jupiter in Pisces			
Mars in Taurus			51
Mercury in Leo	22	11	38
Saturn in Leo	23	Ō	15
Venus in Virgo	25	1	2

1d - Mercury at his greatest south latitude. 2d_in conjunction with Venus. 5d_with Saturn. 8d 14h - inferior conjunction with the Sun. 17d-in stationary near c Leonis. 20d — ascending node. 24d — greatest elongation (17° 52') as a morning star. 25d — perihelion. 29d 22h — in conjunction with Saturn: difference in declination 9'.

Venus is too near the Sun to be conspicuous Venus is too near the Sun to be conspicuous as an evening star. 11^d 23^h — in conjunction tith **, Virginis : difference of latitude 10'.

30⁴ — Mars approaching the Hyades.
25^d — Vesta and Juno in conjunction south as an evening star. 11d 23h - in conjunction with " Virginis: difference of latitude 10'.

of δ and east of γ Virginis: difference of declination about 1°. 17d—Pallas in opposition north of 27 Piscium. 174—Ceres 4° north-east of Menkar in Cetus.

16^d 2^h — Jupiter in opposition near 20 Piscium and the asteroid Pallas.

Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter.

- ·	D.	н.	M.	8.
First Satellite, immersion	6	12	50	19
	13	14	45	13
	15	9	13	56
emersion · · · ·	22	13	21	45
	24	7	50	35
	29	15	16	58
Second Satellite, immersion	3	13	13	42
	10	15	49	40
emersion · ·		10	25	42
	28	13	1	12
Third Satellite, immersion	6	īõ	40	38
	13	14	42	24
	15	13	41	-0

10d 17h-Saturn in conjunction with the Sun. 5d __ major axis of the ring 36".77; minor axis 0".91. 294 - major axis of the ring 36".91; minor axis 0"-03. 30d 6h - the Earth will be in the plane of the ring, which then presenting only its edge, will disappear on account of its thinness, excepting to the most powerful instruments. Owing to the close proximity of the planet to the Sun, the interesting phenomena attending the disappearance will not be visible. The ring will re-appear on the third of the following December.

1d - Uranus about half a degree north of Capricorni.

Deptford.

J. T. BARKER.

NEW PATENTS

Granted by his Majesty for Inventions.—Scaled, 1832.

To Benjamin Cook, of Birmingham, for an improve-ment in the application of a material hitherto unused in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, and for various

the manufacture of paints, variables, and for various other purposes.

To Peter Young, of Fenchurch Street, in consequence of a communication made to him by a foreigner residing abroad, for a new mode of manufacturing mangel-wurzel, for the purpose of producing certain known articles of

To Thomas Gaunt, of Islington, for a certain improve

To Thomas caunt, or isington, for a certain improvement or improvements in galters or spatter-dashes.

To Joshua Taylor Beale, of Whitechapel, for certain improvements in steam-engines.

To John Howard Kyan, of Euston Square, for a new mode of preserving certain vegetable substances from

To John Bate, of the Poultry, for an improvement or improvements on machinery, applicable to the imitation of medals, sculpture, and other works of art, executed in

To Alexander Beattle Shankland, of London, in con-

To Alexander Beattle Shankland, of London, in consequence of a communication made to him by a foreigner residing abroad, for a new method of spinning flax and hemp by means of machinery.

To John Demeur, of Water Lane, for a manufacture in the extraction of oleaginous matter from a certain foreign vegetable kernel, and the application of the said oleaginous matter to the making of oil, candles, soap, and other articles of commerce; a part of which invention has been communicated to him by a foreigner residing

has been communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.

To John James Clark and John Nash, of Markel Raven, Lincoln, and John Longbottom, of Leeds, for Certain improvements in the machinery and process used in the manufacture of tiles, bricks, bread, biscuits, and other articles formed of plastic materials, a part of which improvements is applicable to other purposes.

To Benjamh Cook, of Birmingham, for an improved method of manufacturing various useful articles from a metal not hitherto used for that purpose.

To Richard Roberts, of Manchester, for a certain improvement or certain improvements in steam-engines, and also in the meckanism through which the elastic force of steam is made to give impulse and to regulate the speed of locomotive carriages.

To John George Edwards, of Birmingham, for a phicosophic alphabet, arrangement of letters, forms, or figures, by which the articulate sounds of languages may be scientifically denoted.

To Robert Montgomery, of Johnstone, Renfrewshire, for a machine for a new mode of spinning cotton, silk, flax, and other fibrous substances, communicated to him by a certain foreigner.

by a certain foreigner.
To Sir Charles Webb Dance, of Hertsbourne, Hertford,

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doubling-frames, made from cotton, silk, linen, woollen,

other fibrous substances.
To George Goodlet, of Leith, for a new method of preparing rough meal from ground wheat or other grain, previous to their being dressed for flour; also rough meal from ground barley, malt, or other grain, previous to their being put into the mash-tub for brewing or distilling.
To Robert James Hendrie, of Shoreditch, for an econo-

To Robert James Hendrle, of Shoreditch, for an economical mode of improving dyed silk.

To John Heathcoat, of Tiverton. Devon, Esq., for certain new or improved methods of draining of and cultivating land, and new or improved machinery and apparatus applicable thereto, which machinery and apparatus may be applied to divers other useful purposes.

To Charles Augustin Busby, of the Wick Road, near Brighthelmstone, for an improved method of producing the circulation of fluids through pipes, cisterus, or other rescla, applicable to warming or cooling the interior of buildings, and to other purposes.

the circulation of fluids through pipes, cisterns, or other rescis, applicable to warming or cooling the interior of buildings, and to other purposes.

To Grant Preston, of the Minories, for an improvement or improvements in ships' compasses.

To Fraderick Steiner, of Charch, near Blackburn, in consequence of a communication from a foreigner residing abroad, for an invention of a certain process or processes by which spent madder or maddlers, that have been previously mad, can be made to yield a great quantity of colouring matter, and for dyeing with the same in various colours all descriptions of cotton, lines, wool, silk, or any matture of them; and also for improving for dyeing madders that have not been previously used.

To William Huble, of York, for an improved mangle. To Joseph Alexander Taylor, of George Street, Hanover Square, for an improved whipstick or cane, to be used when riding.

ver Square, for an improven unipsect of the street, for certain when riding.

To John Sylvester, of Great Russell Street, for certain improvements in apparatus for raising the temperaure of it to warm and ventilate buildings.

To Hugh Bokton, of Sharples, in the parish of Bolton is Moon, for an improvement in the machinery used for carding cotton and other fibrous materials.

To Jacob Perkins, of Fleet Street, for certain improvements in blowing and exhausting air applicable to various surposes.

Parposes.

To George Lowe, of Brick Lane, Old Street, for his mention for increasing the Illuminating power of such call gas as is usually produced in gas works; also for concerning the refuse products from the manufacture of coal 32, as is usually produced in gas-works, into an article of commerce not heretofore produced therefrom; and sho for a new mode of conducting the process of condensation in the manufacture of gas for illumination. To William Brown, of Liverpool, in consequence of a communication made to her his process of condensation for certain improvements on steam-engines. To Harriot Grant Gillet, of Birmingham, in consecuence of a communication made to her late husband by certain fereigner residing abroad, of a new or improved sence of a communication made to ner late husband by iertain fereigner residing abroad, of a new or improved schine or instrument to measure, beat, and give the teens in all the different moods of time, with any degree of velocity required, applicable to the teaching of music. To Edward Garsed, of Homerton, and Alfred Robin-

and Mile End, for certain improvements in apparatus of Mile End, for certain improvements in apparatus of heating, warming, and ventilating drying houses, loss, buildings, ships, and mines.

To Frederick William Issae, of Charlotte Street, Fitzy Square, for certain improvements in ornamenting the later-keys and other parts of pianofortes, organs, and

ther musical instrum

To James Macdonald, of the University Club House, hill Mail East, that in consequence of a communication cade to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad, he is possession of an invention of an improved construction

xander Beattle Shankland, of Liverpool Street,

at he has lately had communicated to him by a foreigner saiding abrend a new method of spianing wool.

To william Daubney Holmes, of St. John's Square, or a new method of heating houses and other buildings, od of applying heat to various manufactures and other

Exposes.

To Thomas and Robert Wedlake, of Hornchurch, Escu, for certain improvements in ploughs, particularly the bases applicable to the same and other ploughs. To Robert Hicks, of Wimpole Street, for an improved bethod of an apparatus for baking bread.

To William Hodge, of Margaret Place, Dover Road, for certain improvements in apparatus for dyeing hats.

To Joshua Wordsworth, of Leeds, for certain improvements in machinery for preparing, drawing, roving, and sinsing flax, hemp, wool, and other fibrous materials.

To Miles Berry, of Chancery Lane, in consequence of a communication made to him by a certain foreigner residest abroad, for certain improvements in the construction of preses applicable to various purposes.

Nextus and Berry.

NEW ANALYSIS OF SOLAR LIGHT.

Dr. BREWSTER, to whom the science of optics has been so much indebted, lately published further experiments to prove the inability of the prism to analyse light, and the division of the petrum into three spectra of different colours, si, yellow, and blue. The results of this insignation are stated in the following proposi-

1. White light consists of three simple colours, red, yellow, and blue, by the mixture of which all other colours are formed.

2. The solar spectrum, whether formed by prisms of transparent bodies, or by grooves in metallic and transparent surfaces, consists of three spectra of equal length, beginning and terminating at the same points, viz. a red spec-trum, a yellow spectrum, and a blue spectrum.

3. All the colours in the solar spectrum are compound colours, each of them consisting of red, yellow, and blue light, in different pro-

portions.

4. A certain quantity of white light, incapable of being decomposed by the prism, in consequence of all its component rays having the same refrangibility, exists at every point of the spectrum, and may at some points be exhibited in an insulated state.

Phrenologists had accounted for the insensibility of certain eyes to particular colours, by a supposed want of, or disease in, the organ of colour; but Dr. B. says, that in the case of eyes blind to red light, blue and yellow are the only colours recognised, and they are, abstracting the red, the two remaining colours of the spectrum. To such eyes light is always seen in the red space; but this arises from the eye being sensible to the yellow and blue rays which are mixed with the red light. Hence blue light will be seen in the place of the violet, and a greenish yellow will appear in the orange and red spaces; or, which is the same thing, the spectrum will consist only of the yellow and blue spectra.

PINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Portraits of the principal Female Characters in the Waverley Novels. Part I. With illustrative Letter-press. London, 1832. Chapman and Hill; Moon, Boys, and Graves; Fraser.

In our No. 813, we noticed two of the portraits which, together with two others, Flora Mac Ivor, by A. Chalon, and Rose Bradwardine, by C. R. Leslie, form this number. Both the novelties are beautiful specimens of the chalk style of engraving, and do much credit to Mr. H. Robinson and Mr. Mote, with whose productions we hope to become better acquainted than we are at present. In Flora, Mr. Chalon has shewn a fine sense of the exalted female character; and Leslie's Rose, with some quaintness, is as lovely a flower as artist could imagine.

Engravings from the Works of the late Henry Liversege. By S. Cousins, J. Bromley, W. Giller, J. P. Quilley, W. Ward, &c. Part I. London, 1832, Moon, Boys, and Graves; Manchester, Grundy.

This most promising artist was cut off in the blossoming of his fame, leaving behind him but few memorials of his great talent. But these, we rejoice to see, are in the course of being preserved, and made generally known, by means of engravings worthy of the ability and skill displayed in the originals. This first fasciculus contains the Weekly Register, by W. Giller,a cobbler reading the paper; Capt. Macheath, by W. Ward; and the Inquiry,—a boy asking at a door where he is to leave some game, by J. P. Quilley. Mezzotinto could not go farther in giving the full force and character of these very clever pieces, than which nothing in familiar life can be more true to nature. believe the whole number of pictures will not amount to thirty; and if executed with equal is not the tempest, the quicksand, the les-

care and spirit, the volume will be a perfect treat to the collector, and better than a marble tomb to poor Liversege, who died at the early age of about twenty-six years.

Scrope and Sketches. By George Cruikshank.
Part IV. Robins and Co.

THE pencil of G. Cruikshank always affords us as much to point a moral as to raise a laugh. The Lively Pleasure-boat, with its very sick party - the Cigar - divan, with its apes of dandies the Devil's Frying-pan of annual Amusements—and a whole series of Tails, are as instructive, from their satire upon folly and vice, as they are amusing from their eccentricity and talent. The fancy of the artist seems to be inexhaustible; he is the Hogarth of his class, if indeed he be not sui generis, and a class by himself. Any person might wait an hour for dinner, in perfect good temper, with this one Part in the drawing-room.

Major's Cabinet Gallery of Pictures, selected from the splendid Collections of Art, public and private, which adorn Great Britain; with historical and critical Descriptions and Dissertations. By Allan Cunningham. No. I. London, J. Major.

ENGRAVINGS from Titian, Guercino, and Gainsborough, are the subjects of this No. I. of a new, and, if executed in a superior style, excellent design; but as we have not derived the satisfaction, either from the artists or from the literary matter, which we had a right to expect, we shall for the present abstain from criticism: and bid all concerned improve upon their beginning, if they look for that success which such an undertaking needs to support it, either in cash or character.

Finden's Landscape Illustrations to Murray's

Edition of the Life and Works of Lord Byron.

Part VI. London, 1832. Murray; Tilt. WE always come to this work with a full assurance of the excellence we shall find in its subjects, and we have little more to do than to name them as a bill of fare, that our readers may be aware of the treat that awaits them. And first we have the portrait of the Right Hon. Anne Isabella Lady Noel Byron, which in its character has much of Il Penserosa: it is beautifully engraved, after Newton, by W. H. Mote. This is finely contrasted by "the Maid of Saragoza," engraved by W. Finden, from a drawing by F. Stone: all here is ardour and animation, and speaks some desperate resolve. The vignettes give us Newstead Abbey, the Fountain at Newstead, and Hucknall church, Nottinghamshire. These are after drawings by W. Westall, A.R.A.; followed by Malta, after J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; Lachin-y-gair, after

engraver and painter. Perhaps we should say that this fasciculus possesses a peculiar attraction, in offering as the portrait of Lady Byron, as a part connected with "the (quære Landscape?) Illustrations" of her noble husband. It is a very intellectual head, and a countenance which one cannot look upon without wishing that its destiny had been happier. The Maid of Saragoza had the ruin of country, and of every thing dear to human nature, to be consonant with her sacrifice: Lady Byron enjoyed every ingredient which might fill the cup of felicity, wealth, rank, intelligence. Do we not, one and all of us, founder our own ventures on the sea of life? It

G. Robson; and Cadiz, after a drawing by Lieutenant-colonel Batty. All of which are executed by E. Finden in the best spirit both of

shore, or the rock; but our own folly in steering I would have whisper'd comfort, had not anthe vessel, to which prosperity is the most dangerous gale, and the most trifling obstacle a

Waiting for Death; an unfinished Engraving on wood by the late T. Bewick: being his But from that night my mother pined, and last work. London, Longman and Co.

Was there ever such a title?-why, it beats I toil for food from morn to eve, and soothe her Death's Doings out of the field; and at last we can only say, that, for a curiosity, "it is a sorry sight." As a memento of that celebrated artist's works, whose latest effort it is, it should find a place in the folio of the collector. Something allied to the High-mettled Racer, the subject is represented of a worn-out horse, in all its misery of skin and bone, exposed to the pitiless pelting of a snow-storm. The print is accompanied by some letter-press advocating the cause of humanity towards animals, better intended than expressed.

Sketches in Italy, No. XI. Drawn on stone by W. Linton.

Scenes in Pompeii, viz. the Tragic Theatre, the Basilica, the Amphitheatre, the Forum and Temple of Jupiter, the Forum with Vesuvius, the Temple of Isis, the Street of Tombs from the Inn, the Street of Tombs from the Tomb of Diomedes. This Number places before our view these most interesting and celebrated ruins, where the vast and the magnificent of past ages fill the mind with wonder and admiration at the measure and extent of such mighty plans. Nor do we think that any elaborate details would give a more complete idea of their magnitude and character than these efficient sketches of the artist.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE COVENANTER'S SON.

Young Allan of the Hielands, my brother dear, is gone,

And dreary through the long, long nights I sit and weep alone;

My fancy hears his spirit voice within the

twilight dim, And sleep brings but an aching dream of days

gone by, and him! Of him, and of that fearful hour when from our own fire-side-

And from the Bible, where he knelt to seek his soul's true guide-

They dragg'd my brother forth to death-to death; as 'twere a crime

To worship as our fathers in the Covenanters' time!

My mother shriek'd-her wo was wild-she clasped their cruel knees;

But tears, nor yet her sad gray hairs, might plead with men like these:

They dragg'd him to the lonely moor, that dark and dreadful night,

prayers, before our sight! I saw him kneel in manly bloom their deadly

guns before-

I clasped him in my arms a corpse, all cold and red with gore :

They left me to my misery-like slaves of guilt they fled,

With the curse of Heaven and the brand of Cain upon their head.

My mother, like one half-deranged, lay moaning wild and deep,

And gazing on the corpse -that gaze had made a fiend to weep !

guish chok'd my breath;

I would have pray'd, but all my words burst forth in shrieks of death.

We buried him in secret, and in secret wept him dead;

never left her bed :

as I may;

But what can heal the broken heart, recall the mind's lost ray?

And he, the truest, best of friends, young Bruce of Ronadell,

Hath sued me to become his bride-and, oh! I love him well:

But never will I quit thy side-no, no! my mother dear

Though he should choose some lovelier bride, and leave me, leave me here!

Some happier one who loves him more—but that could never be:

Oh, if-if I should lose my love, my mother dear, for thee-

If coldly he should turn away, and other maiden wed-Then, mother, let me die with thee_thy grave

my bridal bed!

C. SWAIN.

SKETCHES OF SCCIETY.

NOCTES WESTMONASTERIENSES .-- NO. II. " Come like shadows, so depart."

LET my reader, if he can, imagine the feelings which crowded themselves upon my mind. Time seemed to be annihilated, and ages and centuries contracted to a span. The vastness of the abbey was illuminated by a clear silvery and supernatural light, that seemed not to proceed from any determinate luminary, but was generally diffused throughout, penetrating into every niche and crevice, and displaying every form in bold and strong relief. My eyes wandered from one shape to another, as they glided past me with all the lineaments and energetic action of life, cach one habited in the costume of the period in which he lived. It seemed an unearthly masquerade, and struck me with unspeakable awe. The Catholic abbot of the twelfth century and the Protestant dean of the nineteenth might be seen in amicable converse; and the mailed knight of Edward the Third discussing some point of military tactics with the general of George the Fourth. For several minutes I was struck dumb with amazement. Was I dreaming? Was I entranced? No. What could it be? I seemed encompassed by some mighty spell. Garrick waited till I had in some degree recovered from my astonishment, then, turning towards me, said, "I see, sir, you appear somewhat surprised at beholding so numerous and so strange an assemblage here to-night; but, as I said before, I will initiate you into our mysteries, and will likewise introduce you to a And slew him there, amidst our cries and few friends; so come, and while we are making our way out of the chancel, I will explain every thing; and I think I can promise you some amusement, as well as instruction, in the conversation of men with whose deeds and fame you are perhaps well acquainted, though not with themselves."

I stammered forth my thanks, and followed my kind conductor into the nave of the cathedral. As we proceeded, I ventured to ask him how it was that he and so many of the illustrious dead were still wandering on earth, and whether they were doing penance? " I do not know," he replied, " whether I may be permitted to reveal all the secrets of our exist. self and another are the only mortals who ha

ence after we have passed the inevitable go: but I may satisfy you in this point, that a whom you see here assembled worshipping c Creator in a terrestrial temple, are neither e cluded from the mansions of the blest, nor as

Doon'd for a certain term to walk the night, And for the day confined to fast in fires, Till the foul crimes done in our days of nature Are burnt and purged away.'

Besides, you are not to consider that we a prisoners in Paradise. The whole universe our heaven, or, to invert the words of Milton Satan.

' Which way we fly is heaven, ourselves are heaven.' We can, at a thought, transport ourselves any point of the creation to which our wish may direct us; and very often do we visit tho scenes which our past recollections have e deared to us. We are seldom absent from the sides of our living friends. I have been man times near you when you would least has suspected it." "Indeed!" I exclaimed in the utmost astonishment; "when and where? as why could I not see you then as now?" my good friend," said Garrick; " one questic at a time, if you please; for, privileged as v immortals are, we are not able to answer dozen queries at once." "I beg pardon; I". "No apologies, Mr. —... Come, take my ar and—" This mentioning my name, and mor over inviting me to take his arm, complete overset my already bewildered senses. sure I could in some degree account for h knowledge of my name, from his having sa that he had often been with me; but to ask n to take his arm-the arm of a ghost-of an un substantial shadow-this was really too muc I began to think that my good friend, M Garrick, was drawing too largely on my credi lity, and with difficulty suppressing a smile, contrived to stammer forth, "Your arm, sir take your arm?" "Yes, sir! take my arm! replied he seriously, and apparently wondering at my hesitation. "What! the arm of ghost?" "Oh! ay, I forgot,-I should hav told you before. I, however, beg now to infor you, that, at this present moment at least, I a no more a ghost than yourself. And to prothat, look at my shadow on the pavement; am much mistaken if you do not find it strongly defined as your own." I looked, ar it was as he said! "And," continued he, " you can overcome your reluctance to take tl arm of a ghost, as you are pleased to think m you will have still farther evidence of my su stantiality. Come, come now, take it, while proceed to initiate you.' I obeyed him in silent amazement, which

was by no means lessened at finding that his lin was quite as solid as my own; nay, farthe I could feel the texture of the cloth of whi his dress was composed: and, moreover, as no proof was to be wanting to dispel any litt lingering cloud of scepticism in my mind, at sudden turn that he made, his sword (which ! wore in accordance with the fashion of his da got between my legs, and nearly threw us bo down. On our recovering our perpendicularit "There now," said he, laughing, "I ho that is enough to convince you." "Indeed is," I said; " but pray explain to me this cros of wonders which rush upon me, the one tree ing on the heels of the other." "I was also to explain," answered he, " when your hesit tion interrupted me. But to proceed .- Y must know then, in the first place, that we'd assume a material body at pleasure, which however, is always invisible to every one w has not undergone a certain probation. You



lecome so qualified. That other one was An-poil Verri, who became acquainted with all But see, here he comes, in earnest conversa-, zonio Verri, who became acquainted with all the ancient Romans at the tomb of the Scipios, but who has, in his book, so libelled some of them, and the celebrated Lucretia in particular, that, as a friend, I would advise him to keep out of the way of Collatinus. I hope you, Mr. will take warning." "I hope, Mr. Garrick, that you can rely upon my honour? But tell me what is the nature of this probation?" "Nav, excuse me there. Were I to tell you, and you were to divulge it, the whole world would flock hither, and our old abbey would become by far the most popular place of resort in London. Why, we should be obliged to restrict ourselves to the precincts of Paradise, in order to avoid the pestering of your fellowmortals. This, therefore, I shall not tell you, and you must be content to remain in the cark. You should be satisfied with possessing one of the highest privileges that can be conferred on a living mortal. You will become acquainted with the great and good of every past age and of every country."
"What!" said I, "shall I see Homer and"—
"Yes," said Garrick, "and, by the way, ronder he is, in conversation with Milton and Dante." "Do you all then regularly assemble here?" "That rests entirely with curselves. We all have our favourite haunts, but we generally congregate in some Christian cathedral, particularly on festivals such as the present, when we employ ourselves in acts of adoration, and afterwards spend our me at my monument, and also thy love for the lation of the Meng Tsu, has been elected the time in agreeable intercourse and conver-sation." "What!" I asked, "do Catholies, Protestants, and Heathens, all worship tell thee else I shall be wroth, which I would two late productions for the press by Sir Walter here together?" "Sir," said Garrick sternly, not desire to be. See, here come our friends Scott; one called the Siege of Malta, the other here together?" "Sir," said Garrick sternly, not desire to be. See, here come our friends there are no sects in heaven: death opens Calderon and Schiller." These two great poets here together ?" all our eyes, and we are but of one faith; had now approached, I was immediately presented trust they will never, if recently written, see you come into the chancel sooner, you would to them by my kind friend Garrick, who ap the light. Sir Walter's Diary (which he kept have seen Socrates, Moses, Cardinal Wolsey, peared to be on the very best terms with both, and Dr. Watts, kneeling together at the altar, We then entered into an animated conversation and at a short distance from them Leo X. and on dramatic subjects; but this I must reserve tinguished men of every class in Europe, may, John Calvin." "I have one question more for my next paper. to put to you, Mr. Garrick; I trust you will not be annoyed with my curiosity, as you must be aware of the novelty of my situation, and the strangeness of all that you have just related to me. What I wish to know is this, you said you have often been near me-when? and where?" "Why, let me see, the last time was in Covent Garden Theatre, when you went to see the Hunchback. Shakespeare and myself had, after considerable waste of eloquence, succeeded in persuading Euripides and his worshipper Racine to enter a barbarous theatre, as they uncivilly term it. We sat in the next box to you." "In the next box! and Euripides and Shakespeare, how I wish I could have seen you! But how could Euripides understand English?" "Oh, my dear ir, we understand every language in Para-dise." "And how did they like Mr. Knowles" play?" "Why at first they were much annoved at what they called the criminal violation of the unities of time and place; but, however, the splendid acting of Miss Kemble soon overthrew all their objections. You will see them presently, as we had appointed to meet here to-night. Shakespeare has been present at the performance of the Hunchback on several occasions. He is a very great admirer of Sheridan Knowles; and, to confess the truth, so am I Our great bard is highly indignant myself. at the slight degree of encouragement which the drama meets with in the present age, and more especially with the apparent want of original genius. He vehemently denounces

tion with Marlow. You will need no formal introduction, as he knows you very well. In fact every one here knows you, for our recognition of a stranger is instantaneous." Shakespeare—" Well, David, so you have got our friend, Master—— with you; I am right glad to see him. I bid you welcome, sir," he Comet.—Professor Harding, of Götting continued, turning towards me, and extending his right hand in the most amicable manner. As may be supposed, I pounced on it as an the Serpent. It has no train, and the light is eagle on his prey. To clasp in my hand that feeble. Its direction appeared to be towards of Shakespeare, of him that had held "the the south-east. mirror up to nature," was an honour not to be too lightly estimated. I threw myself at for sale at Paris, there are said to be several his feet, and with high and proud devotion chefs-d'œuvre of the Italian masters; and we pressed his fingers to my lips; I seemed to see particularised Four Seasons by Albano, a drink inspiration from the contact. I would Death of Christ by Aug. Carracci, four Corhave addressed him, and poured out my whole soul in admiration, but my tongue refused obedience to my wish _ I was mute _ I raised my eyes towards his face, and the mild look of benignity which graced his ample alabaster brow, shaded with dark brown hair, flowing in graceful ringlets on his neck and shoulders, penetrated to my inmost heart. I was in an acumen, and research. ecstasy; I saw and touched the greatest genius envied?—He raised me from my knees, saying, "Nay, good Master holy temple no knee bows to fellow-man. I poor plays that I have written; and much successor to Rémusat. have I been gratified therewith. Nay, rise, I Sir Walter Scott.—. O. C. W.

DRAMA.

STRAND THEATRE.

A MOST ludicrous and laughable little piece has been produced here, called Cork Legs; and such legs they are as are sure of a run beyond not wonder if they heat Mynheer Von Woodenblock, the famous Dutch merchant, whose artificial pin ran away with him over the whole world, and is still, we believe, pegging on with his skeleton in a perpetual motion. As a composition, there is certainly nothing in this farcical affair upon which we can compliment the author; but we may say he has displayed, throughout, a very good understanding. This little theatre has been threatened with prosecution, for swindling the regular or leg-itimate drama; and now it has, we fear, given more ground than ever for conviction. That the principal performers are all Legs, can be proven against them; and therefore it is most likely that they will be taught to know what limbo is. In the meantime, they are funny fellows, men and women of them; their corks are sure to draw; and we could say no more in praise of the legs if we wore our pen to a stump.

VARIETIES.

Vesuvius .- The eruption began on the 23d of July with a discharge of liquid volcanic mat-

that day it raged still more fiercely; the stones were projected half a mile into the air, and fell back in showers over all the crater, which was by this time enlarged to 250 feet. In the evening the lava ran down in thirteen small streams. On the 24th there was a dreadful storm and hurricane, which did great injury to the city of

Comet. - Professor Harding, of Göttingen, has, it is stated in the German papers, discovered (July 29) a new comet in the head of

Fine Paintings .- In Mr. Erard's collection, reggios, Christ in the tomb by Raphael; besides Rubens', G. Dows, Teniers', Jansteens, Ostades, Wouvermans', &c. and a remarkable Vandyck, "the Kiss of Judas."

M. de Gentz, the celebrated and highly esteemed publicist, died recently at Vienna, aged 68. His works display great intelligence,

" Death's shafts fly thick." - The death of that the world ever beheld! Was I not to be Baron Portal, aged 91, makes the fifth of professors of the College of France within the within this short space of three months, viz. the Baron, Cuvier, Rémusat, Champollion, and Thurot. have marked the homage thou hast ever done M. Stanislas Julien, author of the Latin trans-

Sir Walter Scott .- There is a gossip about of a Calabrese story entitled Bizarro: but we regularly) and Correspondence, through a life which has connected him with the most disindeed, be a publication of unbounded interest. and worthy of his character.

The Scottish Thistle. - This ancient emblem of Scots pugnacity, with its motto, Nemo me impune lacessit, is represented of various species in royal bearings, coins, and coats of armour; so that there is some difficulty in saying which is the genuine original thistle. The origin of what any cork legs ever had before. We should the national badge itself is thus handed down by tradition :- When the Danes invaded Scotland, it was deemed unwarlike to attack an enemy in the pitch darkness of night, instead of a pitched battle by day; but on one occasion the invaders resolved to avail themselves of this stratagem; and in order to prevent their tramp from being heard, they marched barefooted. They had thus neared the Scottish force unobserved, when a Dane unluckily stepped with his naked foot upon a superbly prickly thistle, and instinctively uttered a cry of pain, which discovered the assault to the Scots, who ran to their arms, and defeated the foe with a terrible slaughter. The thistle was immediately adopted as the insignia of Scotland.

Shining Talent wanted .- In the Times of Thursday we observe an advertisement for " a person of respectability and shining talent, to purchase for and assist in walking the shop of one of the most extensive and respectable retail linen - drapery establishments in the metropolis!" What next?

The Regenerator, or Guide to Happiness, No. I. by Mr. Henry Berthold, is another penny apparition, and of the most violent description. of original genius. He vehemently denounces ter, and flames and stones were thrown up, the It calls William Guelf, i. e. the King of Hanover the custom you have fallen into of borrowing latter with great violence, to the 29th. On and England, a "head traitor;" but seems rather to proceed from a bewildered imagination than from a rational mind.

First half-yearly Part of Asmodeus. Cowie.

Collected into a small volume, this weekly cuts a good figure with its cuts, both graphic and literary. It has many caustic and clever things; and is so republican, that it may fairly be called revolutionary.

The Penny National Library .- Nos. I. of English history, of geography, of law, of grammar and dictionary, of ancient history, and of universal biography-six in all-have just reached us, each eight pages of double columns, and in a wrapper of coloured paper. We have not had time to examine their merits; but may surely say, that this wholesale retail of knowledge is becoming a still more curious phenomenon in our literary history.

Ancient Literature. The Academy Ponton. sana, at Naples, has proposed "a collection of all the inscriptions hitherto known in the Oscan and Samnitic languages, and of all the passages in ancient writers in which these idioms are mentioned, with critical remarks on the same."-Foreign Quarterly Review, just published.

M. Audubon.—The American journals state, that M. Audubon, the assiduous ornithologist, has returned to Charleston, with the fruits of a tedious but productive tour through the Florida Keys.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Mr. Burnett, late general Superintendent of Agriculture to the Australian Agricultural Company, is about to publish a work on the practical husbandry, statistics, present state of society, &c. in New South Wales. Kidd's Picturesque Pocket Companion to Dover and its Vicinity, with engravings by G. W. Bonner.

Vicinity, with engravings by G. W. Bonner.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Lardner's Cyclopedia, Vol. XXXIV. Treatise on Chemistry. 1 vol. fcp. 6s. cloth.—Gallery of Society of Painters in Water-Colours, No. 1V. Prints, 10s. 6d. Proofs, 18s. India proofs, 21s. Proofs before letters, 1l. 11s. 6d.—Horn's Sermons on various Subjects, 12mo. 3s. 6d. bds.—Maitland's History of Noah's Day, 8vo. 8s. bds.—Wilson's Life of Peter Houghton, 13mo. 3s. bds.—Swallow Barn, 4 vols. 12mo. 20s. bds.—Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, Vol. V.; Popular Tales, Vol. VI. fcp. 5s. cloth.—Bridge on the Sinfulness of Sin, 32mo. 1s. bds.—Grove's Journal of a Residence at Bagdad during 1830-31, 12mo. 5s. bds.—Example, or Family Scenes, fcp. 8s. bds.—Hamsbotham's Midwifery, Part II. 8vo. 12s. bds.—Praten on the Blood, 8vo. 16s. bds. M'Farlane's Surgical Reports, 8vo. 7s. bds.—Clement's Observations in Surgery, &c. 8vo. 8s. bds.—Valpy's Classical Library, Vol. XXXIII.; Sophocles. 4s. 6d. cloth.—Plain Sermons, by a Country Clergyman, Vol. II. 12mo. 5s. bds.—Girdlestone's Twenty Parochial Sermons, 2d Series, 12mo. 5s. bds.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

August.	Thermometer.			Barometer.			
Thursday 23	From	47.	to	63-			29-85
Friday · · · · 24		43.	• •	67.			29-99
Saturday 25	• • • • •	47.	••	63.	29.89		29.78
Sunday 26	• • • • •	43.	• •	61.			
		39.		61.			
	••••	41.	٠.	59.			
Wednesday 29		43.	• •	57.	29-28		
Sunday · · · 26 Monday · · 27 Tuesday · · 28	::::	43. 39. 41.	::	61. 61. 59.	29·76 29·72 29·26	::	2

Wind variable, S. W. prevailing.

A very dull, wet week; rain every day except the 24th; the last three days unseasonably cold.

Rain fallen, '95 of an inch.

During the past week the barometer has made rather a rapid fall. On the 28th inst. it was lower than it has been at any period since the 2d of February last.

Edmonton.

Edmonton.

ENG 29' 29' N. L. Thinks.

Latitude · · · · 51° 37′ 39″ N.
Longitude · · · · 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our notice of the monopoly of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, having, we perceive, excited very general attention to that subject, we shall resume our observations upon it; and, in the meantime, thank our correspondents at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Brighton, and other important places, as well as many in London, for the communications with which they have favoured us. We shall give the whole our best consideration.

ERRATUM. — In Mr. Swain's poem on the "British Bow," in our No. 813, third verse, for "bombs" read "barbs."

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No. 816.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1832.

PRICE 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Zohrab, the Hostage. By the Author of "Hajji Baba." 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. R. Bentlev.

MR. MORIER'S fame is too well established to require any eulogy from us, when we direct the public attention to a new work from his admired pen. We need only notice, that in the choice of his subject the delightful author of Hajji Baba is again at home; for though the scene is laid in Persia, his opportunities of studying the manners and feelings of that country have been so abundant, that even the mysteries which belong to its policy, its female seclusion, and its character in every respect, have been ably penetrated, and are here developed in a most spirited and entertaining narrative.

Combining a few historical facts with fiction for this purpose, Mr. Morier has placed his imagined hero and heroine under the dominion of the actual and famous Aga Mohamed Shah, so famous for his wars, his wisdom, and his cruelty, as may be seen by reference to Sir John Malcolm's history of Persia; and he

"The Prince Fatteh Ali, who is supposed to be the present king of Persia, the Vizir Hajji Ibrahim, the slave Sadek, belong to history; but the hump-backed barber, the ardent Zulma, the officious Shir Khan, Zaul Khan, and the Asterabadis and Turcomans, and others, have been created to serve the purposes of my tale. The anecdote of the Shah and the bloody handkerchief in the second volume, and that of counting the eyes with the handle of his whip in the third, among others, were related to me by creditable witnesses. The mode of the Shah's death is historical—the details fiction. It would be tedious and indeed unnecessary to define where history ends and fiction begins in the different turns and windings which the thread of my narrative takes; and perhaps it will be sufficient to say, that my object has been to place before the reader a succession of personages, whose manner of speech, whose thoughts and actions, and general deportment, are illustrative of Persia and the East.

And we could no where find a production in which a similar design has been executed in a more agreeable and interesting manner: while perusing the volumes we have been living in Persia, and partaking in all the vicissitudes so well conceived and so admirably related to exhibit the condition of its despotic government and curious people, who have been called the Frenchmen of the East. Our first extract shall be a whole-length portrait of the tyrant who figures largely in the story.

figures largely in the story.

"Nature, in forming Aga Mohamed Shah, intended to have installed a mind of uncommon vigour into a body capable of seconding its energies, by making it full of activity and strength; but the whole scheme was frustrated

6 "From his youth he was known by the name of Babakkan, an epithet of endearment given to him in the haren, although Fatteh Ali was his real name."

by the cruelty of man. Whilst the sharpness of intellect was preserved, it became diseased with ill humour and moroseness; for every time that his body became an object of contemplation, he entertained such disgust towards himself, that the feeling finished by placing him at enmity with all mankind. What would otherwise have been tall and erect, was now bent with the curve of apparent age :- what would have been strength of muscle and breadth of shoulder, seemed blighted and shrivelled. His face, particularly in a country where beards are universally worn, appeared like a blotch of leprosy-for it was almost totally hairless; it could only boast of a few straggling bristles, which here and there sprouted at irregular distances, like stunted trees upon a poor soil. The skin which covered it resembled wetted parchment, hanging in baggy furrows down the cheeks, under the chin, and about the neck. This spectral countenance—for so it might be called-was, however, lighted up by a pair of small gray eyes of more than human lustre, which, from under two ragged curtains of eyelids, flashed all their intelligence abroad; and, as they expressed rage, jealousy, or cruelty, made those who were exposed to their fire feel as if they were under the fascination of some blood-seeking monster. But with all this, there were moments when this face would smile, and would even relax into looks of pity and benevolence; but so treacherous were these symptoms esteemed, that at length they were only looked upon as signals of some extraordinary disaster, or as beacons to warn those in danger to be upon their guard."

His lovely niece and a hump-backed barber are the only beings on earth for whom this fearful personage entertains a dangerous liking; the former is the heroine, and the latter the origin of much of the mischief and fatality, which, like kind Reviewers, we do not unfold to our readers, lest we should deprive them of some of the pleasure they will derive from the work itself. At the outset the Shah goes for a week's hunting; and after he is shaven, before dawn, we have the following description:—

"To the Khajeh Bashi he said, as with trepidation that officer made the lowest inclination of the lody, 'Let the Banou (for so he called his niece) depart immediately; she may either go on horseback or in takhteravan;—but, mark you, it is upon your head that the corook* be of the strictest, from here onwards towards Firouzabad, and to twenty parasangs round that place, death, instant death, will be the reward of the wretch who cosses the path of my house.—Go.' Of the chief astrologer he inquired—'Have you a fortunate hour on your astrolobe? Have we permission to leave our capital to-day?' 'May I be your sacrifice!' said the star-gazer; 'the fortune of our king, upon whom be blessings and peace, is always on the rise. At one hour, less five minutes, after the morning prayer, the foot of

" When the shah's women leave the palace, a public injunction, called the corook, is made, that no one be seen on their path on pain of death."

activity must be placed in the stirrup of accomplishment; and just at the full hour, the hoofs of the royal steed must strike on the threshold of the Imperial Gate.' 'Well, well!' said the shah, 'you have used your science to good purpose. Go—you have whitened your face this morning!' To the master of the horse he said — 'What horse do we ride to-day?' 'Your slave,' said the khan, 'has prepared for the blessed person of the king of kings the ambling Murwari, or pearl, with the torquoise furniture, for the beginning of the journey, and then Ser mest, or drunkard, when your majesty comes to the hunting ground.'
'There is no harm in that,' said the king; be it so; -you are a good servant! Collect the gholams, and let the whole equipage be at the gate.' Where does the shah hunt to-day?' said the king to the chief huntsman, who was a stout rough man, weather-heaten withal, with a fine bold countenance. 'Where shall we break cover?' 'I have to represent,' said the old sportsman, 'if the king orders the greyhounds to be taken into the plain after we have passed the Teng, or narrow pass, among the low bushes we shall find abundance of hares. Beyond that, striking into the mountains on the left, there are rumours of some two or three gour khur (wild asses) having been seen; and if the shah sees no impediment, your slave will place relays of dogs at the proper stations, and thus we may bring one down; for, may their homes be ruined! they are the wariest of all beasts, and as for their speed, we must trust in God and our horses if we hope to overtake them. What else shall I venture to say? Praise be to God! a marksman, with a single ball from off his horse, like unto our shah, man never has seen; and with the blessings of the prophet, we may by luck get one of the unsainted beasts.' 'And make a good kabob, of him, eh?' said the shah, smiling. food kaboo, or him, enr said the shan, sminng.

'Inshallah! Inshallah!' exclaimed all the attendants. 'Go, go,' said his majesty; 'you are a man of wisdom; so be it! But mark; see that my Georgian gun be in order. After all, the true Lesgui gun is the best. As for your European guns, they are worse than nothing; they have no weight; they are made for children, not men.' Upon my eyes be it!' said the chief huntsman, and took his leave. To the tent-pitcher the Shah then addressed himself: 'The Shah sleeps at Bagh Shah to-night; at Firouzabad the next. Let the tents of the harem be pitched immediately in the enclosed valley of Savachi; let the running stream flow through the pavilion of the lady Banou; let a garden be made; let fountains play; and let the reservoir be decorated with fruits and flowers. But, as you regard your head, let none but the chosen servants of the Khelwet or secret apartments be near at hand, and let the guards be placed at the avenues of the rocky passages. Let all be in readiness. Go! the shah never speaks twice.' Having dismissed his officers, the king arose to prepare for his morning devotions, of the whole of which he was ever a scrupulous observer; although it

was observed of him, that his greatest acts of cruelty generally succeeded their performance. He first washed his feet, hands, and arms, and crown of his head; then repaired to the praying carpet, which, together with the bit of sacred clay, his Koran, and his comb, were spread for him in the corner of the room, in the direction of Mecca. Here, with an audible voice, his hands uplifted behind his ears, this dreaded despot began the celebrated Fatteh, which all Mussulmans look upon as the most perfect form of prayer, and in the repetition of which they daily announce and re-establish their faith in their prophet. He then went through every genuflection, every inclination, and every salutation of the sacred clay of Mecca, with the most scrupulous precision, whilst Sadek and Hashim remained in attendance on the outside of the apartment in breathless suspense. As soon as the prayer was over, and having gone through the ceremony (for it could be nothing else) of combing the two or three straggling hairs that grew on his upper lip, or wandered about in solitude on the surface of his bony chin, he called aloud to his servants that his breakfast might be served. This was done in a simple, unostentations, though costly manner, the dishes, trays, and covers, being of massive gold, whilst the smaller cups were of the finest china. Sadek on one knee placed the khonchehs before his royal master, the whole having been previously uncovered by breaking the seal of the chief cook, who had tasted the whole, and pronounced it fit for the royal palate; in other words, that it contained no poison."

Zohrab, the hero, an independent Mazan. derini chief, has greatly incensed the Shah, but is spared for political reasons, when the following scene takes place. The chief huntsman was "a heavy-headed man, with a copious ap-pendage of black beard and mustachoes, large eyes, and shaggy brows, mounted upon herculean shoulders: coarse and rough in manner, he little knew the forms of a court, and al though the king in the field allowed much latitude in the quantum of homage which was due to him, yet in general he was very punctilious when seated on his musnud, being aware that half the terror attached to his high situation, among a people greatly alive to outward shew. would vanish were he ever to allow of one step which had the appearance of intimacy. In order to comprehend the nature of the chief huntsman's present intrusion at court, the reader must be informed that it was frequently the custom among the kings of Persia, after a great and successful hunting-party, in which game of all descriptions, such as antelopes, deer, wild goats, boars, and wild asses, were alain, to erect a pillar, upon which the heads of such animals were fixed, either in niches, or on exterior hooks. There is a specimen of one such pillar now to be seen at Guladûn near Ispahan, the record of a hunt of the famous Shah Ismael, which, notwithstanding the lapse of centuries, still exhibits numerous skulls and horns of wild animals. Agah Mohamed Shah on this occasion had determined to leave a similar record. His hunting excursion, to the moment of Zohrab's seizure, had been extraordinarily successful; and when this unlooked-for piece of good fortune had befallen him, on the impulse of the moment, he determined to erect a pillar of skulls, a kelleh minar, as it is called, in order that he might place the head of his prisoner, or, as one of his courtiers had called it, of his finest head of game, on the summit, thus to commemorate the great success of this eventful day. The order was given the Shikar Bashi on the field; and not having been coun-

made an awkward prostration of the body, and, without taking off his boots, which in fact is etiquette for men of his profession, began his gry epithets, which burst forth in the following manner: 'Who art thou, dog? whose cur art thou? why dost thou stand before me with that head of thine, which ought long ago to have been food for a bomb? Must the Shah continue to partake of disrespect, as if he were a Jew or a Frank? Am I no one in my own dominions? bearded by a Mazanderani wherefore standest thou there?' The rough forester, little expecting such a reception, stood like one impaled, with his tongue cleaving to the roof of his mouth, and at first could scarcely utter beyond his 'arxi mi kunum,' until after various attempts, fear having almost paralysed his senses, he exclaimed, 'The pillar is ready to kiss your feet; it is ready; the skulls have all been placed; there is only one skull wanting at the top-only one skull, by the head of the king! only one skull.' Whether acting under the influence of an eunuch's waywardness, or whether the king was struck by the coincidence of the chief huntsman's exposition, 'one skull, by the head of the king,' is not to be explained; but certain it is that he yielded at once to the temptation of spilling blood, which was circulating in the fullest vigour throughout his frame, and exclaimed, 'One head thou wantest?' 'Yes,' said the huutsman, 'yes, one head; may it so please your majesty.' 'What head can be better than thine?' roared the tyrant, in savage merriment. 'Here, off with his head. Ay, Nasakchi, executioner,' he exclaimed to a man of bloody deeds, who was always in attendance, here, go, complete the minar.' There was a hesitation amongst the attending officers in the execution of this atrocious deed. The man called upon to act went doggedly to work; and innocence spoke so powerfully in favour of the poor wretch, that every one present seemed to expect that so barbarous an order would be countermanded; but, no! the animal was rife for blood, and blood it was determined to have. His horrid face broke into a demoniacal expression of fury when he saw that there was hesitation in obeying his commands. The ragged skin, which fell in furrows down his cheeks, began to bloat; the eyes seemed to roll in blood; and the whole frame, from which in general all circulation seemed to fly, wore a purple hue; he would have darted from off his seat, and not only have executed the fatal sentence upon his victim himself, but would have extended his revengeful fury to those who had refused to be the ministers of it, had not the Nasakchi Bashi in person (worthy servant of such a master), who had just reached the scene of action, with a light and cunning step, crept behind the victim, and with one blow of his deadly black Khorassan blade, severed the unfortunate man's head from his body. The heavy corpse fell with a crash on one side, whilst the head bounded towards the despot, the eyes talk of the Franks, their discipline, and their glaring horribly, the tongue protruded to a artillery: we spit upon their fathers' graves.

termanded, was so quickly executed, that the frightful length, and streams of gore flowing monument had been erected, and all its niches and spouting in all directions. The vizar, who duly filled with the heads, before any fresh or- was upon the point of again endeavouring to der on the subject could be given. An iron allay the passions of his dangerous master, had spike was seen to issue from the summit, as if been too late to stop the executioner's hand; been too late to stop the executioner's hand; waiting for its last victim. As soon as the but well was it for him that he did delay, for chief huntsman appeared before the Shah, he nothing but the appalling scene that now presented itself could have counteracted the violence of the king. The moment he saw blood, he seemed at once to be soothed into quiet. speech before the king had even deigned to the most wicked of our natures there must be look upon him. This want of respect put the a revulsion from evil to good. Conscience will match as it were to the still active combustion raise her voice, although she may at first be of the king's mind, and set fire to a train of an-gry epithets, which burst forth in the following spoil, at once is tamed. This was the case with the Shah. He contemplated his work with a thoughtful look, his features resumed their wonted dull and leaden expression; and then, as if his wayward nature was not satisfied with tormenting him, he turned with asperity to the Nasakchi Bashi, and accused him in no measured terms with having officiousboy—now butted at by a cow who would ly interposed in what was no business of his. call itself a man! Speak, Merdiki, speak! 'Dog and villain,' he exclaimed, 'why did you Dog and villain, he exclaimed, why did you slay my chief huntsman? What demon impelled your officious hand in this deed? is it for you that there is such a feeling as compassion, and that the Shah can spare as well as he can spill! Go, go! clear up your work, and finish it by wiping your own self from our presence.' Although similar scenes, equally characteristic of the cruelty and caprice of its instigator, were not uncommon, still, to the horror of this scene succeeded a dread and appalling silence throughout the camp."
We copy another: when this monster's sus-

picions were excited as to his niece's love for Zohrab.

"At length rousing himself from his apparent stupor, like the deadly boa rising from torpor and preparing for a fresh victim, he wreaked the first effects of his rage upon the poor keshekchi. 'Strike his neck,' he roared out to the full extent of his terrible voice, as he looked upon the offender. 'Go, and let others know what it is to be negligent of the Shah's affairs.' Upon this a ferash gazeb, a most ferocious monster, stepped up, and with one blow of his sword severed the wretched man's head from his body. We will spare our readers the horrid acts of cruelty which succeeded this iniquitous execution. After he had begun the exercise of his power in his inner spartments, the tyrant transferred himself to the great Dewan Khaneh, at his usual mid-day hour of giving audience, called the Selam i Aum, and there, clothed in his blood-coloured cloak, he gave full scope to the sanguinary dictates of his nature. It would be shocking to the feelings of those who only hear of executions, after long and tedious investigations, and in solitary and marked instances, to be told the numbers of innocent as well as guilty persons who, almost without a reason, and all without a hearing, fell under the suspicions and the consequent death-stroke of this odious king. But let it not be thought that his subjects thought the worse of him for thus using his power. Instead of exciting feelings of opposition to his rule, he only the better secured his authority. 'Tis true they would call him a shailan, a devil, a blood-drinker, a despot; but then at the same time they would add the epithet ajaib, wonderful, which in most of their minds would also imply 'admirable.' 'Ajaib Shahi, wonderful king!' would they say of him. 'If you want a lord of the sword, look to him—our king is indeed a king. Whose

beir sanguinary king; and in this instance hose who did not come under his displeasure vere all in his favour, inasmuch as they felt that he had in fact cause for the exercise of his displeasure. Among others, our garrulous friend, the boasting mehmander, had hitherto escaped observation; and standing in the midst of his companions, having thrown his cap more than was usual upon the side of his head, and thrust his shawl well over his hips, said,—'This is what I call in truth being a king. Were I a king I also would look upon men's heads as dirt; bah! bah! bah!' said he, waving his hand horizontally, ' how I would cut them off! I have a way of my own for cutting off heads. of what use are guards if they do not keep watch? And that buffalo their chief, too, who pretended to teach me my duty; well did he eat the stick this morning! Well done king, baricallah! We Persians are demons without the stick; what would they be with one of your quiet kings? Only put me at the head of the guards, see what I would do. Make me Nasakchi Bashi, mashallah! more feet should be beaten in a day than there are now in a week! He was going on at this rate when a ferash came up to him, and said, 'The Shah wants you.' At these words his cap almost by itself returned to its unpretending perpendicular position-his hands left his arrogant hips, and with paleness on his cheek, and a certain laxity in the back sinews of his legs, he slowly followed his conductor. 'God take you into his keeping!' said one, in a titter. 'Wonderful king ing!' said one, in a titter. is ours!' said another. 'If I was a king, men's heads should be like dirt!' said a third. All this did not console him; and when he stood in presence of his royal master, he felt that he would much rather be in the presence of a Russian battery. His principal protection on this occasion was the Shah's own favourable feeling towards him; for although he was a vain boaster and an impertinent babbler, yet he knew him to be brave and zealous in his service. 'And you, dog that you are, said the king, as the Beg appeared before him, who would call your-self mehmander, what were you doing when those under your charge were flying the city, and leaving you behind them to look like a fool and an ass that you are? Give him the stick! Stick you want, and stick you shall have!' He began to roar, to remonstrate, and to entreat; all would not do, his feet soon looked upwards, and his nicely-attired person was not long in performing certain convolutions on the dusted pavement, as he writhed under the sharp blows which fell like hail upon him. His torture was not of long duration, but it had the effect of essentially stopping that constant flow of empty boastings with which he was afflicted, and making him a wiser mehmander."

We must now, however, conclude; and we take part of a conversation among the leading officers of the Shah when he goes to battle

against the infidels.

"There was a laugh all around, sorely at the expense of the conceited Beg, who, however, being rather accustomed to this species of raillery, calmly adjusted his beard, gave a rub upwards to his eyebrows, and called for his kalioun. Resuming the conversation, the Serdar said - But if cavalry will not do, we must throw our tuffenkchis, our muswhether, in advance, and destroy every lurking ambush that may be in wait for us.' 'You my well,' exclaimed the chief executioner, as if he were delighted with this thought; 'first ket the woods be cleared by the musketeers, ket the woods be cleared by the musketeers, with his head downwards, and then cut into two equal and then we on horseback will follow sword

Tis thus the Persians would rave in praises of in hand. Praise be to God, you said well." The Zamburekchi Bashi was a short, crabbedlooking old man; his head large, his back rather inclined to hump, and like one of the camels upon which his small iron guns were mounted, sat for a long time in utter repose, quietly chewing the cud of such reflections as might chance to pass through his brain. At length he said-'After all, a zamburek is something. It has burnt the fathers of the Muscovites, why should it not those of the Asterabadis and the Turcomans? Let the Shah only give me an order to take my camels, my gunners, and my fire amongst them, and, jungle or no jungle, I will drive all life out of their heads.' 'Man!' said the Serdar, 'who ever heard of a zamburek in Mazanderan! you might as well talk of devils in Paradise. In the first place, your camels could not make five steps without falling, so slippery and mountainous is the soil, and lucky would you think yourself if they did not all split up in twain like a criminal who has undergone the shekkeh.' 'My camels are not made for splitting up,' said the old general of camel artillery, with some warmth, ' my camels are made for fighting. Did they not scare the Chirkes, the Abkhas, and the Lesgies - not to mention the Russians-out of their wits, when the Shah last marched into Georgia. We threw balls at them with such an aim that we made their fathers dance out of their graves, and made all their old women cry Aman! and see, has not the Shah allowed me to wear a jika on my cap, and a jewelled dagger to my waist, for having hit an ass a parasang off? What words are these, O Serdar! Mohammed Hussein is no such fool either, not to know what he says. Why then shall we not strike these ragged Turcomans, and those less than curs of Asterabadis?' Why then Camels are good things, and iron guns are good things too, said the Serdar, 'and mashallah! praise be to God, the Shah cannot boast of such another good servant as Moham-med Hussein Khan; but neither his bravery, nor his camels, nor his guns, can make a wet soil dry, nor a mountain a plain, nor can he give hoofs to his camels, or prevent them from splitting when their legs part asunder. Is it not so, Shir Khan Beg; you, who know those countries?' The Beg, who had puffed away the little check which had been put to his boasting, again called upon to give his opinion, answered the Serdar, although he looked at the Zamburekchi Bashi, with a most self-complacent air, saying,- 'What words are these?' What fool is there who does not know that camels split up in Mazanderan? I, even I, man as I am, nearly split up myself as I walked over some of their unsainted hills. But I walk in such a manner, different from any body else, that with God's help nothing happened to me; —but, oh, help in Allah! you ought to have seen the horses and the mules how they rolled about. There is the famous Sandûk pass, which we must all go through, where, as sure as asses are not mules, and mules not horses, every one of your camels must split in two, and unless the halves can get up and walk on by themselves, you must leave your guns on the ground, and say Allah akbar, God is great! wallah, billah! By Allah, I say true—if I tell a lie, cut off my head for my pains.' 'And so,' said the Zamburekchi Bashi, anger rising into his face, ' by your account, the Shah must

be an ass, his grand vizir must be an ass, and Mohammed Hussein Khan must be an ass, whilst Shir Khan Beg, mashallah, alone must be the lord of wit and the lord of knowledge. Go, go; I spit upon such wit and such know-ledge. The old man, whose chief associates were his camels and their drivers and his gunners, was expected when he spoke to be coarse. therefore his speeches never gave the offence they would have done had they come from the mouth of a more refined person; but, as nothing could convince him that camels did split in Mazanderan, his companions for the present left him to his obstinacy. 'The Khan speaks well,' said the chief executioner. The Shah, who has made war in every region in the world, who was bred and born in Mazanderan, who knows what zambureks are as well as a mollah knows his fatheh, and who has seen more camels than our astronomer stars,-the Shah-may the blessed Prophet take him into his holy keeping ! - the Shah, I say, has ordered the zambureks to be in readiness. Why throw more words into the air? Whose dogs are we to say 'nay' when he says 'yea'? - besides, hear my words-if a camel splits, does it follow that it becomes dust? No; it immediately becomes food; it becomes kabob, roast meat, and so much is saved to the public treasury.' 'Well have you said,' remarked Asker Khan, the commander of the field artillery, a renegade Frank, who had once been a Cuba pirate, afterwards a doctor in the service of an Indian nabob, then captain of an Arabian ship, and lastly general of artillery to the Shah. 'Camel beef is no bad thing when to the Shah. you can get none other. I myself have eaten, n the new world, lion steaks done on a fire of flowing lava, and seasoned with gunpowder!' Indeed !' said all the assembled guests, who, like their countrymen, were always ready to believe any story, however monstrous, about the new world. 'Wallah! by Allah! are there lions in the new world?' inquired one. ' Does fire, then, always come from the earth?' said another. 'Is all the roast meat in the new world made of lion's flesh?' said a third.
'It's all made of lion's flesh,' said Asker Khan, when its not made of alligator;' speaking in a language which was meant to pass for Persian, but which was a farago of English, Persian, Arabic, and Hindoostani words, and so far comprehensible that his auditors interpreted it each after his own fashion. The extraordinary accounts which this personage gave of himself even exceeded the habitual exaggeration of the Persians, but his prowess was so great that he made his words respected and even believed; whilst his knowledge of gannery, which amounted to little more than to point a carronade from the quarter-deck, made him pass for a miracle of science. 'Is it true,' said the chief executioner, 'that in the new world Jews have tails?' 'I never saw them,' said the Frank Khan, 'but I believe it; because I know that in a country called Guatimalo, there is a set of men who wear large bags behind, which serve them for pockets.' 'Ah! said the Serdar, not in the least disbelieving the fact, 'like the animal which was once brought to Shah Seffi, having a pouch in front where it carried its young.' 'Just so,' cried the general of camel artillery, 'that must be true, for our camels wear inside-pockets, where they carry food and water for a week: - it is plain that animals have their inside as well as their outside pockets.' 'Wonderful are the works of Allah!' exclaimed the Serdar. 'What are these things to what I have seen?' said Shir Khan Beg. as if he were oppressed by the invention of some



great lie, of which he seemed anxious to be de-livered; 'I have seen the hole in Mazanderan in which Rustam thrust the Dive Sefid after he had almost killed him, and then stifled him by throwing in a whole army, men, and horse, which he first slew and then threw upon him. Talking of pockets, nothing was ever like this hole. When I see a thing, it is not like things which other men see. My things are worth seeing."

We will not, as we have said, interfere with the interest of the story; but simply end with repeating, that this is a most delightful picture of Persia and its manners, and well calculated to afford a perfect knowledge of a singular country through the medium of an excellent fiction.

This, we observe, is Mr. Bentley's first venture after the dissolution of the partnership of Colburn and Bentley. He has only to give the public such works, to be as successful as he will be acceptable to readers.

The Refugee in America. 3 vols. 12mo. By

F. Trollope. Whittaker and Co.

IT would be the height of presumption to pronounce on an unfinished work; and of the portion we possess of the Refugee we can only say, that it begins amusingly, and that the tale seems likely to be interesting; and proceed forthwith to a miscellaneous extract or two.

The history of an emigrant:

"Madame de Clairville was a widow: her husband, a man of education and good connexions, had been beguiled to leave Paris, his profession of the law, and every thing else which made life valuable to him, for the purpose of following the fortunes of a crazy speculator, who in some most unaccountable manner found means to persuade him that he would find in the wilderness every thing he left in Paris, and a great deal beside. The doctrine he taught was, that the moment approached when man would shake off for ever the degrading trammels of a rusty superstition; in a word, the unfortunate M. de Clairville was induced to join the celebrated Mr. Wimble's settlement on the banks of the Red River. If he had done so alone, the thing would have been sad, but by no means so sad as it really proved. His pretty, gay, happy little wife went with him. Some people, had they seen her in society, in all the gay flutter of animal spirits, might have thought her coquettish; but never did any woman give a stronger proof of attachment than she did, when she left all she loved to follow him. She had one darling child, a girl of twelve years old, on whom she doated with all a mother's fond. ness and a woman's pride. But the pretty Adelaide was to be the heiress of her grand-mother, so Madame de Clairville left her at Paris, and alone followed her husband to the banks of the Red River. They spent much money in a costly but unprofitable outfit, and much more after arriving at New York, in procuring all the commodities with which Mr. Wimble recommended them to adorn the wilderness. On arriving at Perfect Bliss, the name Mr. Wimble had given to his settlement, it was signified to M. de Clairville that he was to hew down a tree, cut it into rails, and fix it as a zig-zag or serpentine fence. The poor Frenchman, whose visions had been of scientific lectures, amateur concerts, private theatricals, and universal philanthropy, was startled; but he bore it well. He did cut down the tree, and though he cut off half a toe in the course of the operation, he bled as patiently as Socrates, and sang Ca ira as he finished the zig-

was expected to milk cows every morning standing ankle-deep in water, and moreover to assist in washing linen; when he learned that all the little comforts which he had spent his last thousand franks to purchase at New York, were seized upon, as general stock, and a scanty pittance of necessaries doled out to them at each meal; his gay heart sunk within him, and he would have gladly surrendered half his des-tined term of life, to have passed the other half among the gens d'arme and mouchards of Paris. But he was totally without funds to carry them across the immense distance which divided him from his country, now loved in vain; he had irreconcilably offended his wife's mother, the only wealthy relative they had, by taking her daughter from France; and seeing no chance of escaping from Perfect Bliss, he fell into a deep decline, and died before the end of the year. It is impossible to conceive a situation more desolate than that of Madame de Clairville. On one pretence or another, every dollar they had brought with them had been borrowed, or vested, or subscribed, or begged away; and she literally had not wherewithal to pay the inland postage of a letter to her mother. In this extremity of distress, she recollected a gentleman at New York, who, during the month she had passed there, had shewn her much good-natured attention. To this gentleman, though merely an acquaintance, she wrote, enclosing a letter to her mother, and entreating him to pay the postage of it to Paris. To this letter she never received an answer, but the one she enclosed was forwarded; and after five months of sickening hopes and fears, an answer arrived, post-paid, but without an envelope. This letter contained an order for two hundred dollars, and a promise that an equal sum should be remitted half-yearly; but this was accompanied with a stern intimation from her mother, that if she presented herself in Paris, after making herself the subject d'un roman si ridicule, she would not afford her any assistance or countenance whatever; nor was this denunciation softened by one word of greet-ing from her darling child. Perhaps the com-posure with which the little Frenchwoman bore this, might have been taken by some for want of feeling; but it was not so. She was now, for the first time in her life, called upon to act; and she felt, notwithstanding her tender sorrow for her husband, that she might be able to manage for herself, better than he had done for her-There was still an active principle of hope alive within her; she determined to return to her country and her child, and felt but little alarmed, and not at all discouraged, by the difficulties in her way. The first and greatest of these was to make her way from Perfect Bliss, without letting it be known that she had in her possession what might be turned into dollars; for by that time she had learnt to comprehend thoroughly the theory and the practice of a community founded on the principles of general equality and universal benevolence. On the character of her New York friend she reasoned with all the caution of poverty, and all the finesse of a French woman. He had forwarded her letter and the answer to it, though the doing so must have cost him sundry cents; but he had not written to her, because that would have cost more; ergo, he was a man of business, and careful of his money, but nevertheless was, to a certain degree, benevolent and friendly. To him therefore she again addressed herself, enclosing the half of her letter of credit, which was drawn on a house at New York, requesting him to open a zag. But when he found that his delicate wife running account with her for postage, commis- it very much when I have got a good bonnet.

sion, &c., and desiring, by return of post, ar acknowledgment of the receipt (post paid, or it could never reach her), on the arrival of which she promised to forward the other half, and would request in return a remittance of fifty dollars. Her correspondent was faithful and punctual. He thanked her in the usual form for her business; and from that hour she had no farther trouble as to receiving her little revenue. It is not necessary to follow her in her route up the Mississippi, and the Ohio, across Lake Eric, and so on ; it is enough to say, that she arrived safely at Rochester, and remember. ing the prices of New York, she determined to rest there, till she had amassed enough, by savings from her little income, to carry her again to Paris. Once there, and within reach of her Adelaide, she felt sure, that whether as her mother's heiress, or as a femme de chambre. she should be happy. With this dear hope to sustain her, which seemed like a bright star hanging for ever before her eyes, and pointing the way she was to go, she had lived not only patiently, but cheerfully, weekly adding from her pittance something to swell the sail that was to waft her home."

To this we shall add a brief specimen of femi-

nine dialogue.

" Caroline, partly from her gay nature, and partly from curiosity, began a gossiping conversation with the pretty girls of the house, while the mother set aside the appurtenances of the supper-table. 'Have you lived here long, Miss Euphrosyne?' she began. 'We have been in the bush better than six years,' answered Miss Euphrosyne. 'My!' interrupted Miss Ophelia, 'why, sis, 'tis seven years this fall.' 'And how do you like the life?' 'I expect 'tis pleasant enough by times.' 'Do you see many people?' 'My! I guess not indeed; 'tis sometimes a month out, 'twixt time and time that we sees a human.' 'Do you go to church?' 'No, we ar'n't Christians.' You are not Christians? How is that?' 'Why how can we be Christians, living in the bush so?' 'When Ophelia is married,' said the other sister, 'as she counts to be next month, then I and she will both be Christians; for she is to bide at Avon, and we shall be of the Baptist congregation.' 'And when do you mean to be married, Euphrosyne?' 'Not this year, I expect. I sha'n't be sixteen afore August.' 'And how old are you, Ophelia?' Most seventeen. I should have been married before, only my beau was building a house. I hope sis will be married before she's so old, for I hate old maids.' 'And how do you amuse yourselves here? Do you love to walk in the forest?' The two girls looked at each other, and smiled. 'No, sure,' answered the elder. 'In our country 'tis only the men what does that.' 'I don't expect,' said the other, 'that you would find any American young lady what would demean herself to do just what you did to-night.' 'No? why not?' 'Cause she'd think it quite out of the way to be walking about in the dark with a parcel of men. But I expect the English thinks nothing of it.'
Why, what was I to do, my dear girl? Would the American ladies sit by the road-side all night, instead of walking through the forest to such a nice comfortable place as this?' 'Why I guess they'd lose by that, sure enough; but I never did see an American lady walking in the forest, for all that.' 'Do you ride then?' Sometimes, when father goes to market, we rides in the waggon with mother, to sell the spinning, and to buy coffee and the like.' Are you not delighted to go?' 'Yes, I like

Well, I think I should be delighted, if I had with Firdausi's first adventure after leaving the moment the persons in charge of this pregot no bonnet at all.' 'I expect the English don't mind, but the American young ladies had rather bide at home from July to eternity, than shew themselves when they ar'n't jam.'

We have been much amused by one of the traits of high breeding in Mrs. Trollope's he-

"The next morning, at eight o'clock precisely, the same long table, covered with little plates full of unimaginable cakes, sweetmeats, fishes, cutlets, half-cold steaks, whole-cold ham, and eggs, awaited the descent of Miss Gordon. The gentlemen were all five standing round the fire when she entered; and Mr. Warner, his spirits refreshed by sleep and his morning bitters,' approached her gaily, with the information that they had only waited to have their coffee poured out by her. Now it happened that Miss Gordon had scarcely ever officiated in this way in her life; her evening tea and coffee had always been handed to her by a servant. Upon this summons to the top of the table, she gave a look of whimsical discomfiture to her father. 'I fear, Mr. Warner,' he said, 'that you will think Miss Gordon a very useless young lady, when I confess that I doubt if she ever poured out a cup of coffee in her life.' A silent look passed between the three gentlemen of the family; and the little 'help,' who had just brought in a plate of hot corncakes, was fain to put a portion of her apron in her mouth, to prevent her laughing out at the 'strange woman what can't so much as

pour out a cup of coffee.' " Now we really do think she might have tried. Next week we will be more opinionative in onr remarks.

The Shah Nameh of the Persian Poet Firdausi. Translated and abridged, in Prose and Verse, with Notes and Illustrations. By James Atkinson, Esq. 8vo. pp. 608. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund. London, 1832. Murray; Parbury and Co. Hoci-lan-ki, ou l'Histoire du Cercle de Craie. Traduit du Chinois, et accompagné de Notes. Par Stanislas Julien. 8vo. pp. 149.

TRANSLATION may be called the commerce of the mind; and as the merchant goes into far lands, and brings away their productions wherewith to enrich his own, so the translator carries his researches into other tongues, and transfers what is curious and beautiful to his own. The Shah Nameh, now for the first time brought before English readers, might rather be likened to our own Geoffrey of Monmouth's Chronicles, than to the Iliad: the Iliad embraces but a short period-it has a dramatic unity of purpose, and one paramount hero; the Shah Nameb, on the contrary, has a succession of histories, and though Rustem be the most celebrated, he cannot be called the principal character. Firdausí fell into the hands of the copyists, as Homer into those of the rhapsodists; but he was not equally fortunate in meeting with a Pisistratus to collect his remains. In a sheet so addressed to the general reader, aught of lingual criticism on the niceties of translation would be quite out of character. We shall content ourselves therefore with a few extracts most likely to be universally interesting; and say of the whole work, that its industry and graceful execution must be obvious to the most areless observer, while its learning and knowledge of the Persian will be duly appreciated by the Oriental scholar. We will commence and of himself, to be forwarded to him; but at blessed with a few cups of wine, my fatigue

his home.

"When our author had reached the vicinity of the capital, he happened to pass near a garden where Unsari, Usjudí, and Furrokí, were sitting drinking wine. These celebrated poets observed a stranger approach, and one of them said, 'If that fellow comes hither, he will spoil our pleasure; let us therefore get rid of him at once by scolding him away.'
But the others disapproved of this harsh mode of proceeding, and thought it would be better, and more consistent with their condition and character, to overcome him by some stroke of learning or waggery. It was at length agreed among them that each should recite an extemporaneous verse, terminating with a word to which they supposed there were only two other rhymes in the language; 'for doubtless,' said one of them, 'he will be puzzled to find a fourth, and will consequently quickly leave us to our own enjoyments.' Soon after this preliminary step had been settled, Firdausi drew near; and mutual salutations having passed between them, they thus familiarly addressed him: 'Here we are, engaged in making extemporaneous verses, and whoever is able to follow them up with promptitude and effect, shall be admitted as an approved companion to our social board. Firdausí was willing and ready to submit to this test, and Unsarí thus commenced upon an apostrophe to a beautiful woman :--

The light of the moon to thy splendour is weak. Usjudí rejoined:

The rose is eclipsed by the bloom of thy cheek. Then Furrokí:

Thy eye-lashes dart through the folds of the joshun-It was now Firdausi's turn; and he said, without a moment's pause, but with admirable felicity:

Like the javelin in Giw in the battle with Poshun.

The poets were astonished at the readiness of the stranger in producing a fourth rhyme; and being totally ignorant of the story of Giw and Poshun, inquired of him from whence it was derived, when Firdausi related to them the onslaught or encounter as described in the Bastan Nameh. Upon which they treated him with the greatest kindness and respect, and were so pleased with the power and genius he displayed on other subjects, that they recommended him to the patronage of Shah Mahmud; an instance of disinterestedness, if true, highly honourable to the rival poets. It is also related that the sultan, when Firdausí was first introduced to him, requested the poet to compose some verses in his presence; upon which, Firdausí instantly pronounced the following distich:

The cradled infant, whose sweet lips are yet Balmy with milk from its own mother's breast, Lisps first the name of Mahmúd.

This rare compliment delighted the king, and confirmed his high opinion of the extraordinary merits of the poet."

To this we add the last scene, with his sis-

ter's touching answer.
"Mahmud, it is said, in one of his twelve expeditions to India, hearing his minister repeat a passage from the Shah Nameh happily decriptive of his situation at the time, was strongly reminded of Firdausi; and recollecting with regret the injustice he had done the poet, inquired what had become of him. The minister replied that he was now very old and infirm, sent entered the gate of Tus, the body of Firdausí was being conveyed through the same gate to be buried. When the funeral ceremony was over, however, the amount was carried to his surviving sister: but she refused to receive it, saying, What have I to do now with the wealth of kings ?' "

We cannot choose a better sample of the narrative parts than the history of Jemshid's

marriage.

"The king of Zábulistán, whose name was Gureng, had a daughter of extreme beauty. She was also remarkable for her mental endowments, and was familiar with warlike exercises.

So graceful in her movements, and so sweet, So graceful in ner movements, and so sweet, Her very look plucked from the breast of age The root of sorrow; her wine-sipping lips, And mouth like sugar, cheeks all dimpled o'er With smiles, and glowing as the summer-rose— Won every heart.

This damsel, possessed of these beauties and charms, was accustomed to dress herself in the warlike habiliments of a man, and to combat with heroes. She was then only fifteen years of age, but so accomplished in valour, judgment, and discretion, that Minuchihr, who had in that year commenced hostile operations against her father, was compelled to relinquish his pretensions, and submit to the gallantry which she displayed on that occasion. Her father's realm was saved by her magnanimity. Many kings were her suitors, but Gureng would not give his consent to her marriage with any of them. He only agreed that she should marry the sovereign whom she might spontaneously

It must be love, and love alone, That binds thee to another's throne; In this thy father has no voice, Thine the election, thine the choice.

The daughter of Gureng had a Kabul woman for her nurse, who was deeply skilled in all sorts of magic and sorcery.

The old enchantress well could say
What would befall on distant day;
And by her art omnipoten;
Could from the watery element
Draw fire, and with her magic breath
Seal up a dragon's eyes in death.
Could from the flint-stone conjure dew;
The moon and seven stars as he knew: The moon and seven stars she knew; And of all things invisible To human sight, this crone could tell.

This Kábul sorceress had long before intimated to the damsel, that, conformably with her destiny, which had been distinctly ascer-tained from the motions of the heavenly bodies, she would, after a certain time, be married to king Jemshid, and bear him a beautiful son. The damsel was overjoyed at these tidings, and her father received them with equal pleasure, refusing in consequence the solicitations of every other suitor. Now according to the prophecy, Jemshid arrived at the city of Zábul in the spring season, when the roses were in bloom; and it so happened that the garden of king Gureng was in the way, and also that his daughter was amusing herself at the time in the garden. Jemshid proceeded in that direction, but the keepers of the garden would not allow him to pass, and therefore, fatigued and dispirited, he sat down by the garden-door under the shade of a tree. Whilst he was sitting there, a slave-girl chanced to come out of the garden, and, observing him, was surprised at his melancholy and forlorn condition. She said to him involuntarily: 'Who art thou?' and Jemshid, raising up his eyes, re-plied: 'I was once possessed of wealth and lived in great affluence, but I am now aban-



and affliction might then be relieved. with travelling, was sitting at the garden-gate. whose countenance was more lovely even than heard such high praise of the stranger's features she was exceedingly pleased, and said:—
'He asks only for wine, but I will give him both wine and music, and a beautiful mistress beside.

eside.'
This saying, she repaired towards the gate,
In motion graceful as the waving cypress,
Attended by her handmaid; seeing him,
She thought he was a warrior of Iran
With spreading shoulders, and his loins well bound.
His visage pale as the pomegranate-flower,
He looked like light in darkness. Warm emotions
Rose in her heart, and softly thus she spoke:
Grief-broken stranger, rest thee underneath
These shady bowers; if wine can make thee glad,
Enter this pleasant place, and drink thy fill.

Whilst the damsel was still speaking and inviting Jemshid into the garden, he looked at her thoughtfully, and hesitated; and she said to him: 'Why do you hesitate? I am permitted by my father to do what I please, and my heart is my own.

Y Stranger, my father is the monarch mild Of Zabulistan, and I his only child; On me is all his fond affection shown; My wish is his, on me he doats alone.

Jemshid had before heard of the character and renown of this extraordinary damsel, yet he was not disposed to comply with her entreaty; but contemplating again her lovely face, his heart became enamoured, when she took him by the hand and led him along the beautiful walks.

With dignity and elegance she passed —
As moves the mountain partridge through the meads;
Her tresses richly falling to her feet,
And filling with perfume the softened breeze.

In their promenade they arrived at the basin of a fountain, near which they seated themselves upon royal carpets, and the damsel having placed Jemshid in such a manner that they might face each other, she called for music and wine.

But first the rose-checked handmaids gathered round, And washed obsequiously the stranger's feet; Then on the margin of the silvery lake Attentive sat.

The youth, after this, readily took the wine and refreshments which were ordered by the princess.

Three cups he drank with eager zest,
Three cups of ruby wine;
Which banished sorrow from his breast,
For memory left no sign
Of past affliction; not a trace
Remained upon his heart or smiling face.

Whilst he was drinking, the princess observed his peculiar action and elegance of manner, and instantly said in her heart - This must be a She then offered him some more food, king!' as he had come a long journey, and from a distant land, but he only asked for more wine. ' Is your fondness for wine so great?' said she. And he replied- With wine I have no enemy; yet, without it I can be resigned and contented.

ithout it I can be resigned and conte
Whist drinking wine I never see
The frowning face of my enemy;
Drink freely of the grape, and nought
Can give the soul one mourful thought;
Wine is a bride of witching power,
And wisdom is her marriage-dower;
Wine can the purest joy impart,
Wine inspires the saddest heart;
Wine gives cowards valour's rage,
Wine gives vought to tottering age;
Wine gives youth to tottering age;
Wine gives vigour to the weak,
And crimson to the pallid cheek;
And dries up sorrow, as the sun
Absorbs the dew it shines upon.

From the voice and eloquence of the speaker she now conjectured that this certainly must be king Jemshid, and she felt satisfied that her

The | shid in her father's gallery, and thought of send- | I pity the misfortunes of Jemshid, driven as he girl smiled, and returned hastily to the prin- ing for it to compare the features; but again cess, and told her that a young man, wearied she considered that the person before her was certainly and truly Jemshid, and that the picture would be unnecessary on the occasion. that of her mistress, and who requested to is said that two ring-doves, a male and female, have a few cups of wine. When the damsel happened to alight on the garden-wall near the fountain where they were sitting, and began billing and cooing in amorous play, so that seeing them together in such soft intercourse, blushes overspread the cheeks of the princess. who immediately called for her bow and arrows. When they were brought she said to Jemshid, 'Point out which of them I shall hit, and I will bring it to the ground.' Jemshid replied, -Where a man is, a woman's aid is not required -give me the bow, and mark my skill;

However brave a woman may appear—Whatever strength of arm she may possess, She is but half a man!'

Upon this observation being made, the damsel turned her head aside ashamed, and gave him the bow. Her heart was full of love. Jemshid took the bow, and selecting a feathered arrow out of her hand, said-' Now for a wager. If I hit the female, shall the lady whom I most admire in this company be mine?' The damsel assented. Jemshid drew the string, and the arrow struck the female dove so skilfully as to transfix both the wings, and pin them together. The male ring-dove flew away; but, moved by natural affection, it soon returned, and settled on the same spot as before. The bow was said to be so strong that there was not a warrior in the whole kingdom who could even draw the string; and when the damsel witnessed the dexterity of the stranger, and the ease with which he used the weapon, she thought within her heart, 'There can be no necessity for the picture; I am certain that this can be no other than king Jemshid, the son of Tahumers, called the Binder of Demons.' Then she took the bow from the hand of Jemshid, and observed-' The male bird has returned to its former place, if my aim be successful, shall the man whom I choose in this company be my husband?' Jemshid instantly understood her meaning. that moment the Kabul nurse appeared, and the young princess communicated to her all that had occurred. The nurse leisurely examined Jemshid from head to foot with a slave-purchaser's eye, and knew him, and said to her mistress,- 'All that I saw in thy horoscope and foretold, is now in the course of fulfilment. God has brought Jemshid hither to be thy spouse. Be not regardless of thy good fortune, and the Almighty will bless thee with a son, who will be the conqueror of the world. The signs and tokens of thy destiny I have already explained.' The damsel had become greatly enamoured of the person of the stranger before she knew who he was, and now being told by her nurse that he was Jemshid himself, her affection was augmented twofold.

The happy tidings, blessful to her heart, Increased the ardour of her love for him.

And now the picture was brought to the princess, who, finding the resemblance exact, put it into Jemshid's hand. Jemshid, in secretly recognising his own likeness, was forcibly reminded of his past glory and happiness, and he burst into tears.

The memory of the diadem and throne No longer his came o'er him, and his soul Was rent with anguish.

The princess said to him,—'Why, at the com-mencement of our friendship, dost thou weep? Art thou discontented—dissatisfied—unhappy? and am I the cause?' Jemshid replied—' No, she recollected that there was a picture of Jem. pity the sufferings of others, weep involuntarily. brave and magnanimous warriors. Tahumers

is by adversity from the splendour of a throne, and reduced to a state of destitution and ruin. But he must now be dead; devoured, perhaps, by the wolves and lions of the forest.' The nurse and princess, however, were convinced, from the sweetness of his voice and discourse, that he could be no other than Jemshid himself. and taking him aside, they said, - Speak truly, art thou not Jemshid? But he denied himself.
Again they observed,—'What says this picture?' To this he replied,—'It is not impossible that I may be like Jemshid in feature; for surely there may be in the world two men like each other?' And notwithstanding all the efforts made by the damsel and her nurse to induce Jemshid to confess, he still resolutely denied himself. Several times she assured him she would keep his secret, if he had one, but that she was certain of his being Jemshid. Still he denied himself. 'This nurse of mine, whom thou seest,' said she, ' has often repeated to me the good tidings that I should be united to Jemshid, and bear him a son. My heart instinctively acknowledged thee at first sight: then wherefore this denial of the truth? Many kings have solicited my hand in marriage, but all have been rejected, as I am destined to be thine, and united to no other.' Dismissing now all her attendants, she remained with the nurse and Jemshid, and then resumed:

'How long hath sleep forsaken me? how long Hath my fond heart been kept awake by love! Hope still upheld me—give me one kind look, And I will sacrifice my life for thee; Come, take my life, for it is thine for ever.'

Saying this, the damsel began to weep, and shedding a flood of tears, tenderly reproached him for not acknowledging the truth. Jemshid was at length moved by her affection and sorrow, and thus addressed her:—' There are two considerations which at present prevent the truth being told. One of them is my having a powerful enemy, and Heaven forbid that he should obtain information of my place of refuge. The other is, I never intrust my secrets to a woman!

Fortune I dread, since fortune is my foe,
And womankind are seldom known to keep
Another's secret. To be poor and asfe,
Is better far than wealth exposed to peril.
To this the princess: 'Is it so decread,
That every woman has two tongues, two hearts?
All false alike, their tempers all the same?
No, no! could I disloyally betray thee?
I who still love thee better than my life?'

Jemshid found it impossible to resist the damsel's incessant intreaties and persuasive tenderness, mingled as they were with tears of sorrow. Vanquished thus by the warmth of her affections, he told her his name and the history of his misfortunes. She then ardently seized his hand, overjoyed at the disclosure, and taking him privately to her own chamber, they were married according to the customs of her coun-

try."
We conclude with the origin of reading and writing.

"Tahúmers had a vizir renowned for his wisdom and understanding. Having one day charmed a demon into his power by philters and magic, he conveyed him to Tahumers; upon which, the brethren and allies of the prisoner, feeling ashamed and degraded by the insult, collected an army, and went to war against the king. Tahúmers was equally in wrath when he heard of these hostile proceedings, and having also gathered together an army on his part, presented himself before the The name of the leader of the demons enemy. was Ghú. On one side the force consisted of notions would soon be realised. At this moment it is simply this: those who have feeling, and fire, and smoke, and demons; on the other, lifted his mace, as soon as he was opposed to bird; some, besides, know a sky.lark: as to critical, object to the talk of the "pace" the enemy, and giving Ghú a blow on the head, the rest, they are often confounded under the birds in flying, as at page 48: one might killed him on the spot. The other demons being taken prisoners, he ordered them to be destroyed; but they petitioned for mercy, promising, if their lives were spared, that they would teach him a wonderful art. Tahúmers assented, and they immediately brought their books, and pens and ink, and instructed him how to read and write."

We congratulate with Mr. Atkinson on the meritorious execution of his most laborious task. The work is dedicated with much propriety to Lord Munster, both as regards his own eastern knowledge, and the interest he has ever shown in the progress and efforts of the Society under whose auspices these pages have been produced.

The Chinese comedy is translated into French, and a curious picture it is; manners, morals, and mind, seem at an equally low ebb. The denouement of the play is a sort of Solomon's judgment. Two women dispute which is the actual mother of a child, who is placed in a circle of chalk; and whoever can drag him thence, the judge avers is to be considered the mether. One forces him violently towards her; the other yields her hold, and pleads that she fears to injure his tender limbs in the contest. The judge points out the natural feeling, and assigns the infant to the actual parent. We conclude by wishing the Society its deserved success; few individuals would or could publish works where remuneration is quite out of tection. the suestion.

An Outline of the Smaller British Birds, in-Persons. By R. A. Slaney, Esq. M.P. 12mo. pp. 143. London, 1832. Longman

WE opened this little volume at hazard, and were rather startled to find our first two sortes produce the kite and the cormorant: if these were the "smaller birds," we wondered what the larger birds could be. But when we came to read it through, we were well satisfied with its contents; for it is one of those contributions of observation and anecdote on a delightful topic, which interests every body, such as we owe to a White of Selborne, Sweet, Selby, Montagu, and more recently to Mr. Jesse. It is not, indeed, so full as either of these; but it is similar in degree and spirit, and altogether a very pleasing book, either for young or old. We select a few extracts to prove this.

"The feathered travellers come and go unnoticed: the southern climates send their visiters to us in the spring; the northern countries despetch their light-winged nations in the autumn. They people our groves, our fields, and the margins of our rivers and lakes; and yet by many they are totally unobserved. To the female sex who dwell in the country, so much at home, and whose walks are often confined to the shrubberies and pleasuregrounds near their dwellings, these beautiful and delicate beings offer a constant source of amusement and interest. Some persons imagine that this is a difficult subject, requiring scientific knowledge and hard names. We can sesure them they are mistaken; and propose to make a few observations on some of our birds, found almost every where, hoping to excite the attention of those attached to rural pursuits. We will first speak of the smaller feathered race, that flit from hedge to hedge, and make our woods and lawns echo with their

general, and rather degrading, name of small well speak of the light of the mischievous habits of one or along the road. The following is graphic:—

"Though, undoubtedly, we have no sounds." nation is often carried on against the feathered race-whether hard-billed birds, who devour grain; or soft-billed birds, who destroy gnats. A very slight knowledge of their structure and habits would have saved from destruction almost all the warblers who delight us with their song. Perhaps, if we take a short view of our common birds, beginning with the misselthrush, the largest British songster, and coming down to the golden-crested wren, it may repay our trouble. Within these limits we shall find about seventy birds, varying in size, form, habits, structure, and note; most of which are seen, at one or other time of the year, in the fields and woods which surround our dwellings, and many of them are constantly with us. They may be divided into hard-billed birds, feeding on grain, seeds, and fruits; and softbilled birds, on insects and worms. Some feed on both; and many grain-eaters devour insects, though few of the soft-billed eat seeds. These are again divided into families, from some peculiarity in their formation (chiefly the beak);

as the finches, buntings, warblers, &c.'

After sundry little birds are disposed of, we are told :-

"Another family of summer visiters, the swallows, well deserves our attention and pro-Every one thinks he knows the common swallow, yet many do not know we have four kinds, perfectly distinct in their plumage and habits. The sand-martin, who makes his nest deep-delved in some hanging bank, is not more different from our twittering blue-backed home, almost glided in among them! chimney swallow, than the latter from the loved tenant of the jutting roof, the house-martin; and all easily known from the long-winged active swifts, dark in plumage, circling in calm evenings at a great height, and screaming to each other in their airy race; from their frequenting church steeples and towers, their sombre look, and harsh boding voice, the latter birds have been ominously called in some places 'devilings.' The whole tribe live, and move, and have their being, in the air, and seem less indebted to the earth and the waters than any other of the feathered race. Their lives (for sleep is only 'tired nature's sweet restorer') are spent upon the wing, chasing and destroying the insect enemies of man."

"The arms of a fourth child are known by the addition of a martin or martlet; inasmuch (say the quaint heralds of old times) as that bird, with long wings and very short legs, hath great pain to rise from the earth, so will a self."

In our days a second son might take a martin. But we have come to a sentimental sentence which rather staggers our humane criticism :-

"In approaching any mansion (says Mr. Slaney), we are always pleased with the sight of a number of martins and swallows playing about in security, and which almost indicate the disposition of the owner; as the well-fed sleek cattle, Southdown sheep, and large flock of copper-coloured turkeys near the house, give note of hospitality within."

Now, considering the different treatment for the swallow, and the mutton and turkey for the melody. Most persons are acquainted with swallowers, we cannot think this a felicitous continual and often wanton persecution that all three birds, a sparrow, a robin, and a black. illustration. We would, being at this moment the lower animals are driven from us: and

the rest, they are often confounded under the birds in flying, as at page 48: one might as general, and rather degrading, name of small well speak of the flight of a donkey in trotting

so interesting to a naturalist as those heard in a tropical forest; yet one, who had not tried the experiment, would scarcely conceive the many different voices of nature, which strike an attentive ear in our own country, and almost at our own doors! Let any of our young friends enter an undisturbed wood or plantation about half an hour before sunset, late in the autumn, and remain awhile concealed and silent. They will find, instead of solitude, they were never less alone! A hundred varied sounds of animated beings proclaim that they live and move! At that time the tribes of night and day animals are both in motion,the one about retiring to their rest, the other coming forth to seek their food! bird reiterates his clear 'clink, clink,' as we approach his domain; the magpie catches up the note of alarm, and repeats it to his fellows; the jay's dissonant scream is heard; and the sluggish crow calls to his old mate that danger is abroad! We remain perfectly still, and the disturbance gradually subsides. The rabbit hops forth, and, rising on his hind legs, looks round to see all is safe. A slight noise in the trees near us attracts our attention. The squirrels watch us with significant gesture, whisking their bushy tails. The weak note of the golden-crested wren calls our eye to the firs seeking his food: the titmice chatter 'good even' to each other. What has alarmed all the small birds? That sparrowhawk, returning a scream somewhat like that of an infant in distress: it is a leveret which the prowling stoat has just seized upon! The partridges call in the adjoining field; the pheasant cocks crow as they fly up to roost: the hen birds we may distinguish by their singular whistle. One, two, three, we may count every bird in the coppice. A sound passes by us like a rushing wind; it is the hurried flight of the redwings, who descend in numbers to their rest: the magpies drop in in small parties, vigilant to the last! We are startled by the fluttering noise of the numerous wood-pigeons, which arrive for a quarter of an hour almost without intermission. The rooks, passing high over us, 'thick urge their weary flight, and seek the shelter of the grove.' The rustle of more rapid wings causes us to look up, and we see the wild ducks making their repeated circles; in each of which they descend nearer their point, till at length they drop into the neighbouring fourth brother, being so far removed from the stream. And, as the mist of night comes on, main branch and the family estate, have much difficulty, without great exertion, to raise him-forth, and the grey owl 'down the lone vale sails away.

Our author is occasionally a little sentimental and speculative.

"We do not see (he says) why the owl, if domesticated, might not be a valuable assistant to the husbandman. If there was one or two belonging to every rick-yard and barn, they would well repay a little trouble; and would be at work when others sleep. The habit of taming birds or other animals is of no little use in forming kind and patient dispositions in the young. Those who have seen the storks in Holland building on the cottage-roofs, and stalking about the road-sides and dykes, will Those who have seen the storks in not think this a hopeless attempt. It is by and their dread might soon be overcome by Those who reside in the kind treatment. country might thus derive a constant source of innocent amusement. Hawks formerly were taught to assist in the chase. [They do so now.] The otter and cormorant have been tamed to fish for their masters, and still do so in India. We have seen numbers of wild ducks flying round a person they were used to, and quacking their joy at his approach with food. Pheasants, in several preserves, come to the keeper's whistle to be fed. Sparrows, and other small birds, will soon approach those who feed them regularly."

As this book is addressed to the female sex and the youthful, we have copied enough to recommend it, as an amiable production; and we need only add, that it is embellished with a good many wood-cuts of various birds.

Illustrations of Political Economy, No. VIII.
Cousin Marshall: a Tale. By Harriet
Martineau. 18mo. pp. 132. London, 1832. Fox.

CHARITY has four motives - ostentation, indolence, impulse, and reflection. All will allow that the first three are its most frequent excitements; while to be really beneficial, it must proceed from the last. To be truly serviceable to the poor requires a degree of patience few are ready to exercise, and a degree of forbearance very few possess. We may give away all the blankets in Witney, all the coals in Newcastle, and not benefit those we desire to serve: the feeling of the moment may be gratified by the relief of the moment, but good cannot be called good unless it be a lasting one. It is a great mistake to use poverty as a positive term: there is at this moment poverty in all classes. To one rank it brings mortification; to another want: and every year effects some great change in the position of numbers. It is a common thing to talk of the rich and the poor, as if some absolute line of demarcation existed between them, and that they had always been separate, as the white and the black races of mankind. But the places are continually changing, and the wealthy of to-day may be the destitute of to-morrow. There is no appeal to sympathy like that which touches our selfishness; and the consideration that poverty is common cause may induce attention to the dry-rot now undermining the foundations of society. From the admirable and instructive volume before us we select first the principles it illustrates, and part of a conversation-s true and sad comment upon them.

" In a society composed of a natural gradation of ranks, some must be poor; i. e. have nothing more than the means of present subsistence. Any suspension of these means of subsistence, whether through disaster, sickness, or decrepitude, converts the poor into the indigent. Since indigence occasions misery, and disposes to vice, the welfare of society requires the greatest possible reduction of the number of the indigent. Charity, public and private, or an arbitrary distribution of the subsistencefund, has hitherto failed to effect this object; the proportion of the indigent to the rest of the population having increased from age to age. This is not surprising, since an arbitrary distribution of the subsistence-fund, besides rendering consumption unproductive, and encouraging a multiplication of consumers, does not meet the difficulty arising from a disproportion of numbers to the means of subsistence. The small unproductive consumption occasioned by the relief of sudden accidents and rare infirmi-

vided for by charity, since such charity does not tend to the increase of numbers; but, with this exception, all arbitrary distribution of the necessaries of life is injurious to society, whether in the form of private almsgiving, public charitable institutions, or a legal pauper system. The tendency of all such modes of distribution having been found to be to encourage improvidence, with all its attendant evils-to injure the good, while relieving the bad-to extinguish the spirit of independence on one side, and of charity on the other-to encourage peculation, tyranny, and fraud-and to increase perpetually the evil they are meant to remedy, -but one plea is now commonly urged in favour of a legal provision for the indigent. This plea is that every individual born into a state has a right to subsistence from the state. This plea, in its general application, is grounded on a false analogy between a state and its members, and a parent and his family. A parent has a considerable influence over the subsistence-fund of his family, and an absolute control over the numbers to be supported by that fund; whereas the rulers of a state, from whom a legal provision emanates, have little influence over its subsistence-fund, and no control whatever over the number of its members. If the plea of right to subsistence be grounded on the faults of national institutions, the right ought rather to be superseded by the rectification of those institutions, than admitted at the cost of perpetuating an institution more hurtful than all the others combined .- What, then, must be done to lessen the number of the indigent, now so frightfully increasing? The subsistence-fund must be employed productively, and capital and labour be allowed to take their natural course; i. e. the pauper system must, by some means or other, be extinguished. The number of consumers must be proportioned to the subsistence-fund. To this end all encouragements to the increase of population should be withdrawn, and every sanction given to the preventive check; i. e. charity must be directed to the enlightenment of the mind, instead of to the relief of bodily wants. If not adopted speedily, all measures will be too late to prevent the universal prevalence of poverty in this kingdom, the legal provision for the indigent now operating the extinction of our national resources at a perpetually increasing

"" What method? It seems to me that relief is already given in every possible way. 'Ay; there is the mistake, Effingham. People think they give relief in giving money.' I seldom give money,' replied Effingham. 'No; but you give what money will buy, which is, begging your pardon, worse than ineffectual. Now, if you have no objection, I should like to know how much you spent on coals and blankets the first Christmas you settled here, and how much last year?' 'I began with devoting five pounds a-year to this purpose; but it increased sadly. I stopped short two years ago at twenty pounds; but it grieved me to the heart to do so, for more objects remain now unsupplied than I supplied at first.' ' Probably: and are these new applicants strangers from other parishes brought round you by your bounty, or are more of your near neighbours in a condition for receiving charity? Dale reproaches me with having brought an inundation of paupers from a distance; but really our own population has in-creased wonderfully.' 'And the more support you offer them, friend, the more surprisingly they will increase, if there can be any thing ties, is necessary, and may be justifiably pro- surprising in the case. Surely you do not mean elsewhere, in such a manner as to attract the

to go on giving coals and blankets?' can I do? You would call me cruel to withdraw the gift, if you could see the destitution of the poor creatures. I am completely at a loss how to proceed. If I go on, poverty in creases; if I stop, the people will freeze and pine before my eyes. What a dilemma! 'Much like that of government about its pauper subjects. I should recommend the same method to both.' 'To fix a maximum, I suppose; to declare the amount beyond which relief shall not be given? I have tried that, and it does not succeed. Twenty pounds a-year is my maximum, and is known to be so; but every one hopes to have a portion of it, and reckons upon his share nearly as confidently as if all were sure of it.' 'Of course; and there is the additional evil of admitting the principle of a claim to support, which is at the bottom of the mischief. No; to fix a maximum is to unite the evils of the maintenance and the abolition of the pauper system; and both are bad enough singly. If I were you, and if I were the government, I would immediately disavow the principle in question, and take measures for ceasing to act upon it. If I were you, I would explain to my neighbours that, finding this mode of charity create more misery than it relieves, I should discontinue it in the way which appears to inflict the least hardship. would give notice that, after the next Christmas donation, no more coals and blankets shall be given except to those aged and sickly people who at present look for them; and that no new applicants whatever shall be placed on the list, the object being to have the charity die out as soon as possible. 'But I shall be railed at wherever I turn my face. I should not wonder if they pull my house about my ears. very same difficulties on a smaller scale. Friend, you must bear the railing for a time, since it comes as a natural consequence of what you have already done. I am sure so benevolent a man as you would rather endure this personal inconvenience than add to the misery around you. You are capable of heroism in retrieving a mistake, Effingham. As for your house and other property, you must take measures to protect it. You must firmly and gently repress tendencies to violence, which arise, as you now perceive, from an error of your own.' I will consider, resolve, and act; and that without delay, for the evil is pressing,' said Effingham. 'I wish government would do the same,' replied Mr. Burke. 'We hear much of consideration, but the resolve is yet to be made; and how long the act may be in following, it is impossible to guess. Meanwhile, we are going headlong to ruin as fast as you would do if you answered all the petitions for charity which would be brought upon you by unbounded readiness to give. Your private fortune would be gone in a twinkling, and so will vanish our national resources. 'What period would you fix for abolishing the rate?' The best plan, in my opinion, yet proposed, is this :- to enact that no child born from any marriage taking place within a year from the date of the law, and no illegitimate child born within two years from the same date, shall ever be entitled to parish assistance. This regulation should be made known, and its purpose explained universally; and this, if properly done, might, I think, prevent violence, and save a vast amount of future distress. The people should be called together, either in their places of worship or

whole population to listen, and the case should works to all classes, and we hope they will be | are much needed; but the delegates were inbe explained to them by their pastors or others. It is so plain a case, and so capable of illustration, that I see no great difficulty in making the most ignorant comprehend it.' 'And yet the details are vast.' 'Vast, but not compli-cated; so the whole might be conveyed in a parable which any child can understand. I think I dare undertake to prove to any rational being that national distress cannot be relieved by money, and that consequently individual distress cannot be so relieved without inflicting the same portion of distress elsewhere. A child can see, that if there is so much bread in a country and no more, and if the rich give some of the poor two shillings a-day that they may est more bread, the price of bread will rise, and some who could buy before must go without now. Since no more bread is created by this charity, the only thing done is to take some of it out of the reach of purchasers to give it to paupers.' 'True: the only real charity is to create more bread; and, till this can be done, to teach men to be frugal of what they have. I happen to know a case which illustrates your doctrine. Owen, who lives in this village, earned ten shillings a-week before the last scarcity. He bought eight shillings' worth of flour for his family, and had two to spare for other necessaries. During the scar-city, he received fourteen shillings a-week from his parish, in addition to the ten he earned; but the price of corn had risen so much that he now gave twenty-two shillings out of his twenty-four for the same quantity of flour; so that he had still two shillings left for other necessaries; and thus, was no richer with twenty-four shillings than he had been with ten.' 'If there had been many such cases,' observed Mr. Burke, 'the price of corn would have been even higher than it was. The best charity to the public as well as to this man would have been to teach him that he had better look after other kinds of food, and not insist on such an abundance of flour. Do not you think he could have understood this? and if he could, why should not his brethren understand the state of the pauper system, and be brought to acquiesce in the measures now necessary to be taken?-If the regulation I have described had been made when first proposed, there would have been much less difficulty than now. If not done now, there is no saying how soon it may be out of our power to do any thing. We are now borne down, we shall soon be crushed, by the weight of our burdens.' 'We must hasten to give our testimony,' said Effingham: 'I, by withdrawing my donations, and declaring why; you, by — but you have given yours, I suspect. I see now the reasons of your resigning your offices at both the charita-ble institutions where I and others took so much pains to get you in. I was more than half angry at it when I thought of our canvass, and all the disagreeablenesses belonging to it; -and all done and endured for nothing. But I see now how it is. I can only hope that your going out of office may do more good than your going in; and what more can I say?' 'Nothing more gratifying to my self-complacency, I am sure, said Mr. Burke, smiling; 'I have had my recompense already in finding that many more than I expected attend to my reasons, and take them into consideration as a matter of real importance. My hopes some-times mount so high as to flatter me that all Great Britain may soon be effectually employed upon the problem - How TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF THE INDIGENT." We again recommend Miss Martineau's

as attentively read as their important contents so imperatively demand.

The History of the Reformation of the Church of England. By Gilbert Burnet, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Sarum. A new edition, with copious Index. 7 vols. 8vo. Oxford, at the University Press.

The History of the Reformation of the Church of England. By Bishop Burnet: with the Collection of Records, and an Index. Revised and corrected, with additional Notes, and a Preface, intended to remove certain difficulties attending the perusal of this important History, by the Rev. E. Nares, D.D., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. 4 vols. 8vo. Frontispiece and Portraits. London, J. F. Dove.

WE purposely copy at full length the title pages of these two recent editions of this great work, in order to enable our readers the better to enter with us into some slight analysis of their respective qualities. We are not going, at this time of day, into any thing like a review of Bishop Burnet's History, the merits of which have been too long known and admitted by all parties to need any commendation of ours. But when two editions, each possessing considerable claims to attention, are offered simultaneously to our notice, we seem called upon to point out their peculiar features, if not to decide between them. The first is a reprint, in a handsome and commodious form, of Burnet's own work, just as he left it to us, and executed with perfect accuracy at Oxford, but without any attempt at emendation or alteration, and with the addition only of a new general index, compiled expressly for this edition, extremely copious and accurate, and forming the seventh volume of the work. It is therefore, we think, particularly valuable, as affording a ready means of rectifying any trifling errors into which the author has inadvertently fallen in his early volumes, by reference to the passages in which he has subsequently corrected

Much credit is due to the delegates for the admirable manner in which this index, together with the still more valuable and laborious ones to the works of Strype and Waterland, have been executed: these silent, unobtrusive labours, which save so much time and trouble to others, are the more entitled to our notice and gratitude from the light manner in which they are usually regarded by those who do not know how to estimate their value. It is much to be regretted, that a body of men selected for their learning, talents, and judgment, as best fitted to superintend the Oxford University press, which may well be considered as a great national institution, should so rarely condescend to favour the world with any results of their deliberations, beyond bare reprints of valuable works; the purport and utility of which would generally be much better understood, and often considerably augmented, by a few brief notes or introductions; yet not a word of this kind is commonly to be found in them. To such an extent has this rule been carried, that, by the too strict adherence to it, the public have often, we believe, been deprived of much valuable information actually compiled and prepared for publication. For instance, we have understood, that when the excellent reprint of Sir Walter Ralegh's History of the World, lately published, was first talked of, Southey was anxious to have undertaken the task of editing it, prefix-

accessible. The whole of Southey's valuable materials are, therefore, still locked up in his portfolio; and the work appears bare and unadorned, to rest on its own solid merits alone, which are, we fear, too solid for the taste of the day; and is accompanied only by the two old lives by Oldys and Birch, who necessarily go over much of the same ground, and the one often follows the other nearly in the same words for many pages together; whilst, in other instances, their statements are diametrically opposed to each other, and no attempt whatever is made to reconcile these differences, to examine which is right, or to cut out the useless and idle repetitions. This and more has been ably done by Mrs. Thomson; and her work is an indispensable companion to the Oxford edition of Ralegh's works: but why must we have three lives of Ralegh? We must ever lament this infatuation; but whilst we do so, it is but justice to add, that this spirit is passing away, and there have of late been some brilliant exceptions to the general practice. Witness the excellent editions of Burnet's History of his Own Times, by Dr. Routh; of Waterland's works, by Dr. Vanmildert; and Bull's works, by Dr. Burton. But the rule is still too often adhered to; and we must regret, in the instance before us, that these two editions of the History of the Reformation were not incorporated into one, by the delegates having employed Dr. Nares to edit their edition, instead of Mr. Dove's opposition one. It does seem rather inconsistent for one of the professors in the University thus to set himself up against their public press, and offer the weight of his own name against that of his alma mater. are sorry to see it thus employed and thus coupled; the more so, as there is little besides to recommend this edition to notice. It is, to use the technical phrase, got up in the usual manner of these cheap editions. In order to undersell others, the whole of the Records, which in the Oxford edition make three thick volumes, and which are not the least important part of the work, are crammed into one, by dint of small type and double columns, in a style quite worthy of book manufacturing. The index, which in the Oxford edition occupies a volume of nearly three hundred pages, in the other fills only about forty; this being accomplished, not so much by the usual means of small type and close printing, as by the omission of about two thirds. To compensate for these defects, and to make this edition popular with a certain class, we have twenty-two portraits, engraved in a very indifferent style.

It was our intention to have entered at some length on Dr. Nares' preface and notes; but for the latter we have looked in vain, at least for any worthy of notice; and the former, occupying about twenty pages, we do not find of so much consequence as his great name had led us to expect: it is little more than a common-place puff of this edition over every other, as usual; with, however, some valuable hints for a future edition, and some exhibition of the peculiar party views which Dr. Nares is known to entertain concerning this portion of our history. He lays great stress on the errors into which Burnet has fallen, and argues that the historian intended to admit the truth of all the alleged corrections which were sent to him by others, and which, with his usual sincerity and admirable candour, in which surely he was rarely equalled, he has ing a life, which in his hands would have been reprinted at the end of his last volumes, a treat indeed, and subjoining notes, which just as they were received; but in many instances adding notes expressly contradicting them; in others, where he was himself doubtful, or the proof was not at hand, letting them stand, and taking no notice of them. We agree with Dr. N. so far, as that it will be highly desirable to subjoin these supposed corrections as notes at the foot of the pages in any future edition; but by no means to admit them into the text, or acknowledge their validity, without farther proof. We wish that some notes of Swift, similar to the very amusing ones contained in Dr. Routh's edition of Burnet's History of his Own Times, may also be found and appended to a future edition of the Reformation: we are much more disposed to agree in the views of the witty dean than in those of Dr. N., highly as we respect his learning and talents.

Family Classical Library. No. XXXIII. Sophocles. London. Valpy.

WITH a bust engraved by Freeman, we have here the seven tragedies of Sophocles, as translated by Dr. Thomas Francklin, together with a biographical sketch: a fit continuation of this neat and useful publication.

Example; or, Family Scenes. pp. 244. London, 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

An interesting tale—written, however, in a strict evangelical spirit; its religious opinions are therefore rather addressed to a class of our readers than to the whole.

Kidd's Picturesque Pocket Companion to Dover. 24mo. pp. 38. London, Gilbert; Dover, Batcheller.

On the same plan with the Guide up the Thames to Richmond, this is a neat little volume, with illustrations by Bonner. It is a pretty and useful vade-meenm, to facilitate the stranger's sight-seeing in and about Dover.

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopadia, No. XXXIV.
Natural Philosophy. Chemistry. By M.
Donovan, Esq. M.R.I.A. 12mo. pp. 407.
London, 1832. Longman and Co.; J. Taylor. THIS excellent and useful treatise may be fairly adopted as a good elementary compendium of chemistry, though the technical names are rather alarming to look at. Here we have described carbazotic, Ausboric, fluosilicic, fulminic, moroxylic, suberie, and xanthogen, &c. acids; alkalinity __zimomin __zirconium __su-perolefiant gas __thorinum, osmazome, and many other hard words, but the definitions do not suit for extract; and therefore we must be content with referring to the volume for information, which will in general be found to be accurate and well digested. We observe, by an advertisement and a substitution, that Mr. Donovan and Dr. Lardner have differed somewhat in opinion on the disengagement of heat in freezing water. Who shall decide? The following passage is not very complimentary to our wisdom, or its organ — yet we must confees that we are not surprised at the calvesheaded-ness of our species.

"The brain has been examined by Vauquelin and John; and, in this difficult analysis, a surprising coincidence between their results may be observed. It is a curious fact, that in the brain of man ne less than 80 per cent of the weight is water. According to the analysis of Vauquelin, 100 parts of human brain consist of 80 parts of water; 4.53 of white fat; 0.7 of red fat; 1.12 of osmazome; 7 of albumen; 1.5 of phosphorus, united with the fats; 5.15 of sulphur, biphosphate of potash, phos-

phates of lime and magnesia, and other salts. Of such materials is the thinking organ of man composed. The spinal marrow and nerves are similarly constituted. The ratio of water in the brain of the calf is also 80 per cent."

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PENNY CYCLOPÆDIA.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR, — You have lately very ably exposed the monopolising and interested views of the Useful Knowledge Society, and, as I hope, given an effectual blow to the committee-mania of the day. But whilst you wield your powerful pen against the joint-stock speculators in names of note, I am sure you would not willingly injure the prospects of individual enterprise by misstatement or inconsiderate strictures. Allow me, therefore, to draw your attention to an article in your columns of August 25, where the following passage occurs:

"To shew how injurious, in more ways than one, the system of improper competition is likely to prove, we have to mention another penny appearance, called the Penny Cyclopedia, and evidently brought out in haste, to obtain possession of the market before the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge can produce their announced work of the same kind. We thus see that where right is disregarded on one side, moral obligation will be forgotten by others; and the result will not only be disgraceful to the parties, but have an irresistible tendency to deteriorate our literature." &c.

This, sir, is strong language, and such as l will venture to assert is undeserved, if intended to apply to "the parties" engaged on the Penny Cyclopædia now publishing. As I have already declared in the letter I took the liberty of addressing to the Lord Chancellor, as chairman of the committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knewledge, and as other disinterested parties were prepared to prove on oath, it was no spirit of "improper competition" that gave birth to the *Penny Cyclopedia*, which, far from being "brought out in haste to obtain possession of the market before the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge could produce their announced work of the same kind." was projected, determined upon, and in preparation, exactly in its present form and plan, by the present proprietor, at least three months before the Society "announced" or gave the elightest intimation of their having such an idea. Indeed, at the time the work was projected by me, I will engage they had really never thought of to, it being no later than about the third or fourth week of the Penny Magazine, when "the success" of that work could hardly have been so complete and decisive as to have suggested the publication of another work of a similar description. The meeting of the committee at which the projected *Penny* Cyclopadia was first mentioned did not take place till the 30th of June, about the thirteenth week of the Penny Magazine, and therefore about nine weeks after my Cyclopedia had been in active preparation, and confidentially announced to certain individuals in the trade: nor was the report of that meeting published (and that only on their own wrapper) till a month after this; until which announcement I had not the slightest idea of meeting such a powerful rivalry in the publication I had under-taken. But enough of this, in which I hope I shall be readily cleared of the charge of "improper competition." I come now to another passage, where you enter upon a rather minute out sweeping criticism. "The very first sentence in this Penny Cyclopædia," you say, "is a mistake respecting the first letter of the alphabet, which it tells its readers has three distinct characters of sound, whereas every grammarian knows that it has four."

Now, with all due submission, I venture to question whether our best grammatical anthorities are so unanimous as you declare them to be with respect to the sounds of the letter a. Not to fatigue you with a multiplication of references, I would merely mention the Encyclopedia Britannics, where the same division of sounds is adopted with my own, and Johnson's Dictionary, where the sounds of the letter a are also stated to be three in number, with the very same titles — broad, open, and slender. With respect to the second of these divisions, I take the following explanation from the same high authority: "A open, not unlike the a of the Italians, is found in father, rather, and more obscurely in fancy, fast, &c." Now the usual sound of a in fancy is by no means the same as in fast, the one being more like the a of father, the other shorter, like the a in fen, fat, or your own example at. It will hence be seen, that though the letter a has " three distinct characters of sound," there are also a variety of modifications in each of these divisions, accordingly as the word is long or short, or as the taste of the reader may dictate.

Trusting to your known generosity for the insertion of the present communication in your next Number, I remain, sir, your most obedient servant, the Editor and Proprietor of the *Penng*

Cyclopadia. *
Sept. 1st, 1832.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. MR. HOLMAN, THE CELEBRATED BLIND TRAVELLER.

WE have much pleasure in stating, that our esteemed friend, this interesting person, has within the last few days returned to his native country, after an absence of more than five years, during which he has circumnavigated the globe, and travelled on the centinents of Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, and through the islands of the Mauritius, Ceylon, and Van Diemen's Land. He also, as we have noticed in our Ganette, visited China, besides the islands of Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Jago, Fernando Po, Ascension, Madagascar, the Ley Shelles, Penang, Singapore, and various other remarkable places. We have cause of gratulation, that under his very peculiar circum-stances, and considering the insalubrious nature of many of the countries he has visited, and the hazardous enterprises he must have encountered, he should thus have come back inhealth and safety. When we reflect on the gigantic nature of his undertaking, and the great disadvantages with which he must nece sarily have had to contend, we cannot too much express our admiration of the firmness of character, and extraordinary perseverance, which projected and accomplished what few other individuals would have ventured on, although in the full possession of the whole of their faculties. If in the former publications of Mr. Holman's Travels over the greater part of the continent of Europe, and in Liberia, we met with so many interesting evidences of the acuteness of his observations, clearness of description, and personal adventure, how much

*We insert this letter in justice to the writer; but shall have some comments to offer upon it when we resume the subject of the Useful Knowledge Society's monopoly and interference with individual enterprise, the stimulus to desert, and the source of national wealth.



additional gratification may we not anticipate from these his more recent and extensive peregrinations! Nothing in literature can be more curions

TRAVELS.

A LETTER from Leipsig, of the 15th August, gives us a detailed account of the travels of Dr. Edward Poppig, who commenced his voyage from Hamburg to Cuba in May 1822; went into the interior of the island; and remained some time in St. Theresa Adventura Elena, making collections in natural history. After two years he sailed from Matanzas to the United States; and during a stay of two years and a half at Philadelphia, made preparations for a visit to the south-west coast of America, and also explored the interior of Pennsylvania and part of the Aleghanny mountains. In 1827 he was at Valparaiso, where he met the naturalists and officers of the Siniavin (Capt. von Lüttke), sent on an expedition by the Emperor of Russia. Dr. P. found the neighbourhood of Concom rather favourable to his researches; and thence departed to go by Sant Iago, Santa Rosa, and the chain of the Andes, to Mendoza. Some of his mules being unfortunately swept away by one of the violent mountain-torrents in Ajos de Agua, he lost all his travelling apparatus, and was consequently obliged to give up his intended visit to Mendoza; and, after a short stay at Rio Colorado, to return to the coast, and eventually to Talcahuano. Hence he set out for the province of Isla la Laja in the south-east of Chile, still so little known to naturalists. From Antuca, a small place at the foot of the cordilleras, this country—exceedingly rich in plants—was minutely examined; and the Pico de Pilque, the most considerable mountain in the vicinity, as well as the volcano of Antuco, were for the first time ascended. The latter is 2750 feet above the line of snow, and possesses the very singular peculiarity, that the volcanic explosions are regularly repeated every four or hive minutes. Having returned to Conception, our traveller embarked for Callao in May 1829; and from Lima he hastened over the steepest parts of the Peruvian Andes (the lofty Sierra Vinda, and the Cerro de Pasco, which has rich silver-mines), to the banks of the Huallaga, where he remained a considerable time in Pampayaco, near Cocheros, the extreme point of the journey of the celebrated Spanish botanists Ruiz and Pavon, and then went to the mission of Tocache, situated still further up the same river. In September 1830 he went further towards Yurimagnas, in Maynas, and remained there ten months. In August 1831 he commenced his voyage across South America, upon the Marannon, Solimoes, and Amazons; and happily arrived at Para. April 23, 1832. The happily arrived at Para, April 23, 1832. The troubles in the interior of Brazil allowed only a short stay in Ega, the last place visited by Spix and Martius on the west of Brazil - and also at the Barre do Rio Negro. From Para our traveller is gone southwards to Colares, leady, if there should be any danger of popular insurrection, to embark immediately, but at all events in the course of this year, for Europe.

NEW PATENTS

Granted by his Majosty for Inventions.—Scaled, 1832. Granted by his Majesty for Inventions.—Scaled, 1832.
Josha Wordsworth, of Leeds, for certain improvements in machinery for preparing, drawing, roving, and spinning flax, hemp, wool, and other fibrous substances.
John Jacob Parker, of Birmingham, for a certain improvement or improvements in fountain pens.
Miles Berry, of No. 66, Chancery Lane, for certain improvements in the construction of presses, applicable to raious purposes. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad.
Pierre Nicolas Hainsselin, of Duke Street, St James's, for his machine for giving motive power.

William Evatt Wright, of Regent Street, for certain improvements in the construction, making, or manufacturing tea or coffee urns, and other utensils of that description.

John Christophers, of New Broad Street, for his improvement or improvements in clothes buttons.

Benjamin Cowle Tyasch, Thomas Storer Dobinson, and John Robinson, all of North Shleids, for certain improvements in windlasses or machinery for winding up the cable, which they denominate Tyzach, Dobinson, and Co.'s compound lever windlass.

Joseph Crawhall, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for his improvement in the manufacture of flat rope, such as is used in mines, to extend to all the colonies and plantations abroad.

William Newton, of the Office for Patents, Chancery William Newton, of the Office for Patents, Chancery, Lane, for an improved apparatus for producing instantaneous light, and the means and mechanism to be employed in the manufacture of the same; to extend to the colonies and plantations abroad. Communicated to him by a fo-

and plantations abroad. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.

Thomas Wells Ingram, of Birmingham, for his improved method of manufacturing a certain description of buttons, by the application of machinery, not heretofore used for that purpose.

William Henry James, of Thavies Inn, Holborn, for certain improvements in the construction of steam carriages, and the apparatus or machinery for propelling the same, part of which improvements are applicable to other purposes.

PINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memoirs of celebrated Naval Commanders: illustrated by Engravings from original Pictures in the Naval Gallery of Greenwich Hospital. By Edward Hawke Locker, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A. Harding and Lepard.

WE regret to find that this interesting work has suddenly come to a termination; and we regret still more the principal cause assigned, namely, "the declining health of the author, which obliges him to limit his labours to a single volume." "The original plan of the work," observes Mr. Locker, "would have extended it to at least four volumes ; and these memoirs, when chronologically arranged, and illustrated by the whole series of pictures in the gallery of Greenwich Hospital, would have presented a connected history of the royal navy of England, in a biographical form."
It is certainly much to be lamented that so comprehensive a design has thus been contracted.

Mr. Locker congratulates himself, however, and with justice, on having succeeded beyond his hopes in the formation of a Naval Gallery. It was in the year 1823 that he first proposed the scheme; and by great personal exertions he had the satisfaction, in the course of three years, to see the walls of "the Painted Hall" covered with portraits of most of the distinguished naval commanders, and representations of their actions. The recommendation of Lord Farnborough (ever ready in the promotion of any liberal or tasteful undertaking) induced his late Majesty to command that the whole of the naval portraits in the royal palaces of Windsor and Hampton Court should be removed to Greenwich, and to contribute several valuable pictures from his private collection. To the same kind and powerful influence the gallery was also indebted for four large historical paintings, recording the principal victories of the last war, which the directors of the British Institution ordered to be painted and pre-sented to the Naval Gallery. Lord Farn-borough, with many other liberal donors, have presented all the pictures which have been since added to the collection.

National Portrait Gallery. With Memoirs by William Jerdan, Esq. F.S.A., &c. Part XII. Fisher, Son, and Co.

ever desirable variety of this kind, it is not always that it can be secured. Of the first of the noble lords it is observed by the writer, to whom the proprietors express their obligation for this memoir,—" With the broad domains of his predecessors, his lordship has inherited their exalted sentiments—their love of liberty-their talents, and their zeal. By descent, by education, by association, a Whig, -the Tories, in their most triumphant career, have found in his lordship an able, uncompromising, and dauntless foe: at a period when many shrunk from the contest appalled, and more in despair, Mr. Lambton resisted, inch by inch, the march of power; and by his eloquence, his boldness, and his resolution, did much to impede its progress." Among other interesting anecdotes of Lord Gardner, it is stated, "that when only nine years old he was wounded on his father's deck, in the Duke, which he commanded on the glorious twelfth of August." In speaking of Dr. Parr it is frankly admitted, - " of this learned and distinguished individual, who for so long a space occupied a prominent station in the scholastic, political, and theological world; who engaged so ardently in literary controversy; who searched so pro-foundly into the hidden intricacies of classical criticism; and who devoted himself so sedulously to all the business of an active life, though so much of it was passed in the closet and library - we feel that we can give only an outline sketch, the filling up of which would require volumes instead of pages."

It is but strict justice to say of the plates that they are admirable. The portrait of Lord Durham, especially, engraved by J. Cochran, from a picture by Sir T. Lawrence, is one of the most spirited and brilliant heads we ever saw. There is also great delicacy and sweetness in the portrait of Lord Gardner, likewise after Lawrence; and extraordinary force of character in that of Dr. Parr, from a picture by Chisholm.

Gallery of Portraits. No. IV. Knight. NEWTON-Michael Angelo-Molière! Illustrious names! Illustrious all; but one alone imperishable. When the hand of time shall have swept every trace of the works of the artist from the face of the earth-when the language of the wit shall have become obsolete, and his allusions unintelligible-the sublime discoveries of the philosopher will shine in all their pristine splendour; or, rather, will receive that additional glory which the researches of future ages will no doubt shed upon them.

The heads, particularly that of Molière, are skilfully executed; and the biographical notices are drawn up with perspicuity and talent.

Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours. Part IV. Tilt; Colnaghi, Son, and Co.; J. and A. Arch.

s the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours is indisputably one of the most pleasing and interesting of the various exhibitions which are annually opened in the metropolis, so the publication under our notice is indisputably one of the most pleasing and interesting of the various publications of a similar character which are at present in progress. In contemplating the works of our painters in water-colours, taste and patriotism are equally gratified. We admire them as fine productions of the pencil; we are proud of them as produc-A STATESMAN, a warrior, and a scholar, — in tions of the British pencil, in a line of art pecutions of the Strish pencil, in a line of art pecutions. Parr, — are the subjects of the forty-first number of the National Portrait Gallery. How-

The contents of the fourth Part are: "Scene from Twelfth Night," painted by J. M. Wright, rom I weith Night, painted by J. M. Wright, engraved by F. Bacon; "Evening," painted by G. Barret, engraved by W. Radclyffe; and "Yarmouth Roads," painted by J. S. Cotman, engraved by A. R. Freebairn. It would have been impossible to select three subjects more strikingly characteristic of the respective styles of the three able artists by whom they have been produced. The drawings themselves we have mentioned with the praise which was their due, in our notices of the exhibitions of the Society; of the engravings, we cannot speak more highly than by saying that they do ample justice to the drawings.

Views of the Old and New London Bridges: the former in its last state and demolition; the latter during its erection and in its finished state. Drawn and etched by Edward William Cooke; with historical Descriptions by an eminent Architect. Part I. Brown. This is a publication of great interest, not only to the architect and the antiquary, but to every person of taste and feeling in the country. On looking over it, we were forcibly reminded of a passage in Burns' " Brigs of Ayr'

"Midd Brig appear'd of ancient Pictish race,
The very winkles Gothic in his face:
He seem'd as he wi' Time had warsti'd lang,
Yet teughly doure, he bade an unco bang.
New Brig was buskit in a braw new coat.
That he, at Lonon, frae ane Adams got."

Change the name of the architect, substitute Rennie for Adams, and the description is complete. Mr. Edward William Cooke, by whom the plates have been drawn and etched, is a son of Mr. George Cooke, and is evidently "a chip of the old block." His style is precisely that which delights us: sufficiently free without being careless; sufficiently finished without being niggled. His points of view are well chosen; and his figures and other accessories are introduced with spirit and skill.

Illustrations of the Bible. By John Martin. Parts III. and IV.

"THE Deluge," "The Death of Abel," "The Covenant," and "The Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah," are the four subjects treated by Mr. Martin in these two parts of his fine publication. They possess the same grandeur of conception and power of execution which we have so frequently noticed in this able artist's works; and exhibit in all its varieties what he himself has justly called, " his method of availing himself of all the objects afforded by inanimate nature, as well as by the passions and ingenuity of man, of bringing before the eye the vast and magnificent edifices of the ancient world, its forests, wilds, interminable plains, its caverns, and rocks, and mountains, of freely employing the aid of those powerful and primitive elements of air and water, which, when agitated by their ALMIGHTY DISPOSER, (using the language of the poet,)

'Between the green sea and the azure vault sets roaring war.'"

Illustrations of the Surrey Zoological Gardens. Drawn from Nature on stone, with descriptive Notices by W. H. Kearney. Part II. Schloss.

EXECUTED with great care and neatness. The attitude and expression of the Vicugna, and of the Negro Monkey, are singularly happy. Of the latter Mr. Kearney says: "In manners it approaches nearer to the ourang-outang than any other of the tribe to which it properly appertains; consequently we see in it a greater

ingly apparent: for instance, it will endeavour | shee, P.R.A., that deserves the attention of to arrange the rugs which are given it to sleep upon, and cover itself over with them; it pushes from it any person or object that annoys it; and appears inquisitive to examine what is passing on the outside of its cage. When it looks from out [out from] its bed, raising with its hands the rugs under which it always sleeps, its appearance is truly that of a diminutive negro, and the intelligent expression of its countenance assists, not a little, the comparison. It is perfectly inoffensive, and indeed affectionate, suffering itself to be carried about, and apparently courts the attention of those who notice it.'

Her Imperial Majesty Alexandra, Empress of Russia. Engraved by Poselwhite, from a painting by G. Dawe, R.A. Louise Marie d'Orleans, Queen of the Belgians.

THE first of these portraits is the 93d of the series published in La Belle Assemblée. When we saw the large print from the same subject, we considered it one of the best of Mr. Dawe's works in point of composition. Of course that quality is preserved in the pretty little plate under our notice, and the reduction of size has produced a great concentration of effect. Of the beauty of her Majesty of Belgium, which is an additional illustration in the number for the present month of the same publication, we are not courtiers enough to speak highly.

Instructive Gleanings, Moral and Scientific, from the best Writers on Painting and Drawing; arranged as a book of reference to the pupil and amateur, and containing much information for professional students. By Rowland Mainwaring, Capt. R.N. London, Longman and Co.; Baldwin and Cradock; Simpkin and Marshall: Meyler, Bath.

WELL does the compiler of this volume deserve the thanks of the profession for the concise and able way in which he has brought into view the philosophy, the morality, and the utility of painting and drawing. scarcely any thing connected with art, or its professors, an application to which will not be found in the passages Captain Mainwaring has quoted; derived as they are from the writings of those who have thought deeply upon their subject, and given to the public the result of their own practice, experience, and observation. In his introduction the writer states, "That this selection was made, in the first instance, only with a view to the amusement and instruction of himself and children; but, as in the progress of gleaning, the development opened to him such a field for improvement of the mind, and such a profitable source of occu-pation for a leisure hour, after much consideration, and many doubts as to his own sufficiency, he resolved to communicate the results of his labours to the public, and to address them more particularly to that portion of society on whom few can look without feelings of deep interest the youth of the rising generation.

The subjects connected with art are placed under their different heads, and the authorities cited are Richardson, Reynolds, Barry, Opie, Fuseli, Hoare, Gilpin, Burnet, Dagley, Hassell, &c.

In this judicious arrangement will be found, as the author very justly says, "not only information on the subjects of painting and drawing, but many beautiful sentiments and opinions, that are applicable to every individual, whatever his profession or occupation."

resemblance to the motions of the human species; and in some of its actions this is strik-one passage from the pen of Sir Martin Archer

every artist; and as we have frequently had occasion to lament the misapplication of talent on subjects of a trifling, disgusting, and sometimes of an immoral tendency, we are happy in the opportunity of transferring to our own pages, from the present volume, the opinion of the president on the proper application of talent. "There is no character in society so dangerous or reprehensible as he who devotes his talents to licentious purposes; who deliberately endeavours to shake the foundations of social virtue, and set the passions at war with morality. He who, without the plea of passion or temptation, in the calm retirement of thought, can dedicate his powers to the service of vice, is a viper that envenoms the purest pleasures of society, and betrays the sacred cause which Heaven, in giving him talents, committed to his charge."

Equally applicable are these remarks to writers who prostitute their powers to calumny or licentiousness. Upon the whole we recommend this volume, not only for its utility, but for the amiable view which it presents of the disposition and character of the writer. book is dedicated to his brother-officers, in an address which does equal credit to the head and heart of Captain Mainwaring. Further, it is well printed, and got up in a good style.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

BEN BUSKIN.

[Every body writes like Tom Hood now.] BEN BUSKIN was a fat young man, An actor, too, was he-A very great one in his line, Which eke was tragedy; Though sometimes funny parts he took, Falstaff he was no muff in, Which, like the feast-scene in Macbeth, He acted without stuffing !

His forte e'en was light comedy, Though fourteen stone he weighed; And being of a roundish build, A beau he sometimes played. As Hamlet, in the fencing scene

He always made a hit; And when he died he surely drew The pity of the pit.

The more he played the jealous Moor, The more his scenes would tell: Well known his Stranger was, because He filled the part so well.

That he would munch four pounds of beef, He rumps and dozens laid; He ate the stakes, and then the " lean And hungry Cassius" played.

Now Cupid often had essayed With love to make him flutter-But found his heart was like a pear Stuck in a cask of butter. So, finding all his longest bows Too short the feat to do, He shot him with a lovely belle, Who measured six feet two.

One night when he was on the stage, He glanced into the pit, And thought he saw a pillar move, With a bonnet huge on it. He looked again, and soon perceived What did a post appear, Was casting sheep's-eyes upon him,

While he was acting Lear.

Although no post was Mrs. Pole. Whose glances shot so far, Ben straightway longed long Mrs. Pole Should be his polar star!

While walking out next year, he saw
A shadow by his side;
And looking up, a furlong off,
His dear long Pole he spied.

A run he took, and shortly reached His long long-wished-for prize: "And pray," said he, "glance down upon A wretch who for thee dies!" Said Polly Pole, while looking round,

"Did any body speak?"
O, yes!" cried he, "'tis one who dares
Your highness' smiles to seek."

[The next three stansas paint the mal-apropos appearance of Mrs. Pole's husband, a tall soldier.]

And now Ben went to Polly Pole,
To try to animate her;
So walked from Pole to Pole, just like
A circumnavigator.

In vain Ben tried to quell his rage:
Pole said, with many an oath,
"If 't warn't that I'm a life-guard's-man.
I'd be the death of both."

And with a stick to Buskin's back
Some heavy blows he lent;
And, though a sergeant, treated him
With corp'ral punishment!
Against the wings poor Ben's fat sides
The sergeant's stick impales;—
To those who saw his back he seemed
A very Prince of Whales.

The sergeant then took Polly Pole,
And in his hand he caught hers,
And dragging off his better half,
He lodged her in his quarters.
Though Ben had stood against Love's
shaft,

He couldn't stand Death's dart:
The sergeant broke poor Buskin's bones,
And Polly broke his heart! W.

BIOGRAPHY.

DAVID BLAIKIE, ESQ. W.S.

WE have to record the sudden death of this gentleman, with feelings of the most acute nature. He was educated to the law in Scotland; but having a marked turn for literary pursuits, he became the originator and editor of the Edinburgh Evening Post, and afterwards of the Edinburgh Literary Gazette, of the merits of which namesake we have not spoken more highly than they deserved in our own Journal. On Sunday last, about noon, he was seized with cholera; and sunk under this appalling malady at five o'clock on Monday morning. And melancholy additions have been thrown upon this calamity by domestic circumstances and other afflictions. Mr. Blaikie's widow, having been moved to Grove House, Brompton, the residence of Mr. Jerdan, was safely delivered of a daughter at one o'clock on Friday morning, within twelve hours of her husband's funeral. But a young and esteemed friend was even before this hour added to the tragedy. - Watt, George Watt, Esq., the only son of -Esq. late surgeon in Aberdeen, a fine young man, of the fairest promise, and with every prospect of auspicious fortune before him, died after five hours' attack on Thursday. He went to Grove House at ten o'clock, to accom-pany Mr. Jerdan to their late friend's burial; but became so unwell, that Mr. J., fearing the effect upon his spirits, dissuaded him from attending, and advised him to seek medical aid and retire home. He did so about eleven o'clock, and by five he was a corpse.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

NOCTES WESTMONASTERIENSES. — NO. III.
"Come like shadows, so depart."—Macbeth.

Our circle now began to increase rapidly. Euripides soon appeared, but with an expression of considerable vexation in his countenance. On the cause of his discomposure being inquired by Shakespeare, he replied: " Oh, it is only my incessant tormentor Aristophanes, who, because he wrote one foolish play, which the more foolish Athenians applauded, called 'the Frogs,' thinks he has earned an eternal right to croak at me and my tragedies." "Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Aristophanes, who had approached unperceived, and overheard his victim's complaint. "You see, Shakespeare, that I am not unlike your own Falstaff - not only witty myself, but the cause of wit in others. would have believed that I could have struck a spark from the dull pate of Euripides?"
"Come, come, thou prince of buffoons," said
Shakespeare, "if possible, be serious for once,
an thou canst." "Serious!" cried the other; "oh, I can be as serious as my old friend Socrates - that is, when I have hemlock to drink instead of the nectar that Anacreon and I got drunk upon last night; and, by the fount of Castaly! we laid Ben Jonson under the table before we had half done. You moderns are not half such stanch carousers as we of old. Ah, Sheridan, my jolly old dog, how are you? you are not one of the degenerate, at any rate."

The two comic poets here embraced each other with a cordiality which could not have been exceeded had they been acquainted a thousand years, and then, much to the relief of Euripides, they withdrew arm in arm, having, apparently, some very important matter to discuss—at least, if I might judge from the unwonted seriousness of their faces. This I afterwards understood (for not having agreed together, they referred it to the decision of a grand conclave of dramatic poets,) was the relative merits of their comedies, as exhibiting the manners of the times in which they lived.

My readers will, I am convinced, pardon the minuteness with which I record the little characteristic traits and sallies of men whose very names are now held sacred. Even the failings of great men receive a lustre from their virtues, as the dark ravines of a mountain do not entirely exclude the light of heaven, but are illuminated by reflection from the brighter and more prominent parts.

But to return from this digression. Racine having now joined us, the conversation turned upon the subject of the entertainment which they had lately witnessed; and an animated discussion ensued, as to which was the more consonant to nature—the romantic or the classic style. Some sharp skirmishing ensued between Shakespeare, Racine, and Garrick, in which the French dramatist contended stoutly for the supremacy of the Aristotelian laws concerning unity, whose authority the English poets refused to allow, affirming that they were not founded in nature, but only derived from the observation of the practice of the authors who had preceded him. "In fact," said Garrick, "had Aristotle been an Englishman, and written after the death of our friend Shakespeare, I am persuaded that he would have maintained that his ' native wood-notes wild' were the ne plus ultra of dramatic regularity." "I should like to ask him that," said Racine; "but I do not see him here to-night: I shall, however, take the first opportunity of questioning him on the sub-"You may save yourself the trouble, Racine," said Shakespeare; " for I hardly think

you will get him to agree with you. It appears to me, indeed, that the only unity which he insists on is that of action. What say you, Eschylus?" "Nay, now," replied the venerable old Greek, "I have never thought about the matter; I was too much engaged in composing tragedies to think of rules; but I don't think Aristotle could have derived them from me, for I never observed any. I was wrapt in a divine inspiration, nor could devote my soul to any object except what would aid in developing my preconceived idea. To say the truth, Racine, methinks your rejection of the chorus and rhyming declamation are as little consonant to the rules of Aristotle, as Shakespeare's assert. ed violation of the unities. I say asserted; for if he has infringed them, so have I. In my Eumenides I make my hero one moment at Delphi, and shortly after he appears at Athens." "A Daniel! a second Daniel come to judgment!" cried Garrick, delighted at finding so powerful an ally. "Come, confess, Racine, that your rigid adherence to these supposed rules, not only restricts you in your choice of your fable, but leads you often into monstrous absurdities, such as causing a conspiracy against the life of a monarch to be plotted and matured in his very palace, in the ante-chamber to his cabinet. where there are a million chances to one against the traitors escaping being overheard. I think the presence-chamber at St. James's would be about the last place that Guy Fawkes and his confederates would have chosen for their rendezvous." "Why, it is as easy," said Racine, " to fancy that, as to imagine myself to be in England during one scene, and in the next to be transported into France, without having the least notice given me as to my change of country. To tell the truth, when I witness one of your English plays, I am sadly in want of some interlocutor to act the part of a finger-post, and direct me to my destination-or, at least, to have the condescension to tell me where I am. I would advise you to have the names of your places painted on your scenes, so that no one might run the risk of making a mistake.' 'I see your aim, Racine," said Shakespeare: "I confess that I have been most wantonly licentious, and as capricious as my own Robin Goodfellow, in that matter. Still, however, in both of us these are but minor faults, though they do somewhat mar the verisimilitude of our action. The main object of the dramatic poet is to strike the heart of his auditors, and, by the naturalness of the passions depicted, to awake those feelings in them of detestation of vice, and love of virtue, which would be the effect of proper consideration of examples occurring in the actual world. If we succeed in doing this, if we can awake the slumbering embers of patriotism by the exhibition of a Brutus, or curb the unruly struggling of ambition by that of a Macbeth, our ends are answered; and if by our efforts the world has ever been spared the infliction of another Nero, or the youthful criminal been checked in his mad career, we have done that which more ennobles our glorious art, and which wreathes our brows with more unfading laurels, than all the transitory and fleeting applause of the multitude. But Racine and you, my good Euri-pides, have not yet told us your opinion respecting Master Knowles's ingenious play, which we witnessed but lately." "Indeed, to say the truth," said Euripides, "I am scarcely well able to judge; for never having entered a barb..... pardon me, I mean a modern theatre before, I was rather dazzled and confounded at a scene so different from our Athenian theatre; and it took me several minutes before I could

collect my thoughts. I was well pleased with the story, although more homely than our ancient subjects. Not being well versed in modern manners, I was obliged to seek explanations of many allusions ;-nay, so ardent is my desire to make myself acquainted with your literature, that I have even read the play. It was a novelty, indeed, to me to witness the performance of females: I should never have conceived them capable of exhibiting so much "We know very well," said Shakespeare, "that you never entertained a very high opinion of the fair sex: but I should imagine that you have now had ample time to revise your sentiments on that point." "Why," replied Euripides, "I will allow that I was blinded by prejudice and" "If the truth " interrupted Shakespeare, " I were known, dare-say that your having been slighted by some fair Athenian dame was the first cause of your unceasing acrimony against the sex. Hine illa lachryma. Come, confess, was not that the case?" "Pshaw! this is trifling," said Euripides, sullenly: "but to return to our subject. There is one thing which I very much admire in your modern theatres-and that is, your dispensing with the mask. Our enormous buildings rendered them necessary, and compelled us to exaggerate every expression of the features, in order to render it visible to the more distant spectators. The consequence was, that we lost all the finer shades. all the nice gradations, by which one passion runs into another, and were obliged to content ourselves with a mere rude outline. I was very near yielding the palm to you moderns when I saw Miss Kemble's countenance as she pronounced the two words, 'Do it!'" "That was, indeed, inimitable," said Shakespeare: "but you should have seen Mrs. Siddons in my Lady Macbeth; her personation of it fully equalled-nay, almost surpassed-even my conception of the character. Many and many a time my friend Garrick and I have sat and listened in rapture to her. Have we not, David?" Garrick assented. The conversation then turned on the decay of the drama. and its causes: this discussion, however, will form the subject of another paper.

O. C. W.

DRAMA.

STRAND THEATRE.

ANOTHER novelty, founded on the Belle Stratagem, and called What is She at? has been successfully produced at this little and enterprising theatre.

A young lady, Miss Marian Taylor, has made a most successful début at Worthing, in the part of Cherubino in the Marriage of Figaro. She possesses every requisite for the stage—youth, good looks, and figure; and a most pleasing speaking and musical voice.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Haymarket, Aug. 27 .- In the Rent Day a chair should be accidentally pulled to pieces, and a hidden treasure be thereby brought to light; but on the first night of the piece's performance here, the chair had only half learnt its part—that half was the concealment of the formance here, the chair had only half learnt its part—that half was the concealment of the treasure: its development seemed utterly hopeless, till Vining, in a manner wholly destructive to the illusion of the scene, singly anatomised the chair, amid the laughter and hisses of the chair, amid the laughter and hisses of the additions.

Aug. 29.—Mrs. Humby is the queen of practical joke. In the Beggar's Opera, having

knocked Macheath's hat out of his hand, she nourished by the publication of Irving's Alshortly afterwards attempted to smack his face; hambra and Bulwer's Eugene Aram. shortly afterwards attempted to smack his face; but the gentleman, his first appearance on any stage, declined, and evaded the proffered honour. The disappointed lady then consoled herself by giving his hat, which was lying on the stage, so violent a kick as to deposit it upon the footlights, from which perilous situation it was rescued by the bow of a generous fiddler. If Pollys would consider, that to enter Macheath's prison they must have walked through Fleet Market, they would not, perhaps, sport the white satin shoes, séduisant sleeves, &c. &c. which they now affect. The hornpipe was danced by Mat o' the Mint, drest as a sailor. Farren in the Hunchback, when he came to the passage wherein he tells Julia he has loved "Well as I myself had been your father," began the line "Well as you yourself had been," and just escaped making the lady her own father, by the hasty substitution of the words " my daughter."

Westminster Theatre, Sept. 1 .- Mr. Dibdin Pitt, who has taken this theatre, keeps up an enviable spirit, in spite of the scantiness of the audiences (which vary nightly from ten to fifteen individuals), by lugging in references to the emptiness of the house, and the failure of his speculation, in every character he perso-

Strand Theatre, Sept. 3 .- In the new opera the old songs are dragged in, not only without the slightest reference to the piece, but often at direct variance with the situation. Thus a lover, on finding that all his fondest hopes are gratified, strikes up, "To death, 'mid burning' sands, Arbaces flies." The English of some of the actors here is sufficiently edifying; but their Latin is irresistible: Forrester spoke of a voxi preterii nihil.

VARIETIES.

The Byron Gallery. -We have seen the drawings by Mr. Richter for the plates which embellish the Second Part of the Byron Gallery, to which we alluded in the Lit. Gas. of the 11th of August; and it is but common justice to say, that they are exceedingly beautiful. It must be very difficult for any engraver to reduce such drawings to the necessary size and yet preserve their excellence.

Agricultural Employment Association .recent meeting respecting the allotment of land to relieve and lighten London poors' rates, it was contended that no portion of Epping Forest could be appropriated to this purpose. But surely, for so good an end, some fitting ground near the metropolis may be obtained.

M. Douville. - This pseudo-traveller, it is reported, is about to make another excursion to Africa. He proposes to land on the west coast, in about 14° south latitude, and travel to 25° east longitude from Paris, between the parallels of 13° and 15° south. In conclusion, he intends to take a north-east direction, and return to Europe, if possible, by Egypt or Mozambique. This route is, consequently, several hundred miles to the south of his former pretended travels.

Pleasurable Sensations in getting Drunk .-"The consequences of drunkenness are dreadful, but the pleasures of getting drunk are certainly

Medical Bulletin: Medical Bull.—" Illness of Scarpa. This illustrious anatomist and surgeon, now at a very advanced age, has recently recovered from an attack of illness, so severe, that by the last accounts from Italy his life was despaired of."—Medical Gazette.

William Tell in Petticoals.—At a recent

shooting-match at Lucerne, Mademoiselle Aloise Mager, aged fourteen, was among the most able shots; her aim was unerring, and she was received with acclamations in the society of the carabineers.

Taking a Farm.-A large portion of the cliff at Cromer fell into the sea about a fortnight ago, which accident a provincial paper describes by telling us that the sea had taken a farm of seven acres. Yet we dare say we shall never hear of the corn waving upon it.

The Difference .- There has been a grand political Tityrus and Melibous sort of ecloque at Birmingham, between Mr. Attwood and Mr. Cobbett; in which the former maintained a theory for every body to pay every body, and the latter a theory for nobody to pay nobody. Strange to say, the newspapers state that Mr. Attwood had ten of the auditors on his side to one on the opposite.

Vesuvius. The late eruptions and flow of lava, we are told, have cut up the roads by which the mountain was ascended.

Delicate Affair .- The Limerick Herald contains an account of a seducer being caught in the worst possible situation with his friend's wife, and almost murdered by him and his servants; which it heads as a "Delicate Affair." Does this apply to the adultery, or the shocking treatment of the adulterer?

Amber Spectacles .- Among recent patent inventions is one for making spectacles of amber, which is described to be very agreeable to the eyes, and, when rubbed, to the nose also.

The Sub-marine .- Mr. Deane, whose diving exploits we have frequently mentioned, is about to visit the long submerged wreck of the Royal George, at Spithead.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Venice, a Poem; with Romanus and Æmilia, a Dra-natic Sketch.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Inglis's New Gil Blas, 3 vols. post 8vo. 11. 7s. bds.— Rennell's Investigation of the Currents of the Atlantic, 8vo. and Atlas, 3t. 3s. cloth.—Gallander's Youth's Book on Natural Theology, royal 18mo. 4s. hf.-bd.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832. Barometer. 29-44 to 29-51 29-68 · 29-72 29-69 29.82 30.02 30.21 30.05

Wednesday 5 | 39. ... Wind variable, S.W. prevailing.
The 30th ult. and 1st inst. cloudy, with frequent heavy rain; otherwise, generally clear.
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No. 817.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE DRAMA.

Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Laws affecting Dramatic Literature. Pp. 242. Report on the same. Pp. 3.

[Unpublished.]

"GREAT inconvenience," says a notice at the head of these parliamentary papers, "great inconvenience having arisen from the publication of minutes of evidence taken before committees. and of papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that members receiving such minutes and papers will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the members of such committees."

On the present occasion, however, it will be obvious that no inconvenience can arise out of our availing ourselves of a copy of these Minutes for public information and discussion, inasmuch as the evidence itself was listened to, and, in substance, canvassed by every person in London interested in the subject. At any rate, as it yields another proof that the laws can be vio-lated with impunity, we may just as well add our "contempt" to the common stock of disobedience, especially when the purpose is to benefit the drama and dramatic literature of

As our own remarks on this amusing inquiry will fall better into the ranks as we quote and refer to opinions on different points, and perhaps at the conclusion of our extracts, than in the way of prefatory essay, we shall at once proceed with very little introduction to the matter in hand. Suffice it to say, that a petition for the repeal of those statutes by which the two large theatres, Drury Lane and Covent Garden, claim the monopoly of performing the regular drama, having been presented to the House of Commons, the question was taken up by the distinguished Author of Pelham, Devereux, and Eugene Aram, &c., and a select committee, of which he was chairman, appointed to investigate it. In doing this, it seems to us that they set out in error, by not calling for the patents under which the major theatres assume the privileges contended for; and even at the end of the inquiry we feel the want of these necessary documents, of which the very existence is rendered doubtful by these proceedings, since de non apparentibus et de non existentibus eadem est ratio; and more than doubts have often been expressed of the actual preservation and possession of these foundations of dramatic monopoly. These patents are said to be dated 15th January and 25th April, 1662, fourteenth of Charles II., and to give to Sir William Davenant and Thomas Killigrew, and their heirs, &c., the exclusive right of building each a theatre, and of acting plays in London and Westminster.

The committee first sat on the 13th of June last, when Mr. Mash of the Lord Chamberlain's office, and Mr. Winstan, were examined; and ceive all scripture is much too sacred for the no more idea of something, than Eve had of

met from time to time, so as to have twelve meetings by the 12th of July, when it terminated its curious labours, which were lightened, as our readers will find, by several rather droll scenes and dialogues. And, in order that they may the sooner appreciate this, we shall commence with the examination of Mr. Colman, the examiner of all theatrical entertainments under the Lord Chamberlain, which took place on the fourth day, June 20, when Mr. T. Dun-

combe was in the chair. "When a play is submitted to you for examination (he was asked), how do you proceed upon it? The examiner is a very subordinate person, and no further interferes directly from himself with the managers than by recommending them to omit any passage palpably exceptionable, and all oaths as well as all religious expressions and allusions too sacred for the stage.' I observe previously in this statement, ' the lord chamberlain is the licenser, to whom the examiner forwards an outline, and sends his opinion of the entertainments which he has officially perused, and then the lord chamberlain signs or does not sign the form of license, as he may think proper.' I may observe here, that as to sending an outline, that is a voluntary act, because my predecessor never sent any outline; but I thought it might be more satisfactory, and I have gratuitously sent that at my own expense, that the lord chamberlain might see what the subject of the play was. - What do you consider palpably exceptionable, that is at your own discretion? It must be very gross and palpable to every body before I should interfere. I allude to political and personal allusions, downright grossness and indecency, or any thing that would be profane, which any candid man could not but say was improper, about which there could not be two opinions.. The committee have heard of your cutting out of a play the epithet 'angel,' as applied to a woman? Yes, because it is a woman I grant, but it is a celestial woman. It is an allusion to the scriptural angels, which are celestial bodies. Every man who has read his Bible understands what they are; or if he has not, I will refer him to Milton .- Do you recollect the passage in which that was struck out? No, I cannot charge my memory with it. I do not recollect that I struck out an angel or two, but most probably I have at some time or other. Milton's angels are not ladies? No, but the scripture angels are ladies, I believe. If you will look at Johnson's dictionary, he will tell you they are celestial persons, commanded by God to interfere in terrestrial business. - Supposing you were to leave the word 'angel' in a play or farce, will you state your opinion as to what effect it would have on the public mind? It is impossible for me to say what effect it would have; I am not able to enter into the breasts of every body who might be in gallery, pit, or boxes.—But you must have some reason scriptural personage.—Must an allusion to play also you talk of Eve, there is a very good scripture have an immoral effect? Yes; I con- joke about Eve; one of the characters has

stage, except in very solemn scenes indeed, and that to bring things so sacred upon the stage becomes profane.—What would be the result of using ordinary oaths, such as damme, or any thing of that sort? I think it is highly immoral and improper, to say nothing of the vulgarity of it in assemblies where high characters and females congregate; I certainly think it is highly improper, and beyond that, I believe you will find there are acts of parliament where swearing is restrained under a penalty. - Do you speak from your experience as to the immoral effect, or is it your opinion merely? It is my opinion of the practice in general. I have seen a great deal of the stage undoubtedly, and so far I can speak from experience. I think nobody has gone away from a theatre the better for hearing a great deal of cursing and swearing .- How do you reconcile the opinion you have just given with your making use of those terms, such as damme, or any of those small oaths which you say are immoral and improper, to say nothing of their vulgarity, in some of your own compositions which have met with great success on the stage? If I had been the examiner I should have scratched them out, and would do so now; I was in a different position at that time, I was a careless, immoral author, I am now the examiner of plays. I did my business as an author at that time, and I do my business as an examiner now .- Do you suppose that those plays of yours (which were so pleasing to the public, and are acted still with great success, from which you have not the power of erasing those small oaths) have done much mischief to the morals of the town? They have certainly done no good, and I am sorry I inserted the oaths. As a moral man, one gets a little wiser as one goes on, and I should be very happy to relieve my mind from the recollection of having written those oaths. —Do you mean to say you regret being the author of John Bull? No, that is a different thing; I might not be sorry to have made a good pudding, but if there are any bad plums in it, I should be glad to have them out.—But do not you think that what you call the bad plums contributed to the success of the piece? No, certainly not; it is from habit the actors think it hammers the thing stronger if they use a 'damme,' for which they are liable to 40s. penalty. I will give you an instance in one of my own plays. Habit has made it forcible and strong to say 'damme;' but if 'hang me' had been substituted, it would be as strong; that is perfectly harmless to me, though not to the person hanged, and it would be quite as forcible to the audience. Sir Simon Rochdale, in John Bull, says, 'Damme, if it isn't the brazier!' Now, putting a gentleman in that position is wrong, in the first instance, morally so; if he happened to make a mistake, and it was not the brazier, he would be damned. Now, if he said 'Hang me, if it isn't the for erasing it? Yes, because it alludes to a brazier!' would not that do as well?-In that

pin-money. Do you call that improper? Yes, lieve any body has been telling us about the murders upon the modern stage more that had better be omitted.-But the audience are always struck with that? Yes; but I think all allusions to the scripture had better be avoided; and recollect, I only recommend to the managers to leave it out; if they do not choose to leave it out, I say nothing further about it. My directions to them, if directions they can be called, begin, ' Please to omit the following underlined passages,' and they do omit them or not as they please."

Mr. Colman is elsewhere interrogated "What is your salary, exclusive of fees? The examiner's nominal salary is 4001. per annum, but the deductions from it (the chief part of them reverting to the government as taxes) are no less than 311. 8s. per cent, so that the actual salary is 2741. 8s. annually; a sum scarcely adequate, without the fees, to the labour of the business as now executed, and the constant residence in or near London. In what way is that 311. 8s. levied on your salary? I have not got the documents, but there are a great many deductions for taxes, and some fees in the different offices, the exchequer and the treasury. - That does not amount to 31%. 8s. per cent? Yes, 31%. 8s. per cent each year. There is a tax which is called, wrongfully in this instance, the land-tax, but it is levied on my place in the same ratio that the land-tax is levied, although I have no land except the flower-pots out of my windows; and of the 311. 8s., the chief part goes to the landtax, as it is called. I forget exactly to what that amounts; but, however, the whole deduction is 311.8s. per cent. I have not got the particulars here, but I can furnish them to the committee if required."

"Do you know what the fees received by you last year for examining plays amount to? I do not know. The year before last the number of plays was 111, which makes it double that number of guineas.—You do not receive any fee upon any thing that is not licensed? Certainly not.—Suppose a poor author should bring you a very excellent work, and he should represent that this fee was more than he could conveniently pay? I hope I should not be deficient in charitable feelings on such an occasion, besides my esprit du corps in favour of dramatists.-But you certainly would not in such a case at all impede the granting of the license on account of not receiving the fee? No, surely not; God forbid that I should. If I met with any person to whom two guineas was an object, I should certainly withhold the claim; but in general I ought to have my fees. I think Dr. Johnson mentions somewhere in his Life of Addison, that Addison was very scrupulous as to his fees; he would not give them up to his friends, and the reason was, because two guineas was very little to them individually, but made a great difference to him in the aggregate. - You do not receive more than 400%. a-year after all deductions? I may have made at times nearly 500%. It is somewhat ameliorated since the Frenchmen came. Whenever there are more theatres there is more emolument, and therefore in point of dry and sheer interest, I ought to argue stoutly for there being twenty theatres in London, but my conscience will not permit me to say that; I believe there are too many already.—Have you received 2001. in fees in any year? Yes.—Three hundred pounds? No, I think not.—Are lectures in astronomy subject to your examination? I think every thing on the stage ought to be. The Duke of Montrose thought so, and astro-

stars lately.—Are Mathews's entertainments quently than the ancients had.—You licensed? Yes, certainly. The last part, the most, adultery, murder, parricide, &c.; Monopolylogue, as he calls it, is a farce, or (I not those crimes the results of the passes.) beg his pardon) a comedy. It is a regular dramatic piece, but he acts all the characters himself? That is licensed? Yes. It is submitted to your examination? Yes .- Are oratorios licensed? Yes; in the Duke of Montrose's time they were, and I think ought to be now; not for the sake of the fees .- Why? Because I think they are horribly immoral things.-Immoral oratorios? Yes; it sounds like a contradiction, but it is so. If you read the Biographia Dramatica, you will find there is one mentioned as scandalously immoral.— Did not Mr. Hawes resist the Lord Chamberlain, in the case of Joseph and his brethren? Yes; a license was granted to him, and he would not pay for it, and he placarded me in the newspapers.-Was the license refused or granted? The license was granted, and he would not pay the fee, but he placarded me and blackguarded me; and that set me, at five minutes' leisure I had, upon calculating the amount. He said, if the precedent were admitted, God knows what expense future oratorio-makers and undertakers would be subjected to. I calculated what it would be, and I believe it amounted altogether to no more than four guineas in two or three years.-Did you prohibit his playing it? No; he played it, and chuckled at his triumph, and sung and roared away. His oratorio went on; he had his license, and I had not my two guineas. Was the performance withdrawn? No; it took place.-Then it appears dramatic performances do take place without paying the fees? Highway robberies do take place, but it is contrary to law."

"Are you not in the habit not only of licensing dramas, but songs, prologues, and epilogues; do they not require a special license? Yes, it is so stated in the act of parliament; but prologues and epilogues are generally sent with the dramas to which they belong, and they are all lumped in with the drama, unless they are sent afterwards .- If any alterations are made, would that require a fresh license, and would you demand another fee? Nothing on the stage is to be uttered without license. You would demand another fee? Yes, to be sure, if there are material alterations. I do not mean to say if you alter a word or two. They do it ad libitum.

"You say, (and they continue to bother the licenser sadly relative to the grounds on which, and the way in which, he performs his official duties), in the paper which you have given in, that a piece was brought forward at Paris, in which incest, adultery, murder, parricide, &c. formed the groundwork; do you consider you would be perfectly justified in refusing to license a piece in which those crimes were introduced? No, not precisely that; let me see how the plot thickens. I should not refuse to license the murders of Richard III. and so on; but when it comes to such things as human nature and morality shudder at and revolt against .- Does not human nature and morality shudder at Macbeth, if we can suppose morality to shudder? Yes; but it is a matter of history.-Do you mean to say in those cases you would only withhold the license to those plays which seem to have justified such acts, or do you mean from the mere introduction of the thing? Exactly; things

incest, adultery, murder, parricide, &c.; ar-not those crimes the results of the passion upon which the interests of great dramatic per formances is founded? Yes, in some in stances.-Would you wholly exclude them No; nor are they excluded in general. It is only where there is something so shocking as to justify it.-Would the mere introduction of any thing that is shocking, justify you is censuring or refusing your license to tha performance; or is it only its being intro duced in such a manner as to seem to justif or encourage the crime itself; would th mere introduction of it be sufficient? reason of suppressing every thing of tha sort is, that it may make a bad impression on the people at large. It is impossible t answer so comprehensive a question. must depend upon the discretionary powe of the Lord Chamberlain; and I have alread shewn how far it is from the wish of th Lord Chamberlain to object.—You only refus your license to such things as tend to justif or encourage crime? Certainly.—Have you any idea of what you should consider political! wrong? Yes, certainly; any thing that ma be so allusive to the times as to be applied to the existing moment, and which is likelto be inflammatory.-You would think unde a Tory administration, any thing against the Tories would be wrong, and under a Whit administration, any thing against the Whigs I should say to the manager, 'I do not pre tend to interfere, but you had better not allow it for the sake of your theatre, as you wil have a row in your theatre.' It was but the other day the word 'reform' was mentioned and I understand there was a hubbub.— Where was that? At all the theatres.—In the exercise of your censorship at the presen moment, if the word 'reform' should occur you would strike it out? No; I should sav I think you had better omit it; I advise you to do so for your own sakes, or you will have a hubbub. There was a play or Charles I. you refused to license? Why did you refuse to license that? Because it amounted to every thing but cutting off the king's head upon the stage. So does Julius Casar? Yes, but not in that way. If you took the trouble of reading the two plays, you would see the difference. There is a discretionary power in the Lord Chamber. lain.—Is it all a matter of discretion and caprice? Yes, it is the discretion of the Lord Chamberlain. Or a caprice? You may call it so?"

"Do you think performers always adhere to your corrections? I believe so .- Do you ever take any measures to enforce your correction? No, I have no ulterior power; if there is any necessity to enforce them, it is the Lord Chamberlain who must do it. If I thought they were going too far, I should certainly represent the case to the Lord Chamberlain, and he would act at his discretion.-You never send any body to ascertain whether your corrections are observed? I need not do that; I have occupation enough not to volunteer that; I have plenty of information on the subject."

We come next to the questions respecting the number and size of theatres, and other considerations in which the success of the drama is concerned :-

" Do you think the legitimate drama can be The Duke of Montrose thought so, and astromind really to justify murder.—Either to
Have they been licensed at that time.—
in that seem to any reflecting or dispassionate better performed at Covent Garden or Drury
mind really to justify murder.—Either to
justify or encourage it? Yes. We have —With regard to comedy, do you think legitimate comedy can be better played on the large cause of it? I do not know: they are exstage of Covent Garden than on the smaller tremely industrious; and the cause is from the stage of the Haymarket? Yes; they have a better collective company trained to that style of acting, which is not the style of the minor theatres. - Suppose the company were put upon a smaller stage, would not a comedy appear to as great advantage at the Haymarket as Covent Garden ?- I think if theatres are so large that you cannot see and hear, smaller theatres are preferable.—Do you consider that to be the case at Covent Garden? I am near-sighted, and I cannot see so well there certainly.-Can you hear as well? Whenever I go, the managers are very kind, and they have placed me in a private box near the stage, where I hear well enough. Can those hear who sit in the centre of the house? I never did sit in the centre of the house.—Which do you prefer as an author? I should wish every body to see and hear, except those who are inclined to -Now, as an author, would you like John Bull or the Iron Chest to be played on the Covent Garden stage, or the Haymarket, by as good a company; which stage would do your composition most justice? I should say, perhaps, one is too large, and the other too small: I am speaking of my own Haymarket theatre. With reference to the present theatre, I have never been in it.—Have you ever been in the Adelphi? Yes.—Should you prefer Covent Garden or the Adelphi? should say the Adelphi was too small. Which would you prefer? I have not turned that matter in my mind: the next play I write I will consider of it.—Will you answer the question with reference to the plays you have written : suppose you had the choice of performing John Bull or the Iron Chest at Covent Garden or the Adelphi, which would you prefer? I must hesitate about that. If I sent it to the Adelphi, I should wish it on a larger scale than it is at this moment; and with a view to my profits, I should wish it much larger ... But to do justice to your composition and powers as an author, would you choose Covent Garden or the Adelphi? With a view to merely seeing and hearing, I should perhaps choose a less theatre than Covent Garden, and a larger theatre than the Adelphi; something between them."

" Do you think the legitimate drama being played at all the minor theatres within the bills of mortality would operate beneficially or otherwise to the drama in general? If I am asked my private opinion, I am afraid they would injure themselves.—Never mind themselves; what effect would it have on the drama in general, or dramatic literature? If those who are to conduct the affairs of dramatic literature are to injure themselves, I cannot think dramatic literature itself would be benefited. If all the concerns fail which are to perform the drama, what is to become of dramatic literature itself? It would go to the dogs along with the rest.—What injury do you apprehend would result to the patent theatres if the legitimate drama were allowed to be acted at the minor theatres? It might draw audiences from one place to another, so that none of them would have audiences sufficient to pay their expenses. -Should not you think it would increase the number of persons who like to go to theatres? I should doubt it. If people have not a relish for going to two theatres, I do not think that relish would be increased because there are twenty.—To what do you attribute the loss of money which every year takes place at Covent Garden and Drury Lane? I think it is a horrible ruin, there is no doubt .-- What is the

taste of the town being very much altered, and from a change of habits. For instance, gentlemen of the description I have the honour of talking to, go to dinner about the time of halfprice, and therefore they are not the supporters of theatres; that is the generality; there are some amateurs.—Do you think the theatres should be kept open two hours later? No; what is to become of your other customers, the tradespeople? if they are to be kept up as long as fashionable people, they would not be able to open their shops in the morning.-Do you think the tradespeople support the theatres? I think the greater part of the audience consists of visitors to London, people who have come to see the lions, foreigners, and so on."

The lions here spoken of are not the Lions of Mysore; and with this pertinent hint we must for the present break off; having, with other theatrical matters in other parts of this sheet, far exceeded the space proportioned to one branch of intelligence. We shall resume the Minutes; upon which measures of much consequence to the stage and to the lovers of the drama will in all probability be founded.

Illustrations of Modern Sculpture: a Series of Engravings, with descriptive Prose and illustrative Poetry. By T. K. Hervey. No. I. London, 1832. For the Proprietors by Relfe and Unwin; Tilt; Moon, Boys, and Graves. POETRY, Painting, and Sculpture, have long been deemed sister arts; but it remained for the present day to draw yet closer their bonds, and call upon the poet to be the oracle of the dreaming world of the painter and the sculptor. The task of illustrating the exquisite marble fashioned by Canova, Flaxman, and Westmacott into beauty, has been confided to Mr. Hervey; and his verse is like one of those silvery fountains over which of old bent the graceful statue, or beside which rose the carved urn. Fanciful and luxuriant, his poetry is marked by the number and beauty of its similes; sorrowful thoughts arraying themselves in the images of all they see; as if he wrote in the very spirit of the ancient poet, who says,

When I am sad, to sadnesse I apply Each herd, each tree, each flower that I pass by." His fault is profusion - he often weakens an exquisite image by surrounding it with half a dozen inferior ones. We quote the "Dancing Girl," a beautiful poem, though somewhat marred by this over-richness. We scarcely need point the attention of our readers to the pathos of its conclusion.

"The spirit of the dance is past,
An'—like a bird, whose fainting wing
Has travelled all too far and fast,
And from its wandering stoops at last,
To seek an earthly spring—
With folded frame and weary heart,
The gentle girl reclines apart! The gentle girl reclines apart!
The spirit of the dance is past,—
Burnt out, like flame, before the blast,
That withers by its keen careas,
And dies amid its own excess!
The bounding soul of mirth is o'er,
The inpulse that so bright and high
Shot up—like rocket-lights that soar,
As if to reach the sky,
But turn amid their starry flight,
And fall—though, still, they fall in light!—
So,—beautiful, but chastened, now
Appears the baffled girl,
Though something of a spirit-glow
Has faded from her languid brow,
Amid the mazy whirl!—
But things that are of mortal birth
Are dearest with a look of earth!
And thus—oh! thus it still must be And thus—oh! thus it still must be With human hopes and wings, That leave too far and soaringly Their own allotted springs;

That, like the Cretan boy's, lure on
The trusting hearts that wear them,
And melt before the very sun
To which their feathers bear them!
Oh! thus with earthly feelings all,
The song that saddens while we sing,
The censers in the festive hall,
That darken from the light they fling,
That waste the more, the more they warm,
And perish of their perfumed charm,
Are types of life's each frail delight,
That cast their feathers in their flight. That cast their feathers in their flight, Or on their own sweet substance prey, And burn their precious selves away!"

There are some delightful touches; for example, speaking of a mother's love,

- All the idols of her soul
- Are gathered into one."

 "Echo, the shadowy voice that, as it flies,
 Tells only half its tale, and that in sighs."

The innate desire of the heart for "things that are not" gives its own truth to the following passage from "Mercury and Pandora:"

wing passage from "Mercury and Pandora
"The mind has no to-day!—the present things
Are for the senses,—never for the soul;
Backwards or forwards, on its restless wings,—
An eager traveler, without a goal,—
It flits for ever!—seeking out the lore
Of things to come, in things that were before;
Stealing the taper from the old world's tomb,
To light it through the future's deeper gloom!
It is the hidden principle of soul,
Which will not sleep amid a noon of light,
Which ponders still upon a doubtful scroll,
And spurns the lessons that a e read at sight;—
Which, more than present waters, loves to hear
The music of an unexen fountain play,
And, better than the trumpet in its ear,
The cho of a trumpet far away!"

We also add the conclusion.

"And such a tale of her, the Titan's bride,—
A child of earth, but coloured by the skies!—
Ere man had reaped the flery fruit of pride,
(Like Hæmon, taught, by sorrow, to be wise,)
Wao—if she shed the tempest—wore a form
That—like a rainbow—beau if led the storm;
Who—if she came to wound—remained to heal,
And what she brought of sorrow, stayed to feel;
To kiss the polson from the memory's smart,
And smile away the Mara of the heart!
Who, in her dowry of celestial things,
Had all an angel's gifts, except its wings;
And sits, with Hope, beside the stream of life,
To gather healing from its hour of strife,
Or walks, in beauty, where its demons throng
And lays the spirits with her low sweet song!
—'Tis ever thus!—alas! Ilfe's purest springs
Still nourish, in their bosom, reptile things,—
Grief still is cradled in the heart of joy,—
But golden gifts repay their own alloy!
Oh! welcome are the hues that Iris wears,
Though half her beauty is made up of tears;
And joy—had woman filled the world with night—
Wo stayed, hernelf, to charm it back to light!" " And such a tale of her, the Titan's bride.

We cannot but hope this beautiful work will meet with the encouragement it so richly deserves.

A Letter on the Importance of settling the Sandwich and Bonin Islands on the Plan of a Proprietary Government, &c. By T. Horton James, Esq. 12mo. pp. 24. Lond. 1832. Or the legality or expediency of Great Britain taking possession of and colonising the Sandwich and Bonin Islands we are not competent to judge; but there are many matters in this small pamphlet of such general interest that we only do our duty in bringing them under public observation. Mr. James, it appears, has recently returned home from a voyage round the world, during which he spent some months among the Sandwich Islands; and we lament to say that his account of them is of the most melancholy description. "Ever since our illustrious countryman (he says), fifty-three years ago, completed this last and noblest of his discoveries, the Sandwich Islands have been gradually retrograding in happiness, population, and productions; and from 400,000 fine athletic people in Cook's time, they have now dwindled down to about 75,000 souls, hardly able to obtain food, and groaning under a missionary tyranny of American enthusiasts.

worse even than that of Dr. Francia in Para-Elsewhere he adds: " The daily depopulation of the islands, owing to the existing tyranny, will, it is to be feared, leave in a few years the country without inhabitants. But surely it is better that an English system should be introduced, and tillage commenced, while there are yet a few thousands of the natives left for the purpose, strong and willing to work, than that we should wait until the islands are a desert, and then have to import the natives of other countries to do the labour." And in the notes we find the details of the evils which the author represents, still more forcibly insisted upon in detail. James not a man of observation and character, we would express our hope that such a state of things did not exist. We, however, quote him.

"It is extremely painful to be obliged to say so much against the American missionary system, as I found it existing in these highly favoured islands. Whilst travelling in Europe, the writer had always been friendly to the cause, and had been also no mean contributor to missionaries generally to the South Seas, and therefore visited the various groups of islands quite prepossessed in favour of them; but truth compels him to say, that the personal observation upon the spot, of the effects produced by the conduct of the American missionaries in the Sandwich Islands, wrought on him a sad and melancholy disappointment. No doubt, among so numerous a body as the American missionaries there are many very valuable men, who would do honour to any employment they might be engaged in, and among these I have great pleasure in recollecting Mr. — in Owyhee; but 'exceptio probat regulam;' and it is to be regretted such instances are not more numerous. The system of exacting a Spanish silver dollar from every black man and woman before the missionary will marry them, is certainly not one of their instructions, and is highly oppressive among a population that can hardly obtain a dollar by any exertions, coupled as this priestly regulation is by a summary denouncement against all those who cohabit together without the form of marriage. A sermon which I heard in the Island of Woahoo was frightful; it was something in these words: 'You will go to the horrible place of torment in everlasting flames, unless you rely solely on our Lord Jesus Christ. It is no use your being honest, no use your being sober, feeding the hungry, and healing the sick, and leading what the world call a virtuous and upright life one towards another; all this, I say, is of no use; you and your children will be cast into the fiery pit, which burneth for ever and ever, the bottom of which is paved with the little bones of infants not a span long!' I would ask any body if this is the way to begin with people in a complete state of nature? The preacher was a young man of about twenty, that had just arrived from the establishment at Princeton, in New Jersey; but it is to be hoped that he will follow in the path so abundantly set before him by his elder brethren, and end with the same amount of discretion as he has now of zeal, and thereby accumulate, as I was informed the head missionary, but ci-divant chair-maker, has done, twenty thousand dollars' worth of property in his house at Honoruru! No wonder the population is gradually falling off, when, added to this system of frightening the people, and charging them a dollar for getting married, they are compelled to attend to church and school four days out of the seven, and the

the purpose of tillage and growing their necessary food. The missionaries have prohibited fishing, bathing, Jews'-harps, and the surfboard, and every other description of amusement among the native population; besides which they have introduced an old law of the Connecticut puritans, and will not allow an English or American gentleman to ride on horseback on Sundays, or drink spirituous liquors, or play at bowls or billiards on any day in the week; whilst they themselves are driven about the town and about the country, four-inhand, with their wives and families, Sundays and working days, not by horses, which are plentiful and cheap enough in those islands, but by human beings, by four naked black fellows, their own hearers, and probably fellowcommunicants! The missionaries wanted to proclaim the ten commandments of Moses as the supreme law of the land throughout the islands, but some difficulties were started, and the plan was abandoned. In short, civilisation, as it is unfortunately going on at present in the Sandwich Islands, under the mismanagement of the American missionaries, is only another word for extinction. The bulk of the people are in a state bordering on starvation, because the adults are taken away from their enclosures of taro and potatoes to learn to read and spell; thus beginning at the wrong end,-and the time that should be devoted to the agricultural and mechanic arts, is now fruitlessly wasted in teaching old men of seventy to spell a b ab! and where one naturally looks for the outward signs of industry, the spade, the hoe, the fishing net, &c. there is nothing but a vain and idle exhibition of the palapala, or spellingbook, bought of the missionaries at a high price. In fact, the whole system, with an honourable exception or two, is nothing but a money-making fraud, and, instead of tending to the benefit of the wretched people, may be considered almost as a visitation of wrath, and a direct cause of the depopulation before spoken of. First, by a tax on marriage, much above the means of nine-tenths of the people, which tax is not received by the king or government, such as it is, to be disbursed and circulated again, but goes directly into the pockets of the missionaries, to be hoarded by them, and taken out of the country when they have sufficiently feathered their nests; and by denouncing eternal torments on those who marry according to the ancient usages, that is, without paying a dollar to the reverend fathers. Second, by starvation; employing the natives four days out of the seven in useless school-learning, or otherwise taking them from the cultivation of the soil. Third, by disease; prohibiting bathing, which in that climate is almost as essential to existence as fresh air; the natives, from being the fine healthy people they were in Cook's time. are now covered with vermin and scorbutic eruptions. Fourth, by prohibiting their innocent sports, and by fruitlessly attempting to bind human beings to a mode of life which is contrary to their nature, their spirit is broken, and they have now become listless and enervated; and should the present system continue, there will ere long be none but the white population for the missionaries to preach to.

Having shewn the frightful decline and the unfortunate state of this fine group of islands, the author in other parts contends for their commercial importance, and the common desire of the population to be placed under British rule; for which he recommends either a po-

chiefs; thus leaving only two whole days for merchants of London, in the manner which the Argentine Republic have lately granted the entire property of the Malouines, or Falkland Islands, to Monsieur Vernet, on his undertaking to convey a certain number of emigrants to that spot; and which islands, considering the short time that has elapsed since the first landing of the settlers, have already become a very important as well as most convenient station for vessels to refresh at, coming round Cape Horn. If the granting such bar ren rocks, situate in such an inhospitable climate, amid eternal gales of wind, has been productive of so great a benefit to navigation, as well as so lucrative a fishery for fur-seals and black whales, how much more desirable is it to settle the great group of the Sandwich Islands, which in a few years might be made to produce all that the British West Indies now supply us with, in sugar, ginger, and turmeric, which are growing wild in every direction; cotton, cocoa, coffee, pepper, indigo, rum, molasses, arrow-root, &c. &c. of the finest quality, and in the greatest profusion, and all by means of free labour, either of the natives of the Sandwich Islands themselves, or of the Marquesas and the islands of New Zealand, whose inhabitants are a willing, hard-working people, and as soon as they might be required. from an increase of settlers, would be glad to remove under the kind treatment and protection of English masters."

Mr. James dilates upon the vast value of the harbour of Honoruru in Woahoo, discovered only a few years since, and "where there is water enough at low spring-tides for a frigate to enter with perfect safety; and within, a natural dock capable of containing 50 to 100 natural dock capable of containing square-rigged vessels, besides small craft, free from every danger. There is no other place from every danger. There is no other place where a ship can be hove down within 3000 miles. In addition to this fact, I have compiled a list of arrivals of shipping for one year in this port of Honoruru (the year 1830) exhibiting the names of 131 large vessels, amounting to 41,000 tons, entering the port either for the purposes of trade, refreshment, or repairs; an amount in this remote island that would do credit to many ports of Europe, averaging, as it does, 100 tons per day, and upwards. In this list you will observe that the large proportion of ships are American, and employed in the American fishery for spermaceti whales, which the English participate in only to a very trifling degree; the Americans being in the proportion of about five to one of English."

The Bonin Islands are "situate in 142° east longitude, and 27° north latitude, and within six days' sail of the harbour of Nangasaki in Japan, from which coast the junks and small craft would run over to Bonin, if they could purchase British goods there." They are "within a fortnight's sail of the Sandwich Islands, and close upon the coast of Japan. Their position on the chart was given to an English vessel by a Japanese vessel, and they turn out to be exceedingly valuable in their proximity to that rich and powerful people. The Bonin Islands were discovered perfectly uninhabited, covered with a valuable timber, in a fine climate, and within four or five days' sail of the Japanese territory; and there is no doubt, if ever the British manufactures can be introduced into that extensive empire, it will be through these Bonin Islands.

"The Sandwich group, though so large, yet, compared with the vast ocean they are surrounded with, are but specks, and being so and school four days out of the seven, and the litical measure by the government, or "they distant from any other land, enjoy a climate, fifth day is spent in compulsory labour for the might be granted in fee simple to a company of as it were, of their own; and hurricanes,

earthquakes, and even gales of wind, are totally unknown. It never even thunders, or very rarely; and by going up a little higher in the interior, the happy inhabitants, when the present black generation are passed away (and they are fast going), may enjoy any climate they please, from the burning chocolate plains below, to the ice and snow of the arctic regions; no man ever having yet ascended to the top of Mona Roa, and most likely no man ever will be able, as it is 6000 feet higher than Mont Blanc. A three weeks' voyage takes you from any of the islands, which are all in sight of one another, to the rich coast of Mexico and California on the east; the same duration of voyage taking you to Canton and the coast of China, Manilla, and Japan, on the west; towards the north, three weeks take you to the numerous and valuable fur settlements of the Russians, at Sitka, Petrowpowlowski, and Norfolk Sound; while three weeks to the south carries you to Otaheite and the whole group of the pretty little Society Islands. Such a position is the happiest in the whole globe, and offers to an enterprising nation like the English advantages incalculable. Sandwich Islands may be considered also the very head quarters of the sperm fishery, which I presume to say is only in its infancy in this country, compared with what it will become when these fine islands shall be settled from England."

Such are the statements and the views of Mr. James, which we submit as we find them to the public consideration: and there is certainly much in what he says to be speculated upon, if we look into futurity for national objects.

Meanwhile, we are sorry to conclude with the portrait which he gives us of our old friend, Madame Boki.

" Madame Boki, as she has been nicknamed, may be seen in almost a state of nudity every day, in her straw hovel in Woahoo, beastly drunk; a quart or bottle of strong raw rum, in the course of the morning, being nothing to her. And this lady, the only one of the lot that has survived the visit to Europe, from her intemperate habits cannot be expected to live long. If then this woman, who, it must be admitted, is the highest person by birth, manners, dress, &c., among the native chiefs of all the islands, notwithstanding the good example which she has had of a better state of things, during her temporary residence in the Adelphi, is so bad and abandoned, what can be supposed of the others, who have not had such advantages? The demi-civilised chiefs of the islands, I have no hesitation in saying, are infinitely worse than any savages I have ever seen in all the Pacific Ocean; and it is mortifying to an Englishman's feelings, that he should not consider himself on his own soil, when he is treading those islands so dearly purchased by the blood of the greatest navigator that ever lived. The Russians attempted, some eight or ten years ago, to make a settlement in the Sandwich islands, seeing how convenient they would be to keep up a communication with their numerous and wealthy settlements on the N.W. coast of America; and a vessel of war, belonging to the czar, landed her guns in the port of Anaré, on the north side of the Island of Atooai, and built a very commanding fort, which still exists, though the settlement was soon abandoned, in consequence of a hint from the court of St. Petersburg, that it would be displeasing to Great Britain. The Americans also, though not fond of foreign dependencies, and not a colonising people, would be very glad if they could avail Sarjento Môr (upon whom he was billeted) themselves of such a central situation as those made a grand dinner, to which I was invited;

islands offer, for the more easy carrying on being the only occasion upon which I ever was their increasing trade with China, and as a permanent resort to their hundreds of spermaceti whalers, but they also refrain from inter-fering with the prior rights of Great Britain; and so, what with the apathy of the English, the fear of giving offence on the part of the Russians, and the generous avowal of the Washington government, that they cannot set up any claim to the Sandwich Islands; those beautiful and invaluable places are rapidly going to ruin—at present prostrate at the feet of an ignorant and fanatical hierarchy of mechanic missionaries from America, who interfere with every thing concerning the trade and resources of the islands, as well as its internal government and connexion with vessels putting in for repairs and refreshment after foreign voyages, to the great loss and embarrassment of the owners and captains."

Santarem; or, Sketches of Society and Manners in the Interior of Portugal. 12mo. pp. 329. London, 1832. Fisher and Co.

WE wish the author had better proved his right to this title-page, for nothing could be more popular at this time than lively and accurate sketches from the interior of Portugal. But the volume gives us, instead, the move-ments of a medical officer in leaving home and serving (not much) during the Peninsular war, his adventures with English companions, the marches of English forces, accounts of their billets, &c. &c., none of which afford the slightest insight into Portuguese society and manners. Having thus disappointed us with a sketch of our own countrymen in Portugal when traversed by hostile armies, we shall not trouble ourselves much with the writer's conventional smartnesses, nor with his egregious egotism. There is a great deal of idle stuff, which it would be a sad waste of paper to enter upon - we will afford it only a few lines.

The preface tells us that this is an "unpretending volume, professing the mixed pretensions of amusement and instruction"-(we have met with neither): - at page 2 we are assured that " there cannot be too many even of bad books," which, were it for this one alone, we deny; and at page 3, we are asked, Where is the gold that came from Peru even so lately as the time of Columbus and his successors? Where is the silver that was carried triumphantly through the streets of London in waggons, as the reward of the daring enterprise of Anson and his followers? Have these been dissipated into gas, like so many cargoes of coal from Newcastle? Whither tends the current? Where is the magnet which attracts the mighty and unceasingly replenished mass? It leaves us, and we cannot trace it." If the author had read Jacob on the Precious Metals, he would not have printed such a rhapsody of nonsense.

But Fiat justitia (says the adage, and we have adopted it strictly as the motto of the Literary Gasette); we have selected almost the only picture of the Portuguese at home we could discover in these pages, as a favourable specimen of our rambling and incoherent author's style. He is at Santarem, apparently the extent of his travels from Lisbon! and

"On the last day of the Intrudo, i.e. Shrove Tuesday, the day preceding that long fishseason, which certain holy persons are accustomed to designate as one of fasting, the

invited to the table of a genuine Lusitanian. I am far from saying, or wishing to insinuate, that the people of Portugal do not dine, or that they are disinclined to hospitality; but convivial occasions are rare among, and even terrific to them. In the first place, they do not undertake such enterprises without greatly deranging the ordinary course of their eco-nomy. The dinner (for instance) of a good and respectable Portuguese family, is merely a muster for the purpose of satisfying hunger; and the muster is made more for the sake of convenience than of social enjoyment. The animal wants being provided for by eating, the palate is cooled by a quart-draught of fair water; after which all heads go to sleep. This is their idea of enjoying a dinner; and, of course, it will at once appear, that the habit of somnolency after repletion — a habit which people easily fall into, the more easily when hereditary, and adopted from the earliest period of life - is utterly fatal to the hilarity which an English dinner is designed and adapted to promote. To meals of this kind, therefore, strangers are seldom invited, and would feel but slight inducement to go. The table may be plentifully spread; but the cookery is coarse, and worse than coarse; while the garniture is any thing but elegant. Upon the occasion more particularly alluded to, the sargeant had mustered strong indeed. The company consisted of his senhora - a brother, who came in an ecclesiastical garb, and who was introduced to me as a beneficiado of some establishment ruined by the French, and the reader's very obedient servant - a partie carrée. Whether a larger muster might not have been made upon some other more ex-clusive family occasion, I know not; but upon the eve of Ash Wednesday it was a sort of duty (albeit toilsome and laborious) for every family to eat up their own provender. It would have been utterly at variance with all practice and notions to have fed animals on through forty days to no purpose; and there-fore this was a fatal hour for bipeds and quadrupeds, whether of the feather or the fur. We began the solemn business of the occasion with an ocean of cabbage, beans, oil, bacalhao,* beef, bacon, pumpkins, tomatas, and water, boiled together, and presented in a tureen. This I understood was soup. What order the sequences came forth in, I do not recollect; but I have a confused remembrance of lumps of something swimming in oil, and strengthened with fluid salt butter. I think there was a leash of coelhos; † and there was a hopeful kid (like the negro's pig, tam ittle, mut tam ole) baked entire. All this would not be worth relating, but for the circumstances, which astounded me not a little, of every dish being cleared as it was produced. Three people, for I declare I could not perform my part of the play, devoured the olda podrida, the lumps, the rabbits, and the kid, with amazing despatch. In the mean time there was no want of wine from the worthy sarjenta's quinta, or farm, in the neighbourhood; which, having been brought in the skins of the pigs whose bones, and ribs, and flesh, and features, had been required to enrich the pot-au-feu, tasted like a decoction of rhubarb. Well, we are not done yet - after all this came water-melons, as big as Chinese lanterns, and almost as void, excepting of the saccharine liquor for which they are remarkable, and oranges by the bushel, with insipid and thick grapes by the crop. Every thing was entombed; and, to my definitive confusion, (who had by this time, by dint and force of example, begun to feel symptoms of surfeit, though good manners forbade me to mention it,) there came a huge coarse brown dish of some luscious composition, resembling in its external aspect our peas-pudding, of which one spoonful was all I could discuss; and which was despatched with as much avidity as if the company had eaten nothing since that day twelvemonth. To close and crown all, the cooling draught of the element was not omitted, and, being presented in a tall clear glass, it was not difficult to ascertain that it contained no full-grown horseborders of the high-ways. The only resource in such a serious case was (by natural pro-pensities and established habits) denied to me, viz. sleep. I suffered while they snored."

The Portuguese ideas of the English and

their warlike means, if not exaggerated in the instance recorded, are amusing.

" It chanced, on some occasion, that our discourse fell upon national merit and distinctions. He (the sergeant) observed with great force, and considerable appearance of truth, that the English were a well-meaning people, and great favourites with the Portuguese nation; as a proof of which, these gave them their strong wines to drink, and the courage thereby inspired had certainly made them very useful in helping to drive the French out of the country. 'Help! help! sir?' said I, taken rather by surprise. 'Yes, yes,' said he; 'they certainly did help: they behaved very well when the enemy passed through this town-for they followed our cacadores (light infantry) with great alacrity; and when they came up with the French, stood their ground with considerable bravery. 'Why,' said I, 'I have been sadly misinformed; for I always understood that the Portuguese regiments accompanied the English, and did tolerably well under British officers.' 'Oh, no! quite the contrary, I assure you; the English army is commanded by Portuguese officers.' 'Indeed! and pray who commands the Portuguese army? Is it not Marshal Beresford?' 'I believe so; but, you know, he is an Irishman, and consequently a Christian-(Is he? thinks I to myself)-and he never saw any service till he came into our country.' It was absurd to take offence with a gentleman of this stamp; so I gave up the claims of the army, as not likely to be established by any arguments of mine, and turned his attention to the other strong arm of old England. 'Well, senhor, I cannot possibly pretend to know so much about Portugal as will allow that they have done their work; for they have not left an enemy to fight with. 'Your navy! excellent! the best sailors in the world_the very bravest_and the finest ships. How lucky that they are commanded by Portuguese!' Such are specimens of 'the march intellectual' in its then stage among the respectable natives of this happy and enlightened country; but when I speak of natives, I mean those who never had occasion to go beyond view of their native orange-trees. Travelled Portuguese are quite upon a par with the subjects of any other government; and even among those who (to use their own expression) 'have never been abroad,' I have met with instances of extensive and unusual acquirements."

The following are among the sergeant's con-

or four wives? Are there any bullocks in England? Does not the government lock all the people up upon Sunday, except when they are allowed to go to the theatre? Is it not considered indispensably polite to kiss the women whenever you meet them? Are not the English generally drunk? Is it true that the fidalgos (nobles) ride upon men's backs? Have you any horses in your country?-any asses? Did you ever see bacalhao alive? Is not mustard made of the same sort of stuff as butter? Is not honey made in the East Indies? Is it not always foggy in England?'-and so on ad infinitum. I found the mustard manuleeches, the never-failing inhabitants of those factory to be an object of great general interest classical stone fountains which decorate the and curiosity; for I once had the honour of factory to be an object of great general interest accompanying a family to tea with the nuns in the parlour of the convent of Santa Clara; and these intelligent damsels questioned, and crossquestioned, and re-questioned me about this mustard of ours, till they had extracted every particle of my knowledge on the subject; after all which they were by no means satisfied, but begged to have the pleasure of seeing me again for that they were sure that the Donna Abadessa, or whatever was her proper style and dignity, would like to have some conversation with me about mustard."

> American Ornithology. By A. Wilson and C. L. Buonaparte. With illustrative Notes and a Life of Wilson, by Sir W. Jardine, Bart. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1832. Whittaker and Co.

THE publication of Wilson's American Ornithology forms an era in the history of natural science. We have hardly an instance where a humble and obscure individual has completed an undertaking of such magnitude, unaided by fortune or patronage; for the work seemed to require very great resources, in persevering under difficulties and discouragements which might have quelled the energies of the most powerful, and conquered the spirit of the most enthusiastic. Verily Scotland may be proud of such a son: well may she boast of her system of education, when we find it fostering an ardent love of simple nature amid all the smoke and bustle of a manufacturing town, and teaching the loveliness of creation among the creak of wheels and the noise of machinery. Perhaps no other country could have produced a man who went, almost at a step, from the workshop to the forest, and who, though inured to the city, found himself at home in the woods. It must at once strike every one that Wilson was no ordinary person; and his history and his writings equally combine to prove that the development of his character was chiefly owing to the system you do, and I am not myself a combatant; but of national instruction which has raised the what do you think of the British navy? You Scots so high among their neighbours. Withment of his might; but the plain practical principle, afforded by Scotland to her children, sent him into the world prepared for every out where he perished," as he himself expresses his hope of eternising his name, seems to have youth; but we are not told by what fortunate incident he was led to identify his fame with an ardent lover of nature, the birds of America,

objects of peculiar attraction; and as he was in sensibly led on from observation to observation he probably found himself a naturalist withou marking the steps of his progress. Perhap there never was an author—there certainly has not been in the same branch of literatur -whose work bears the impress of his per sonal character more strongly than Wilson's He was not only an acute, but a feeling observer: he appears actually to have entereinto the objects of his remarks, to have share in their pleasures and their pains, to have ex perienced all their sensations. It is for thi reason that, after perusing his descriptions, w feel not merely that we could at once recognis the birds from them, but we can scarcely dives ourselves of the belief that we have actuall beheld them. Often as the mocking-bird ha been painted, we never have had the curiou warbler so completely brought before us as i the following passage.

"The plumage of the mocking-bird, though none of the homeliest, has nothing gaudy o brilliant in it, and, had he nothing else t recommend him, would scarcely entitle him t notice; but his figure is well proportioned, an even handsome. The ease, elegance, and ra pidity of his movements, the animation of hi eye, and the intelligence he displays in listening and laying up lessons from almost every specie of the feathered creation within his hearing are really surprising, and mark the peculiarit of his genius. To these qualities we may adthat of a voice full, strong, and musical, an capable of almost every modulation, from th clear mellow tones of the wood thrush to th savage scream of the bald eagle. In measur and accent he faithfully follows his originals in force and sweetness of expression he greatl improves upon them. In his native groves mounted on the top of a tall bush or half-grown tree, in the dawn of dewy morning, while th woods are already vocal with a multitude o warblers, his admirable song rises pre-eminen over every competitor. The ear can listen this music alone, to which that of all other seems a mere accompaniment. Neither is thi strain altogether imitative: his own nativ notes, which are easily distinguishable by sucl as are well acquainted with those of our variou song-birds, are bold and full, and varied seem ingly beyond all limits. They consist of shor expressions of two, three, or, at the most, fiv or six syllables, generally interspersed with imitations, and all of them uttered with grea emphasis and rapidity, and continued with un diminished ardour for half an hour or an hou at a time. His expanded wings and tail, glis tening with white, and the buoyant gaiety o his action, arresting the eye as his song mos irresistibly does the ear, he sweeps round witl out any education, his powers would have remained unknown even to himself; a system of forced and artificial instruction would have destroyed the simplicity which is the chief elean arrow, as if to recover or recall his very soul teaching, strengthened by moral and religious expired in the last elevated strain.' While thu exerting himself, a person destitute of sigh would suppose that the whole feathered tribe change, and armed against every chance. The dad assembled together on a trial of skill, each desire of leaving behind some "beacon to point striving to produce his utmost effect—so perfec are his imitations. He many times deceive the sportsman, and sends him in search of bird been predominant in his mind from earliest that perhaps are not within miles of him, bu whose notes he exactly imitates: even birdthemselves are frequently imposed on by this the ornithology of his adopted land. To such admirable mimic, and are decoyed by the fan cied calls of their mates, or dive with precipi sequent inquiries:—

differing from all he had ever before seen, in tation into the depth of the sparrow-hawk

""Are not the English priests allowed three voice, plumage, and habits, must have been of what they suppose to be the sparrow-hawk

The mocking-bird loses little of the power and energy of his song by confinement. In his domesticated state, when he commences his career of song, it is impossible to stand by un-interested. He whistles for the dog — Cassar starts up, wage his tail, and runs to meet his master: he squeaks out like a hurt chicken and the hen hurries about with hanging wings and bristling feathers, clucking to protect its injured brood. The barking of the dog, the mewing of the cat, the creaking of a passing wheelbarrow, follow with great truth and rapidity. He repeats the tune taught him by his master, though of considerable length, fully and faithfully: he runs over the quivering of the canary and the clear whistlings of the Virginia nightingale, or red bird, with such superior execution and effect, that the mortified songsters feel their own inferiority, and become altogether silent, while he seems to triumph in their defeat by redoubling his exertions."

To the present edition is subjoined the continuation of Wilson's work, by Charles Lucien Buonaparte, who shared no small portion of his enthusiasm, and fully equalled him in ability. The valuable Notes and the interesting Life of Wilson are from the pen of Sir William Jar-dine, a naturalist of congenial mind both in feeling and talent. The plates are better executed than those in the American edition, and the greatest possible attention has been paid to accuracy of colouring. Altogether, we have rarely seen a more valuable work on natural history, and not one more entertaining.

We are glad to embrace this opportunity of expressing the delight we experience at observing the great change that has lately taken place in works on natural science-we mean the substitution of lively descriptions for dry technicalities and unintelligible nomenclature. The rage for system and classification was fast encumbering natural history with a load of terminology, which would have ended by becoming a language in extent, and a jargon in difficulty. But the evil has been checked before it grew intolerable; and the work before us is an example of accurate information, which the most learned naturalist may peruse with profit, and the uninitiated general reader with pleasure. We hope that its circulation will have the effect of directing the attention of many to our own ornithology: Wilson has shewn the true mode of observing nature-may our countrymen profit by the pattern!

Analysis of the Currency Question, and History of the Origin and Growth of Joint Stock Banking in England. By T. Joplin. London, 1832. Ridgway.

Ir this work does not contain the best and clearest explanation of our difficulties, it certainly touches very closely, if not indisputably, upon the right clue. He contends for the advantage, or rather the necessity, of letting paper currency and banking accounts perform the functions of money, unimpeded by monopoly, or by any legislative interference; at least his statements lead to this conclusion. We recommend his Analysis to general perusal, because we think it yields instruction, not only where he reasons correctly, but more so where his arguments may be considered to be specious by those who hold opposite doctrines.

A great step is made towards the removal of popular error by inducing the public to inquire into the principles upon which their opinions are founded. This is most easily accomplished by starting a paradox, and shewing that it is

our author assumes, p. 104, that the income of society is annually spent. This is contrary to the general belief, that societies, like individuals, advance in wealth by living within their incomes, and not spending the whole of them; but the principle that prices are regulated by the quantity of money is no less generally received, and upon it Mr. Joplin has erected his paradox. He had previously stated, that the real income of society consists in commodities, and that these must be annually spent, or no annual income can be derived from them; that the income of society consists of the income of individuals, and every man must do one of three things with his income. must spend and consume it, he must lend it to others who will do so, or he must hoard it: but to hoard, is to contract the currency. This does not prevent the consumption, it only cheapens commodities generally, until the money left in circulation will purchase the whole of them. In this manner the writer argues that the income produced cannot exceed the income spent, and, consequently, the income of society is annually spent.

Admitting that income depends entirely on consumption, it follows, that if only eighty millions are spent in the consumption of commodities raised to pay an income of a hundred millions, the price of the commodities must undergo a reduction of one-fifth, because the whole amount does not exceed eighty millions. The fall of prices occasioned by individuals is attributed to a contraction of the currency, because the contraction and fall are theoretically and inseparably connected in the author's mind; but it is questionable whether a contraction of the currency must ensue from the assigned cause, although a much greater one than is here supposed may arise from it. have seen by what happened in the year 1825, that it is in the power of those who do not spend their incomes to lock up the whole of our gold coin, which is not estimated higher than thirty, and cannot exceed forty millions, and to throw a mass of our paper currency out of circulation. But this insecurity of our banking system is occasioned entirely by making gold the sole legal tender. According to the statement before us, what one man saves another must lose, and society cannot advance in wealth. This is in a great degree rendered true at present by Lord Liverpool's measures, which have confined trade as nearly as possible to the supply of immediate wants, and rendered it dangerous to make use of credit in the various modes of employing surplus produce, which it is the province of speculation to find out.

It cannot be necessary that the whole income of society should be annually spent; on the contrary, the surplus commodities, in which surplus income consists, may be employed as capital; and this has been represented by Adam Smith and other writers as the manner in which capital is created: but it is very clear that unless surplus income is employed as capital, the parsimony of one man must work the ruin of another, unless it is counterbalanced by the extravagance of a third; and in many instances rent and interest must be paid out of the pockets of farmers and tradesmen, instead of out of the profits of agriculture and commerce. Every one endeavours to fling the burden from his own shoulders, but it must light somewhere. To public functionaries, and all persons of fixed incomes, the fall of prices is clear gain; therefore they endeavour to find means of accounting for it that shall draw off attention from the true cause; their exemption founded on commonly received principles. Thus from the defalcation makes it fall the heavier butes the suspension and subsequent high price

upon the owners of land and houses, as well as upon trade and industry.

It is the business of paper currency to convert income into capital, and not surplus income alone; it makes one kind of annual income serve as capital for the production of another. Agricultural produce, before it reaches the landlord in the payment of rent, serves as capital for the production of manufactures, when it can be purchased with bank notes. The smallnote currency increased the consumption of agricultural produce, by enabling it to supply the manufacturer with capital; more bread and meat being consumed by the labourer when he is employed at hard work, with high wages, than when he is subsisting upon parish allowance. The suppression of the small-note currency operates like a tax upon the payment of wages. A banker in the west of England, who used to charge no interest upon his notes against a bill on London at two or three months, now charges one-third per cent for payment in gold, besides the full interest at the highest rate the law allows. Adam Smith asserted, that when a man borrows for the purposes of trade, it is not money, but the goods obtained with the money, that he really borrows. There is greater truth in this, when instead of coin he borrows paper currency. The seller, who accepts bank notes in payment of his goods, lends their value, and lets them become capital, if they were not so previously. Paper currency increases the quantity of capital, by making commodities become capital, which could not be used for that purpose without its assistance. It creates the trade by which it is employed.

The increase of capital by paper circulation has never been properly contemplated by any theorist; even the author before us, the strenuous advocate of the banking system, who has devoted his whole attention to it, and has probably perused every well-known work upon the subject, cannot get beyond the maxim of Adam Smith, that the sole advantage of banks consists in securing a steady amount of paper equal to the amount of the metallic money which would have been in circulation if there had been no paper.

Banks increase consumption by creating capital out of income, not by adding to the amount of the currency, for the same effect may be produced if the use of currency were superseded by the truck system, and by transfers of banking accounts, which might be applied to the smallest transactions, even to the weekly consumption of the labourer by village savings' banks. The place of the small notes is not fully supplied by sovereigns, because the latter are more liable to be hoarded, and because bankers cannot issue them as freely and upon the same liberal terms.

Deposit banks, similar to the savings' banks, but on a more extended scale, would be one good means of converting income into capital. They might increase consumption, while they contracted the currency, and this would prove that prices are not so much regulated by the amount of currency.

A capital equal to that of the Bank of England has already accumulated out of minor savings, and might have been doubled if the deposits at the savings' banks had been allowed to extend to larger sums. This shews the benefit that may be produced by abolishing the Bank monopoly, and introducing the Scotch banking system in the metropolis.

Our analyst supposes the affairs of the Bank of England have been mismanaged, and attri-

of bullion to mismanagement. One of his pro- guessed, with a cold chisel; and were finished posals is to take the circulation of the Bank of England out of its hands. Our own opinions upon this subject, and of our circulation in general, are upon record in the Literary Gaxette, where, in a series of papers (afterwards printed and widely circulated in the form of a pamphlet), we endeavoured to demonstrate, that a sterling paper currency, secured to ten times its amount, might be issued by the government of the country, all the profits of the coinage thereof be made public revenue, our capital immensely increased, and the country effectually guarded against every chance of fluctuation or panic. Convinced of the practicability of this plan, and being ready to prove it in every working of the minutest detail, it is indeed with regret we see the Bank inquiry, like the former bullion question, pursued to perplex the public mind with vain theories, and diverted from the real point at issue by extraneous speculations mixing up with it every possible source of confusion and future mischief.

Compaigns and Cruises in Venezuela, &c. [Second notice: conclusion.]

In looking back to our postponed articles, we find among the rest the end of our review of this entertaining work; and as the passages marked for selection are interesting, even in an insulated form, we shall now (late as it is) add a few of them, as much to give variety to this week's sheet as to do justice to the publication itself.

South American Coinage .- " Paëz established amint at Achaguas for the use of the army. This new establishment, for the simplicity of its machinery, and economy observed in the number of officers employed, was, perhaps, unrivalled in any country. In a room in the Plaza, where some of the English were quartered, a block of wood was fixed in the brick floor, and a small anvil was driven into the top of it, having a die engraved on it, representing one side of a pezéta, or quarter-dollar. The stamp, for the reverse of this coin, was on a short piece of steel, secured in a handle of iron, for the convenience of striking it with a sledgehammer, when placed on a piece of metal of the proper size and weight, which was laid on the under die, or anvil. The shape of this coin was totally disregarded; nor was the master of the mint much more particular about the weight of each separate piece. This, certainly, was of very little consequence, when it is considered of what metal this money, purporting to be silver, was coined. Paëz had collected, for this purpose, a considerable quantity of old silver, of different kinds, such as stirrups, sword-scabbards, and various other ornaments taken from the enemy by his troops, who were exceedingly expert in plundering: he had also bought up private and church plate to a large amount. All this was melted down, with one fourth of copper; which mixture, together with the previous alloy contained in the silver, formed, it must be allowed, a base metal worthy of such a mint. The only officers employed in the coinage were a smith of all work, who had been used to make and repair coarse articles in silver, and his son, a lad of about fifteen years old. There was no mystery practised with respect to the adulteration of the current coin; the doors being left open, without even a sentry on them. The process was simply this : - After having run the metal into narrow bars, these were heated red hot

for stamping, by roughly filing off the corners of each piece, so as to leave a kind of polygon, resembling what is called in the West Indies cut-money. This coin, though undoubtedly a base currency, was of the most essential service to the army and the neighbouring country, as there was previously a great want of a circulating medium. It readily passed current for the full value assigned it; because Paëz, whose word was confided in by the inhabitants of his province, had promised to call it all in, when he should be enabled to do so by a more flourishing state of affairs. This promise was punctually performed about a year after; when Bolívar brought up sterling money from Guayana sufficient to call in all the depreciated coinage."

The Wild Horses .- "The herds of wild horses present a beautiful spectacle when they are alarmed in their native wilds by the intrusion of an army. Instead of flying, as the deer and other timid animals, they gallop round in compact masses of many thousands, apparently for the purpose of reconnoitering the strangers; and frequently advance boldly to within a few yards of the line of march, where they halt to gaze at the troops, snorting, and shewing every sign of astonishment and displeasure, especially at sight of the cavalry. These droves are always headed by some finelooking old bashaws, whose flowing manes and tails plainly shew that they have never been subject to man's control; and in the rear the mares and colts follow."

Curious Breed of Horses .-- " There is a singular-looking breed of horses found among these mountains, very diminutive in size; not neatly formed like ponies, but rather resembling cart horses in miniature. They have large shaggy manes, very rough coats, and thick fetlocks covered with long hair. They are never shod, nor are their hoofs ever pared; so that the horny part projects forward, in some instances, to nearly a foot in length. This gives the animal a most awkward appearance, and suggests the idea of people walking with snow-shoes; yet, notwithstanding this apparent encumbrance, they are very surefooted little animals, and considered equal to mules on bad rocky roads."

Hospitality at the Farms .- " On arriving at one of these farms, no ceremony whatever is used, except the usual salutation of ' Ave Maria purisima!' The travellers' horses are immediately unsaddled, and turned loose; for it is quite a matter of indifference whether they stray or not, as there are always plenty of horses close at hand, which are considered completely public property. Water is then brought to wash the strangers' feet; after which every one spreads his cloak or blanket in the shade, and lies down, using his saddle for a pillow. Meanwhile, one of the family has already saddled a horse, and set out in search of a calf, or young heifer, for which they have seldom far to ride: indeed, they generally keep one tied up in the corral, in readiness for their daily use, as meat will not keep here until the next day after being killed. In less than half an hour, an abundance of roast beef is set before the visitors; and sometimes, but very rarely in the remote haciendas, some arepa. Salt is usually very scarce, (it was at this time worth twelve dollars a pound); and, when it is to be procured, is melted in water, and presented in a calabash, into which each morsel of meat is

cheese, and generally aguardiente. Although these people, secluded as they are from society, must naturally be very desirous of hearing news of any kind, their innate sense of politeness forbids them to annoy their guests by asking questions until they have satisfied their appetite. They retire to rest soon after sunset; and, previous to lying down, the patriarch of the family, who has probably scores of young descendants on the farm, working in company with, and in no way distinguished from, the peons, recites the Rosario, or evening service to the Virgin; every one present standing, and joining in the responses.

Singular Fish...." Many of the men were severely bit in their legs and thighs by a small fish, called the carribi. These are never more than three or four inches in length, and are shaped like a gold-fish, which they also resemble in the brilliant orange hue of their scales. Although they are so small, their exceeding voraciousness, and the incalculable numbers in which they swarm, render them very dangerous. They are, indeed, to the full as much dreaded, if not more so, by a Llanéro than the Their mouth is very large in procavman. portion to their size, and opens much in the same manner as a bullet-mould. It is furnished with broad and sharp teeth, like those of a shark in miniature; so that wherever they bite, they take away the piece of flesh. When once either man or beast is attacked by them, they will strip the limb of flesh in a surprisingly short time; for the taste of the blood spreading in the water collects them by myriads."

Romantic History .- " Among those who were put to death during this period of terror, the Colombians will long remember the unfor-tunate Doña Apolinaria Zalabarriata, better known by the name of La Pola, who was sentenced to death by Zamano, and shot, together with her betrothed husband. She was a young lady of good family in Bogota, and was distinguished by her beauty and accomplishments. Enthusiastically attached to the cause of liberty, she devoted herself to the hazardous task of obtaining and transmitting to Bolivar secret intelligence respecting the force, disposition, and plans of operation, of the royalist army. The particulars of this important information she contrived to collect from the Spanish officers themselves, at the tertúlias, or evening conversaziones at her house, which were frequented by many of them, who listened with delight to her powers of conversation and singing, accompanied by her guitar. From these officers, who could not possibly suspect so young, and apparently artless, a female of any dangerous design, she used to inquire, as if merely in the course of conversation, about their respective regiments; and, by asking after their absent companions, she found means of learning where their advanced posts were stationed. She regularly transmitted all the information she could collect to Bolívar, by means of a trusty messenger; but, unfortunately, one of her packets was intercepted, and the messenger, under the terror of impending death, was compelled to betray her. She was immediately tried by a military court (martial law having been proclaimed in the capital), and was condemned to be shot, together with her lover; although no proofs whatever could be produced of his having been privy to her undertaking. They were placed in capilla for twelve hours, previous to being brought out for execution; but even this short interval in a common forge, and hammered out to the dipped. By this management, a small quanfor execution; but even this short interval proper thickness. The blanks were then cut, as nearly of the proper weight as could be substance. The repast concludes with milk, considered it of the greatest importance to discover, if possible, who were her accomplices. To effect this, no means were left untried to induce her to betray them. She was on the one hand threatened by the friar who was sent to confess her, with eternal punishment hereafter, if she should dare to conceal any thing from him; and on the other, attempted to be bribed by offers of pardon and rewards for herself and her betrothed, if she would declare by whom she had been assisted. She, however, resolutely denied having any accomplice except the messenger whom she had employed. The lovers were both led out the next day, and bound close to each other, on two banquillos, surrounded by troops. When the picket of grenadiers appointed to shoot them was marched up close, and in readiness, she was once more offered pardon on the former conditions. She again, without evincing any signs of fear, declared that if she had any accomplices she would scorn to betray them for the purpose of saving her own life; but that, as Bolivar was fast approaching, they would be known on his arrival. Having observed that her intended husband was hesitating, as if about to speak, through a very natural dread of the death he saw so near, she implored him, as her last request, if he had ever really loved her, to shew by his death that he was worthy of her choice; assuring him that the tyrant Zamano would never spare his life, whatever disclosures he might make; and reminding him, that he ought to derive consolation from the reflection that his death was shared by her he loved. The friars then retired, and the firing party made ready. She then, for the first time, felt dread, and exclaimed, 'Conque, verdugos, teneis valor de maiar una muger!—You have, then, the heart, butchers, to kill a woman!' She immediately covered her face with her saya; and on drawing it aside for that purpose, the words 'Viva la Patria!' were discovered embroidered in gold on the basquina. The signal was then given from the viceroy's balcony, and they were both instantly shot."

Our Village. By Miss Mitford. 12mo. pp. 362. Vol. V. London, 1832. Whittaker and Co. WE have only time, this week, to notice the ifth and concluding volume of this gallery of rustic scenes and familiar life, which shews the family lineaments strong in its resemblance to its predecessors. The sketches are twenty-four in number, and all bear the impress of Miss Mitford's natural and graphic pencil.

History, Description, and Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent thereto. Parts III and IV. E. Wilson.

This is a cheap but useful publication. "If," say the proprietors of it, "it is needful for us to be familiar with the principal events connected with our country, how much more ought we to study to become conversant not only with the rise and progressive improvement, but also with the laws, customs, privileges, and immunities of the city in which we more immediately reside?" Such a familiarity this work seems well calculated to impart.

Counsels to the Young. By John Morison, D.D. author of "Counsels to the Newly-wedded Pair," &c. Pp. 110. London, 1832. Westley and Davis.

A VERY tiny but a very excellent production,

Dr. Morison is of the Scots church; and both for learning and usefulness an ornament to the ministry to which he belongs.

Venice: a Poem. Romanus and Emilia: a Dramatic Sketch. Pp. 51. Wisbeach, W. Watts: London, Whittaker.

THE didactic poem is better written than the dramatic sketch, and shews that the latter, in all its degrees, requires a different talent.

A Few Facts for the Consideration of those interested in the Affairs of Portugal. By T. Green. London, 1832.

In this pamphlet of twenty-seven pages Mr. Green, who is a Miguelite, gives a curious exposé of the way in which English recruits have been crimped for the service of Don Pedro. under the pretence of emigration, protected by a colonial company; thus endeavouring to avoid the penalties of the foreign enlistment act.

Passion and Reason; or, the modern Quintilian Brothers: a Novel. 4 vols. By E. Cullen Brown, author of the "Sisters of St. Gothard." London, 1832. Hey.

A NOVEL of the old school, in four volumes, if it does not demand either critical examination or opinion, furnishes, at least, valid grounds for recommending its author to the kindness and benevolent feelings of the humane who may not have had an opportunity of subscribing to the publication. Miss Brown is the daugh. ter of the celebrated Dr. Brown, and diffidently puts forward her literary claim to awaken the sympathies of those who are prone to mitigate misfortune and relieve distress.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

PHENOMENON IN NATURAL HISTORY.

THE following interesting fact in natural history was communicated by Dr. Weatherhead to the committee of science of the Zoological Society, at their meeting on Tuesday last.

For the last five-and-twenty years naturalists in Europe have been striving to obtain the carcass of the impregnated female Ornithorhynchus paradoxus, for the purpose of ascertaining its mode of gestation, but without success; for it is by dissection alone that the hitherto doubtful and disputed point concerning the anomalous and paradoxical manner of bringing forth and rearing its young can be satisfactorily demonstrated. This long-sought-for desideratum is at length attained. Through the kindness of his friend, Lieutenant the Honourable Lauderdale Maule, of the 39th regiment, Dr. Weatherhead has had the bodies of several ornithorhynchi transmitted to him from New Holland, in one of which the ova are preserved; establishing, along with other curious circumstances ascertained, the extraordinary fact, that this animal, which combines the bird and quadruped together in its outward form, lays eggs and hatches them like the one, and rears and suckles them like the other.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTION.

This Institution is beginning to proclaim its purposes and bestir itself. An elevated and respectable list of vice-presidents and directors has been published, together with a clear statement of the objects they have in view, and the means by which they hope to accomplish them. and, like all that have emanated from the pen of Several of these individuals have already tried Dr. Morison, eminently calculated to enforce the experiment they recommend, and their suc-

religious principles and inspire Christian piety. cess on a smaller scale not only proves its practicability and benefit, but holds out an admirable example to others to unite with them in this more general and extended enterprise. There are fifteen millions of acres of waste and uncultivated land in the United Kingdom, capable of being made profitably to supply the fruits of the earth and sustenance for the starving poor; and there are tens and tens of thousands of such, able and willing to work, destitute of employment, and debased by parish charity; entailing on the country an amount of Rate frightful to contemplate, and shame-fully misapplied. Here then is the broad and simple case before us. We are not visionaries enough to hold this scheme up as a panacea for all our evils; nor are we inclined (which we think is the only unwise part of the Society's advertisement) to depreciate other modes of relieving the prevailing distress; but we say, that, as far as it can be carried into effect, it is good, and if well-managed, it must be attended by the best political and moral consequences. The cost of transporting, or otherwise punishing one criminal, would establish three industrious families in their cheerful cottages, with their allotments of land to cultivate. Make the poor man thus, as it were, a proprietor of the soil, give him also his stake in the national hedge, and see what he will be. Industrious, contented, independent in spirit, remunerated for his labours, and distinguished and rewarded for any superior activity, or other good qualities he may display; you have the valuable and productive denizen, instead of the reckless depredator and consuming pauper. But beyond this, you have the pattern to others, the living instances close to them in their own sphere, to teach the idle and dissipated that happiness is the result of honest diligence, while want and misery are the inevitable and bitterly felt results of their own unsettled and precarious habits. And farther still, the former class becomes a check upon the latter; the best of checks, not of law, and coercion, and severity, of degradation and imprisonment at vast expense, but of salutary mutual observation, of that which comes home to the business and bosom of every rational being, even in the lowest state of ignorance, and exposed to the worst temptations of evil. A single neighbour in a village prospering through virtuous conduct, is worth more than the church can inculcate by persuasion, or the legislature enforce by terror.

Let us indulge in the expectation, therefore, that this Institution may become useful far and wide; that it may find the means of acting upon an extensive scale throughout the country; and that, through energy and judgment in those to whom the important charge is entrusted, it may very soon indeed

Read its history in a nation's eyes.

THE EXPECTED COMET.

THE comet of Biela is approaching the earth's orbit with increasing velocity, and towards the end of the following month it will partially intersect the course which the earth traverses in its journey round the sun. Happily, the comet will be in advance of the earth, so that unless our globe augments its pace, or the anticipated visitant retards its journey, there will be no risk of any dangerous proximity, much less of a hostile collision. During this return, at least, it will always be more than two hundred times the moon's distance from us; and were it, at any future time, to approach very much nearer than the orbit of our satellite, its influence would be too inconsiderable to affect any of the elements of the earth's path.



and of that class termed nebulous, having no the preceding torrents. where the comet's centre crosses the plane of the ecliptic is within and very near the curve which the earth describes, - so very near, that the outskirts of the nebulous matter of the comet might possibly, at some future visit, envelop our planet, and would thus enclose the earth, it is not unlikely, at its ensuing return, if it were about a month later than the time calculated, of its intersecting the plane of the earth's motion.

The presence of the moon the ensuing week will interfere with telescopic observations, or probably the comet might be detected as a small round nebulosity, moving midway between the northern horn of Taurus and the bright star Capella, towards Gemini. There are nebulæ near its course for which it must not be mistaken.

Deptford.

J. T. BARKER.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Naples, 10th August.

EVER since the latter end of July the mountain has been again extremely agitated; so that if we consider the continued projection of volcanic substances to a considerable height, the great torrents of lava which flow at the same time from two opposite sides of the cone, with the violent convulsion and explosion like thunder-this eruption, which still continues, appears to be the greatest that we have had for several years. On the night of the 23d of July, a small crater was formed in the interior of the large one, and an emission of fluid volcanic substances ensued, which were projected upwards. Till the 29th of July the mountain did not cease to emit flames and throw up stones, accompanied by shocks from time to time. On the evening of that day the eruptions became more violent, and were suspended only for an interval of three minutes, while detonations were heard over the whole neighbourhood. In five days the crater was filled to the height of 250 feet, and thirteen different but inconsiderable streams of lava issued from the interior. Two took the direction of Torre del Greco, flowing in the beds of old torrents of lava; others were lost meandering on the declivity of the cone, others scarcely passed the edge of it in the direction of Boscotrecase. Since the 30th of July a new stream of lava has been flowing from the crater towards Boscotrecase, over that which eight months ago took the same direc-To all appearance it would stop at the place called Fosso di Fichi. Another stream of lava issued from the old crater on the 31st of July, in the direction of the Hermitage del Salvatore. These two advanced very slowly, and came only half way down the cone. In the interior of the old crater many fissures are now observed, from thirty to forty feet in breadth. Three ponds, too, of lava, if the term may be allowed, have been formed there, each of them about 150 feet in circumference. The explosions and the thundering noise continued, as on the preceding days. Early the evening before yesterday (8th August), a vast torrent of lava appeared on this side, flowing from the crater towards the Hermitage, and at the same place as the lava-stream in January last. When it was first seen, this torrent occupied the whole height of the cone from the top to the bottom,

FINE ARTS.

THE RAST INDIES.

WHILE our contemporaries of the political press are wading through the Bank Committee Report, and enlightening their readers on Economy and Finance, it may not be unbecoming in us to direct some attention to the evidence taken before the committee on the affairs of the East India Company, in so far as it is connected with literature and the arts. Our readers are already aware that the minutes of such committees are held to be private papers, and that much inconveniency has sometimes arisen from their being made public; but we are sure, when the nature and drift of our use of those before us are seen, it will be felt that no afforded, except, we flatter ourselves, the general interests of civilisation and refinement, which it has ever been the object of the Literary Gazette to promote.

On the 19th of July the committee examined the Rev. James Gough, a chaplain of much intelligence and experience in the south of the Carnatic; John Walter Sherer, Esq. accountant-general in Bengal; and Sir Alexander Johnston, chief justice and president of H. M. council in Ceylon. The evidence of the first, touching the Romish and Protestant churches in India, the number of converts, the state and effects of instruction and religion, &c. &c. is very interesting; but we turn to the last, as presenting new and original ideas on points more intimately connected with our sphere of action, and the character of our

journal. The Hindoo governments have in all ages, and in every part of India, endeavoured to give stability and popularity to their system of government, by circulating amongst their subjects, through the medium of dramatic, pictorial, and sculptural representations, such moral and political opinions as would lead them to coincide with, and take an interest in, all the different institutions established by and connected with the existing government. All those political and moral sentiments which at present generally prevail amongst the Hindoo natives of India, are such as lead them to respect and sympathise with the Hindoo system of government, and those institutions which it is the policy, and ought to be the endeavour of the British government gradually to alter, they being adverse to the more liberal and enlightened moral and political feelings which it has become necessary, in consequence of the change of government which the British conquests in India have brought about, to circulate amongst the people of the country. Sir Alexander Johnston therefore proposes, in his evidence, to employ, according to the ancient customs of India, dramatic, sculptural, and pictorial representations, executed by the ablest authors and artists in this country, as the most efficient means of rendering intelligible and popular amongst the natives the system of government and institutions which the British legislature may think proper to substitute for the former Hindoo system of government and Hindoo institutions. The measure proposed by Sir Alexander is most desirable, because it is the most rapid way of circulating amongst the natives such moral and political opinions as may lead to the improvement of their under-

This comet is about 40,000 miles in diameter, | considerable, and much broader than any of | India the finest models of composition which can be produced by the most enlightened authors in this country, and the finest specimens for their imitation of the arts of painting and sculpture; and, finally, because it will be the means of opening to the greatest geniuses and the first artists in England, one of the most important fields for a display of their respective talents. In order to enable the government to know what moral and political opinions have been and are at present in circulation amongst the Hindoo natives of India, Sir Alexander got the late Colonel Mackenzie, whose celebrated collection of historical materials was, some years ago, purchased by the East India Company, to collect specimens of the most popular Hindoo dramas, and of all the popular sculptural and pictorial representations in the south of India. These dramas and representainterest can be affected by the publicity thus tions form one portion of that magnificent collection of materials for writing the history of India: the circumstances attending the origin and progress of which collection, as detailed by Sir Alexander in his evidence, do the highest honour to Colonel Mackenzie, and form a most interesting narrative of the progress of that celebrated man, from the time he was first patronised by the fifth Lord Napier, of Merchistoun, to the period of his death.

We now copy a portion of the minutes, which, both as personal biography and general information, has interested us extremely.

"Were you acquainted, while in Ceylon, with the late Colonel C. Mackenzie, the surveyor-general of all India, and with the collection which he made of materials for writing a history of India? I was intimately acquainted with him from my earliest youth, and I was in constant communication with him all the time I was in Ceylon, from 1802 to 1818, upon subjects connected with the history of India and of that island, and had frequent occasion to refer for information to his valuable collection of ancient inscriptions and historical documents. - Be so good as to explain the circumstances which first led Colonel Mackenzie to make this collection, and those which led the Bengal government, after his death, to purchase it from his widow? Colonel Mackenzie was a native of the island of Lewis; as a very young man he was much patronised on account of his mathematical knowledge, by the late Lord Seaforth and my late grand-father, Francis, the fifth Lord Napier, of Merchistoun. He was for some time employed by the latter, who was about to write a life of his ancestor John Napier, of Merchistoun, the inventor of logarithms, to collect for him, with a view to that life, from all the different works relative to India, an account of the knowledge which the Hindoos possessed of mathematics, and of the nature and use of logarithms. Mr. Mackenzie, after the death of Lord Napier, became very desirous of prosecuting his Oriental researches in India. Lord Seaforth, therefore, at his request, got him appointed to the engineers on the Madras establishment in 1782, and gave him letters of introduction to the late Lord Macartney, the then governor of that presidency, and to my father, who held a high situation under his lordship at Madura, the ancient capital of the Hindoo kingdom, described by Ptolemy as the regio Pandionis of the peninsula of India, and the ancient seat of the Hindoo college so celebrated throughout that peninsula from the fifth to the tenth century, for the extent and variety of the knowledge which its members height of the cone from the top to the bottom, at anding, and to the introduction of a higher variety of the knowledge which its members and seemed to have reached the Piano delle standard of moral and political feeling amongst had acquired in astronomy, in mathematics, Ginestre. Yesterday evening it was equally them; because it will afford the natives of and in every branch of literature. My mother, time with my father at Madura, and employed at Oxford, formed some years ago, partly from the most distinguished of the Brahmins in the letter which Colonel Mackenzie had writneighbourhood in collecting for her, from every ten to me in 1817, and partly from a list which part of the peninsula, the information which the colonel's Brahmins had drawn up of his she required relative to the knowledge which papers previous to his death. - Does the Macthe Hindoos had possessed in ancient times of kenzie collection consist of such information mathematics and astronomy. Knowing that only as illustrates the history of India, or does Mr. Mackenzie had been previously employed it also contain materials for illustrating the by her father in pursuing the literary inquiries state of the arts, sciences, and literature of in which she herself was then engaged, and wishing to have his assistance in arranging the materials which she had collected, she and my father invited him to come and live with them at Madura early in 1783, and there introduced him to all the Brahmins and other literary natives who resided at that place. Mr. Mackenzie, in consequence of the com-munications which he had with them, soon discovered that the most valuable materials for a history of India might be collected in different parts of the peninsula, and during his residence at Madura first formed the plan of of India, that dramatic compositions, and picmaking that collection, which afterwards became the favourite object of his pursuit for thirty-eight years of his life, and which is now the most extensive and the most valuable collection of historical documents relative to India that ever has been made by any individual in historical, moral, and political knowledge as Europe or in Asia. It was Colonel Mackenzie's wish, if he had survived till he had completed his collection, to return to England, and to which they were desirous of supporting. When arrange under separate heads the materials of I sent to Mr. Fox, in 1806, the plan, to which which it was composed. In 1817, being my. I have alluded in the Law Committee, for inself about to return to England from Ceylon, I went to Madras to take leave of him previous to my departure from India. He, in con-sequence of the long friendship which had subsisted between us, and his belief that we should not meet again, addressed a long letter to me, giving me a detailed account of all his literary labours in India, and requesting me, in case of his death, to publish it. On my arrival in England, I explained to Mr. Grant, the former chairman of the Court of Directors, the great advantage it would secure for Oriental history and literature were Colonel Mackenzie to be allowed by the directors to come to England upon leave, in order that he might, with the assistance of the different literary characters in Europe, arrange his valuable col-lection of materials. Mr. Grant, with the feeling for literature and liberality which always characterised his public and private conduct, agreed, on my application, to propose to the Court of Directors to give the colonel leave to come to England, and to remain in England upon his full pay and allowances for three years, for the purpose which I have men- had been conveyed to the natives of India by tioned. No steps were, however, taken by this means, and what measures ought to be Mr. Grant, because in the mean time I re-taken by them for circulating amongst the ceived accounts of the colonel's death in people, by the same means, such historical, Bengal. I soon after, according to his desire, moral, and political knowledge as might be published the letter which he had written to me in 1817, and at the same time wrote to the Marquess of Hastings, the then governor. general of India, calling his attention to the value of the Mackenzie collection, and adding, what I knew to be the fact, that the colonel had laid out upwards of 15,000%. of his own money in making it. His lordship, a short time afterwards, purchased the whole collec-tion for the East India Company from Colonel Mackenzie's widow for 10,000%, and thereby they may.—Have any works been already exe-part of parliament will shew the people of India preserved for the British government the most cuted in England with the view which you

who was the daughter of Mr. Mackenzie's valuable materials which could be procured for friend and early patron, the fifth Lord Napier, and who, in consequence of her father's death, had determined herself to execute the plan which he had founded, of writing the life of the inventor of the logarithms, resided at that Wilson, the newly-elected professor of Sanscrit different parts of India; and I have sent it out the inventor of the logarithms, resided at that India? It contains, in addition to the materials connected with the general history of India, very extensive information relative to the state of the drama, and that of painting and sculpture in different ages amongst the Hindoos in the southern peninsula of India. A considerable part of the information upon these subjects was collected by Colonel Mackenzie, in consequence of communications which passed between him and me from 1802 to 1817. It is known to those who have attended to the history of the southern peninsula torial and sculptural representations, had been used from time immemorial by the Hindoo governments in that peninsula, as the most efficient medium through which they could circulate amongst the people of the country such they conceived would give permanency to the system of government and the state of society troducing a system of government throughout British India, more in conformity than the one which then prevailed with the principles of the British constitution, it occurred to me that measures ought, in pursuance of the ancient custom of the country, to be adopted by the British government for circulating among the natives of the country, by dramatic, pictorial, and sculptural representations, such historical, moral, and political knowledge, as might have a tendency to make them understand the nature and benefits of a free government, and admire the examples which they might derive from the dramatic, the pictorial, and the sculptural representations, which might be executed for their use and improvement by the best British authors, and by the most distinguished British artists; and I therefore requested Colonel Mackenzie to make for me such a collection of the dramas, and such an account of the pictorial and sculptural representations in the peninsula of India, as would enable the British government to ascertain what historical, moral, and political knowledge applicable to the system of government which they might wish to introduce, and the state of society which they might wish to form. - Do you think that government can derive useful information from the Mackenzie collection, as to the historical, moral, and political knowledge which has been circulated amongst the people of the country in different ages by the Hindoo government, through dramatic, pictorial, and sculptural representations? I think

to India, in order to have it translated and acted in that country. Mr. Stephanoff also has, on my suggestion, made a very fine painting from a sketch which I gave him, the object of which is to commemorate the admission of the natives of the country to the right of sitting upon juries, and the abolition of the state of domestic slavery, which took place in Ceylon while I was in that island, and which were the first instances that ever occurred in India of such events. An engraving has been made of this painting, and sent out to different parts of India. My re-lative, the late Mrs. Damer, also, on my suggestion, executed a bust, of an heroic size, of the late Lord Nelson for the King of Tanjore, and sent it out to him as a present, in order that he might place it on a building which he had erected in his country to commemorate the victories of Great Britain .- Do you think that government ought to adopt measures for procuring and sending out to India, at the public expense, works of art, with a moral and political view? I do; I think that government ought to employ the Royal Asiatic Society of Literature in this country to make a report to it of the particular descriptions of historical, moral, and political knowledge which have hitherto been circulated by the Hindoo government amongst the Hindoo population of the southern peninsula of India, by means of dramatic, pictorial, and sculptural representations; and also of that description of knowledge which ought now to be circulated amongst them by similar means, with a view to the system of government which is meant to be introduced, and the modification of society which is meant to be encouraged in the present times; that it ought upon the receipt of such a report to employ the ablest writers and the most distinguished artists in this country in executing public works for the great moral and political purpose which has been mentioned; and it ought to send these works out to India, and exhibit them, with such explanations as may be thought advisable, in every part of the British territories in India. Such measures would have the effect of raising the moral and political character of the natives, of affording them for their imitation the finest specimens of genius and of art, and of encouraging the ablest writers and the most distinguished artists in Great Britain to devote their talents and their art to the moral and political improvement of eighty millions of their fellow-subjects.- Is the collection as complete as Colonel Mackenzie originally intended to make it? By no means. The colonel, had he survived, intended to have added to his collection a great mass of materials connected with the history of India, which are still to be found in different parts of the country; but which, if measures be not speedily adopted to collect and preserve them, will be altogether destroyed.—Do you think that parliament ought to take any measures for rendering the collection complete? I think that parliament ought, considering the public importance of the object, to call the attention of the government to the subject, and to authorise it to incur such an expenditure of the public money as may be necessary to complete the collection without delay. Such conduct on the

ledge of the ancient and modern history of the ington, A.R.A.; "Lovers' Seat, near Hast-immense empire in India, for whose interest it ings," painted by Thomas Creswick; "View is constantly called upon to legislate, and will of Hastings from East Cliff," drawn by lead them to believe that those who compose the parliament have not only the desire, but drawn by Edward W. Cooke. the means of becoming acquainted with the moral and political effect of their institutions, and of adapting any measures which it may introduce into India, to the peculiar circumstances of the country, and to the manners and feelings of the people.-What measures would you advise for rendering the collection complete? The Brahmin who in Col. Mackenzie's life-time had the superintendence of all the learned natives who were employed by him in procuring materials for his collection, is still alive at Madras, is thoroughly acquainted with the plan upon which the colonel, had he lived, intended to have carried on his researches, and is anxious to accomplish all the literary objects of our print-shops! which his master had in view. Captain Harkness, of the Madras army, who has devoted his attention for many years to the same literary pursuits as the late Colonel Mackenzie, who is thoroughly acquainted with the history and antiquities of the southern peninsula of India, and is well qualified in every way for continuing the researches in which the colonel was engaged at the time of his death, is now in England, and willing to afford his assistance in every way in which he can be employed. I should therefore propose that the government should immediately authorise the Royal Asiatic Society of Literature in England to take such steps, in communication with the Brahmin whom I have mentioned, and with Capt. Harkness, as they may deem necessary to complete the Mackenzie collection; and that the governor-general of India, and the governors of Bombay and Madras, be authorised to give them all the assistance which they may require for that purpose, in every part of the British territories in India."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Pocket Sketching Companion. By W. H. Pyne. Nos. I. to IV. Rowney and Co. THE design of this pretty little publication is to furnish artists and amateurs with suitable figures, while sketching from nature, or painting in their studies. Mr. Pyne, Mr. Pyne, in addition to his other excellent qualities, has always been celebrated for his characteristic and correct delineation of the rural population of this country; and his present work promises to increase his reputation in that

Lady Macbeth. Drawn on stone by John Smart, from a picture painted by himself.

THERE is powerful expression in this head. Such, however, is the force of early impressions, that we cannot dissociate the Siddonian cast of countenance from our abstract idea of the unhappy Duncan's "honoured hostess."

Four Views of Hastings. Engraved by G. H. Phillips, from original drawings by eminent Artists. W. B. Cooke.

THESE views are engraved in mezzotinto, (we presume on steel); and, independently of the local interest which they must have in the eyes of those who have visited the scenes themselves, the beautiful and brilliant style in which they are executed, as well in the most minute detail as in their general character, will, we think, recommend them to all who have either taste or judgment in the fine arts. The views are, "Hastings from the White Rocks," drawn by W. F. Wither-

Dennis Collins. On stone by T. Fairland Tilt.

WHAT a strange thing is celebrity! Here is an old sailor, who, had he discharged all his social duties in an exemplary manner, would have lived and died in the most profound obscurity: he commits an offence subjecting him to capital punishment, from which punishment he escapes only through the gracious, and undoubtedly in the circumstances of the case, the judicious clemency of the sovereign whom he attacked; and lo! whole-length portraits of him fill the windows

PUBLIC STATUE OF JAMES WATT. THE statue of James Watt, from the chisel of the eminent sculptor Chantry, has just been erected in the chapel of St. Paul, in Westminster Abbey.

Mr. Watt is represented seated, his left hand holding a paper, on which he has traced the parallel motion of the steam-engine; and the thoughtful expression of the countenance corresponds with the importance of the principle which his genius has developed and applied. The drapery (the gown of a master of arts) is simple and flowing; and the statue, considered as a work of art, from its perfect ease, intellectual expression, and accurate resemblance to the original, may fairly claim a prominent place among the most celebrated sculptured portraits of ancient or modern times. The chapel in which it stands is distinguished by monuments to eminent men, such as Lord Bourchier, Lord Cottington, Sir Giles Daubeney, &c. and has been restored to much of its original beauty by the committee to whom was intrusted the erection of the statue. The funds for the completion of this noble work of art were supplied by the friends and admirers of the genius of Mr. Watt, aided by a munificent donation of 500l. from his sovereign, George the Fourth.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO A DECAYING OAK. OAK-TREE, thou shouldst not die While the summer-breezes blow, While there's sunshine in the sky, While the limpid waters flow ! While the young birds chant a prayer, While there's music in the air, While there's beauty every where. Oak-tree, thou shouldst not die!

Oak-tree, thou'rt not like man, For the world is sweet for thee; We enjoy a shorter span, If enjoyment it may be. And for us afflictions make Their abode in hearts which break, Evils weigh us down, and wake In the mind continually.

Oak-tree, thou shouldst not die, 'Tis enough that we decay: There is light for thee on high-There is greenness on thy way; And the young birds sing for thee, Making wanton melody 'Mong thy boughs, thou tall oak-tree: Then wherefore fade away? Leave it to us to die,

When young love's charms are o'er,

When sorrows dim the eye, When friendship is no more! When fades affection's light, When our sky no more is bright, When scowls affliction's night, And the storms of passion roar! C. B. MACKAY.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

NOCTES WESTMONASTERIENSES .- NO. IV. " Come like shadows, so depart."-Macbeth.

"SIR," said Shakespeare, in reply to a question of mine introducing the subject, " you ask me the cause of the decay of the drama in the present age? There is not one cause, my good Master _ -, but many, very many causes : and sooth to say, I know not whether actors, authors, managers, or audience, are most to blame in the matter; for, to blame they are, each and all." "Truly," exclaimed Garrick, "the actors are infinitely obliged to you, Shakespeare; it is well none of the authors of the day are here present to take umbrage at your words." "Of them anon," replied the bard; "but interrupt me not, good David; my temperament is somewhat of the hottest, and this matter doth much discompose it. Oh, it doth chafe me when I think of your ranters, and your ear-splitters—your breast-thumpers! Pah! out upon it! as my own Hamlet saith, 'There be players (I could name them, too), that I have seen play, and heard others praise, and that highly,-not to speak it profanely, that, neither having the accent of Christians, nor the gait of Christian, Pagan, nor man, have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought some of nature's journeymen had made men, and not made them well they imitated humanity so abominably."
Shakespeare here stopped for breath, and Garrick took the opportunity of protesting against the sweeping nature of the charge just made against the histrionic body,—" Nay, not so fast, our noble bard," said he; "albeit I bow to your decision; yet," continued he, self-complacently surveying his own person (for the little man, as is well known, was indifferently well stocked in the matter of vanity)-" yet there are, I think, some exceptions-our friend John Kemble here, and Mrs. Siddons." (These two had just joined us.) " And thyself, good David, thou wouldst say; ah! is't not so?-nay, never blush, man! would that the actors of the present day were such as thee! You ne'er o'erstept the modesty of nature: but for the present race"— " Nay," said I, venturing to interrupt him, " consider, sir, we have our Kean, our Young, our Macready, our C. Kemble; and for our ladies, Miss Kemble, Miss Kelly, and"—
"And some few more," returned Shakespeare; " and for the rest, what are they? a set of robustious, perriwig-pated fellows-a set of nobodies; 'such men,' as Falstaff hath it, 'as you would make after supper out of a cheese paring,'-that fling their arms and legs about like the sails of a windmill, and bellow, God save the mark ! as if they were hallooing on a pack of hounds. But I will tell you, sir, where at least one cause of the misfortune lies : it is, I think you moderns call it, the starring system. Truly, in my time ours was a most dull hemisphere, seeing we had no stars at all. Your managers give one or two good actors, which I will not deny you possess, enormous salaries—salaries that, in my day, would have made a player a prince; while the rest, the underlings, alas, poor devils! have enough to starve on; and, by the mass! amply sufficient is it for their abilities." "But I have heard," said I, "other causes assigned: such as the fickle patronage of

-a favourite old actor being run after. while rising merit is either not discovered at all or at least chilled with little encouragement. " Verily, sir," answered Shakespeare, " you are right; the public are to blame, but not so much as their instructors. Why, I hear it is now-a-days complained that the theatres are deserted. This is the reason: who will go and see bad plays, worse acted? I should marvel much if any body would that knew a hawk from a handsaw." "In my opinion," said Garrick, "the largeness of the houses is much against the development of a good actor; for unless both his voice and his features are of gigantic proportions, neither the sound of the one nor the expression of the other can be caught but by a very small portion of the audience. The result is, that modern performers rely on exaggerated action and grimace, instead of exhibiting the delicate manifestations of shades of character." "We at Athens," said Euripides, "provided against that with our masks and sounding vases placed under the proscenium." "Yet," said Shakespeare, smiling, " my very good laudator temporis acti, those were but clumsy contrivances, and even now you approved of our rejecting them. I was shewn one of those same masks the other day : why, man, who ever saw a woman with a mouth like that of a cannon? and then the two sides of the same face any thing but brothers-one cheek laughing, t'other weeping-a quaint device and a clever! But to the subject: David, thou art right_thou art very right, in what thou affirmest touching the size of the houses. All the theatres that were in London in my day would have gone inside your present Covent Garden. My own immortal ears were sorely tasked the other night to hear Miss Kemble. Your niece, Mrs. Siddons, is an ingenious young lady, and a great favourite of mine. After all, the true reason is the avarice of you managers and pro-prietors, Master David Garrick. You tempt the cupidity of a popular actor with an enormous salary, and must then have large houses and "I confess, high prices to save you from ruin. said Garrick, "that the charge is well founded though it is not one to which I am inclined to plead guilty. But to return to what I before remarked concerning the size of the theatres modern managers, in order to attract an audience to half hear their performances, resort to the exhibition of what is now called spectacle; a beautiful diorama, or a splendid processson a horrible incantation scene, or tame lions and elephants. Can any one wonder at the deterioration of the public taste, when those whose province it is to direct and polish it, minister only to its enervation? Abstract the cruelty, the Roman gladiators were a nobler sight. " By Hercules! a noble sight," exclaimed Plautus, who had been listening attentively to the discussion, and was beginning to describe a combat; but Archbishop Potter having caught the word gladiator, carried him off to question him on the subject of the exact difference be-tween the "Supposititi" and "Postulatitii." "But," said John Kemble, who had till now been an auditor, "is not the deficiency of good modern plays... I mean original pieces... one great cause of the decay of the drama?"
"Twere hard to say," resumed Shakespeare,
"whether that poetic dearth be a cause or an effect. That, however, is indifferent: there is a dearth; and wherefore? there's the rub. Can any one expect a poet to produce an original play, when a translation or adaptation from a foreign stock pays him as well, if not better? when the merest smatterer in French gains as much popularity, by the mere labour of

grammar and dictionary, as your best writers can ever hope to attain by the brightest emanations of their own original genius. I am far from underrating the merits of your countrymen, Racine; but I do protest against the custom that mine have fallen into, of indolently borrowing from you instead of relying on their own intellectual powers. And I also protest against the vitiated taste of that public which awards the same applause and success alike to each. The true cause, however, after all, is not, as some superficial persons have, in the plenitude of their wisdom, imagined, that the present is not a dramatic age; as if, forsooth, mankind did not now possess the same passions as ever and as if those passions of love, hate, fear, jealousy, revenge, were hunted from the world, or at least confined themselves to the wild energies of savage life, and are now playing the hermits in the pathless desert, to lament in penance the scath and wo which they have already wrought on this fair earth. The nature of man is ever the same-mixed up of the same elements, each one in turn predominating. Are the moving accidents by flood and field which befel Ulysses, a whit more romantic or poetical than the adventures of his modern namesake? Trust me, gentlemen, that, though Horace may say, Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona,

we may add, and after too, though there be no poet to sing their praises. True genius is never at a loss for materials with which to work. Long, long, have I watched and lamented the decline of my favourite art. Why hath it declined? Methinks I can answer the question. The cause is the insecurity and uncertainty of dramatic property, which, however, it likes me much to behold, is now about to be remedied; and truly it had need. Why, sirs, I have known a clever and aspiring young poet send a play to one of your theatres, and after waiting for more than a year and a half, at length receive it back with a polite letter from the manager, to the effect, that, although his piece was a very good piece, it would not suit the stage. Imagine the long-cherished hopes of dramatic celebrity thus rudely crushed! Then, again, if a play is accepted, the annoyances and disgusts to which the unhappy author is exposed! Mr. A. will not perform because Mr. B.'s part is too prominent-he is jealous of B. gaining as much applause as himself. Well, and after all these obstacles are surmounted, his piece may be condemned by a prejudiced or senseless audi-ence; and if successful, pirates start up in every direction, and it is murdered, and the author robbed without the smallest remedy. What is the consequence of this? Few persons of dramatic genius who can write a novel, will waste their time on a play. They prefer the certain profits and legal property in the one, to the doubtful success and precarious tenure of the other. The talent, therefore, which would otherwise have been manifested in the composition of a tragedy or a comedy, is converted into the three volumes of a romance: and so long as your present system, Mr. ——, lasts, such will be the case." "There can be no question, Shakespeare," said Garrick, joining in, "that the causes you have stated are the correct and real ones. That system of pirating successful plays, is, to say nothing of its want of morality, equally injurious to managers, to authors, and to the public. To the former, inas-much as their lawfully obtained property is invaded: a play, for which, perhaps, they have given a large sum of money, and have been at great expense in bringing out, is immediately

because managers will not, nor can it be expected that they should, give so much for that, their right to which they have no means of maintaining, and for which, being assailed, they can obtain no redress. To the public it is detrimental, as it deprives them of that variety which they would otherwise enjoy; and they are disgusted at being compelled, by the competition of managers, either to stay away entirely from the theatres, or to see the same piece every night at each." "It has been asserted likewise." I ventured to add, "that the high prices and late hours contribute to withdraw the public from the theatres. With respect to the former, a dozen books can be obtained from a circulating library for the same money which only procures a few hours' enjoyment in witnessing a dra-matic performance." "And of course," said Garrick, "every one would rather have a week's than a single evening's amusement and instruction. This is natural enough; and to remedy it, prices must be lowered. The lateness of the hours is, as you say, Mr. —, a very great objection. I have observed no fewer than four, and sometimes even five, pieces advertised for the same evening. People pay to be amused, and not to be fatigued. No one's attention can be sustained for so long a period as six hours. That is turning pleasure periou as six hours. That is taking present into pain, bodily as well as mental." "Why not," said Shakespeare, "have but a single piece, and begin earlier?" "Ay," said Euripides, "in the middle of the day, as we did at Athens." "Still harping on Athens, my good old Greek," replied Shakespeare. "The middle of the day would not do at all. You forget that you had your plays only at festival and holyday times, whereas now we have them constantly: and it is in the daytime that persons who have any thing to do must do it, and reserve their amusements for the evening." "I believe, too," said Garrick, "that the fashionables complain that the hour of commencement interferes with their dinner. I never heard that the hours of the Opera were objected to, though the difference of time is very little between their opening and that of the theatre." "I think," said John Kemble, "I could propose what would be approved by all. It is to commence at eight have but a single piece, or, if short, at most two; and to lower the prices of admission. with the proper remedies being applied to the other causes of its decay, would, I am persuaded, reinstate the drama in its pristine palmy state.

Our attention was here attracted by a loud uproar of contending voices in a distant part of the Abbey. On approaching the scene of contention, we found that the dispute was between Milton and Dr. Bentley. The poet had accused the critic of mutilating and disfiguring his works; which the latter very angrily denied, and became loud and boisterous in defence of

his edition of the poet.

O. C. W.

DRAMA.

HAVMARKET.

MR. MONCRIEFF's new comedy, called The Peer and Peasant, was performed for the first time on Tuesday last; and, we regret to add, without the slightest prospect of advantage to the author or proprietors of the theatre. It is always a painful task to visit with severity any attempt to revive the languishing Drama of our country; but justice compels us to declare, that The Peer and Peasant, though divided into five acts, and with the engaging epithet of seized upon by others, who reap the profit with- original attached to its annuuncement, is one out sharing the risk. To authors it is injurious, of the least meritorious productions ever sub-

piece which will, in all probability, cease to exist before these pages are in circulation, would be a useless labour. We shall therefore content ourselves with observing, that the incidents are few and improbable, and that most of the dramatis personæ have been " old stagers" any time these last fifty or a hundred years. Thus, for instance, the two leading characters, in their manners and pursuits closely resemble Young Meadows and Rosetta. There is a banker also, a bad copy of Old Dornton; a pair of lovers like those in Knowles's Hunchback; and another pair of turtles by no means unlike Bullfrog and Polly in the Rent-Day. There is an attempt, in some of the scenes, to represent the fashion of high life; in others, to describe the modes of business in the city; and in others, again, to give a picture of the manners of the country: but in all these several situations, the author puts into the mouths of his characters sentiments which never would or could have entered into the heads of any such description of persons in real life; and thus he never, by the slightest chance, succeeds in the object of dramatic writing—" the holding the mirror up to nature." We repeat, that we are sorry to be obliged to speak so harshly of a writer who has often contributed to our amusement; but though he may excel in burletta, or parody, or farce (and we shall rejoice to laugh with him again at such trifles), yet when he ventures into the higher departments of the Drama, he must submit to a severer trial, and subject himself to a heavier condemnation. The performers exerted themselves with great zeal; and it was no fault of theirs that the comedy was not successful. Harley's part, which was the best, elicited occasionally a good deal of laughter; and we are not sure, if the portion of the play in which he and Mrs. Humby are concerned, were to be turned into a little farce, that it would not meet with a different fate. The first act terminated with a glee; and there was a dance similar to that in Speed the Plough at the end of the second. The former was coldly received - the latter loudly encored.

OLYMPIC.

A MYTHOLOGICAL burletta by Haynes Bayly, founded on Poor Vulcan, and called Cupid, was produced last Monday, with complete success. Full of point, parody, and fun, with Mr. C. Jones as "a miniature Venue"—such a miniature as a table-spoon presents—broader than it is long; O. Smith as Vulcan; and the pretty Miss Fergusson as Slykey (Psyche); no marvel the audience kept up one continued laughing chorus. But Reeve, as Cupid, must have a paragraph to himself: but no-we were going to describe his appearance; we find it impossible. As he himself says of some items in his tailor's bill, they cannot be expressed, as they are inexpressibles. We shall therefore, instead of our description of how Cupid looked in his wreath, wings, and black velvet shorts, give a very good pun. In the schneider's account are set down some dozen pairs of Russia ducks; on which he exclaims—" Oh unnatural ducks, born of a tailor's goose!" The Olympic is so crowded every night, as to turn more from the doors than it has sometimes been called upon to accommodate during the former part of the season. We very much regret that the pro-prietor has not a longer period before him, during which he might enjoy this prosperous gale, and redeem some of the heavy loss he (and

mitted to our notice. To detail the plot of a no theatrical manager ever deserved it less) has sustained. But the close is next Friday.

SADLER'S WELLS.

WE take shame to ourselves for not yet having made a personal acquaintance with the novelties at Sadler's Wells, in praise of which every body speaks so loudly. The Pet of the Petticoats becomes more and more a pet of the general public; and the Red Man, another of Buckstone's very clever productions, has, we hear, made a great hit. Whether as actor or author, we do not wonder at Mr. Buckstone's rising rapidly in popularity; for his many pieces have contributed largely to our amusement; and he is himself, as in both these dramas, always extremely entertaining on the stage. Mrs. Fitzwilliam has also very favourable opportunities of displaying her eminent talents; and with Mr. Fitzwilliam and otherwise an efficient corps, superior scenery, and good management, the Wells could hardly deserve better.

VARIETIES.

Ben Maodui, Aberdeenshire, appears (according to the Scots papers), from the govern-ment trigonometrical survey, to be the highest mountain in Scotland and in Britain, having been ascertained to be twenty feet higher than Ben Nevis. This is a close run, 4390 to 4370. Poor Ben Nevis!

More Pen'worths .- We have got a pen'worth of the Devil on Two Sticks, and another of Shakespeare, this week. We expect to see the Bible (and we wonder we have not seen it) brought out in the same manner.

Göthe. - A medal to commemorate this celebrated writer has been struck at Berlin. On the obverse is his portrait, an excellent likeness; and on the reverse, a swan bearing him towards heaven, with a lyre on his left arm, and his right stretched to the starry firmament.

The motto is "Ad astra rediit d. 22 March, 1832."

German Annual Meeting of the Lovers of Natural History. - The meeting of the association for this year takes place at Vienna on Tuesday next, and is to last to the following Monday.

Embossed Cards. - Mr. Westwood has just submitted to us two of the prettiest specimens of embossed cards which we ever saw, and quite worthy of his portraiture in this style. They represent elegant subjects of entomology, each having two butterflies, one flying, and the other upon a flower. We could not have thought that these beautiful insects could be so naturally represented in this manner. They are quite gems for young ladies' albums; and a present of such may spare many a rhymester's brain from rack, and the pages from very indifferent verses.

Phenomena Accounts from Geneva, of the 18th of August, describe some remarkable natural phenomena, occasioned by the long heat and drought in that neighbourhood. In one case, the spontaneous combustion of grass and trees has taken place; and in another (commune d'Arrache), 250 acres of fine forest has been consumed by a subterranean fire immediately under the surface of the earth.

The Reform Ladder. - ... An imitation of the well-known toy called the Matrimonial Ladder, a dozen of little prints have been devised on the subject of reform, and disposed in the shape of ascending and descending ladders, from the first agitation (a printing-press), through combination, resignation, consternation, accommoda-

tion, and consummation, &c. to celebration. The idea is good, and we dare-say the design will be a popular one.

Swallows.—A paragraph is running the usual newspaper round, without alteration, the object of which is to enforce the "impolicy" and "cruelty" of "destroying these harmless birds for the table." This must be cookney sporting; for we never heard of any epicure swallowing swallows in this country.

A Swell. - A dandy, at Dover, was lisping out his wish to cross over to Calais: "But. said he, "I am terribly afraid of the consequences, should there be a heavy sea." "And you may be sure there will," said ——, " if you go; for there could not be a greater swell in the channel."

Where is the Key?—In an ecclesiastical case recently determined, about the right of ringing bells, Dr. Lushington has decided "that the key of the belfry is in the minister"! What chaplains for the Lock Hospital!

Bad Pun.-In each of the three pieces played often together at the Olympic there is a boy, viz. Norah's child in the Dilosk Gatherer, the Sweep in the Climbing Boy, and John Reeve in Cupid: is it surprising that the theatre is buoy-ant 9

A Dog.-A dog, accidentally buried under a mow of corn, was lately extricated alive, in Cambridgeshire, having subsisted without food for eighteen days. Well may it be said of him for tenacity, Brag is a good dog, but Hold-Fast is a better.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Lord and Lady Nugent announce a work under the title of Legends of the Library at Lilies.

With Engravings, the History of the Scottish Church, Rotterdam; with Notces of the other British Churches in the Netherlands, and a brief View of the Dutch Ecclesiastical Establishment: by the Rev. William Stevens, M.A. Junior Minister of the Scottish Church at Rotterdam. This work, we understand, is drawn up from original and hitherto unpublished documents.

Mr. Harrison, Author of "Tales of a Physician," "the Humorist," &c. is preparing for publication a new Arnual, entitled Christmas Tales, Historical and Domestic. They are to be original, and illustrated with Engravings by Charles Heath, Bacon, Rolls, Engleheart, &c.

by Charles Heath, Bacon, Rolls, Engicheart, &c.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

September.	Thermometer.				Barometer.		
Thursday 6	From				29.94	to	29-80
Friday 7	• • • • •				29-76	• •	29-69
Saturday . 8	• • • • •	41.		60.			29-69
Sunday 9		48.	• •	65.	29-84		
Monday · 10		50.	••	62.	29-75		
Tuesday . 11	• • • •	40.		64.	30-00		30+11
Wednesday 12					30-13		
Wind wordship	C 107 -						

Wind variable, S.W. prevailing.
The 7th, 9th, 10th, and 12th, cloudy; rain at times on
the 9th and 10th, and in the evenings of the 6th and 7th:
in the evening of the 6th a few peals of thunder, accompanied by vivid lightning.
Rain failen, 220 of an inch.

Edmonton. CHARLES H
Latitude 51° 37′ 32″ N.
Longitude 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich. CHARLES H. ADAMS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Circumstances induce us to decline the lusertion of Mrs.

Circumstances induce us to decline the insertion of Mrs. Thomas's pious and affecting poem.

Cholers in Ireland.—Our next will contain a striking account of the Cholera in Ireland, equally illustrative of the devastations of the maisdy, and of the ignorance and folly of the perishing people. In Sligo, of twelve medical men only three remain allve. The deaths have amounted to above 900 in a population of 16,000; and after the third day the town was deserted by three-fourths of its inhabitants.



Our critic has prophesied truly. The Pear and Pea-aent was tried again on Thursday—languished through the evening, and will be seen no more.—Rd. L. G.

^{*} London, 1832. Watson; Strange.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Connected with Literature and the Arts.

TINIVERSITY of LONDON SCHOOL

Thomas He witt Key, M.A. Professor of Latin, and Heary Malden, M.A. Professor of Greek in the University of

e School spens, after the Summer Holydays, on Monday, the

la of October.

The heart of attendance on the first five days of the week are from a quarter past 9 to half-past 8, in which time an hour is allowed for recreation. On Saturday the School is closed at a quarter after 19.

The subjects taught are Reading, Writing, the English, Latin,

quarre after 1 sught are Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, Frech, and German languages, Ancient and Modern Enter, Geography, Arithmetic, and Boot-terping, target of Muhemat cs, and of Foundation, and Boot-terping, target of Muhemat cs, and of Foundation in the Comment of Muhemat cs, and of Foundation in the Comment of Muhemat cs, and of Foundation in the Comment of the Automon, Christmas, and Easter Terms.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal prainhument.

priniment: A meathly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his parent or gazdian.

Prospectases may be obtained at the Office of the University, and at Mr. Taylor's, Bookseller, Upper Gower Street.

Sept 1, 1832.

MATHEMATICS.—MR. J. R. YOUNG

Mr. Young's new Work on Trigonometry. nit. I Oling S new WORK On A rigonometry, with its Application to Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, will be published in a few weeks. It will contain a New and Concise Method of Clearing the Lunar Distance, for the purpose of indiag the Longitude at See, and will be accompanied with the necessary Trigonometrical Tables, computed to Seven Places of Beimais.

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I The Pump Room is now open for the Season, till Newmber. Het Mineral Waters, Carlished and Ema; Cold, Spa, Pyrmont, Eger, Marienhad, Seltzer, &c. &c.

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REULAH SPA, Norwood.—By Special Purmission, the celebrated Bands of the Three Regiments of Foot Guards, in addition to the Band regularly stationed in the Gardens, will attend atternately, for the amusement of the Vision to the Spa, on Tacetay, the 18th inst. and Two following Days. A numerous and distinguished party of the Nobility additionally are espected to grace with their presence this fashionable resort, which is equally esteemed for its beautiful sylvan Every and saltsary waters. The Band, in military uniform, commence playing each day at 11 o'clock. Refreshments provided in the grounds, and care taken of horses and carriages.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1832.

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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Wild Sports of the West: with Legendary Tales and Local Sketches. By the Author of "Stories of Waterloo." Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 327. London, 1832. Bentley.

ONE of those light and amusing productions which possess sufficient interest for readers of every class, and are particularly acceptable to those who take delight in sports by flood or field. As our extracts will say more for Vol. I. than any exordium we could offer, we shall simply state, that by "the West" is meant the west of Ireland, and especially Connaught, the wildest district of that wild country; of which, by way of introduction, we copy a painfully pleasant sketch by the author, referring to a story, previously told, of an assault on the dwelling of a Mr. Morden.

"I have (he says) God help me! no fancy for what the Irish call active amusements. would have no ambition to hold a nocturnal colloquy with Mr. Bulger (a noted midnight robber); nor would it afford me satisfaction to listen to solemn assurances of his determination to cut my throat. I would not give one farthing to spend half an hour in a dark closet with three robbers and a case-knife. I love uninterrupted repose, and it would annoy me to have my window dismantled at midnight, and my entire toilet annihilated, by a well-directed volley of paving-stones. On earth there is not a more enchanting object than the exquisite symmetry of a woman's well-formed leg; but Miss Morden's would have no charms for me, if preluded by a discharge of musketry. There is, moreover, a murderer quietly cantoned within a room or two of mine; and though the man may be 'honest,' as my loving cousin believes and verifies, yet one feels nervous in being within a dozen yards of a man who has thinned the population for the third time. Your stupid Englishman retires to bed after his daily labour is ended - your livelier Milesian then only lays himself out for pleasure, and betakes himself to shoot at a justice of the peace, or, still better, amuse himself with a too-roo among the peelers. Do you go out to dinner? Calculate on being fired at when returning. Do you require a physician? The odds are, that the honest doctor is qualified for a patient himself before he leaves your lawn. Do you delight in hunting? You will find the monotonous period of waiting at the cover-side agreeably diversified by the occasional whistle of a musket-bullet from some ambushed Rockite; and if you venture to send a horse out to exercise, your groom returns solus, to acquaint you that the quadruped is no more, and that the gentleman who despatched him sent you his regrets that he was so unlucky as to miss yourself; but, by the assistance of the Blessed Lady-for they are a pious and religious race—he hoped to be more successful on a future opportunity. Are you fond of a quadrille? Ascertain before you attempt your first chassez, that the

unfortunately, a parson? Insure your life to lighted into a cheerful blaze. Old John, with the uttermost farthing you can raise-arrange your affairs-perfect your will-and, if you be curious in posthumous renown, prepare your epitaph; then demand one thirtieth of your tithes—you are a dead man to a moral! and your heirs, executors, and assigns, secure of opulence within a fortnight. All this is pleasant and exciting; but I, as I premised, 'have no ambition."

Of the more immediate scene of his sporting exploits, the writer's account is also very playful. He tells us: "I have no talent for statistics; but if my memory serve, the interesting portion of the British empire from which I write is thus laid down by a modern tourist :- 'It lieth,' says this intelligent traveller, 'under a dark gray cloud, which is evermore discharging itself on the earth, but like the widow's cruise, is never exhausted. It is bounded on the south and east by Christendom and part of Tipperary, on the north by Donegal, and on the west by the salt say. It abounds in bogs, lakes, and other natural curiosities; its soil consists of equal quantities of earth and stone; and its surface is so admirably disencumbered of trees, shrubs, hedges, and ditches, that an intelligent backwoodsman, from Louisiana, was heard to declare with rapture, that it was the most perfectly cultivated territory in Europe. Farther, saith the tourist, its gentry are a polished and religious race, remarkable for their punctuality in pecuniary transactions, and their freedom from a litigious or quarrelsome disposition. The prevailing mode of belief among the upper classes is anythinganianism—that of the people, pure popery."

It is among these persons, that, driven by

circumstances from London, our author seeks the renovation of fishing, shooting, and hunting, with a cousin, a resident gentleman, and in all things the reverse of an absentee. Of his household, &c. we select a domestic bit.

"I was (says the author) at the door, engaged in speculating upon the signs of the approaching gale, when old John, my kinsman's gray-headed butler, summoned me to dinner. Some say that a bachelor's repast has always a lonely and comfortless appearance It may be so: I grant that a sprinkling of the sexes adds to the social character of the table; but this apart, with the abatement of that best society, lovely woman, who shall dine more luxuriously than I? Two hours' rabbit-shooting in the sand-hills has given me a keen and wholesome appetite. That salmon at noon was disporting in the sea; -this kid was fatted among the heath-flowers of the mountain-glen. Kitchener and Kelly could take no exception to the cookery; and had these worthies still been inhabitants of 'this fair round globe,' the doctor would have found ample amusement for 'every man's master, the stomach,' and honest Myke might have safely ventured to dinner without his 'sauce piquant.' In due ball-room windows are bricked up, and a guard time the cloth disappeared: a bundle of split

of honour stationed at the door. Are you, | bog-deal was laid upon the hearth, and speedily the privilege of an ancient retainer, conversed with us as he extracted a fresh cork for the evening's potation. 'Awful weather in July, sir. Well, that Shawn a tra buoy is a wonderful beast; I knew a change of weather was at hand when he rose beside the shore last night, and shewed his gray head and shoulders over the water.' 'Is the seal, John, a sure foreteller of an approaching storm?' 'A certain one, sir; I remember him from I was a boy in the old master's kitchen,-the Lord be merciful to his soul! Shawn a tra buoy's features are as familiar to me as my own: I would swear to him among a thousand.' 'You see him frequently?' 'Oh, yes, sir; when the salmon come in, he is every day upon the yellow strand opposite the lodge; there you will see him chase the fish into the shoal water, catch them beside the boats, ay, or if that fails, take them from the nets, and rob the fishermen. Year after year he has returned with the salmon, spending his summer on the 'tra buoy,' and his winter near Car-rig-a-boddagh.' 'How has he escaped so long, John? has he not been often fired at?' 'A thousand times; the best marksmen in the country have tried him without success. People say that, like the master otter, he has a charmed life, and latterly nobody meddles with him."

Another tale of a seal has interested us much: it runs thus :--

" 'About forty years ago a young seal was taken in Clew Bay, and domesticated in the kitchen of a gentleman whose house was situated on the sea-shore. It grew apace, became familiar with the servants, and attached to the house and family; its habits were innocent and gentle, it played with the children, came at its master's call, and, as the old man described him to me, was 'fond as a dog, and playful as a kitten.' Daily the seal went out to fish, and, after providing for his own wants, frequently brought in a salmon or turbot to his master. His delight in summer was to bask in the sun, and in winter to lie before the fire, or, if permitted, creep into the large oven, which at that time formed the regular appendage of an Irish kitchen. For four years the seal had been thus domesticated, when, unfortunately, a disease, called in this country the crippaton - a kind of paralytic affection of the limbs, which generally ends fatally—attacked some black cattle belonging to the master of the house; some died, others became infected, and the customary cure produced by changing them to drier pasture failed. A wise woman was consulted; and the hag assured the credulous owner, that the mortality among his cows was occasioned by his retaining an unclean beast about his habitationthe harmless and amusing seal. It must be made away with directly, or the crippawn would continue, and her charms be unequal to avert the malady. The superstitious wretch

^{*} Jack of the yellow strand.

put on board a boat, carried out beyond Clare put on board a boat, carried out boyon.

Island, and there committed to the deep, to manage for himself as he best could. boat returned, the family retired to rest; and next morning a servant awakened her master to tell him that the seal was quietly sleeping in the oven. The poor animal overnight came back to his beloved home, crept through an open window, and took possession of his favourite resting-place. Next morning another cow was reported to be unwell. The seal must now be finally removed; a Galway fishing-boat was leaving Westport on her return home, and the master undertook to carry off the seal, and not put him overboard until he had gone leagues beyond Innis Boffin. It was done - a day and night passed; the second evening closed - the servant was raking the fire for the night -something scratched gently at the door - it was of course the house-dog she opened it, and in came the seal! Wearied with his long and unusual voyage, he testified by a peculiar cry, expressive of pleasure, his delight to find himself at home, then stretching himself before the glowing embers of the hearth he fell into a deep sleep. The master of the house was immediately apprised of this unexpected and unwelcome visit. In the exigency, the beldame was awakened and consulted; she averred that it was always unlucky to kill a seal, but suggested that the animal should be deprived of sight, and a third time carried out to sea. To this hellish proposition the besotted wretch who owned the house consented, and the affectionate and confiding creature was cruelly robbed of sight, on that hearth for which he had resigned his native element! Next morning, writhing in agony, the mutilated seal was embarked, taken outside Clare Island, and for the last time committed to the waves. A week passed over, and things became worse instead of better; the cattle of the truculent wretch died fast, and the infernal hag gave him the pleasurable tidings that her arts were useless, and that the destructive visitation upon his cattle exceeded her skill and cure. On the eighth night after the seal had been devoted to the Atlantic, it blew tremendously. In the pauses of the storm a wailing noise at times was faintly heard at the door; the servants, who slept in the kitchen, concluded that the banshee came to forewarn them of an approaching death, and buried their heads in the bed-coverings. When morning broke, the door was opened; the seal was there lying dead upon the thresh-hold! 'Stop, Julius!' I exclaimed, 'give me a moment's time to curse all concerned in this barbarism.' 'Be patient, Frank,' said my cousin, 'the skeleton of the once plump animal—for, poor beast, it perished from hunger, being incapsaltated from bilindness to procure being incapsaltated from bilindness to procure the abettors and perpetrators of this inhuman deed. The detestable hag, who had denounced the inoffensive seal, was, within a twelvemonth, hanged for murdering the illegitimate offspring of her own daughter. Every thing habit the deveted house melted away—sheep rotted, cattle died, 'and blighted was the corn.' Of several children, none reached manueurity, and the savage proprietor survived every thing he loved or cared for. He died blind and miserable. There is not a stone of that accursed building standing upon another. The property has passed to a family of a different name; and the series of incessant caheard at the door; the servants, who slept in the kitchen, concluded that the banshee came to forewarn them of an approaching death, and buried their heads in the bed-coverings. the seal was there lying dead upon the thresh-hold!' 'Stop, Julius!' I exclaimed, 'give me a moment's time to curse all concerned in this barbarism.' 'Be patient, Frank,' said my cousin, 'the finale will probably save you that trouble. The skeleton of the once plump animal_for, poor beast, it perished from hunger. being incapacitated from blindness to procure its customary food - was buried in a sand-hill, and from that moment misfortunes followed deed. The detestable hag, who had denounced month, hanged for murdering the illegitimate

consented to the hag's proposal; the seal was lamity which pursued all concerned in this ment. cruel deed is as romantic as true."

Our next characteristic extract relates to an otter-hunt-

"The old otter-killer stood beside us: the rushing of the stream prevented us from noticing his approach. He had been examining his traps; and, as the way was rugged, he was delayed till now. The old man's appearance in this place, and at that hour, was picturesque. His dark dress, his long white hair falling down his shoulders, the seal-skin wallet, the fishspear, and the rough terrier his companion, all were in perfect keeping. 'Well, Antony, what sport?' 'Little to speak of, Master Julius; I suspect the trap wants oiling, for there was an otter's spraints (marks or traces left by the animal) every place about it. I went to the lake yonder, and while the breeze kept up, the fish took well. I killed a dozen red trout.' 'Did you meet any of the gentlefolk, friend Antony? This is just the night that one would expect to find them quadrilling upon some green and mossy hillock. The old man smiled, and turned to me, 'Well, well, the master won't believe in them; but if he had seen them as I did...' 'And did you really see them?' 'God knows, I tell you truth, sir.' Then, resting himself on a rock, he thus continued:- 'It will be eleven years next month, I was hunting otters at Lough na Mucka; the master knows the place; many a good grouse he shot beside it. I then had the two best terriers beneath the canopy: this poor crater is their son,' and he patted the dog's head affectionately. 'Well, I had killed two well-sized cubs, when Badger, who had been working in the weeds, put out the largest bitch I ever saw: I fired at her, but she was too far from me, and away she went across the Lough, and Badger and Venom after her. She rose at last, Badger gripped her, and down went dog and otter. They remained so long under water that I was greatly afraid the dog was drowned; but, after awhile, up came Badger. Though I was right glad to see my dog, I did not like to lose the beast; and I knew from the way that Badger's jaws were torn, that there had been a wicked struggle at the bottom. Well, I encouraged the dog; and when he had got his breath again he dived down, nothing daunted, for he was the best terrier ever poor man was master of. Long as he had been be-

The rain began; the poor dogs were famished with cold and hunger. God! I was sure I must stay there, starving, till the morning; when, on a sudden, little lights danced before me, and shewed me the hard tammocks as plain as if the sun was up. I was in a cruel fright; the dogs whimpered, and would not stir from my foot. I was afraid to stay where I was, as I knew the gentle-people were about me; and I was unwilling to attempt the quagh, for fear the light would leave me; and then I would get neither back nor forward. the wind began to rise: the rain grew worse: I got desperate, and resolved to speak to the fairies civilly. 'Gentlemen and ladies,' says I, fairies civilly. making a bow to the place where the lights were dancing, 'may be ye would be so obliging as to light me across the bog?' In a minute there was a blaze from one end of the quagh to the other; and a hundred lights were flash. ing over the bogs. I took heart and ventured; and wherever I put my foot the place was as bright as day; and I crossed the swamp as safely as if I had been walking on a gravelled road. Every inch the light came with me, till I reached the boreein (a horse-path to bogs) leading to Morteein Crassagh's: then, turning about, I made the fairies a low bow,—'Gentlemen and ladies,' says I, 'I'm humbly thankful for your civility, and I wish ye now a merry night of it.' God preserve us! the words were hardly out, when there was a roar of laughter above, below, and around me. The lights va-nished, and it became at once so dark that I could scarcely make out my way. When I got fairly inside Morteein's kitchen, I fainted dead; and when I came to, I told them what had happened. Many a time fairy candles are seen at Lough na Mucka; but sorrow mortal was ever lighted across the quagh by the gentle-people but myself, and that the country knows. Well, the master is laughing at me; but I'll hobble to the cabin, or they'll think that the good people have carried me off at last, as they did Shamus Bollogh from Bal-

A visit to Achil brings us to the wild seashore at Dugurth, and some curious anecdotes of an eagle's aërie.

"In a huge and inaccessible crag on the east side of Slieve More, and immediately above the coast-guard station, the eagles+ had formed

possibility of being disturbed by the approach posted on either side waited patiently for the of man, afforded these birds for many years a secure retreat. Here, annually, they produced fruitless; and many a salmon, in its transit their offspring, to the sad annoyance of the from the sea to the lake, was transferred from islanders, and particularly the villagers of Dugurth. This morning they had descended from their rocky habitation, accompanied by two eaglets, evidently to teach their young to stoop and lift their prey. The old birds tore up turfs from the mountain-side, rose high in the air, and dropped them. The eaglets in turn stooped and took them up again. This was frequently repeated; and the course of instruction having and inaccessible burrows to those mischievous lasted half an hour, the eagles mounted to their animals; and the sand-banks, stocked with acrie, and leaving their progeny safely in the rabbits, offer them an easy and certain means nest, sailed off upon the rising breeze to pro- of subsistence. Hence, their annual increase vide for the evening meal. We viewed the is wonderful, and the numbers on the island proceedings of this predatory family through may be estimated from this simple fact, that the telescopes of the coast-guard, who gave us one of the coast-guard, who happened to many curious anecdotes of those daring and have a couple of good terriers, destroyed in the destructive birds.

"The village of Dugurth suffers heavily from its unfortunate proximity to the aërie. When the wind blows from a favourable point, the eagle in the gray of morning sweeps through the cabins, and never fails in carrying off some prey. To black fowls eagles appear particularly attached, and the villagers avoid as much as possible rearing birds of that colour. A few days before, one of the coast-guard, alarmed by the cries of a boy, rushed from the watchhouse; the eagle had taken up a black hen, and, as he passed within a few yards, the man flung his cap at him. The eagle dropped the legend of a lawsuit is told, upon the main, bird; it was quite dead, however, the talons illustrative of this their quarrelsome disposihaving shattered the back-bone. The vil-tion. A century ago two persons were re-lagers say (with what truth I know not) that markable here for superior opulence, and had turkevs are never taken. That the eagle is extremely destructive to fish, and particularly so to salmon, many circumstances would prove. They are constantly discovered watching the fords in the spawning season, and are seen to of partnership was resolved upon. To divide seize and carry off the fish. One curious anecdote I heard from my friend the priest. Some cult, and they proceeded to partition the years since, a herdsman, on a very sultry day in July, while looking for a missing sheep, ob-served an eagle posted on a bank that overhung a pool. Presently the bird stooped and seized a salmon, and a violent struggle ensued: when the herd reached the spot, he found the eagle pulled under water by the strength of the fish, and the calmness of the day, joined to drenched plumage, rendered him unable to extricate himself. With a stone the peasant broke the and his victim, for he found the salmon dying in his grasp.—When shooting on Lord Sligo's mountains, near the Killeries, I heard many particulars of the eagle's habit and history from a gray-haired peasant, who had passed a long life in these wilds. The scarcity of hares, which here were once abundant, he attributed to the rapacity of those birds; and he affirmed, that when in pursuit of these animals, the eagle evinced a degree of intelligence that appeared extraordinary. They coursed the hares, he said, with great judgment and certain success; one bird was the active follower, while the duce of the entire stock, and reduced both to other remained in reserve, at the distance of a state of utter beggary. Their descendants forty or fifty yards. If the hare, by a sudden are pointed out to this day, as being the poorturn, freed himself from his most pressing est of the community, and litigants are freenemy, the second bird instantly took up the quently warned to avoid the fate of 'Malley chase, and thus prevented the victim from having a moment's respite. He had remarked the eagles also while they were engaged in fishing. They chose a small ford upon the rivulet which

safely hauled up, when it was found that his hair, which a quarter of an hour before had been of a dark auburn, had in that short period become perfectly white!""

his native element to the wild aërie in the Alpine cliff, that beetles over the romantic waters of Glencullen. Nor is it to birds of prey alone that the extreme scarcity of game man at my door !" upon this island may be attributed. Foxes are found here in numbers that appear incredible. The sides of Slieve More, in places formed of masses of disrupted rock, afford numerous space of a season eighteen full-grown foxes.

The multitude of lambs lost by these depredators, has nearly deterred the islanders from keeping ewes; and there is not a spot in Great minor larcenies to be unnoticed."

Our next quotation is a whimsical illustration of character :-

" It is asserted that the inhabitants of Innishea are prone to litigation; and a curious become the envy and wonder of their poorer neighbours. Their wealth consisted of a flock of sheep, when, unfortunately, some trifling dispute occurring between them, a dissolution property accordingly. They possessed one hundred and one sheep; fifty fell to each proprietor, but the odd one—how was it to be disposed of? Neither would part with his moiety to the other, and after a long and angry negotiation, the sheep was left in common property between them. Although the season had not come round when sheep are usually shorn, one of the proprietors, requiring wool for a pair of stockings, proposed that the fleece should be taken off. This was resisted by his co-partner, and the point was finally settled by shearing one side of the animal. Only a few days after, the sheep was found dead in a deep ditch-one party ascribed the accident to the cold feelings of the animal having urged him to seek a shelter in the fatal trench; while the other contended, that the wool remaining upon one side had caused the wether to lose its equilibrium, and that thus the melancholy catastrophe was occasioned. The parties went to law directly, and the expenses of the suit actually devoured the proand Malone."

With another legal anecdote we shall close our notice of this entertaining volume.

"A man was on trial, capitally indicted for murder. The chief witness on his ex-

an agrie — a fissure in the cliffs, beyond the connects Glencullen with Glandullagh, and striking a light, opening his door, and finding possibility of being disturbed by the approach posted on either side waited patiently for the aman dead upon the threshold. 'And what a man dead upon the threshold. salmon to pass over. Their watch was never did you do next, my friend?' interrogated the fruitless; and many a salmon, in its transit crown lawyer. 'Why,' replied the witness, from the sea to the lake, was transferred from with amazing sang froid, I called out, 'Are any of ye there that kilt the boy? By J-I'll give a thirteen to him who'll tell me who it was that had the impudence to murder a

> We have only to add, that some very clever wood-engravings, head and tail pieces, em-bellish the work; and that it is altogether as well-timed a publication as could readily be devised: for it is in season for autumnal reading to accompany autumnal sports. The second volume will no doubt furnish us with notice the second.

> History of the King's German Legion. By N. L. Beamish, F.R.S. 8vo.pp. 387. London, 1832. Boone.

To trace the history of a particular body of men excites a sort of interest somewhat similar to that we experience in tracing the course of a river: we first see the stream rise and begin to Britain so persecuted by winged and footed display itself; then it gathers strength and rolls vermin as this wild district. Of smaller birds on its way; here a portion of it is lost, and of prey there is a plentiful variety; but the there it overcomes all obstacles; finally, after devastations of the greater tribe cause their a long and varied travel through many lands, it sinks imposingly into the ocean-bosom of eternity, and new waves, still holding the same name, succeed and flow on for their season.

The King's German Legion distinguished itself so much during the late war, by steadiness, bravery, and soldierly conduct, that we are well pleased to see a British pen taken up to do justice to and preserve a record of its merits. It is a compliment justly earned; and it is good to cultivate international feelings of this gratifying kind. To military readers especially, we think the relation will be most acceptable; but even to those who seek little beyond amusement in their studies, it will afford sufficient entertainment. It is, indeed. a very clever view of the war, arranged from the best published authorities, and rendered more original and graphic by the addition of accounts from manuscript journals, Hanoverian documents, &c. &c. of those engagements in which the legion bore a conspicuous share, and of the lesser affairs which form no part of general despatches.

Major Beamish sets out with the French occupation of Hanover in 1803, which he attributes in its mode of easy accomplishment to the blundering of the minister, Baron Von Lenthe, and to some mistakes of General Walmoden. Be this as it may, however, the army was disbanded, and the plan grew out of it to enlist a German regiment for England. At first it proceeded languidly, but the insolent oppression of the enemy soon contributed to its accomplishment: the men deserted their country in hundreds, and a very considerable force of fine fellows of all arms, artillery, hussars, riflemen, and infantry, was arrayed in our service.

The earliest event mentioned respecting them might be thought one of ill omen, had their discipline not absolved them from all blame; we allude to an affray with some Irish militia, in 1806, at Tullamore, where some blood was spilt. They were then recalled, bringing, however, some Hibernian wives with them, and, except for this accident, highly pleased with the hospitality they had experienced.

They were employed under Lord Cathcart in the expedition against Denmark, and lost amination detailed the leading incidents—his 1175 of their number; of whom several hunbeing awakened by cries for help—his rising, dreds were drowned by the wreck of transports.

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Indeed, they seem to have been unlucky on the water, for they seldom embarked without meeting with some disaster.

In 1808 they (when we say they, we mean divisions of this force) sailed for the Peninsula; and we select, as our first extract, a fine description of the progress of the fleet, by an officer of their 3d Hussars.

"There is something imposing in the appearance of a large fleet of transports under full sail. The mass of troop-ships in the centre -the accompanying men-of-war ranged in front, rear, and on the flanks, and the whole advancing under the safe guidance of the commodore, with all the order of an army marching across a vast plain. Towards evening is heard the signal for re-assembling the ships; and those whose bad sailing has prevented them from keeping up with the rest, come slowly and orderly to their proper stations. Then, should it fall calm, not an unfrequent occurrence at the close of a summer's day, the vessels are seen fixed, as it were, like houses on the glassy surface of the deep. The sun majestically descends into the vast mirror which has reflected his image; and just as the last mild rays of the cheering planet have faded from our view, and a profound stillness reigns, the evening guns burst forth their simultaneous signals from the men-of-war, whose mingled music, wafted in doubtful harmony throughout the fleet, closes this magic scene.

At page 166 it is stated, that at Benevento, a private, named Bergmann, then only a lad of eighteen, "who had already cut down a French officer, and possessed himself of his sword and pouch, being mounted on a fast English horse, found himself one of the foremost, and came up with a person dressed in a green frock and cocked hat, who rode in rear of the flying squadrons. The fugitive made a thrust at his pursuer with his sword, which being parried, he demanded 'pardon.' At this moment one of the English hussars, who was close at hand, seized the bridle of the prisoner's horse, and led him away." This, it seems, was General Lefebvre, the honour of whose capture has been claimed by several hussars. Major B. is inclined to think that Sergeant-major Gris-dale, of the English Tenth, who was rewarded for the exploit, was the individual who relieved Bergmann of his prisoner.

There were 3000 of the Germans with Wellington (1809) at Coimbra; and they fought nobly at Talavera, Busaco, Barosa, and other great battles; besides taking their full share of toil and danger in affairs of out-posts, skirmishing, covering movements, and all the less famous but not less hard and gallant business of war. Of these we shall transcribe a few stories, as specimens of the work. During the period that Wellington paralysed the whole force of France behind his impregnable lines (1810) - " the cavalry outposts (we are told, June 28th) were now doubled, and the duty became very severe. Within the last few days the enemy had occupied the stream with strong

Soon after, a very dashing affair took place satisfied with the conduct of Capt. Krauchenberg, Cornet Cordemann, and the squadron of hussars. I request you will inform Lieut.-Col. von Arentschild that I shall take the first opportunity of laying before his majesty my opinion of the conduct of his excellent regiment during the long and fatiguing period that it has been upon outpost duty with you."

This is a proud testimony from such a quarter; but evidently, from the details, not more eulogistic than the determined valour of the combatants merited.

After the battle of Busaco, we find another transaction highly honourable to them; and, indeed, to the army to which they belonged. "Early on the morning of the 29th, large bodies of men were discernible from the heights; and General Craufurd not being able to ascertain at that distance of what description of persons they were composed, sent down Capt. von Linsingen with his squadron to ascertain the point. After scrambling with difficulty over the numerous dead bodies by which their path was blocked up, the hussars reached the crowd, and found it to consist of Portuguese peasants, who were assembled round from three to four hundred wounded men, who had been abandoned by the enemy. These unfortunate creatures had been so disabled, that they were unable to move; and they now lay in momentary expectation of being murdered by the peasants. On seeing the hussars, they implored their protection, which was readily given: some litters that were found in the field afforded means of transport; and driving off the peasants, the Germans succeeded in getting the unfortunate fellows conveyed to the neighbouring convent, where they were taken in charge by the monks."

In a skirmish on passing a river, some days afterwards, a curious incident occurred :-"The little rear-guard preserved a bold front; and when the enemy's advanced horsemen plunged after them into the stream, they wheeled about, and stoutly opposed their progress. Several horses fell, and the riders were drowned; but some of the Germans, dismounting on the opposite bank, poured in a sharp fire upon the French, and covered the passage of the rear files. To meet these, the enemy also dismounted some men; and their fire proved most destructive: the hussars, however, held their ground until the French infantry came up, and then followed the column, whose retreat through the defile had been now secured." And "it is recorded in one of the MS. accounts of this skirmish, that during the fight a large dog, which had for some time attached itself to the hussars, seeing one of them in the water, plunged in, and brought the man out through the midst of the combatants."

came very severe. Within the last few days the enemy had occupied the stream with strong detachments of infantry; and to a corporal's piquet of hussars, consisting of five or six horses, full a hundred of the enemy were often opposed: but the vigilance of the small British posts amply compensated for their deficiency in number; and so much was the enemy's sicut Schoeder was often easily the first in the jealousy excited on this occasion by the alertness of the German cavalry, that a hundred doubloons are stated to have been offered by the general who commanded their outposts, to any party that would cut down one of the small British pickets!\(^{12}\). The many rencontres which took place at the out-

At Barosa, half the German division present, at Gallegos, of which Lord Wellington writes according to their commander, General Von thus to General Craufurd:—"I have received Dem Bussche, were prevented from acting de-your letter of the 4th inst., and am highly cisively by the folly of General Whittingham; of whom, and the Spanish General La Peña, the German bitterly complains, for robbing the victory of its fruits. But we will now conclude

with one characteristic quotation.
"November 1810. Constant rains in the north of Portugal during the winter months had prevented any operation of importance from being commenced by either commander after Massena's removal to Santarem; and the main bodies of both armies remained tranquil. The cavalry at the outposts, however, were kept in activity. At seven o'clock in the morning of the 22d of November, the first hussars of the legion were attacked in force, and driven behind the bridge of Celarice. The skirmishing lasted the entire day, and Lieutenant Ernest Poten, who had been sent with a strong patrole early in the morning towards Tremeo, was nearly being cut off; this party, however, although closely followed by the enemy, was so admirably covered by its little rear-guard of ten men, under Sergeant Bergmann, that Lieutenant Poten was enabled to bring off his detachment with the loss of only one man and horse. The gallant sergeant, in securing the passage of a river for the main body, had his horse shot under him, but sword-in-hand on foot he rallied his men, then about to give way, and keeping back the enemy, enabled Lieutenant Poten to cross the stream in safety. The hussars suffered much during this period of outpost duty, from the continued inclemency of the weather, and the want of almost every neces. sary that could contribute to preserve the condition of their horses; and being obliged to go into cantonments, increasing vigilance was indispensable. Little affairs with the enemy's outposts were of daily occurrence, in which they frequently made prisoners with trifling losses; and towards the latter part of the year, they suffered much more from sickness than from the attacks of the enemy. Some reinforcements reached the British army about the middle of January, and the French general apprehended that it was about to be concentrated at Alcoentre. This induced Marshal Junot to drive in the outposts at Rio Mayor on the 19th of January, in order to ascertain the fact. On this day he advanced with a considerable force of cavalry and infantry, and driving the third squadron of the Germans out of Rio Mayor, occupied the place. The marshal, in his eager. ness to gain information, came forward with the skirmishers, and was unfortunate enough to receive a wound in his face from the carbine of a hussar named Dröge, which disabled him for a considerable time. The following day the enemy retired, and the hussars occupied their old quarters. For the rest of January and the whole of February, nothing more important occurred than occasional rencontres with the enemy's foraging parties and pickets, in which the allied cavalry had almost uniformly the advantage. Some of these little affairs ex.

e "The French were not the only assailants at this period. A hussar picket was one night led to turn out by the repeated firing of one of the videttes, who soon came galloping in with a countenance expressive of the greatest alarm and anxiety. But his foe had been a wolf! The animal had, he stated, made several springs at him and his horse, and he was induced to fire in self-preservation; but neither pistol nor carbine could divert the ravenous animal from its prey, and he had ridden off at full speed as the only means of safety. The officer who commanded the picket, doubting the truth of this story, went to the point at which he man had been posted; and here the tracks of the assailant, as well as the marks of the bullets, verified the statement of the hussat."



hibited strong instances of enterprise and intrepidity on the part of the German hussars. A sergeant named Westermann, patrolling with four men towards Alcobaca on the 23d of February, was daring enough to attack a picket of twenty-four chasseurs commanded by an officer, and cutting several of the enemy down, he brought off seven men and eight horses prisoners. Cornet Von Strenuwitz, of the hussars, also made some successful attempts to surprise the enemy's outposts. On the night of the 9th of February, a party of about nine or ten men, under the command of this officer, cut down the greater part of a cavalry picket which he had surprised in front of Alcan hede, about eight or ten of an infantry support which was formed in the rear, and caused a reserve of infantry, said to be fifty in number, to take to their heels. One officer and eleven men and horses became his prisoners without any loss to the hussars. On the night of the 20th, the same officer dexterously led the enemy's picket, consisting of an officer and twenty chasseurs, and the same number of infantry, into an ambuscade, formed of thirty of the sixteenth light dragoons and hussars, near Ferragoas. These fell upon the enemy, and the whole of their infantry, with the officer, were taken or cut down. Several of the chasseurs were likewise cut down, and three were taken; but the rest escaped. The officer, who was also wounded, proved to be an aid-de-camp of General Clausel, and had been for several days, with parties in amhuscade, lying in wait for the British patroles; the fortune of war now brought him in, with seventeen of his party, a prisoner."

We have not followed those divisions which fought on the Scheldt expedition, or in that from Sicily against Naples; and have only left ourselves room to notice, that a number of coloured engravings represent these admirable soldiers in their various uniforms. We are altogether much pleased with the volume; and heartily recommend it to the British public.

Memoirs of General Lafayette, and of the French Revolution of 1830. By B. Sarrans, Secretary of General Lafayette. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1832. Bentley.

THE state of party and political excitement has given this publication a greater degree of interest in France than its intrinsic value seems to claim; and, in the present state of things, a portion of the same interest has, as a matter of course, been transferred to England. Lafayette, though an old man, is the ostensible head of the republican faction; and we may presume that his secretary, however partial and devoted, would throw at least the light of one side upon the subject of which he treats. His statements may become material for history to adopt or to refute; but we must confess that his volumes are extremely meagre in important revelations, and far too dull and too violent even for popular reading. But before we go further, we will quote the author's account of this production, as one of the most perfect specimens of disgraceful conduct, disguised in fine phrases, we ever happened to meet.

"The truth is, and I confess it at once, that I have been guilty of an indiscretion, perhaps it will be said of an abuse of confidence; however, I am proud to say, my conscience tells me that in this matter I have only done what my duty as a good citizen required me to do. In fact, unpublished letters, private thoughts, communications within closed doors, form the principal part of this work: and many of these letters, these thoughts, these communications, have reference to two men whom the revolution of July first invested with the new destinies of France. But, it will be asked, how did such information-for the information is most important-reach me, a humble journalist? A few words on my individual position before and after the revolution of July, will suffice, I hope, to explain this enigma. Honoured from early youth with the inestimable friendship of Lafayette, I had long been in the habit of collecting from his lips, or extracting from his written recollections, notes on the most important circumstances, and most characteristic traits of his long and noble career. My object was to supply in some measure the immense chasm which the absence of his memoirs may leave in the annals of our country; for neither anxiety for his future fame, the interest of history, or the urgent solicitations of his friends, have hitherto induced him to devote himself to so important a labour. Some explanations on points of his political life, little or imperfectly understood, some corrections of historical errors. are all that our most earnest requests could ever obtain from his patriotism, which being altogether real and disinterested, allows but few considerations of self to mix with it. notes to which I allude lay scattered in my portfolio, when the explosion of the three days placed Lafavette for the second time at the head of a great revolution. That momentous event rendered the relations which, through the kindness of the general, had been established between him and me, more frequent and intimate, especially when to crown that kindness he did me the honour to appoint me his aidede-camp. As the friend and aide-de-camp of Lafayette, from the days of the Hotel-de-Ville to the day on which he resigned the command of the National Guard, it will easily be conceived that my opportunities of observation were great. What I saw, and what I heard, will form the subject of my present work. Meanwhile, my appointment imposed on me only duties for the occasion: my situation as writer was not changed, my views continued the same as before; and the desire of sketching the character of the great citizen whom I had before my eyes, naturally increased with the new facilities which my temporary position near his person afforded. Moreover, I felt that the events which were about to develope themselves would become the culminating point, the soul of my work. Half a century, and two revolutions were, I then believed, to be wound up in the space of a few weeks. A king and a court, monarchical legitimacy, and the sovereignty of the people, slavery and liberty, were once again to be brought face to face. Salutary lessons might arise out of this conflict. I was a writer by profession; these lessons were my subject, and I seized upon them for the benefit of my country. I accordingly enriched myself with all the papers, the existence of which my accidental functions revealed to me. I filled my tablets and my memory with all the historical information which continual communication with the individuals then at the head of autho-

proceeds to ask, "Have I abused the confidence of M. Lafayette, or of any other person?"-to which we venture to reply, M. Sarrans, you most certainly have, to the utmost of your poor ability. We cannot but point attention to that delicate figure of speech which calls stealing a person's letters, &c. "enriching myself with all the papers."

No wonder that he says afterwards, "In the course of my task, I have been led into more sinuosities than I at first formed any idea of.'

Leaving the preface and the means, the work itself is, we find, of too exclusively political a nature for discussion in our columns; but the following example of absurd grandiloquence will, we think, amuse our readers. Describing the glorious three days, M. Sarrans, with genuine French eloquence, exclaims :

"Where shall we look for a pen that can retrace, that can even reduce to credibility, the immeasurably sublime incidents, each of which would singly suffice to immortalise a century, but which on that day were obscured by that mass of absorbing achievements which leaves in relief nothing but an entire population radiant with courage and virtue. Here are barricades rising as if by enchantment behind the soldiers, who are attacking other barricades which arrest their progress; there are women hurling from the windows paving-stones, furniture, and flaming brands, in contempt of the balls which are flying to strike them beside the cradles of their infants; children waving the tricoloured flag amidst the shower of bullets, or rushing in the adverse squadrons to stab the horse of a cuirassier whose rider is above their reach. I saw some creeping under the feet of the horses, to feel with the point of a foil for the termination of the enemy's cuirass, and thus killing those iron-clad soldiers, whose weight alone was sufficient to crush their pigmy opponents; I saw others clinging to the stirrup of a gens-d'arme, and cut down while endeavouring to discharge a pocket-pistol at his breast.

Now, supposing all this to be literally true. even to the little boys with foils pricking out the soft and vulnerable points in the cuirassiers, what is the conclusion that must be left on any rational mind, but that these women and children had been much better employed at home, and could not possibly know any thing of that liberty for which they were fighting and scrambling, like furies and imps of darkness.

We have just fallen upon another specimen of M. Sarrans' regard to veracity and correctness of reasoning. Lafayette, in one of his American speeches, says: "This union between all the states was the dearest wish of our great and paternal Washington, and its continuance must be the most fervent prayer of every American patriot. It has already become the sacred pledge of the emancipation of the world, that emancipation in which I am happy to see the people of America interest themselves more and more, whilst they afford to Europe the encouraging example of the success of free institutions, in exchange for the evils which have been upon her by inheritance, and over which liberal and enlightened sentiments are daily gaining the mastery." which his sagacious secretary observes, "An allusion to the traffic in black slaves, forcibly imposed upon the English colonies, and now gradually being abolished throughout a great part of the union." Surely there is something too ridiculous in talking of our having forced negro rity placed within my reach." slavery upon our colonies; and it must at least
The worthy "writer by profession" then be admitted, that the efforts of England have

[&]quot;The author of 'Letters from Flushing,' after describing the capture of this battery by the troops under describing the capture of this battery by the troops under Lieutenant-colonel Pack, adds the following tribute to the gallantry of General Von Alten's brigade: 'I know not whether I have ever before mentioned the extraordinary gallantry of the German legion; there is not a regiment in our service which can excel these foreigners. In every service of peril they have been the first to volunteer; and it is equal justice to add, that in the most dangerous services they have always conducted themselves with the most brilliant valour. I hope that their repeated proofs of the most heroic bravery will extinguish these remains of prejudice which the common people of Eagland are but too apt to indulge against foreigners."

tigated horrors.

favette and Lafitte, though equally determined prohibited. as to the expulsion of Charles X, and his family, entertained very different ultimate views and the drama assumed its present form: adthe former favouring a republic, the latter dressed, when rightly cultivated, to advance intriguing for the elevation of the Orleans the improvement of the people, to refine manbranch, which had long been an object of his ners, to impress just and generous sentiments ambition. Sebastiani is said to have turned on the mind, to hold as 'twere the mirror up

some were for the Duke of Orleans, some for literature of the land. the Duke of Angoulème; some for the Duke of Bordeaux—some (the majority, M. S. tells numents of genius irradiate it with a glory us) for Charles X. back again, after he recalled which cannot be dimmed or eclipsed. the obnoxious ordonnances; and some pressed Lafayette himself to assume the crown; to ever, our stage, like our costume, recoiling which the good old gentleman replied, in the from puritanical sourness and revolting from words of Marshal Saxe, "it would become me puritanical fluctuation, again abused all its as well as a ring would become a cat." He good purposes; and, in order to keep it within wanted a provisional government, till a con- bounds of some decency, the patents were stituent assembly should be appointed to decide granted to Davenant and Killegrew. Of these on the form of government; but the Lafitte patents, and other points bound up with them, policy prevailed; and it is asserted, that the our following extracts treat; and when we king he helped so entirely to make, used him come to the very clear and very able evidence most ungratefully afterwards, when he was of Mr. J. Payne Collier, the public will, we his prime minister, without his confidence or think, obtain a more distinct view of the friendship.

be betrayed into the discussion of these political parties. But, for the sake of being lucid, we pages; suffice it to say, that they throw little shall begin at the beginning, with the evidence new light upon the matters which have em- of Mr. Mash, the comptroller in the lord ployed the pens of all the best-informed jour-chamberlain's office, who, hy the by, does not nalists of France for these fifteen months pastthat they may furnish some information rela- the origin of his official powers, or with the tive to the state of parties in that country_ that they are filled with overwhelming pane- amination: gyrics on Lafavette—and that they are swollen with papers and documents, many of which the lord chamberlain acts, are those granted in needed not to have been surreptitiously obtained, the 10th of George the Second? Yes .- Gesince they have already appeared in many peri-nerally called Sir Robert Walpole's bill? I odical and other publications.

opinion, founded on a view of his whole career, and exaggerations. Lafavette has shewn himself to be an amiable man, but not a great one: a man fit to be carried in processions and fêted a party idol, which owes its chief qualities to the faith of its worshippers.

THE DRAMA.

Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee, &c. &c.

[Second paper.]

In resuming our analysis of this evidence, so interesting to the drama and dramatic literature, we may remark, that the order of people called Mimics, or Mummers, originally spread over Europe from the Roman territories; and in their earlier days delivered extemporaneous dialogues, very few of them indeed being able either to write or read. By the time of Edward III. they had become so licentious in England (as elsewhere), that they of Anne the lord chamberlain could take up, as were put down by royal authority. But being rogues and vagabonds, every body wno at-somewhat like our Examiner, Mr. Colman, tempted to act without his license or the they turned from the evil of their vagaries into king's letters patent; though this was afterthe opposite saintly extreme; and, from having made free with most things, became exceedingly strait-laced and hostile to every profanity or dubious expression. They took to acting Mysteries - representations of scriptural truths and

A dark epoch followed, but Shakespeare arose the scale for the white flag versus the tricolour, to nature, shew the deformity of vice, inspire There seemed to be a memorable confusion— the love of virtue, and adorn the intellect and

A golden era ensued, and imperishable mo-

In the days of the second Charles, howwhole question than it has ever yet obtained But we will not, as we have vowed ourselves, amid the conflicting statements of interested seem to be very well acquainted either with powers themselves. Witness the following ex-

"The chief powers, I think, under which cannot say. - Previous to that time do you With regard to the hero of the piece, we consider the lord chamberlain had any precise shall content ourselves with giving our candid authority for licensing theatres, or that the master of the revels had? The master of the and not altered by M. Sarrans' rodomontade revels, I consider, was an officer under the lord chamberlain, and acted under his directions; but the licensing of the theatres was always with the lord chamberlain. - Do you conceive that was the case when the three original companies were set up, about the year 1660, I think, I forget exactly the year; I mean with respect to the three companies called Red Bull, the theatre in Salisbury Court, and the theatre in the Cock Pit, Drury Lane? At what period was that? - That is about 1660, I believe? We have got a great number of references in the lord chamberlain's office from theatres at that period, where they had disputes and questions, and it appears that they were always referred to the lord chamberlain for his decision, and his decision was final. - I am not aware what lord chamberlain there was at that time; Sir Henry Herbert was master of the revels ?- I do not know.

Mr. Mash, however, knows that by the 12th wards modified to a penalty of 50l. where the actor was a resident and person of certain responsibility.

This penalty he has not deemed it proper to enforce against the Strand theatre, or the them, that even these sacred subjects degene- act in defiance of the lord chamberlain; but is acting under the Davenant patent.—Are

been far more strenuous towards the abolition rated into mockery and blasphemy, and they as any informer might proceed against them, of negro slavery than those of America, where also were suppressed. Next came the Mo- official interference has not been resorted to, it still continues to exist, in all its most unmi-ralities, and they lasted till the reign of Henry and the acts from which the lord chamberlain gated horrors.

VIII.; when, like all other stage exhibitions, derives his powers, viz. 10 and 25 of Geo. II.

After the three days, it is related that Lathey fell into such immoralities, that they were and 28 of Geo. III., have been quoad these offenders a dead letter. The subjoined questions and answers illustrate this.

"Suppose any person chose to perform a play for gain or reward, he would be liable to a penalty of 50l.? Yes, for a play not having been authorised by the lord chamberlain. If the piece is performed without the authority of the lord chamberlain, the parties are liable to a penalty. - Though the act says, 'for hire, gain, or reward,' yet if they act for nothing, still they are liable to penalties? No; if they act at a private theatre for nothing, or any think the lord chamberlain could interfere in any private theatre.-Are you aware, for instance, that four of the Kembles once acted together, Mrs. Siddons being at that time the heroine (I think it was at Wolverhampton). and no money was taken at the door, but a play-bill was handed about with 'Nota bene, no money taken at the door; but Mr. So-and-so (naming the performer) has a very excellent tooth-powder at 2s. ld. a box.' And that tooth-powder was purchased and considered as a ticket. That is not a solitary instance to shew that in that manner the Act has been successfully evaded? I am not aware of any thing of the kind .- Now what do you consider to be the interpretation of a burletta? It is, strictly speaking, recitative and song.-Tom Thumb, for instance? That is said to be a burletta, but has not been performed in recitative; and Elliston tried the question with regard to burlettas, and beat the regular theatres .- Does burletta include dancing? No, dancing is given besides. The license gives the performance of dancing, music, and any thing of that kind. It is described in the license; the license itself expresses what they may do.-What is now performed at the Olympic theatre; is there any thing you can consider to be an equivocation of the term burletta? They are performing there little trifling pieces that used to be in recitative, but they do not, I believe, now even touch an instrument, which they did formerly.-In short, you mean a farce, or any thing performed in three acts. All translations from the French are burlettas? Yes. it is an entertainment of the stage.-Are you aware that the minor theatres ever violate their license? Yes, in my opinion; but there is a difference of opinion with regard to what is a burletta.

"How many years have you been in the lord chamberlain's office? Forty-three years. -Supposing he was to give a license for the legitimate drama to be played in any minor theatre, would it be a violation of the right of the patent theatres; would it be an infringement upon their patent, in your opinion? I consider the lord chamberlain possesses the power without any consideration of their pa-tent.—Would they have any reason to complain? They might conceive they had a right to complain .- Do you think the patent theatres would have any cause to complain, supposing the lord chamberlain was to license the Adelphi theatre to play the regular drama? I should think they would have a just cause of complaint, because it would be an infringement upon their patent .- You said just now that the patent theatres have no license from miracles; but so ill did the attempt sit upon theatre somewhere in Westminster, where they the lord chamberlain? Covent Garden theatre not the patent theatres licensed every twenty- it by no other means than the deed by which one years? All, except Covent Garden.— Drury Lane is? Drury Lane is licensed every twenty-one years.—The minor theatres receive an annual license? Yes; and also the Haymarket and the Italian Opera House .- What fees are paid by minor theatres on their annual licenses? Thirteen guineas for the whole season, for the theatres within the liberties of Westminster; for licenses at Brighton, Windsor and Richmond, the fees are 5l. 10s. for the season.—On what authority do you make them pay that? Custom immemorial Has it always been thirteen guineas? Certainly, ever since I can remember, and long be-fore I was in office.—If a concert or any thing of that kind takes place, you charge a fee for that? That is 21. 10s.—For the night? For the night.—Upon what authority do you do that? The same authority.—Custom? Custom immemorial.—What becomes of those fees? They are divided among the officers of the chamberlain's department, according to their particular situations.-And do they go towards the salaries of the officers, or are they perquisites of the office? They are perquisites of the office.-You have salaries besides, have you? Yes; it would be a very bad thing if we had not.—How far back have you proof of thirteen guineas being paid? I should suppose as far back as any thing we can shew with respect to the license.-Do you mean proof of that exact sum being paid so far back as that? I cannot answer as to that being the exact sum so far back as that, but I can speak of it for the last forty-odd years."

With regard to the complaints of the two great theatres, they certainly complain very bitterly of what is allowed or winked at already.

But we proceed.

"As you are aware that, by law, suppose a person pays a penalty of 50% he is liable to no other penalty; so, if I were to set up a theatre in which the profits might be 2001. nightly, I could afford to pay 50% for every night I performed? It is not the proprietor only who is subject to the penalty, but every performer. So that the penalties altogether incurred would be sufficient to prevent their doing so? Yes; every person is liable.-Pray what is the fee exacted from the company of Drury Lane for its license for twenty years? I am not able to answer that directly; for those fees are paid at the various offices through which the patent passes, to the lord chancellor, and a variety of persons. The payment, in the first instance, is made by the sign manual of the king, which goes to the attorney-general, thence to the Patent Office, then to the great seal, the privy seal, and to the secretary of state, and a variety of offices, all of which offices receive their fees ... Do Drury Lane or Covent Garden pay any thing to the chamberlain's office annually? No._Not a shilling? Not a shilling. It was the custom of Drury Lane theatre, many years wo, to pay an annuity of 300% a-year to the chamberlain's office, and then it was reduced to 2001, at the time that Mr. Sheridan made his application for a new license; and then, after a certain number of years, a question arose about it, and it was reduced to one, and it remains now at one; but it is a voluntary gift: it is not a demand on the part of the office at all; for that was fully explained by Lord Dartmouth to Mr. Sheridan. I received 100% ayear; but that is a voluntary act on the part of the theatre, and not a demand; and it is an annuity which, at the expiration of this license, may be continued or not.—You can enforce it tory and view at the expiration of the license? I can enforce examination.

they agreed to pay 200% a-year.—I understood the lord chamberlain's exercising any autho-you to say just now that Drury Lane did not rity in dramatic affairs, occurs in 1624; when pay one shilling: I now understand that that he was instructed by the king to remit a senanswer to my question was not correct, and tence passed upon them by the privy council, that, in fact, Drury Lane does pay so much for some offence committed by the king's playto the lord chamberlain? It pays 100% a-year to me.—For the license? No; they had the license independent of that. You say it has and extensively used, "for he even prohibited a patent and a license? No; a patent only.—
It has another patent besides that for twenty years? No; certainly not any other patent formed by another. The master of the revels a patent and a license? No; a patent only.under which it acts: it exists under a patent seems to have had the power even to license granted by the late king.—Why is a twenty-books and poems not connected with the stage." one years' license taken out by Drury Lane, if At that period his (the lord chamberlain's) they have got a patent? Because the two patents, powers were unlimited; now they are limited the patent of Davenant and the patent of Killi- as to place, and he grants licenses in Westgrew, were united; and so strong are the words minster, and to plays for the theatres called of the deed under which they are united, that royal, such as Edinburgh, York, Bristol, they were to be one from henceforth for evermore.—Then Covent Garden possesses a double licensed players; in the reign of Elizabeth, patent? Yes .- Drury Lane has no patent at all noblemen of or above the title of baron all? No patent but for twenty-one years .--They have no license? There is no license pealed by an act of James I. The office of master whatever."

How monstrous is this exhibition of the payment of fees! Well may it be desired to simplify the system, and let chancellors, attorneysgeneral, great seals, privy seals, and a crowd of fore me, that those patent rights granted by secretaries, be remunerated by salaries.

Mr. Winston's evidence shews that the lord he draws a very curious distinction between the King's theatre, were in fact not exclusive; the regular and the legitimate drama, consider- King Charles II. himself, about two years

that they should be legitimate!

to be tragedy and comedy, and every thing on did not consider himself bound by his own the stage.—Burletta; do you consider that to patent granting the supposed exclusive right. be the regular drama? Yes; because Tom The person thus benefitted was a man of the Thumb was played in the regular theatres, and name of Jolly, whose right was afterwards is printed and called a burletta.—What do you compounded for, inasmuch as Davenant and consider a burletta to be? Recitative and Killigrew agreed to pay him 4l. a week, in singing: no speaking whatever The Golden order that he might not carry his patent into Pippin is a strong specimen of it, and Olympus effect. The patent was dated the 27th of in an Uproar.—Is Olympus in an Uproar the January, 1663." regular drama? It is played at the regular theatres, and played under license. Do I understand you to include every stage representation: of course, you must include Olympus in ment between the Italian Opera-house and two an Uproar, or any thing of that kind? I think the patent or the lord chamberlain's license allows them to play any thing; for regular of Bedford; and it was there stipulated that drama includes every thing.—Can you state the Italian Opera-house should play two nights what you consider to be not the regular drama? I do not know; that is a very difficult thing to ascertain. If they can play every thing, every thing is the regular drama.-In short, there is no species of stage representation (including dancing and tumbling) which is not the regular drama: pantomime also is the regular drama? of money awarded to the Pantheon. I think Pantomime is, because it was played originally Mr. Greville had a license at that period; at the regular theatres, time out of mind .-Do you consider pantomime the regular drama? Under those circumstances, you must consider it so, because it came out at the regular theatres. Is Astley's the regular drama: is horsemanship the regular drama, or lions? No; I should consider not; not lions, certainly.- Is it every thing that is performed at Covent Garden and Drury Lane? It is a very difficult thing to say what is the regular drama, and what is not.'

It is surely full time it should be defined. As far as we can make any thing out at present, we owe it to Mr. Collier's intelligent history and view of the stage, as elicited on his

According to Mr. Collier, the first trace of ers, relating to a piece called the Game of Chess. After this his powers are frequently Liverpool, &c. Formerly persons of rank exercised the privilege, which continued till reof the revels was abolished by Burke's bill.

With regard to the force of the patents, Mr. Collier's opinion is quite damnatory; for he says, "I can prove it by a document now be-Charles II. to Davenant and Killigrew, and which were supposed to be exclusive, inasmuch chamberlain has often licensed the regular as they gave them the sole power of representdrama at the Haymarket and elsewhere; and ing plays at the Duke of York's theatre, and ing all to be regular which are acted at the afterwards, granted a third patent for acting patent theatres, though it by no means follows plays, operas, shows, scenes, and farces, to a third party. The original is in the State Paper Office, and I have brought a copy of "What do you consider is meant by the Paper Office, and I have brought a copy of regular drama? The regular drama I consider it with me. It shows that King Charles II.

> Mr. Dunn in his evidence endeavours to overcome this strong point, by stating -

"In the year 1792 there was an arrangepatent theatres, under the sanction of the then Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury, and the Duke a week, and that Drury Lane and Covent Garden should not play Italian operas, but should keep to the drama; and that the Opera-house should play only those two nights, except in cases of benefits on a Thursday, and masquerades and so forth. There was likewise a sum however, a sum of money was paid to him to withhold his license from the Pantheon at that period."

Mr. Dunn also says, that he has the original Killigrew's patent in his possession; and that Drury Lane claims the same rights and privileges under it,* as Covent Garden does under Davenant's; the two thus appearing to

Ounn's evidence, is essential:—
'In this arrangement, sanctioned by the Prince Regent in 1792, Killigrew's patent was recognised? Yes, and ordered to be purchased.— Who ordered it to be purchased? The Prince Regent was a party to it.— And you were ordered to pay for it a sum of 20,000%? Yes, 11,000% of which was paid at the time.—And the re-



the year 1620 "for evermore.

minor theatres would, in the first instance, be theatres? I cannot pretend to say, but a vast the ruin of a number of speculators; but that deal more. would be the case in any branch of trade that was opened immediately; persons would speculate, and a great number more would speculate think it is; at the same time that depends than could profit by it; but that evil, I think, would ere long correct itself. I think the legitimate drama might be acted at theatres as drama which has good dialogue, good characsmall as the Haymarket, or even smaller, with ters, and good morals; I make the word advantage; and that it would not in any | legitimate, as applied to the drama, depend respect deteriorate the school of acting. It on the nature of the plot, characters and diawould afford great encouragement to authors to logue.—You do not think a harlequinade is write plays, if the state of the law regarding part of the legitimate drama? I think not, authorship were also altered; and upon the whole it would, in my opinion, be a considerable benefit to the public, to actors, and to drama, I do not mean legitimate in point of authors. I apprehend that the public have at antiquity, for then the grossest absurdities all times, and especially in these times, a right to obtain their amusements as cheaply as they can, provided care is taken that those amusements are innocent. I think there ought to be no more control over the purchase of amuseprovisions of life, provided we take care, in the case of amusement, that what is given is wholesome, as we take care in the case of food that what is bought is wholesome: by law, no butcher is allowed to sell bad meat, or a baker bad bread."

" Do you suppose (he was next asked) that the consequence would be to lessen the size of the great theatres, and that their situation at present would give them the advantage over any new theatres which were set up? I think they would still possess an advantage in several respects, and, perhaps, to a certain extent in the public opinion. I have been told that they can reduce their theatres in size; and I think the great evil has always been, that instead of multiplying theatres in proportion to the increase of popu-

mainder was paid afterwards? Yes; the original agreement, I think, was 16,000%, but there was five years' interest added to the sum that was due.—Then, whether Killigrew's patent was abrogated or not in the reign of Anne, it was recognised in 1792? It was, by the then Prince Regent.—And you have a document to shew that? A copy of it. I believe the document is in possession of Mr. Mayhew.—But did you never hear of a license being given by Anne, by which the old patent of Charles was destroyed and revoked; did you never hear of a document of that sort being in existence? I do not recoilect that I did.—When Anne granted a license to Wilks, Doggett, and Clibber; in short, the only claim you put-your exclusive power on is Killigrew's patent? That is all.—And then at the expiration of the twenty-one years' license you would not apply for any freshicense? Not at all. When the act of 1809 was passed for rebuilding the theatre, it was directed in the act that the remaining balance due for Killigrew's patent should be paid.—That is in the act of 1809? Yes, in 1809.—And was that money in point of fact paid? It was paid 500%, the balance, and 400%, interest, running from 1702; the interest ever since the time when it was stipulated the original payment should be made.—Do you consider that the Itense under which you act is waste paper? Yes, possessing Killigrew's patent. *

"The same necessity existed in the year 1703 (for the purchase of Killigrew's patent of Drury Lane theatre was built, by paying the balance, namely, that they should possess that patent which was supposed to run for ever.—What benefit did the theatre derive from the possession of that patent? As I have stated, the exclusive privilege of playing all entertainments.—Then where was the necessity of the license? They had not possession of Killigrew's patent at that time, and therefore they required in the interiin to get the twenty-one years' license.—Then it was to recover the remaining part of the patent?

be separated, though formerly conjoined in lation, the proprietors have enlarged theatres! in proportion to the increase of population .-

"You think the wish of the public is for the legitimate and regular drama, then? I entirely on what you mean by legitimate and regular drama. I call the regular drama, any may be brought in: I do not think the legitimate drama depends on any number of acts. Does it depend on the morality of the play, do you think? Not the least in the world; I distinguish between the moral of a play and ments than over the purchase of the common the morality of a play.—Because you stated so? No; the word morality is to be taken with reference to the age in which we live; that which was legitimate in Wycherley's time is still properly called legitimate, but it would not be an allowed drama, on account of its immorality: the taste of the public would, I think, prevent its being acted with success. At the same time, I doubt whether the legitimate drama ought to be acted without a certain degree of control; I do not think the state of the stage, if it were thrown open, would be such as by any means to dispense with that check which is at present exercised over the drama; on the contrary, it is my opinion that some control would be more than ever necessary then, for more license than usual would be attempted .- Are you of opinion that permission to act the regular drama would increase the receipts of the minor theatres, unless that permission was also extended in point of time, during the same number of months; do you think they would get more than they do now by acting the regular drama? I think a certain number of theatres would still find it their interest to represent the irregular drama .- But do you think their profits would be increased by the mere permission to act the regular drama, unless they have also permission to act it through the season, through the other months? I think very likely the profit of the theatre would be increased, and certainly the profit to the public would be increased. I am not prepared to say whether the money received would be greater or less, but I apprehend it would be as great. If people could see the regular drama, tragedy and comedy, well acted at theatres as large, for instance, as the Hay-market, it would be with a greater degree of enjoyment than at the winter theatres, according to their present proportions. .

"I consider all farce as belonging to the ed, and they soon amalgamate with the body; regular drama, whether it is in one act or two, or even in five acts.

"I consider pantomime not the regular drama; I consider burletta not the regular drama; they are acted at the legitimate theatres, but they are not the regular drama."

Mr. Dunn, on the contrary, says, that by the legitimate drama he means (as Mr. Win-Upon the question between the major and In Shakespeare's time I think the largest the- ston does) tragedy, comedy, opera, farce, and minor theatres, and the risk of deteriorating atre was about fifty feet square? The largest other entertainments of the stage, and panthe drama by licensing the latter, Mr. Coltheatre I think was about forty-five feet in the tomime. Mr. Dunn is obviously one of the lier's ideas appear to us to be most judicious; interior: speaking from memory, I should say stanchest supporters of the major theatres, and we transcribe such portions of his answers that the back of the stage from the farthest He says, "I think at present there are not as hear upon the subject. "I think the conse- auditor was about forty-five feet. - What do two companies sufficient to represent a play quence of allowing plays to be acted at the you suppose now to be the space in the great properly at Covent Garden and Drury Lane as it ought to be represented; and if you divide them over the whole town, and place one or two at each minor theatre, you would not have the legitimate drama represented so as to be fit to Do you think be seen. comedy could not be as well represented on a small stage as at Drury Lane or Covent Garden? On a moderate-sized stage it might, certainly. - Better? I think not: I do not think Covent Garden stage or Drury Lane stage too large. - You think not? No .- In the centre of the house at Drury Lane or Covent Garden, can the play of the countenance, which in comedy is a great point, be seen at all? No; but, on the other hand, a smaller theatre destroys the illusion. - What illusion do you mean? The illusion of the scene; if you sit in the stage-box, for instance.-That is with regard to spectacle, or a piece in which pageantry is required; but is that so where no scenery is required? The same objection does not apply certainly to a coat-and-waistcoat comedy, as we call it, but to a tragedy, because fine scenic effects are to be produced in a tragedy, which can only be produced on a large stage .-That applies to tragedy; a coat-and-waistcoat comedy can be represented as well on a small stage? Yes, on a moderate-sized stage. On a small stage you have sometimes a very tall actor, which is preposterous .- Do you not think legitimate comedy, when given on a small stage, is better given, and more correctly acted, as the actors are obliged to be more precise in their movements and pronunciation than on a large stage? No; I think not .- I understand you to say three-fourths of the audience hear at Drury Lane; then, by your own admission, you think it one-fourth too large? That does not follow; I mean to see and hear perfectly without inconvenience."

The consideration ,whether small theatres would be as good schools for actors as large theatres, and whether the drama would be as well performed in them, and whether actors and authors could be as well paid by them, is involved throughout these Minutes in great contradiction, which, however, can in general be pretty accurately traced to the peculiar situations of the witnesses, and their own personal circumstances and feelings. There is certainly much weight in the argument, that there neither is, nor can be, a sufficient number of first-rate performers to make efficient companies at a dozen or twenty-houses. On the contrary, we have all witnessed the difficulty of their being an efficiency at the two patent theatres; and that when they chopped and changed about, the effect was very injurious to the best-acted plays. Companies of actors by being kept together give and acquire mutual power and spirit; just as bands of music and regiments of soldiers become more correct and stronger in consequence of practising their art and evolutions. Bring in recruits when need-

* As it is, it is hardly possible to have a full company for any thing even at the great houses—there are only patches of three or four for tragedy, ditto for comedy, and ditto for opera. Drury Lane this season seems to be strong in the latter branch; but as far as the lists promul-gated go, we as yet see little chance of an effective tragic or comic corps at either house.

but shift about and introduce larger proportions, and the chance is that you destroy the whole.

It also seems impossible that small theatres can afford to pay such sums either to actors or authors as their big rivals: their receipts do not form a fund whence this can be done. Still, the competition of the minors, under proper direction and control, would, in our opinion, be advantageous to the public, and to the best interests of the drama. Arrangement might do much; and the division of different kinds of entertainment. Thus, without arguing on the meaning of the term burletta (which was ably discussed by Mr. Frank Mills in a former Literary Gazette); or endeavouring to define the indefinable appellations of regular and legitimate; might not we copy a leaf, hy way of example, out of Paris? Let tragedy, comedy, and farce, be licensed at certain theatres; operas and music at others; the lighter pieces, vaudevilles, &c. elsewhere; melodrame and dumbshow here, and horsemanship and other animal exhibitions there, and so forth; and let none infringe upon the rights and privileges of the others. Give every fair support to establishments upon which great sums have been embarked on the faith of real or supposed protection; but in every other respect throw open the stage as advised by Mr. Collier, under an authority more efficient than the Lord Chamberlain can now boast, and with a ready resort to a still higher power in cases of wrong or contumacy.

We must, however, return to the inquiry, and to the reforms propounded.

The Golden Calf: a Comedy, in Three Acts. By Douglas Jerrold, author of "the Rent-Day," &c. Pp. 66. London, 1832. Richard-

THE publication of Mr. Jerrold's play confirms the good opinion we expressed of its merits when we saw it acted. He is a vigorous writer, and in the present time his force is not the less popularly felt in consequence of his enlisting his talent on the side of prevailing opinions against the aristocracy, and in exaltation of the lower orders, or, as he expresses it, "to expose the vicious consequences of a blind homage to the adventitious advantages of wealth and station." But as the discussion of this question does not come immediately within our province, we will leave the battle to be fought between Mr. Jerrold and the Licenser. There is another bit of his preface, however, which we will at least lend the help of our page. Thanks to the enlightened advocacy of Mr. Bulwer, the monopoly which has so long palsied the energies of the English drama is in articulo mortis; and, though it 'play with the flowers' of venal rhetoric, and 'fumble the sheets' of musty patents, and 'babble' of Charles the Second, still it is growing colder and colder 'upward, and upward,' and must, next session, yield up the ghost. Then, with an equitable protection of dramatic literature, new dramatists, worthy of the times, will be found, who, in proportion to their original resources, will disdain to succumb to the stilted selfishness of individuals, who will produce plays for whole companies—will, in fact, paint groups, and not weary the public and impoverish managers by an endless repetition of single figures.—It may be adduced as an instance of the active warfare at present waged on the property of the dramatist, that the Golden Calf was, unknown to the author, and in his despite, played, whilst yet in manuscript, in the Lincoln circuit, only a week or two after its production in the metropolis." Now, there is much in this quotation

both ways. We are inclined to go far with the

The Blue Bag; or, Toryana. Pp. 71. London, 1832. Wilson.

A BUNDLE of squibs and crackers, fired off at the Tories, wrapped up in parodies of considerable smartness and talent.

British Flowering Plants. Drawn from nature and engraved under the direction of Mr. Wm. Baxter, A.L.S. F.H.S. &c., Curator of the Oxford Botanic Gardens. Nos. I. and II. Longman and Co.

THE editor of this useful little work has, we believe, been for some years in the practice of giving lessons in botany, and furnishing his pupils with specimens to assist them in the study of this pleasing and interesting science: but as it is impossible even for the most indefatigable teacher to procure the necessary specimens at all seasons, and few students can have the assistance of such a curator, he has undertaken this work to supply the deficiency; and, by giving accurate figures and dissections of the flowers which he has been accustomed to shew to his pupils, to enable any person to pursue the study, and to distinguish the chacorrectly as if they had Mr. Baxter himself to assist them. Of his qualifications for the task it is needless for us to speak; the situation which he holds sufficiently marks his fitness, and his name is already well known to every scientific botanist.

We trust that his meritorious exertions will meet with their proper reward from the public, and the utility of the work insure its success: for the flowers, four in each No., are drawn with much care and accuracy, and the dissections are numerous and useful.

A Short Explanation of Obsolete Words in our Version of the Bible, and of such as are there Cotton, D.C.L., Archdeacon of Cashel, and late Student of Christchurch. Oxford, 1832, Parker; London, Rivington and Co.

THE title-page of this little work sufficiently indicates its purpose, and it remains only to and utility, especially in schools. But it merits more attention than is implied in this general recommendation. It is really valuable to philologists, and to all those who are interested in the origin, history, and progress of our language. With most praiseworthy industry, the author has compared all the six different English translations of the Bible, and has indicated by the figures 1. 2. 3. &c. in which of them a quotation from some other contemporary author, to shew the sense in which the words readers may not be aware of the existence of these English versions of the Bible, it may be worth while to enumerate them here. 1. Coverdale's translation, first printed in 1535; 2. Matthew's, 1537; 3. Cranmer's, or the Great Bible, 1539; 4. the Genevan, 1560; 5. the Bishops', 1568 (the one still in use); 6. the Douay-Rhenish, 1583-1609 (the Roman Catho-

We have rarely met with so modest, unaswriter, but in a different tone. As he does not suming a work, on which so much labour has worship "the Golden Calf," so, perhaps, he been bestowed, with so little pretension. It would despise us if we bowed before any less proves an excellent appendix to Oliver's Scripsterling idol. There is much to be said about ture Lexicon of proper names, &c.; and we observe that it is printed uniformly with the latest edition of that useful work.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHOLERA.

Sligo, Sept. 9, 1832.

 I owe you a long letter, and sit down to fill at least a sheet with an account of my operations in the west of Ireland. Since the termination of my engagement at Westport, I have been enabled to give my assistance to several other towns ravaged by Oxford, 1832, Parker and Slatter; London, cholera, and have in many of them been exposed to the same lawless violence and brutal attacks which characterise so much the bigotted and ignorant lower orders of this unfortunate country. At Claremorris, pitchforks and stones were the order of the day and of the night; and Mr. James Browne, late M.P. and deputy lieutenant for the county of Mayo, at whose house I was residing, and myself, were kept in the street, assisted by only six armed policemen, in open war, until we could obtain the further aid of a detachment of the 83d foot from Castlebar. At Ballina, a town near Killala, where the French landed in 1798, the body of the first person who died of cholera was to have been carried across a bridge for interment; racteristic marks of the different genera, as but the removal was opposed with open violence, and, in the fight for superiority between the mob and the authorities, the coffin went over the parapet into the river, but was subsequently fished up again. On the highway from Ballina to Sligo the peasants cut through the road where it traverses a deep bog, and prevented the progress of horse conveyance; and between this town and Ballyshannon they have destroyed the bridges, and the mail is brought on by a car. At Newport Pratt, a pretty little town in the bay of Clew, the people behaved themselves uncommonly well, and with their native enthusiasm in right or wrong, laid by the sticks and stones to join in prayers of gratitude to those who had laboured for their welused in a peculiar or uncommon Sense. For fare. I enclose some medical statistics of that the use of Young Persons. By the Rev. H. place, which are the more perfect, on account of the little interference met with from professional members, variety of treatment, or the opposition of party. The town of Sligo, whence I now date my letter, and which has been most suddenly and fearfully visited by the say that it is well executed, to shew its value pestilence, is built upon a strip of carboniferous limestone, between a fine sheet of water (Loch Gill) and the sea, and is backed by a lofty chain of primitive mountains, which stretch without interruption to the island of Achill on the Atlantic, and separate it on the one hand from the coal-basin of Leitrim, and on the other from the central moorlands and watershed of Ireland. It is a curious fact, that most of the towns which have been severely ravaged in this each word is found. He has also usually given country by the pestilence are situated on the same formation, and uniformly in the vicinity of the sea. Some of the streets are good, and were then commonly used. As many of our contain substantial well-built houses; but many are the usual cabins, with mud floors, and chim-The poorer neys unaccustomed to smoke. classes seldom use bedsteads. Their food (potatoes) is hurriedly cooked, and eaten half boiled: their habits are uncleanly; and their addiction to whisky not exaggerated by any Irish historian. Cholera first made its appearance on the sea-shore at the base of Knocknarea (a massive mountain of gueiss and mica slate), where fugi-

tives from Longford, and other places visited by | mitted into hospital in the twenty-four hours, | the pestilence, had taken refuge. The Sligonians, like the remainder of their poorer countrymen, whose heads are as impenetrable to the lessons of experience as they are to the blow of a stick, asserted the non-existence of cholera. It was the old game played before my eyes for the fifteenth time since the arrival of the pestilence at Sunderland. The doctors, it was uniformly stated, were to have ten guineas a-day; 51. for every one they killed; and to poison without mercy. The deceived and excited populace concealed the deaths, waked the bodies; and when the board was to meet, armed themselves with whisky and cudgels, and walked through the town, threatening destruction against all who had the wish of saving the graceless ruffians from the avenging arm of death. This infuriated mob collected most in Pound Street, a common-sewer for poteen; and several cases occurred there on the next day. A worse scene was enacted a little previous to this. A medical gentleman, whom it has pleased Providence to spare for his coun-try, announced the occurrence of a fatal case of think proper. cholera. The professional men of the board of health denied the fact, and would not even allow the reporter to attend the examination of his own case; and in a published account of the examination, which, in justice to the medical inquirers, I cannot but suppose to have been drawn up by an attorney's clerk, assert there were no appearances of cholera, -- appearances with which I have the best authority to know they were totally unacquainted. But they are all gone! Dr. Coyne the county physician, Mr. Bell the county surgeon, Drs. Anderson, Beaty, Church, and many others, fell victims one after another; and, out of twelve resident medical practitioners, three only remain at the time I am writing! Dr. Leahy, who was sent by the government to afford his assistance, perished soon after his arrival; and was succeeded by Dr. Goodson, who was at Castlebar during the prevalence of the disease, and whose opinions on the medical treatment of cholera coincide very closely with my own. The medical men of the town, at least certain of them, refused his able advice, from feelings very unworthy of a generous profession; and I attribute the great mortality among persons of a better rank of life entirely to the erroneous practice of treating the malady by stimulating medicines. While the people were opposing the board of health upon the subject of selecting a hospital, and the mob had braved the legislators of the town, the cholera broke out, and all was confusion. The disease spread ra-.pidly: the unbelievers crowded into the homes of the sick, and the sound of the wild national chant over the dead burst from every corner; while the drunken blasphemer reeled and died in the open street. A part of the fever hospital was now prepared as speedily as possible; but no provision had been made for the necessary attendance of the medical men, no nurses were engaged, and the first act of independent philanthropy was of little avail. A few cholera cases had been admitted into the fever hospital, where there were still some patients (for there are two admirable buildings, reflecting much credit on the town), and these last fled from the house, spreading the disease, of which one is known to have perished. When the wicked opposition began to cease, and death overcame the furious prejudices of the ignorant, *It is in this hope that we insert this letter, though overcame the furious prejudices of the ignorant, neither cots nor porters were in readiness to convey them to the hospital; and when the mortality amounted to from fifty to sixty in a day, and as many as ninety persons were adneither cots nor porters were in readiness to convey them to the hospital; and when the

there were none to make coffins, and no one to dig graves; the medical attendants walked over piles of bodies to reach the sick, which were finally interred in such superficial soil, as to render the vicinity of the graves as dangerous as a pestilential charnel-house. The number of cases of cholera that have occurred in Sligo, up to this day, amount to 1202, out of which 629 deaths are reported; which scarcely represents the true mortality, for more than 600 were buried in the hospital yard, and 250 in the abbey ruins. The population of the town is estimated at 16,000; but after the third day hardly 3000 persons remained in it.

Such, then, is a general, non-medical sketch of the origin and progress of cholera in a town which had every warning, and which yet remained unprepared. Not on that account should we cease our exertions in impressing upon the world the eloquent examples held out in such a description; and if any thing can humanise the savage temper that begets opposition to huma-

HISTORY OF CHOLERA AT NEWPORT PRATT, COUNTY MAYO.

THE first case of cholera at Newport Pratt eccurred in the person of John M'Guire, a pedlar, on the 13th of June, 1832. The population of the town is stated at 15,000 souls, and it is built on rising ground, on the two sides of a tidal river. The disease had already existed for some time in the neighbouring towns of Castlebar and Westport; John M'Guire had been to the first of these towns the day before fever. his illness. John Hoban, his step-son, secreted a great-coat from the employés of the board of health, after his relative's decease, and became the second sufferer. No cases occurred from this period to July 20th, when Myles Tuny came from Castlebar, and died of the pestilence on his return. A circumstance of nearly a similar kind took place on the 6th of the same month: a female (Mary Laffey), who had lost her mother, and an apprentice in the town of Westport, ran away from that place, and laboured under the malady near Newport, but subsequently recovered. From this time the disease continued its steady course, propagating itself slowly among the inhabitants who remained in the town; for, as in most of the places affected by the pestilence in Ireland, the greater portion of the community fled the moment it was ascertained that there was more than one case. By the 23d of August, the day of my arrival from Claremorris, there had been thirty-two cases and seventeen deaths. As the value of the saline treatment of cholera is still the subject of much discussion among medical men,croton oil and nitrate of silver, in considerable doses, have only lately been introduced into the curative treatment,-and more especially as the stimulating plan, particularly in the collapsed state, appears to me fraught with the utmost danger, it will be useful to notice the comparative results. The treatment adopted up to the 23d consisted chiefly of venesections, emetics, and calomel and opium. When the lightning were at times observed in it. sickness was not relieved in the first stage, effervescent draughts were resorted to: they may be considered as a modification, and a very unfavourable one, of the saline treatment;

and in the collapse, stimulants were in constant use. Out of the thirty-two cases which occurred up to the 23d, ten are reported as in the first stage, ten in the second stage, and twelve in the third, or collapse. Of these six died when treated in the second stage, and eleven in the collapse.

From August 23d to Sept. 2d, when the disease may be said to have terminated its existence as a pestilence, there occurred twentyfive cases, and seven deaths; -out of which four are reported as first stage, thirteen as being in the second stage, and eight in the collapse; of which four died in collapse, two in second stage, and one was brought into the hospital dead. One of the former was stimulated by the houseapothecary; one died in town from want of proper assistance; and two died of the consecutive fever; leaving two cases, which baffled medical aid, one of these being above seventy years old. Out of the twenty-five cases, three were treated by astringents (subacetate of lead, catechu, &c.), three were treated by emetics and venesection, and recovered: three had only emetics and large doses of calomel and opium, and recovered; five were put under the saline treatment, (the muriate and carbonate of soda... there is no virtue in the chlorate of potash peculiar to itself, and soda was used with benefit in Sunderland at the onset), of which one died; six were treated by croton oil, in doses of from one to four drops, and soda, of which three died; and three were treated with the nitrate of silver in injections, in doses of from four to eight grains, with laudanum and soda powders, of which one died of consecutive W. AINSWORTH.

Sept. 4, 1832.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

VESUVIUS.

Naples, Aug. 18. THE phenomenon of the eruption of Vesuvius gradually abates, and my report to-day will probably be the last. The accounts up to the 7th say, that the quantity of the substance then cast up was so great, that by the accumulation of them the edge of the old crater was raised about sixty feet higher than it was before; and the mountain continued, almost without interruption, to emit flames which rose to the height of a mile and a half, or above 8000 feet. The convulsions of the mountain became more frequent and more violent; the stones thrown up were larger, harder, and in greater numbers than before; the lava, which at first flowed slowly towards Boscotrecase, afterwards, when it became thirty-six feet broad and more fluid, increased its velocity so much, that it flowed twenty-two feet a minute. At one spot this lava formed a kind of lake, or another smaller crater, in which the volcanic matter boiled with great noise, and from which stones were thrown up to the height of fifty feet. Here the lava divided into two streams, which afterwards divided again into several smaller ones. The pino, that is the column of smoke, rose sometimes to the height of two miles, and electric flashes like

A previous account gives other interesting particulars. In the old crater a cleft about 500 feet broad has been made; and besides that, four other openings, the edges of which, formed of the substances emitted, are in the shape of cones, each about sixteen feet high; and what they emit looks like so many fountains, illumined with the most beautiful bluish light. At the foot of these four cones flow as many streams of lava, each twenty feet



broad, which, after a course of 100 feet, join into one, which rolls with a hollow noise towards Camaldoli. The lavs, which flowed towards Boscotrecase, and had reached the Fosso de' Fichi, soon came to that part of the mountain which is called Il-Mauro; so that it had come very near to the gardens and the cultivated part of the mountain, which is here the nearest to the crater. On the 8th another current of lava flowed from the crater towards the Crocelle de' Cantaroni, which had almost reached the declivity of the mountain.

You will readily suppose that for some weeks past Vesuvius has been visited day and night by numbers of strangers who flocked to see it; but, what has not happened before, the Neapolitans themselves ascended in crowds, so that the volcano was almost like a place of pilgrimage.

This induced Salvatore (the Guida del real

Verevio, as he styles himself) to make arrangements for supplying the visitors with refreshments at the top of the mountain, as at a tavern. It is said to have been suggested to him to facilitate, by mechanical means, the ascent, which is now become more difficult. But, though it might easily be done, it is not likely he will follow this advice; because, as always happens with machinery, many persons would be thrown out of employment.

P.S. The Gazette of to-day says, that all fears which the inhabitants about Vesuvius have had for some weeks past of a destructive eruption have now wholly vanished.

PINE ARTS. BRITISH INSTITUTION.

On Monday last our artists commenced their labours in copying the works of the old masters, &c. left by the liberality and kindness of his most gracious Majesty, and other noble and distinguished collectors, for the improvement of the fine arts. Though apparently not equal in number to some former occasions, there is still an ample variety in style and subject to exercise the talents of the copyists. The principal of them will be found enumerated in our No. 807. We cannot but regret, however, that the head by Rembrandt, certainly the finest example from the pencil of that master, is not among them; satisfied that had it been compatible with the views of its distinguished possessor to have permitted its being copied, it would have put the powers of our best artists to the test; as even an approach to its excellence would have been a triumph in modern art. For the benefit of the younger aspirants employed in these studies, and who, from their inexperience, might be apt to mistake the means for the end of their practice, we shall subjoin a quotation from the discourses of Sir Joshua Reynolds :-

"The great use in copying, if it should be at all useful, should seem to be in learning to colour; yet even colouring will never be perfectly attained by servilely copying the model before you. An eye critically nice can only be fermed by observing well-coloured pictures with attention; and, by close inspection and minute examination, you will discover at last the manner of handling, the artifices of contrast, glazing, and other expedients, by which good colourists have raised the value of their tints, and by which nature has been so happily imitated." Further on, this great artist observes, "I must inform you, however, that old pictures, deservedly celebrated for their colouring, are often so obscured by dirt and varnish, that we ought not to wonder if they do not appear equal to their reputation in the eyes of inex-

whose judgment is matured by long observation, considers rather what the picture once was than what it is at present. He has by habit acquired a power of seeing the brilliancy of tints through the cloud by which it is mind with false opinions, and to send him back a colourist of his own formation, with ideas equally remote from nature and from art, and from the genuine practice of the masters, and the real appearance of things." In this, as in many other cases, a discretionary power must be exercised by the artist, according to the extent of his practice and observation, as to how far strict imitation may be expedient.

WEW PUBLICATIONS.

Illustrations of Modern Sculpture: a Series of

To the poetical portion of this beautiful and pencil. splendid publication we called the attention of our readers in our last Number. We will now briefly advert to the productions of art which Mr. Hervey's muse has illustrated. The first is Westmacott's "Happy Mother." When this fine composition was exhibited at Somerset House in 1825, we gave it the praise which was its due; and we regret and are surprised to learn that it still remains in Mr. Westmacott's attelier. The second subject is the well-known "Dancing Girl reposing," by Canova; of which we willingly adopt Mr. Hervey's own descrip-tion:—" Nothing can exceed the grace of attitude, or the sweetness of expression in this figure. The gentle inclination of the head, to meet the raised forefinger-the chaplet loosened from the hair, and hung carelessly over the arm which supports the languid frame—the relaxation and abandonment of the limbs and the sweet and voluptuous expression of the face, speak at once of the past excitement and toil, and of the present weariness and repose;while the drapery is arranged in folds which (though certainly studied, and even forced) are made to exhibit the richest contours of form, and produce lines (of infinite beauty." The third and last subject is " Mercury and Pandora," a group in basso-relieve, by Flaxman; which, like every thing that proceeded from that great and lamented artist, is full of simplicity and grace. The drawings of all the subjects have been made by Mr. Henry Corbould, with his usual fidelity and taste; and they have been exquisitely engraved -the first by P. W. Tomkins, the second by W. Finden, and the third by W. T. Fry. A more classical and elegant work has never come under our

Twenty-Six Illustrations to the Landscape Annual for 1833. From Drawings by J. D. Harding, Esq. London. Jennings and Chaplin.

WE know not what the march of intellect may effect, but we daily see what the march of art has effected; and, with reference to the work before us, we think in many of the subjects it has reached its climax. Though often repeated, we must still say, that in picturesque character, variety of subject, and beauty of execution, nothing can surpass the greater number of these views; and though choice bewilders, we shall point out some that struck us especially, viz. Vietri; Alassio; Genoa; Vico, Bay of Naples; Nice, Albenga, coast of Genoa; La Spezzio; and the Entrance to Ivres. It is

perienced painters or young students. An artist examples such as these that reconcile us to the stubborn steel and the mechanism of ruling, which, under the control of superior skill and perfect knowledge of the principles of art, certainly produce wonders.

We subjoin the names of the artists employed obscured. An exact imitation, therefore, of in this work, who have, in our opinion, obthose pictures, is likely to fill the student's tained the mastery in this way: James Allen, R. Smith, J. Smith, S. T. Willmore, J. C. Verrall, R. Brandard, E. Goodall, J. Henshall, W. Radclyffe, J. H. Kernott, and Freebairn.

Landscape Illustrations of the Prose and Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott; with Portraits of the principal Female Characters.
Parts IV. and V. Chapman and Hall. CHALON'S charming head of "Flora M'Ivor," which is the portrait-embellishment of Part IV. we have already noticed: "Isabelle de Engravings, with Descriptive Prose, and Illustrative Poetry. By T. K. Hervey. No. I. Relfe and Unwin, &c.

> The Hon. Mrs. Seymour Bathurst. Drawn on stone by J. R. Lane, A.R.A., after a Picture by the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A. London, J. Dickinson.

THE beauty and elegance of the subject, and the character of the picture, have been trans-ferred to the print with the skill which is always displayed in the works of Mr. Lane.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SOUL.

WHAT St e Soul? It may not be A light which Chance hath waked to birth:

Nor is that power, Necessity, The mother of the earth. Philosophy in vain may teach

That Nature formed this glorious whole; In worlds which science cannot reach, "God! - God made man a living soul!"

What is the Soul? - a deathless ray -A gift of that immortal hand Which from blind chaos struck the day, And held, unpoised, the sea and land — Who o'er the earth shed beauty rife, Who gave sublimity its might, Who waked the planets into life. And bowed the starry globe of night.

From stern Necessity call grace -Call order from the dreams of chance -Bid your material god replace The heavenly fountain we advance? The seasons would return no more, The erring planets lose their track, Confusion stalk from shore to shore, And Ruin shout to chaos back !

Can knowledge, then, oppress the brain, O'erload the reason's glorious might; Imagination's wing restrain, And blind our intellectual sight?-No: the rivers of the world combined Have never fill'd the boundless sea; And what is ocean to the mind?

Like time unto eternity! Not knowledge hath debased the sense, But vice __that, even in our youth, Saith to religion's light, Go hence! I will not, dare not, know the truth! If I deceive myself, 'tis well:

Let me live on, and still deceive;
If sinners tread the brink of hell, 'Twere death "to TREMBLE and believe!"

O God, the Father of the Soul! O Jesus, Saviour of the world! Spread knowledge, then, from pole to pole, Be Faith's bright banner wide unfurl'd. For whatsoe'er the soul may be, Or wheresoe'er the soul may dwell, To live for immortality

Is better than to live for hell!

C. SWAIN.

THE ALBUM'S NEGLECT.

My name is an Album; I am fitted to grace A lady's boudoir: but view ye my leaves-They are as fair and as clear as a lady's face, Ere ever the print of care it receives; For where I have ventured to make a trial For friendship's donation I've met a denial. No one would write in me.

The first was an old maid, both wrinkled and

"Would she give me a stanza?" "Oh no!" she was vexed;

" Things had come to a terrible pass now-aďay;"

She exclaimed with surprise, "What will they have next?"

And I thought of the tale of the fox and the grapes.

When she called me a trap set to catch the men Oh! she would not write in me.

The next was a lawyer: he questioned my title; He thought 'twas as plain as the nose on his face-

It wanted no proof, nor any recital-That my name of an Album was quite out of place.

He cited the statutes and Black versus White, To shew his assertion was perfectly right; And he would not write in me.

I turned my attention the next to a parson: He very demurely read me a lesson On whom I should choose, and on whom I

should pass on A silent contempt and he gave me his blessing; gaiety,

But as he had renounced all such nonsense and My pages he'd leave to be filled by the laity. Well, he would not write in me.

The next was a lordling, the son of a peer: I praised up his pedigree, talked of his wit, In hopes to entrap him: he answered, " Hear, hear!"

My notion, he said, was a capital hit; But I must allow 'twould be heterodoxy For his lordship to write - he would do it by

So he did not write in me.

I then asked a reformer: 'Twas shameful, he

That gold should be spent in adorning a book, When the poor were starving for lack of some bread: [gant look

And he thought I should have a more ele-Were my pages outside and my envelope in-Books certainly wanted a reforming.

And he would not write in me.

A Tory the next, of the Wellington school: He told me I was an innovation; For our wise grandmothers made it a rule Only to ask the pride of the nation; While if I gave way, in this radical age, To such universal suffrage.

No Tory would write in me.

Thus an old maid, a lawyer, a parson, a peer, A reformer, a tory, and others, refuse

To place a slight token of friendship here,

Each urging a frivolous plea for excuse; But the last that I asked was a rustic yeoman; He would not write in me, no, not for no man-For he never learnt to write.

Baldock.

BIOGRAPHY. M. DELANGLARD.

THE cause of knowledge and civilisation has this year sustained the loss of some of its most distinguished friends and promoters; among whom it is but justice to place M. Delanglard, late member of the Geographical Society of Paris, inventor and constructor of the Georama, and author of a "Treatise on geographical projections, or an examination of the principal methods of constructing maps." But his greatest claim to the gratitude of every lover of learning is the Georama, which elicited high encomiums from many French and English journals, and the honourable and flattering approbation of the most eminent savants of Europe, such as Messrs. Alexandre de Humboldt, Malte-Brun, &c. Your own journal was not backward in acknowledging its merits, for an article appeared in the Literary Gazette of the 20th of October, 1827, which ably sets forth the advantages that the study of geography and science in general would derive from that establishment. We regret to say that he who conceived and executed so fine a monument of science, and had contributed so much towards the progress of knowledge, was forgotten and neglected in his old age, and died in London of the prevailing epidemic, the 29th of August, aged sixty-four, in the greatest destitution. This is another striking and melancholy example of the ingratitude of the world towards those whose whole life has been spent in extending the limits of knowledge, and thereby conducing to the happiness of mankind. I am, &c.

C. LANGLOIS, Jun.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

NOCTES WESTMONASTERIENSES. - NO. V. " Come like shadows, so depart."-Macbeth.

WE remained for some time listening to the dispute between the bard and the critic. could not help being forcibly struck by Milton's gentle, yet dignified demeanour; the mild and steady light of his eye (for, of course, he was no longer blind) gave ample evidence of the capacious intellect within. Calm and unruffled, he afforded a marked contrast to the highly excited and passionate deportment of his irritable antagonist. To us, who were unconcerned spectators, it was highly diverting to witness the adroit manner in which Dr. Bentley endeavoured to shew that he, and not Milton, was the injured individual. He asserted, that in addition to the injustice and falseness of the charge of mutilating and disfiguring his author's works, Milton was culpable of the highest ingratitude towards him. in not feeling thankful for the manner in which his obscurities had been elucidated, and his ruggedness smoothed, by his enlightened com-Master Bentley, a set of __" "A set of what, sir?" said Bentley, turning round quickly, and interrupting him. " Nay, an you ask me," replied Shakespeare, " you shall e'en have it, and digest it as you best may. Few have

• It is always our wish to pay the tribute due to talent, of whatever nation; and we therefore readily admit this letter, though unacquainted with its writer.—Ed. L. G.

suffered more than I have from the inroads of these self-constituted critics, editors, commentators, or whatever name they may please to call themselves by, so I am tolerably well able to decide. Why, it was but the other day that my friend Gibbon shewed me an edition of his works and one of my own, by one Bowdler, I think they call him; and, to say sooth, they were so altered, so changed, that I had some difficulty in recognising my own offspring. understand, too, that poor Massinger and Ford have now shared the same fate. Oh the fantastic tricks of these creatures! a set of moles, blind moles, Master Bentley, that grub in a poor author for faults and imperfections, with a most indefatigable industry, patching him, and mending him, after their own cobbling fashion, gloating over an obscurity, or obsolete word, with as much delight as if they had found a diamond; while to his beauties they are as insensible as goodman mole is to the light of the sun." Bentley was about to reply in choler; but Milton interrupted him, saying, " Nay, good Master Shakespeare, your censure is too general; there are some bright excep-tions." "True, friend Milton," replied the Swan of Avon; "but you know they only prove the rule. Do you think that any of them ever set about editing an author for the express purpose of pointing out his excellencies and rectifying his errors? No! no! indeed; 'tis but to shew their own learning and bookcraft. I appeal to all the poets around me; you, Homer, Virgil, Dante, Horace! have not all your editors and commentators contributed more to hide your meaning than to explain it? One writing a passage one way, one another way, and so on, like so many snarling curs over a bone. They only darken knowledge by their wordiness. Is it not so?" "'Tis even as thou sayest, Shakespeare," said Homer. "Think you that I should ever have fallen asleep, as our friend Horace charges me with doing, had I foreseen the battles that have been fought over my drowsy passages?" "In truth, good Homer," answered Shakespeare, "these fellows have need to be grateful to you. You have made the fortune of many of them. And now, what think you they are about to do with you?" " Nay, I cannot guess." "Why, they are endeavouring to prove that you did not write, or perhaps I should say compose, your own poems." "What? what?" said the astonished Mæonian, "not compose my own poems? Now, by—" "Stay a little before you utter your imprecations. Much have I said, but much remains behind. They say that you are a nonentity; that you never existed in propria persona. One learned Theban - I beg pardon, Pindar, I did not see you - a High Dutchman, with a peculiarly melodious name, which, by the by, I have forgotten, has already had the audacity to split you into some half dozen poets, of which corporate body you are but the personification, the abstract idea, as my friend Locke would call you." "Really, Shakespeare," said Homer, who seemed to suspect that the other was endeavouring to mystify him, " you might mentator. "Commentators!" here exclaimed have chosen some more appropriate object to Shakespeare, "talk not to us of commentators, exercise your wit upon." "My wit! most noble bard; 'twere sacrilege an it were so," replied Shakespeare: "I have but told you what is the fact, I do assure you. After seven cities have so long contended for the honour of having given you birth, this erudite Goth, this learned leviathan, pretends to have discovered that you were never born at all! Alas! poor Homer! this is horrible, most hor-

The whim of this piece recommends it to a place, in spite of faults of versification.—Ed. L. G.

rible! I fancy, some thousand years hence, the same will be my fate; so that it beseems me to pity you." Homer, on the positive as-surance which he thus received, that Shakespeare's intelligence was true, seemed lost in amazement: for some minutes he was speechless: at last he broke out in a melancholy strain _ " Is this then my reward? Is this then the gratitude I meet with after ministering to the delight of ages? What! am I to be stripped of my honours? Are my hardearned laurels to be thus rudely torn from that brow on which they so long have bloomed? Alas! alas! and this is fame!" His emotion now became so great as to deprive him of utterance: he looked round upon us with an expression of unspeakable anguish, and then slowly retired from our circle, to seek consolation in solitude. To our sorrow for the unhappy bard succeeded a feeling of indignation against him who was the cause, and several around me expressed themselves in no measured terms concerning the barbarity and senselessness of the wretched critic: even coiles himself, the scourge of Homer, as he was called, was loud in his anathemas against the leaden-headed Vandal. Bentley, the only one among us who seemed unmoved, was about to renew his attack on Milton; but, on looking round for the object of his wrath, he found he had disappeared. He had followed Homer, with the benevolent design of endeavouring to comfort him in his affliction. The company now began to break up into little knots: I remained with Garrick and Shakespeare. Our conversation continued, as before we were interrupted by the clamour created by Dr. Bent. ley, on the subject of the drama. I was delighted with the paternal interest which shakespeare seemed to take in every thing concerning it. He appeared to be familiarly acquainted with every piece that had been performed, and was now become a most acute critic; his judgment concerning their merits was incontrovertible. He censured faults without ceremony; nor did he, by any means, spare his own. He was particularly severe on Catherine of Cleves; the author of which he accused of stealing the incident of the handkerchief from him. "I should not." said he. "find so much fault with him had he made a skilful use of it. Although I have said that

' Trifles, light as air, Are to the jealous confirmation strong As proofs of holy writ,

yet it does seem to me, that the Duke of Guise simply finding his wife's handkerchief lying on a sofa, does not afford sufficient cause for the emotion awakened in him. Had he seen it in the Count St. Megrin's possession, he would have had reason. The author has made but a clumsy use of it, in addition to having borrowed it. And then, again, Catherine's putting her arm through the staples of the door, though very heroic in itself, is not a fit subject for dramatic representation. It is mental, and not bodily, pain that should be depicted; else you might have a very edifying spectacle in the exhibition on the stage of all the horrors of the holy Inquisition. The great error of most modern authors, both of plays and novels, is the making their catastrophe the result, not of the working of the passions and actions of their dramatis personæ, but rather the effect of events over which they have no control. Now, although this is in some measure justified by the occurrences of actual life, yet is it unfit for the drama, inasmuch as no moral can be deduced from it. I need not

all: but to mention one in the Rent-Day, the the Greek and Latin tongues; and since then parently, disturbed: I marvel what hath hapcontroversy between you?" "Controversy!
my dear Shakespeare," said Sheridan, "no he is; and I should be sorry to contradict a we may have a full attendance on the occa-gentleman, and more especially an ancient sion." "Be it so," said Aristotle. Greek! so you see that we both entertain the same opinion - that is of ourselves." "By Momus, ye are enough to drive an honest man mad," said Shakespeare." "An honest man! no fear of you then, Will," retorted Sheridan. "How now! Oh, I perceive you are stag-gered! deer-stealing, to wit." "Pshaw! what a pestilent knave art thou," replied the bard, laughing heartily, in which merriment we all joined: "but come," continued he, "if possible, be serious, and tell us what is your dispute." "Dispute! have I not just told you that we agreed? Ben Jonson heard us, and I appeal to him: have we not, Ben?"
"Oh! most assuredly," said Jonson; " you agreed admirably — in never thinking alike."
"Well, well," said Shakespeare, "will you be so good as to leave off your joking, and tell me the matter of difference? Come, 'unmuzzle your wisdom.'" "Now, Ary—confound your long Greek names, my tongue will not pronounce them; come, you are the oldest, you know, begin," said the incorrigible Sheridan. "Ah! Sherry! Sherry!" said his opponent, "I wish you understood Greek, for, by Apollo, I am not cunning in English. But, Shakespeare, to keep you no longer in suspense, we were contending about the relative merits of the ancient and modern comedy. He, of course, is the asserter of the superiority of the moderns; I, although willing to allow that great improvements have been made since my time, am not inclined to admit that my comedies are mere barbarisms, nor that his are the very quintescence of excellence. Here is the point at issue, whether the ancient or the modern comedy is that most conformable to nature." "Whether, in short," subjoined Sheridan, "in plot, in execution, in manners, in imagination, they are equal to us.' " Truly, now, this is a momentous point," said Shakespeare, "and requires due consideration: for my own part, I must confess

catastrophe is brought about by the falling to I have been too much occupied with watching pieces of a chair. Every incident that is na- the progress of my native drama to attend to tural or probable is not adapted to the drama, any thing ancient. I should, therefore, remerely because it is natural or probable it commend that this subject be referred to a must be more; it should, as I have said before, be as much as possible the result of preceding events, or the actions or passions of indiviewents, and the actions or passions of indiviewents, and the action of the actions of the actions of the actions of the action of the actions of the action of the actions of the action of th you will allow that it is difficult to confine Aristotle now joined us, in company with genius to the observance of rules." "True Lessing, Dr. Blair, Lord Kaimes, and Gragenius," said Shakespeare, "observes rules vina. "Welcome, gentlemen," said Shake-unconsciously. But see, here comes Aristo-speare, "welcome all: I have a feast for you, phanes and Sheridan in great haste, and, ap- I think." "What is it?" asked Lord Kaimes. "Nothing less, my lord," replied Shakespeare, " than a disputation between our friends Arispened. How now, good friends, what is the "than a disputation between our friends Arismatter?" "Oh!" said Sheridan, "it's only tophanes and Sheridan, as to the comparative Aristophanes getting into 'the clouds' a little. merits of the ancient and modern comedy." He fancies he can soar like one of his own "Ah!" said Aristotle, "I should be glad to birds, though, for my part, I take him to be hear it." "So you will, most learned critic," but a wasp." "Come! Sherry!" re. said Aristophanes; "for you are already torted the Greek; "although we are rivals, proposed as chairman; and, as you are there is no need for scandal; at any rate you my countryman, I second the proposition."
have no right to school me." "Now, out upon "Agreed! agreed!" cried all. "But stay,"
ye for a pair of fools!" cried Shakespeare, im- said Garrick, "I see the morning light peeppatiently; "can you not curb your bantering ing in at the east windows; and, as I have awhile, and propound to us the subject of this taken a fancy to my friend here (pointing controversy between you?" "Controversy! to me), I should wish him to be present at the discussion. I therefore propose that it controversy at all; we are perfectly agreed." be postpoued for the present, in order to "Agreed! how? you did not seem so." afford time to advertise the poets and critics "Yes, entirely so; I say I am right, he says of all nations of the matter in question, that

"My friend," said Garrick, addressing me,
we must now part; but we shall meet often again, and in this place, though when, I cannot say; but I will find means of informing you when this disputation takes place." pressed my thanks. "But," said I, " are you not here every night?" "That," answered he, " is quite uncertain; but I must away! Farewell!" At this moment a sunbeam broke into the Abbey, and in an instant all had melted from my view-I was alone.

o. c. w.

VARIETIES.

Fine Arts in France. - The artists of Paris have petitioned the king for an annual exhibition of their works, from the 1st of November to the 1st of February, when the capital is inhabited by the rich and powerful patrons of art.

Cholera at Paris.—They have remarked in the French capital, that almost all the persons who are devoted to research in ancient manuscripts, autographs, &c. have fallen victims to this malady. Also, that fleas have disappeared

where the cholera reigns.

A Strange Fish.—This morning there was caught at the Poole, the second fishery on the Tweed above the bridge, a strange "monster of the deep," which none of our fishermen have been able to name. In length it is nearly five feet. Its head is immensely large, broader than that of a common bullock, and at a front view bears no small resemblance to the face of the lion. Its mouth is very wide, and the jaws strong, but the teeth comparatively small. The body is round and tapering, but bears no proportion to the size of the head. Underneath the head are two large bags, by which it breathed. Below the breast are two fins, resembling hands, or five fingers webbed together. It is without scales, and covered with a skin somemoral can be deduced from it. I need not that I am not capable of deciding, seeing that what of a tortoise-shell colour. To us it seems mention examples, as they must occur to you during life I was but indifferently skilled in to bear a likeness to prints that we have seen of

the monk-fish, which is found upon the coasts of the West Indies .- Berwick Advertiser.

Young Napoleon .- A life of the Duke of Reichstadt has been published by a M. Fayot. Among other anecdotes it is related, that his venerable uncle, the Archduke Charles, took him on every 5th of May to a small church in Vienna, where a service in commemoration of his father was performed; with which both the old warrior and the young prince were deeply affected. Three dramas, founded on the recent death, have been announced at different Parisian theatres.

Improvement .- A literary institution, called the Australian College, has been opened at Sydney, New South Wales, in which lectures are given by four professors, on English literature, Latin and Greek, mercantile concerns, and mathematics and natural philosophy.

The Theatre Italien of Paris opens on the 2d of October for six months. Four new operas are to be produced, including La Straniera and I Capuleti ed i Montechi, by Bellini. The chief performers engaged are Rubini, Tamburini, Bordogni, Santini, Gragiani, Berattoni, de Magnan, Grisi (Judith and Julie), Tadolini, and Doulx, who obtained the first prize for singing at the Conservatory.

Madame Malibran made her first appearance at the Theatre del Fundo, at Naples, in Desdemona, and was received with universal applause; the king, who was present, joining

warmly in the tribute.

London and Dover Rail-road.—A prospectus of this undertaking has just been sent to us. The line is very straight, crossing the Thames between Woolwich and Barking, where a dock for steam-vessels, &c. and a ferry, are proposed to be established. There also appears on the plan, after passing through Greenhithe and Northfleet, a steam-ferry across the Medway, just below Chatham Dock-yard, and above Upnor Castle: the course then taken is by Milton and a little south of Canterbury, to Dover, frequently crossing the present Dover road. The expediency of facilitating the intercourse between the capital and this port, where so large a portion of our communications with the continent centre, is insisted upon, and great internal commercial advantages are anticipated. At the rate of twenty miles an hour, the minimum of rail-road travelling, the journey would occupy three hours and a half; and it is held out to shareholders who subscribe, that the steam-boat alone, unconnected with the whole design, will immediately yield a profit on their advances. The design certainly appears to possess immense capabilities.

The English Opera closed last night; and Drury Lane opens this evening, to play every night till Covent Garden begins, either next

Saturday or Monday week.

The Landscape Album is the first of the Annual crop we have seen (except the plates of the Landscape Annual, reviewed in our Fine Arts department); and we are much pleased with the simple and neat exterior Mr. Tilt has given it. Of the sixty British views, engraved after Westall, and the descriptions by Mr. Moule, we shall treat in our next No.

Bull.—An Irish gentleman, speaking to a friend on 'Change the other day of the popular account of the Bank, recently published under the quaint title of "the Life and Adventures of the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, written by herself," said, that the author must be very desirous of not being known, since he had by herself," said, that the author must be very desirous of not being known, since he had fathered it on another woman.

The Dead Alive.—The Drury Lane bills and advertisements for to-night announce the part rhyncus to Dr. Westherhead.

fathered it on another woman.

The Dead Alive.—The Drury Lane bills and

of the Widow Cheerly, in the Soldier's Daughter, to be performed "by the late Miss Mordaunt!"

Arithmetical Epistle found on the Tomb of Benjamin Constant.

"Cl-git qui combattit avec son sens comm"1 L'empire et les Bourbons, et les valnquit tons 2. Des pouvoirs réunis sous le nombre de3,
Des pourons reams sous le nombre de
Il adopta l'esprit sous un fils d'Henri 4;
36
Mais il se déclara l'ennemi d'Henri 5.
Sur le banc d'un ministre il se serait as 6.
Sur le Dane u un ministre il se serant as 0,
Car il aurait été le plus digne des
The state of the s
Mais la mort le surprit en décembre le 8,
Observations to the set of the se
Cherchant la liberté comme en quatre-vingt . 9.
Passant, pour son repos dis un de profun 10."
To Comula

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

The late Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke had gone a considerable way in preparing his Autobiography for publication; and we are informed that his second son, the clergyman, to whom he has bequeathed his MSS., is finishing it for the

I roposals are issued for publishing, by subscription, Notitize Ludze, or Notices of Louth, Lincolnshire, with Engravings.

Engravings.

The Emigrant's Tale, with other Poems, by James Bird, Author of "Framlingham," dec.

Fisher's Drawing-Room Scrap-Book for 1833, with Poetical Illustrations by L. E. L.; and containing 36 Plates.

Heath's Picturesque Annual for 1835, with 36 Plates, from Drawings by Stanfield; with Travelling Sketches on the Rhine, in Belgium, and in Holland, by Leitch Ritchie.

Ritchie

The Keepsake for 1833.

The Keepaske for 1833.
The Literary Souvenir for 1833, edited by A. A. Watts.
The New-Year's Gift and Juvenile Souvenir for 1833,
edited by Mrs. Watts.
Lord Nugent has in the press a Letter to Mr. Murray,
touching the Review of his "Memorials of Hampden," in
the last number of the Quarterly Review.
Another weekly journal is announced, in German and
English, to be entitled "Germania;" and to contain a
record of the progress of Society, and of Science, Literature, and the Fine Arts. The prospectus breathes highly
liberal principles. liberal principles.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Memoirs of General Lafayette and of the French Revolution of 1820, by M. B. Sarrans, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.—
Lyell's Geology, Vol. 1. new edition, greatly improved, 8vo. 15s. bds.—Abbott's Elements of Trigonometry, 19mo. 3s. 6d. scene.—Homer's Literal English Examples for Latin Verse, 18mo. 2s. bd.—Belfrage's Select Essays, Religious and Moral, 12mo. 5s. 6d. cloth.—St. Matthew's Gospel, Greek, Latin, and English interlinear, 8vo. 9s. cloth, St. Luke's ditto, ditto, 8vo. 9s. cloth.—Kidd's Guide to Dover, 18mo. csewed, 1s. 6d.—Beamish's History of the King's German Legion, Vol. 1. 8vo. 1l. cloth, with coloured plates.—Rev. J. Slade's Explanation of the Psalms, 12mo. 5s. cloth.—Rev. J. John Hall's Expository Discourse on the Gospels, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. bds.—Goodridge's Narrative of a Voyage to the South Seas, and Residence in Van Diemen's Land, 12mo. 5s. 6d. cloth.—De Orquet's French Dictionary, 5s. bd.—Higgins' Mosaical and Mineral Geologics Illustrated and Compared, 8vo. 7s. cloth.—Moderned Divines of Geneva, by Pons and Cattermole, 3d series, 8vo. 1ts. bds.—Herklot's Qanoon-e-Islam; or, the Customs of the Moosulmans of India, 8vo. 16s. cloth.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1882.

September.	Thermometer.			Bar	omei	ler.	
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Tuesday · 18	• • • •	50.	••	61.	29.94	• •	30-04
Wednesday 19		35.	••	57.	30.10	• •	30.36
Wind variable	S.W. p	revai	ling				

The 19th clear, otherwise alternately clear and cloudy and at times on the 13th, 15th, and 18th.

Rain fallen, 025 of an inch. Edmonton. CHARLES H Latitude 51° 37′ 32″ N. Longitude 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich. CHARLES H. ADAMS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Correspondent informs us, that Dr. Morison, whose Counsels to the Young we lately noticed, is not, as we supposed, a minister of the Scots Church, but an Inde-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

TINIVERSITY_of LONDON SCHOOL.

Head Masters.
Thomas Howitt Key, M.A. Professor of Latin, and Henry Malden, M.A. Professor of Greek in the University of

The School opens, after the Summer Holydays, on Monday, the

let of October.

The hours of attendance on the first five days of the week are from a quarter past 9 to half-past 8, in which time an hour is allowed for recreation. On Saturday the School is closed at a quarter after 18.

quarter after 12. quarter after 12. determined the Modern Heating of the adjects and the terms I nagranges, Ancient and Modern History, freed, and German I nagranges, Ancient and Modern History, freed, and of Natural Philosophy and Drawing. The yearly payment for each Papil is 153, which may be paid either in one sum, or in three equal parts, at the commencement of the Autumn, Christman, and Easter Terms.

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punishment. A monthly report of the conduct of each Papil is sent to his parent or guardian. Prospectuase may be obtained at the Office of the University, and at Mr. Taylor's, Bookseller, Upper Gower Street. Spt. 1, 1883.

CT. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. - The

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—The
Autumnal Course of Lectures will commence on Monday,
October the lot and Practice of Medicine—Dr. Williams.
Materia Medica and Therapeutice—Dr. Barton.
Aurgon—Mr. Tyrrell and Mr. John F. South.
Chemistry—R. Phillipp, F. R. S.
Midwifery—Dr. Ashburner and Dr. Rigby.
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Clinical Lectures will be given to the Dressers and Surgeons'
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On October 1st, forming Vol. 25 of the above, Vol. IV. of HISTORY of SPAIN and PORTUGAL,

On Nov. 1, History of England, by the late Sir J. Mackintosh, Vol. III.

Published Sept. 1, Donovan's Treatise on Chemistry, in 1 vol.
London: Longman and Co.; and John Taylor.

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III.

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On October 1, will be published, by Baldwin and Cradock,
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A TREATISE on CATTLE.

And on October 15, No. I. of

British Husbandry.

**.* A number of each of these works will be published alternately, vis. on the lat and 15th of every mouth.
In the amouncement of the Division of the Library of Useful Knowledge called the Farmer's Series, the Society promised a vot on the History and Treatment of those Asimalis which aid the power of Man; and another on the General Principles of Arnealure. Of these, a very comprehensive providented demands of the Comprehensive providented to the Alley of the Principal Browder of the Comprehensive providented the Principal Browder of the Comprehensive providented the Principal Browder of the Comprehensive providented to the Comprehensive providented to the Horse, and the writer will be the same.

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A French Literary Paper.
On the 21st September, 1832, was published, the Ninth
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Where are you, Tesoro? won't your wife allow you to go out? You see I have found out you have a wife! EMILY.

Mr. A. is become rather more reasonable ... I

Oh! the transport of having my bijou by my forehead of the figure with his lips as he spoke), side every Tuesday and Saturday !-But where ROSAMOND.

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Note 5. (Lilac.)

My amiable friend must forgive me, if I say he one, as our magazines and annuals can most is unkind. Above a week - and no visit - no mournfully witness - and these pages collect letters - no plaintive sonnet - no little tokenintrinsically trifling, but inestimable to friendship! not a rose - a violet - a diamond Sevigne-nor any little thing to prove the thought is present, although the person may be absent. "Romantic the scenery without is not, and | Fickle?-No_I'll not believe it-after all your promises and vows of eternal friendship - no! But, perhaps, your wife is jealous—perhaps she cannot understand the refinements of a pure and tender friendship. What meanness which abound therein,—for the awful note of to be jealous! Yes, you are very right to stay the blood-hound, baying upon his midnight away—it is your duty—but I must find a chain,—and the pleasing melancholy of the friend with fewer domestic ties. I am too sensitive—they bore me. Adieu for ever! unless X. Y. Z. you come to-day.

Note 6. (Rose-colour, stamped with Cupids.) Remember! SOMEBODY."

We add a romantic legend as a contrast: we must observe, that the youthful couple had been separated by an intrigue of an ambitious mother, which led to a mutual belief of the

other's inconstancy.

" On the eve of the day which was now fixed for their marriage, they walked alone together, till the moon had risen high above their heads. As they were returning to the residence of Aline, Hypolite drew her towards the church, in which, when a few hours more should have elapsed, those vows were to be exchanged between them which would unite their fates, indissolubly, and for ever. They entered, and, passing up the main aisle, approached the tomb of the Belle Chanoinesse. The faint beams of the lamp which was suspended before the high altar fell upon the recumbent statue. Hypolite's arm was round the slender waist of his companion. 'Aline,' said he, 'you must admire the calm and melancholy beauty of the Belle Chaoinesse; you must love this monu-ment for my sake. Aline, it was but yesterday you asked me what had soothed my spirits into patience under my affliction: -- who had been my friend, my comforter? The midnight silence of this church, that steady constant flame, shedding a glimpse like that of memory over the scene of the past day's busy turmoil,—the deep repose of this beauteous statue, so like that which she sought and found, the peace which this world cannot give, and never can disturb,all these were long my comforters. Night after night I have lingered here. This has been my bed, Aline,' continued he, placing his spread hand on the cold stone which formed the table for the marble figure: 'here have I Mr. A. is become rather more reasonable—I rested whenever I could find rest; there was were to meet to-morrow in any other church am to have an opera-box for the whole season. my kind, my constant friend;' (he touched the

'here was the patient listener to the story of my woes, the silent monitor, even the bride who welcomed me, when, as I thought, I was abandoned by my living bride, by my Aline! Her hands are joined in prayer: look at them, dear love; they are closed upon the ring with which I had prepared to wed you. Betrayed by you, as I then believed I was, I gave to this cold bride that ring, with many a vow that, since you were false, no living one should ever claim me as her lord. It soothed my wounded heart, my wayward fancy, to lie beside her on this monumental stone; to call it my nuptial couch! You weep, Aline! Nay, dry your tears; I am wrong to move you thus; and tears enough have already fallen on these cold stones. But we will weep no more; and to-morrow's blessed dawn, Aline, shall begin a life of smiles for both of us.' 'Why did you bring me here, dear Hypolite?' said the fair girl; 'why did you bring me here? Indeed, indeed, we have had our share of melan-My heart sickens at the remembrance of grief, it yearns for happiness; and this scene, with all that it recalls of your past sufferings, gives me a pang which you ought not to inflict. It is, at least, unnecessary now. Hypolite, 'tis strange, but I am jealous of that marble figure. You came to her for comfort, when you thought your Aline false. You came to her, because she could not change. You found here a silent welcome, but it was changeless; and her bosom was to you less cold than that which had so lately cast you away. Oh, Hypolite! if you loved her, how must you have hated me!' 'Sweet Aline,' returned Hypolite, how can I chide you for such jealousy? Oh no!-it tells me of the warm true love that lives for me within your faithful, your wronged heart. But you also must acknowledge the motive which drew me to this spot - to la Belle Chanoinesse. It was true and ardent love for you that made me forswear all other solace than what this peaceful semblance of death could promise me. And now, let us go home. To-morrow,—Aline,—to-morrow!—Hark!—what noise is that?—Who spoke?—Who laughed?' With a slight shudder, Aline clung to her lover, and both It was not repeated. 'Aline,' said Hypolite, pressing the trembling girl to his bosom, 'Aline, we will go. We have been overheard;—and what we have said has appeared fit subject for merriment to some one whose heart is free from care and kindly feeling.' 'It was no laugh,' replied Aline; and she clung yet closer to his breast. ' Hypolite, it was no augh! At least, no merriment was there. 'Tis said, idiots will laugh when they see others weep. I could fancy such ill-timed mirth, a sound so lacking sense and sympathy, in the wild noise we heard. I tremble still. Yes; let us hasten hence, dear Hypolite. It is a childish wish of mine; but, would that we were to meet to-morrow in any other church

hopes been crossed. Oh! may they not again be so deceived!' And now, the morning came.
The church was crowded with smiling faces, and the bride and bridegroom stood before the altar, to receive the blessing to which every bosom was eager to respond. It was a sultry September morning, and the gay assembly drew no sad presage from the gathering darkness of the atmosphere, which seemed to por-tend a stormy day. The distant thunder tend a stormy day. The distant thunder growled, and sheets of faint summer lightning flickered at intervals against the purple canopy which gradually deepened along the sky. The priest was proceeding to pronounce the final benediction, and the hands of the betrothed were already joined together, when a sudden and tremendous shock of an earthquake rocked the whole edifice to its foundations. The words broke off. The congregation were panic-struck — many sunk on the pavement with fear — some rushed to the doors to escape the threatening peril; but few had had time to issue forth, before a second shock came, and then a third, to which the high altar, and that part of the fabric under which it stood, bowed and sunk with a tremendous crash. The loud shrieks of hundreds were heard, mingled with the roar of the crumbling edifice; a stifling cloud of dust arose, and for some minutes covered all the building; and, when it cleared away, nearly one-third portion of the church lay in a mighty and confused mass of ruins. All those who had been near the altar had, at the first alarm, taken refuge in that part which still stood. As the trembling crowds assembled in the streets, all were found safe and unhurt -all but one. The bridegroom was missing ! In vain did his name pass from mouth to mouth. All search was vain. Vain were the hopes that he might yet be found alive, though wounded, among the lighter upper fragments of the chancel wall. He was seen no more till several days after, when the workmen, who since that fatal morning had incessantly laboured to effect a passage to where the altar had stood, found the pavement broken into the vaults over part of which the monument of the Belle Chanoinesse had been built, and which now, together with the statue, was in fragments. The body of the poor young man was discovered, uncrushed and unwounded. It appeared as though he had died from suffocation under one of the low arches of a stone grave, which had not fallen in. His body was stretched out tranquilly in death, and near it lay a small skeleton, which had been buried there probably centuries before. A plain gold ring, of modern workmanship, was on its bony hand."

The "Lady's Counsellor" is an interesting legend of the olden, as the " Promise Kept" is of modern time: and any one who has a long morning or solitary evening, which he or she wishes to pass quickly away, cannot employ it better than over these two volumes; we promise such ample entertainment; and offer our hearty commendation to the Legends of the Library at Lilies, to the enjoyment of which we sincerely hope the Lord and Lady will return with increase of appetite, after a sojourn at Corfu, pleasant to them and beneficial to their country.

The Landscape Annual for 1833. The Tourist in Italy. By Thomas Roscoe. 12mo. pp. 271. London, Jennings and Chaplin.

THE fourth volume of this favourite Annual

dress) as an integral portion of this publica-tion." Of Mr. Harding's picturesque and artistlike performances we have already spoken, and of the ability displayed in the majority of the engravings from his tasteful pencil; and we need only add on this head, that in several of his subjects he has been very fortunate, selecting them from wilder and less known parts of the Genoese coast, and the mountains round Aosta, than is usual with the ordinary traveller.

Mr. Roscoe (who will not discontinue the use of the no-word "talented") has executed his task with credit to his literary reputation. The text consists of descriptions of the places and scenery represented by the painter, by condensed epitomes of the historical recollections associated with them, and by interesting narratives of love, war, and personal adventure. Of these various features it is not easy for us to afford a sufficient idea by extract; but we select two specimens as fair and as convenient as our judgment could determine.

Treating of the Mola da Gaeta the ancient Formise, and quære the seat of the gigantic Lestrygones, visited by Ulysses, the author

says:—
"That the depredatory character of this region was not confined to the sea, we have the authority of a more modern traveller, though he has certainly overcharged the picture, when he observes that 'a frontier between two such states as Rome and Naples must abound in crimes. At Terracina every fifth man you meet is a sbirro, or an assassin, or both. The Pontine marshes were infamous for robbery in Juvenal's time; and most of the postilions who are now stationed there have retired from punishment to the horrid asylum of a climate where none but criminals could be found to reside. At present, the postilion's horn and whip-cracking are forbidden on the roads of Italy, where they served too long as a call for robbers. On entering Fondi, we drove to the custom-house, and there we found a tall Castrato, muffled up to his nose in a cloak, and basking over a pan of charcoal. He struck me as a modern edition of the scribe who amused Horace at this town. Advancing solemnly, with a pen at his ear, he fell into argument with a Neapolitan advocate, one of our party, and he pretended to teach him the law of Naples. Their altercation was at first civil enough, till the lawyer, ashamed of his opponent, called him a musicotto. 'Do you know whom you insult?' cried the man of office: 'I am here the organ of government.' 'And a well-toned organ thou art!' said our companion, ' the prettiest treble that I ever heard in a custom-house. This poor joke cost him dear; for the vindictive scribe returned to the charge, and condemned a small package, which had occasioned the dispute, to be carried by express to Naples, at the punster's expense. At every stage on this road you perceive a marked difference in the female costume, and those provincial modes never vary. The young women of Mola have coiled their hair 'alla lumaca,' from ancient times; for this mode is common on Greek statues. I observed a group of those nymphs standing up to their knees in a fountain at washing-stones; while their idle swains were leaning over a bridge, admiring those co-quetries which are natural to all women on a partial display of their forms. Such figures come often into Italian landscapes; and here the painter might bring in the Lestrygonian princess filling her pitcher; for this fountain, like Homer's Artacia, is a source emitting a

without the town.' The description of a quaint old English traveller ought not to be here omitted: 'Arriving at Mola,' says Lassels, 'I went to see Cicero's tomb, which stands in a garden not far off. And I the more willingly believe it to be his, because it is certain that Tully had a villa in Formas (which was this place); thither he was going in his litter, when he was overtaken by the executioners of the Triumviri and beheaded. There are no words upon his tomb, of which, if you ask me the reason, I can only tell you, that either words in prose could not speak, their Tully being dead; or verses would not, out of envy, praise him who had made prose so famous. Having seen this, some of our company and I took a boat and four lusty watermen to row us to Gaeta and back again, while the rest stayed at Mola to provide dinner. Arriving in little more than half an hour at Gaeta, we went up to the castle, where we saw the skeleton of Charles Bourbon, once constable of France; but afterwards, taking against his own king upon a disgust, he served the emperor Charles V., and was made one of the generals and governors of Milan; where, having borrowed money of the Milanese, and having laid a deep curse on himself (wishing he might die in the first enterprise he undertook) if he paid not back the money by such a time, he failed in his word, but his curse did not. For his next enterprise was to go and sack Rome: and there his curse met him as he scaled the walls; and, being shot with a musket bullet, he was forced to pay his debt to nature too. His body was carried to Gaeta, where it stands, with its clothes, boots, and spurs on, in a long box, straight up, with this Spanish epitaph over his head (thus Englished):

'France gave me milk, Spain great employments gave, Rome gave me death, and here Gaet! a grave.'

'At Mola,' says another traveller, no less amusing in his way, 'I asked for a barber: immediately after comes in a tall, swarthy, meagre man, with whiskers, a coat all in tatters, and a spada of an enormous length; in a word he appeared to be a brave descendant from the ancient Lestrygones: after all the Italian ceremonies previous to this operation. he shaved me with such terrible dexterity and despatch that I never before nor since met with the like, and was glad when it was safe over. I did not forget to ask what countryman he could be, and where he had learned his trade: he told me he was a Catalonian, and was just come from Constantinople, where for six years he had practised shaving, but could hardly keep life and soul together, being but a bungler in comparison with the Turkish barbers.' Nearly all that belongs to the modern town of Mola is a single street, extending to the bay, which is covered towards the west by the promontory of Gaeta, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding scenery. The hill where Formise stood has since become a fruitful garden of the vine; but the tourist may yet trace the remains of a wall of extraordinary thickness, consisting of very large stones uniformly cut in embossments. sort of embellishment they exhibit must have been the work of extreme care and labour, the materials being composed of hard silex, united by a natural cement, to which naturalists give the English name of pudding: and of this consists, in one entire mass, the extensive promontory of Gaeta. The adjacent hills, of which this promontory forms the continuation, were for a long period the haunt of successive gangs of banditti, chiefly deserters from the is now before us, concluding the tour and like Homer's Artacia, is a source emitting a gangs of banditti, chiefly deserters from the illustrations of Italy, "as well (says the adfull stream, and flowing direct to the sea just armies, which, during most part of the six-

These truly black bands, peculiar to some parts of Italy, were no unworthy successors to the exploits of the men-eating Lestrygones; and in fact they formed themselves into a sort of republic, which, if the Spanish viceroys did not tolerate, they seldom ventured to disturb." The biography of Squilletti (one of these) is remarkable enough to claim quotation.

"Squilletti was born about the year 1595, in the small territory of Catanzano, situated at the extremity of Italy, below the promontory of the gulf of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples. He early became an explorer of the lonely woods, the hills and wilds, around the coast and in the vicinity of Mola de Gaeta. In his youth he was remarkable for his fiery and active spirit, combined with great intellectual acuteness; and, as he grew to manhood, he gave evidence of marked talent, as well as a frankness and boldness of demeanour, which produced a very favourable impression upon strangers, no less than on those who knew troduced, proved by no means equally beneficial to him; for, under their patronage and encouragement, the worst features of his character took deeper root, and shewed themselves in a strange combination of hardihood and malignity of purpose. This was appreciated by the more abandoned of his noble associates; ligion, to give a freer impunity to every species, self with letters of recommendation from in- at his villa Ambrogiana, on which he instantly

teenth century, were engaged in hot contest of extravagance and vice to which he was most for the mastery of the kingdom of Naples. Activing at once from high company and from courts, he took upon himself the old hermit's penitential garb, and, with scandalous hypocrisy in a beginner, he withdrew into a small half-ruined church, which lay on the high road from Rome to Naples. There, instead of counting his beads, he noted the character of all those who went by; and when of sufficient wealth, or with other recommendations, he contrived to convey intelligence to the exiled parties, who took measures of vengeance, for plunder, or other enormities, succeeded in his object than his natural arrowhich they perpetrated against their real or gance and love of intrigue armed against him supposed enemies. The hermit-chief thus suc- some of the chief personages in Florence, ceeded, by observing the most sanctified exterior, in reducing robbery and extortion to a enough to ridicule in the presence of the duke complete system, till, growing insolent by suc- and his friends. The offence was mortal; his cess, he fell under the suspicion of a Roman footsteps were dogged; and one day, as he was noble, who had been plundered near the spot, walking alone, in the vicinity of San Niccolo, and who communicated what he had observed he received the blow of a stiletto in the back, to the pontifical court. It was directed that which had very nearly proved fatal. Sensible the proceedings of the new anchorite should of the extreme peril he had thus incurred, and be strictly watched; and, spite of his caution, severely admonished at the same time by the him. His habits unfortunately did not long it was proved that he was an accomplice in the duke, he no longer boasted his exploits; he keep pace with the improvement of his per- daring attacks upon life and property that had gave up his correspondence with foreigners sonal qualities and his mental capacity; he created so much terror through the adjoining and exiles; and, apparently devoting himself became vain and arrogant in his carriage, districts. But, informed of the impending with passion to literature, he printed a voviolent and quick in quarrel, in addition to a danger by the counter-spies he employed, lume of his poems, dedicated to the charming suspicious, sceptical, yet reckless turn of mind. Squilletti suddenly threw off his hermit-garb, Margherita Costa, his favourite, and a most He went with his father at an early age to and with it the name of Fra Paolo, given him accomplished woman. In 1643, the grand Naples, where he entered the royal college, by the people in his penitential retreat. He duke and the Collegati having taken up arms and prosecuted his studies with a view of pur- betook himself to the mountains near Mola da against the Barberini, the bandit-priest was ming a legal career. He made rapid progress; Gaeta, extending his depredations to the con-made captain of a company of Venturieri, but this was interrupted by the untimely death fines of Naples and Rome; and, while pur-drawn for the most part from the kingdom of of his father—the origin, most probably, of all suing the same career more openly, and in a Naples and the territories of the church, and his future errors and excesses, and but for wider field of operations, the ecclesiastical equipped solely at our hero's expense. With which, with such talents, he might have be- court offered an immense reward for his head, this force he was commanded to keep poscome the boast and ornament, instead of the and despatched at the same time a captain of terror and execration, of his country. In- police, with forty men, the better to effect its standy throwing up his former pursuits, he object. Anticipating their approach, Fra Paquitted Naples for Rome, where he was for-olo, having given directions to his partisans, tunate enough, at first, to meet with several assumed the disguise of an aged shepherd, and subsequent year, Fra Paolo resumed his liteeminent and respectable prelates, by whose went boldly to give his enemies the meeting, persuasion he was led to complete the course with the hope of betraying them into the of academical studies he had already entered hands of his exiled colleagues lying in wait to offering to devote his talents to the service of upon. But the regard of some distinguished fall upon them. Taking up his quarters at a personages to whom he was subsequently in-neighbouring inn, he presented himself to the grant him absolution of all his former sins, troduced, proved by no means equally beneficial police on their arrival, as having just come with liberty, after adopting an irreproachable from the mountains; and, finding the party much stronger than he had expected, he seconded by supposititious letters from different changed his design, and informed the captain princes, was easily granted, upon obtaining that he would discover for him the abode of which, he solicited his congee at the hands of the whole band of exiles, whom he represented the Grand Duke of Tuscany. This at first as being most formidable, and lying in ambush was denied him, his patron pointing out to and he was soon employed in various secret to receive him. The captain, without any sus- him the danger he would incur, and the cerand difficult undertakings: he was set as a spy picion, accepted the proposal, and, giving in to tain advantages he would sacrifice; but, still upon the motions of their adversaries, and, by the snare, invited the feigned shepherd to take persisting in his solicitations, under plea of no wonderful transition, he thus became the supper with him. Fra Paolo then retired; returning to his native place, they were at fit tool of their most fearful and desperate but, instead of going to rest, he put four gold length complied with. On his arrival at designs. A faithful minister to the wants of pieces into the host's hands, and, bidding him Rome, he assumed the ecclesiastical habit — a powerful vice, he was nevertheless hated by inform the captain that he whom he was in habit quite indispensable to those who wished his employers as the depository of their secret search of had paid for them both, and that a to figure in the papal capital, and in no long plots; and, aware of his own importance, his leader of police ought to know his man before time began to distinguish himself in a manner arrogance soon became intolerable to them he attempted to catch him, he hastened to which drew a wide line between his present Playing a double game, he had by the most rejoin his friends. The confusion and alarm and his former character, and raised him to artful means gained the confidence of the created among the whole party on the delivery honours that made it difficult to recognise him. exiled party; and this coming at length to the of this message were such, that the captain Yet this rapid career, combined with other circan of his early patrons, they withdrew from could not prevail on them to venture farther, cumstances of a suspicious nature, attracted him not only the conduct of their affairs, but from the dread of falling into the fatal am- the curiosity of the people and the attention of the proceeds he had hitherto drawn from such bush said to be laid for them by the exiles, the holy court. Doubts and suspicions were a source; it being the custom of such lordly He was thus compelled to abandon the ex- soon after turned into certainty; when, having Personages to seek out for ministers for their pedition. Soon afterwards, apprehending the appeared with striking éclat for a period of iniquitous views to enforce strictest secrecy result of leaguing with some disaffected nobles some months, he withdrew from ecclesiastical and, when their objects shall have been fully of the kingdom, he abandoned both the Nea- life with as much speed as he had entered upon it, accomplished, to 'whistle them down the politan territories and those of the church, and, resuming his military accountrements, once wind, a prey to fortune.' This led Squilletti and transferred the seat of his operations to seriously to consider his position; he resolved Florence. He had taken the precaution when head of a small troop. On reaching Florence to change his plans, and, under the veil of re- at Rome, as well as at Naples, to supply him- he understood that the duke was then residing

fluential personages, mostly obtained by bribing their secretaries, especially those of the cardinals, and with them he confidently presented himself at the court of the Grand Duke, Ferdinand II. So well did he play his part, and such was his plausibility and address, in making himself both useful and agreeable, that he was soon taken into the ducal service; nor was he less a favourite with the ministers and ladies of the Florentine court. Unfortunately Fra Paolo knew better how to acquire than to merit good fortune; and he had no sooner whose faults or foibles he was imprudent In 1643, the grand session of some posts in the neighbourhood of Siena, in which he acquitted himself not only to the general's satisfaction, but with considerable credit. On the return of peace, in the rary pursuits, by means of which he made himself favourably known to the Barberini, the family, and supplicating the cardinal to with liberty, after adopting an irreproachable life, to re-visit the city of Rome. His request,

mediate interview. This, the master of the ceremonies, a cautious man, prudently refused, stating that the grand duke would, on the morrow, hold an audience at Florence: and the new soldier was compelled reluctantly to retrace his steps, and await the hour assigned at the palace. It never came: the grand duke, hearing of Fra Paolo's strange importunity to be admitted, without stating his object, took the alarm; and gave orders for him to be instantly arrested. On the following morning, therefore, the captain of the guard, having meantime ascertained that the stranger had appointed to go to the shop of a certain banderaio. situated in the district of Calimaruzza, and having disposed his attendants at different spots, saluted our hero just as he was about to enter, and, bidding him good day, laid his hand on him, informing him that he was the duke's prisoner. At the same moment his soldiers advanced with levelled pieces, surrounding him on every side, while the passengers and inhabitants hurried in terror from the spot. Casting one glance around him, to ascertain if any of his own party witnessed his denly fallen from his loftiest hopes, into the hands of judicial power, the unhappy Fra quainted with the extent of his prisoner's de-linquencies, and knew what he was about; an answer which closed the door to all farther intercession in his favour. Finding himself thus confined to a living tomb, after making some fruitless efforts to alleviate his sufferings, the intellects of the unhappy prisoner grew disordered; he furiously attacked his keepers, and on partial recovery felt himself heavily ironed, and secured with redoubled vigilance. His aliment consisted of the coarsest food, which he procured with four livres the day; a sum out of which he contrived to save sufficient to hire an attendant, whom, at length, he bribed to procure him some files. By such means he succeeded in liberating himself from his chains. He was already also in the act of making his way through the walls, when an alarm was given; he was again secured, and exposed to severer privations than before. A stone pillar, to which was attached an immense chain, was fixed deeply in the earth, and to this the wretched Fra Paolo was bound by an iron collar, while other irons were replaced upon his feet. As time elapsed, the grief and rage by which he had been before instigated, became more calm; hope yet whispered the possibility of escape; and the desire of vengeance, serving as a subject on which to brood, kept him from sinking into utter idiocy and raving. He succeeded so far as to bribe one of

put spurs to his horse, and, alighting at the his attendants, by splendid offers, to convey palace-gate, required to be admitted to an im- letters for him to his former associates, acquainting them with his dreadful condition, and beseeching them to lose no time in devising some plan for his deliverance from the tortures he endured. Moved by this appeal from their old commander, they conceived it touched their honour to make the attempt:each swore to stand by their leader and one another, and peril their lives for his. On the last day of June, twenty-five of the number agreed to enter Florence; and, the less to excite suspicion, they were to go separately, and as private individuals, each intent on his own business. At midnight they were to meet at an appointed spot, and proceed rapidly, joined by their brethren, towards the gates of the prison. Armed from head to foot, they were to seize on the sentinel :- wrench from the gaoler the keys under penalty of his life: and, bursting into the prison, to rescue their chief from his terrific doom; and at the same time give freedom to the whole of the unhappy inmates of the place. By these they were to be supported in their retreat to one of the gates of the city, where a larger force was in readiness to give them support. Even had capture, he quietly gave up his sword to the chief of the police, finding it would be utterly object for which it was intended, it must, useless to contend against such fearful odds. This (for him) disastrous event, occurred in alarm among the citizens, at the dead hour of November, 1644, and when he was in the night,—sunk in slumber, and wholly unpreforty-ninth year of his age. Having thus sud- pared for an invasion of the kind. They were spared the trial by the act of a renegade to his honour and his band, who betrayed the plot to Paolo found his lot still farther aggravated by the government. Precautions were adopted; being ordered into solitary confinement. On the unhappy prisoner was consigned, if posfirst recovering from the shock, he solicited sible, to still harder duresse; he was prohithe use of a pen and ink from his gaoler; and bited the use of pen and paper, and condemned these were not refused him. He wrote to some to the lowest felon's lot. The spirit of Fra of his most influential connexions, beseeching Paolo was no longer proof against such a fatal them to put some engine to work, in order to reverse: he at first attempted to starve himself induce the duke to state his reasons for con- to death; - to beat his head against the walls fining him; and, if possible, to set him at liberty. This was attended with no success; terms, was denied him; he was ordered to be to every application made to him the uniform chained down as a madman, and to be fed. reply of the duke was, that he was fully ac. He yet persevered he succeeded in setting fire to his dungeon, but it was extinguished; and thenceforth only iron utensils were placed within his reach. At length, the freedom which man and his own efforts denied him, age and wearied nature bestowed; exhausted by violent passion, by long suffering, and vo-luntary fast, Fra Paolo closed his strange misguided career,—but not till he had reached the eighty-first year of his age. He had undergone three and thirty years of solitary confinement; and, doubtless, he died as he lived, a hater and despiser of princes, as he might well be,—if not a contemner of all laws, whether human or divine. The crimes committed in his youth had been abandoned, if not deplored, and were fearfully expiated by long years of suffering and sorrow. The cause of his imprisonment was never made known; but, most probably, it consisted in the wounded pride or false alarm of the duke, who, having detected the imposition practised upon him, attempted rather to satiate his vengeance than to provide for his safety; inasmuch as, had his prisoner succeeded in escaping, he would, it is natural to suppose, have retaliated upon his ungenerous oppressor." We have now only to commend this fair

volume to fair usage, as well worthy of its pre-

popular favour.

The Works of Lord Byron. Vol. X. London, 1832. Murray.

This volume is full of interesting notesmany of the feelings have their history; while it is curious to see how

" the sleeping images of things Start at a touch, and struggle into life."

And its editor well observes:

"The contents of this volume are so miscellaneous, that we have found it necessary to give our observations on the several pieces in immediate connexion with each as it occurs. On the whole, the section of the author's life to which these belong is, perhaps, the most deeply interesting of all; and certainly there is none which has been more clearly and touchingly reflected in his poetry. Indeed, the course of his personal feelings may be traced with hardly less distinctness in the romantic tales of Lara, the Siege of Corinth, Parisina, and the Prisoner of Chillon, than in the occasional stanzas with which they are intermixed—even in the six remarkable effusions expressly originating in his separation from Lady Byron. With regard to the first of those domestic pieces, the Fare thee well, we have seen, since the sheet containing it was sent to the press. the original draught of it; and, had it fallen under our notice sooner, we should have presented the reader with a fac-simile. The appearance of the MS. confirms, and more than confirms, the account of the circumstances under which it was written, given in the notices of Lord Byron's Life. It is blotted all over with the marks of tears. We have also observed, that the motto from Christabel, which now stands at the head of Fare thee well, did not appear there until several editions had been printed. Mr. Coleridge's poem was, in fact, first published in June 1816, and reached Lord Byron after he had crossed the Alps in September. It was then that he signified his wish to have the extract in question affixed to all future copies of his stanzas; and the reader, who might have doubted Mr. Moore's assertion, that Lord Byron's hopes of an ultimate reconciliation with his lady survived even the unsuccessful negotiation prompted by the kind interference of Madame de Staël, when he visited her at Copet, will probably now consider the selection and date of this motto as circumstances strongly corroborative of the biographer's statement :-

A dreary sea now flows between, But neither heat, nor frost, nor thunder, Shall wholly do away, I ween, The marks of that which once hath been!

The saddest period of Lord Byron's life was also, we see, one of the busiest. His refuge and solace were ever in the practice of his art: and the rapidity with which he continued to pour out verses at this melancholy time, if it tended to prolong some of his personal annoyances, by giving malevolent critics fresh pretences for making his private affairs the subject of public discussion, has certainly been in no respect injurious to his poetical reputation."

The notes on the "Ode to Napoleon" shew how often the germ of some prose remark ripened into poetry. Witness the following :-

"Out of town six days. On my return, find my poor little pagod, Napoleon, pushed off his pedestal. It is his own fault. Like Milo, he would rend the oak; but it closed again, wedged cursors, which have won and deserved so much his hands, and now the beasts - lion, bear, down to the dirtiest jackal - may all tear him. That Muscovite winter wedged his arms-ever since he has fought with his feet and teeth. The last may still leave their marks; and 'I guess

[&]quot; " A furnisher of the pomp and pride of war."

now,' (as the Yankees say), that he will yet play them a pass."

" Sylla.—We find the germ of this stanza in the diary of the evening before it was written: 'Methinks Sylla did better; for he revenged, and resigned in the height of his sway, red with the slaughter of his foes - the finest instance of glorious contempt of the rascals upon record. Dioclesian did well too; Amurath not amiss, had he become aught except a dervise; Charles the Fifth but so-so; but Napoleon worst of all.'

"Alter 'potent spell' to 'quickening spell:' the first (as Polonius says) 'is a vile phrase,' and means nothing, besides being common-place and Rosa-Matildaish. After the resolution of not publishing, though our Ode is a thing of little length, and less consequence, it will be better altogether that it is anonymous."

All Byron's corrections seem to have flashed upon him; and what improvements they always were! Those fine lines,

⁴⁴ But who would soar the solar height, To set in such a starless night?" stood thus in the original manuscript -"But who would rise in brightest day
To set without one parting ray?"

" The last three stanzas, which Lord Byron had been solicited by Mr. Murray to write, to avoid the stamp-duty then imposed upon publications not exceeding a sheet, were not published with the rest of the poem. 'I don't like them at all, says Lord Byron, 'and they had better be left out. The fact is, I can't do any thing I am asked to do, however gladly I would; and at the end of a week my interest in a composition goes off.'

"In one of Lord Byron's MS. diaries, begun at Ravenna in May 1821, we find the following: 'What shall I write? Another journal? I think not. Any thing that comes uppermost, and call it My Dictionary .- Augustus. I have often been puzzled with his character. Was he a great man? Assuredly; but not one of my great men. I have always looked upon Sylla as the greatest character in history, for laying down his power at the moment when it was

' Too great to keep or to resign,'

and thus despising them all. As to the retention of his power by Augustus, the thing was already settled. If he had given it up, the commonwealth was gone; the republic was long past all resuscitation. Had Brutus and Cassius gained the battle of Philippi, it would not have restored the republic. Its days ended with the Gracchi; the rest was a mere struggle of parties. You might as well cure a consumption, or restore a broken egg, as revive a state so long a prey to every uppermost soldier as Rome had long been. As for a despotism, if Augustus could have been sure that all his successors would have been like himself-(I mean not an Octavius, but Augustus)-or Napoleon could have insured the world that none of his successors would have been like himself-the ancient or modern world might have gone on, like the empire of China, in a state of lethargic prosperity. Suppose, for instance, that instead of Tiberius and Caligula, Augustus had been immediately succeeded by Nerva, Trajan, the Antonines, or even by Titus and his father what a difference in our estimate of himself! So far from gaining by the contrast, I think that one half of our dislike arises from his having been heired by Tiberius, and one half of Julius Cæsar's fame from his having had his empire consolidated by Augustus. Suppose that there had been no Octavius, and Tiberius

whether hereditary right or popular choice produce the worser sovereigns. The Roman consuls make a goodly show; but then they only reigned for a year, and were under a sort of personal obligation to distinguish themselves. It is still more difficult to say which form of government is the worst-all are so bad. As for democracy, it is the worst of the whole; for what is, in fact, democracy? An aristocracy of blackguards.

"On being reminded by a friend of his recent promise not to write any more for years. 'There was,' replied Lord Byron, 'a mental reservation in my pact with the public, in behalf of anonymes: and, even had there not, the provocation was such as to make it physically impossible to pass over this epoch of triumphant tameness. 'Tis a sad business; and, after all, I shall think higher of rhyme and reason, and very humbly of your heroic people, till Elba becomes a volcano, and sends him out again. I

can't think it is all over yet. "A few days after he had put the finishing hand to the Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte, Lord Byron adopted the most extraordinary resolution that perhaps ever entered into the mind of an author of any celebrity. Annoyed at the tone of disparagement in which his assailants, not content with blackening his moral and social character, now affected to speak of his genius, and somewhat mortified, there is reason to believe, by finding that his own friends dreaded the effects of constant publications on his ultimate fame, he came to the determination not only to print no more in future, but to purchase back the whole of his past copyrights, and suppress every line he had ever written. With this view, on the 29th of April, he actually enclosed his publisher a draft for the money. 'For all this,' he said, 'it might be as well to assign some reason: I have none to give, except my own caprice; and I do not consider the circumstance of consequence enough to require explanation.' An appeal, however, from Mr. Murray to his good-nature and considerateness, brought, in eight-and-forty hours, the following reply: 'If your present note is serious, and it really would be inconvenient, there is an end of the matter: tear my draft, and go on as usual. That I was perfectly serious in wishing to suppress all future publication is true; but certainly not to interfere with the convenience of others, and more particularly your own.' The following passages in his Diary depict the state of Lord Byron's mind at this period:-- 'Murray has had a letter from his brother bibliopole of Edinburgh, who says 'he is lucky in having such a poet,'—something as if one was a pack-horse, or 'ass, or any thing that is his;' or like Mrs. Packwood, who replied to some inquiry after the Odes on Razors, Laws, sir, we keeps a poet.' The same illustrious Edinburgh bookseller once sent an order for books, poesy, and cookery, with this agreeable postscript—'The Harold and Cookery are much wanted.' Such is fame! and, after all, quite as good as any other 'life in others' breath.' 'Tis much the same to divide purchasers with Hannah Glasse or Hannah More. —March 17th, Redde the Quarrels of Authors. a new work, by that most entertaining and researching writer, D'Israeli. They seem to be an irritable set, and I wish myself well out of it. 'I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat.' What the devil had I to do with scribbling? It is too late to inquire, and all regret is useless. But an' it were to do again, I should write again, I suppose. Such

succeeded Julius? and yet it is difficult to say I shall think better of myself if I have sense to stop now. If I have a wife, and that wife has a son, I will bring up mine heir in the most anti-poetical way; make him a lawyer, or a pirate, or any thing: but if he writes too, I shall be sure he is none of mine, and will cut him off with a bank token .- April 19th. I will keep no further journal; and, to prevent me from returning, like a dog, to the vomit of memory, I tear out the remaining leaves of this volume. 'Oh fool! I shall go mad.' These extracts are from the diary of March and April. Before the end of May he had begun the composition of Lara, which has been almost universally considered as the continuation of The Corsair. This poem was published anonymously in the following August, in the same volume with Mr. Rogers' elegant tale of Jacqueline; an unnatural and unintelligible conjunction, which, however, gave rise to some pretty good jokes. 'I believe,' says Lord Byron, in one of his letters, I told you of Larry and Jacquy. A friend of mine_at least a friend of his-was reading said Larry and Jacquy in a Brighton coach. A passenger took up the book, and queried as to the author. The proprietor said 'there were two;' to which the answer of the unknown was, 'Ay, ay, a joint concern, I suppose; summot like Sternhold and Hopkins.' Is not this excellent? I would not have missed the 'vile comparison' to have escaped being the 'Arcades ambo, et cantare

There are many critical remarks affixed, from most of which we entirely dissent. We quote two or three for that very purpose.

" Lord Byron seems to have taken a whimsical pleasure in disappointing, by his second canto, most of the expectations which he had excited by the first. For, without the resuscitation of Sir Ezzelin, Lara's mysterious vision in his antique hall becomes a mere useless piece of lumber, inapplicable to any intelligible purpose :- the character of Medora, whom we had been satisfied to behold very contentedly domesticated in the Pirate's Island, without inquiring whence or why she had emigrated thither, is, by means of some mysterious relation between her and Sir Ezzelin, involved in very disagreeable ambiguity; and, further, the high-minded and generous Conrad, who had preferred death and torture to life and liberty if purchased by a nightly murder, is degraded into a vile and cowardly assassin .- George Ellis.

" Lara, though it has many good passages, is a further proof of the melancholy fact, which is true of all sequels, from the continuation of the Æneid, by one of the famous Italian poets of the middle ages, down to Polly, a sequel to the Beggar's Opera, that 'more last words' may generally be spared without any great detriment to the world .- Bishop Heber.

" Lara has some charms which the Corsair has not. It is more domestic; it calls forth more sympathies with polished society; it is more intellectual; but much less passionate, less vigorous, and less brilliant; it is sometimes even languid, -at any rate, it is more diffuse. Sir E. Brydges.

" Lara, obviously the sequel of the Corsair, maintains in general the same tone of deep interest and lofty feeling; though the disappearance of Medora from the scene deprives it of the enchanting sweetness by which its terrors are there redeemed, and makes the hero, on the whole, less captivating. The character of Lara, too, is rather too laboriously finished; and his nocturnal encounter with the apparihad 'jumped the life' between, and at once is human nature, at least my share of it; though tion is worked up too ostentatiously. There and in many of the moral or general reflections | cautious bard has vainly invested himself." which are interspersed with the narrative.

Jeffrey."

Messrs. Bishop Heber, Sir E. Brydges, and George Ellis, are about as common-place as want of feeling, that only criticism for poetry, can make them; and what sort of connexion the last-mentioned gentleman discovers between Ezzelin and Medora we are utterly at a loss to perceive, there not being a single line which alludes to her existence. Jeffrey's remarks are all the very perfection of good taste; but they want warmth - by warmth we do not mean praise; they are too canonical; they judge too much, as Stephano and Trinculo stole, "by line and level." But for criticism commend us to Sir Walter Scott's: there is the exquisite understanding, which points out the beauty it comprehends—the generous appreciation; there is the great poet entering into and enjoying the merit which he "delighteth to honour." We cannot refrain from quoting a part of some eloquent and true observations.

"We are sometimes, he says, tempted to blame the timidity of those poets, who, possessing powers to arrest the admiration of the public, are yet too much afraid of censure to come frequently forward; and thus defraud themselves of their fame, and the public of the delight which they might afford us. Where success has been unexpectedly, and perhaps undeservedly, obtained by the capricious vote of fashion, it may be well for the adventurer to draw his stake and leave the game, as every succeeding hazard will diminish the chance of his rising a winner. But they cater ill for the public, and give indifferent advice to the poetsupposing him possessed of the highest qualities of his art - who do not advise him to labour while the laurel around his brows yet retains its freshness. Sketches from Lord Byron are more valuable than finished pictures from others; nor are we at all sure that any labour which he might bestow in revisal, would not rather efface than refine those outlines of striking and powerful originality which they exhibit when flung rough from the hand of the master. No one would have wished to condemn Michael Angelo to work upon a single block of marble until he had satisfied, in every point, the petty criticism of that pope who, neglecting the sublime and magnificent character and attitude of his Moses, descended to blame a wrinkle in the fold of the garment. Should it be urged that, in thus stimulating genius to unsparing exertion, we encourage carelessness and hurry in the youthful candidates for literary distinction, we answer, it is not the learner to whom our remarks apply; they refer to him only, who, gifted by nature with the higher power of poetry—an art as difficult as it is enchanting—has made himself master, by application and study, of the mechanical process, and in whom, we believe, frequent exertions upon new works awaken and stimulate that genius which might be cramped and rendered tame by long and minute attention to finish to the highest possible degree any one of the number. If we look at our poetical library, we shall find, generally speaking, the most distinguished poets have been the most voluminous; and that those who, like Gray, limited their productions to a few poems, anxiously and sedulously corrected and revised, have given them a stiff and artificial character, which, far from disarming criticism, has rather embittered its violence; while the Aristarch, like Achilles assailing Hector, meditates dealing the mortal wound through some unguarded crevice of the sup-

is infinite beauty in the sketch of the dark Page, | posed impenetrable armour with which the

(To be continued.)

Wild Sports of the West. By the Author of "Stories of Waterloo." Bentley.

[Second Notice: Second Volume.]

In our last we introduced this very lively and characteristic publication to our readers, so sufficiently, that we have now only to make them better acquainted with the second volume, which, like the first, is redolent of legendary lore, anecdote, shooting and fishing exploits, cum multis aliis, and all very entertaining. We have the people and the country placed vividly before us; and almost join in the sights and sports which the author so ably paints.

"Among the human diseases ascribed to supernatural causes, the faragurta is the principal. Conjectures touching its origin are numerous and contradictory, and it is attributed to every thing but the true cause. The faragurta comes on suddenly; a general weakness precedes the attack; the sufferer's strength is prostrated in an instant; he sinks down, and if assistance be not at hand, perishes. Many persons are lost through this disease while crossing the extensive wilds around us, where human relief is generally unattainable. The causes to which in popular belief it is ascribed are many. Some assert, that it is brought on by treading upon a poisonous plant; others, that it is occasioned by fairy influence; while more affirm, that it is produced by passing over the place where a corpse has been laid down. But this mystified disorder is, after all, nothing but exhaustion, consequent upon hunger and fatigue. The lower classes are particularly obnoxious to its attack. They eat but seldom, and at irregular seasons; and commonly labour for many hours before they break their fast. Want of food produces faintness and exhaustion, and a supernatural cause is sought for a simple malady, which is only the natural consequence of dyspepsia and an empty stomach. would imagine that a specific for faragurta would at once point out its origin. Bread, or even a few grains of corn, are believed to cure it instantly; but any kind of food is equally efficacious. 'I have seen,' said my kinsman, many persons attacked with faragurta, and have myself been patient and physician. Some years ago, a fine active boy, called Eminecin, commonly attended me to the moors; and one day he was suddenly taken ill, in the very wildest part of the hills. He lost all power of limb, and lay down upon the heath, unable to proceed a step. We had no grain of any kind to administer, and in this emergency tried that universal panacea, a glass of whisky. After he had swallowed the cordial, the boy rather got worse than better, and we were obliged to carry him to a still-house, at nearly two miles' distance. On our arrival, fortunately for Eminecia, we found the operators collected round a skibb (basket) of potatoes. After eating one or two, the patient was able to join the party, and next morning proceeded stoutly home.

"It is a lamentable fact, that the obligation of a legal oath is here of trifling importance. ases of determined perjury occur every day; and an adjuration upon the Evangelists is considered as being far inferior in solemnity to one upon the priest's vestment. Whether there be any regular formula to be observed in this comparative swearing, I know not. I say comparative; for in Ballycroy, oaths, like adjectives, have three degrees of value: first, that upon

· Synonymous to Neddy.

ment; and the last, upon the skull. Nothing is more common than to hear a fellow, who has just laid down the book, offer to fortify his doubtful evidence by taking number two. even the vestment is not always conclusive; and the following anecdote will best describe the value of comparative swearing: - Andy Bawn has felt the arrow of 'the villain archer,' and believed, 'fond wretch!' that he was be-loved again. The night of the portmanteau affair will be ever chronicled upon his memory; for while he was under fear and terror at the bridge of Ballyveeney, she, the lady of his love, was at a prinkume at Latrah, performing 'apples for gentlemen' + with another suitor. Nay more, the quondam lover, as was reported, had actually cecisbeo'd Miss Biddy Currigan across the bogs; and dark and dangerous innuendos arose from this imprudent escort. Andy Bawn was, unhappily, a man ' who doubts, but doats; suspects, yet fondly loves.' Alas! what was to be done? Could Miss Currigan become Mrs. Donahoo, after suffering a regular blast, as they call it, in the kingdom of Connaught? Impossible! her character must be cleared, and Andy satisfied. The magistrate was proposed. Well, that was good enough, if it were the identity of a strayed sheep, or the murder of a man; but in a nice case, like Miss Currigan's, it was totally inefficient. 'The vestment would be taken.' Still better; but the world was censorious: and, after all, Biddy Currigan was a giddy girl to cross a couple of miles of moorland, after midnight, with a declared lover, and him hearty (half-drunk); and so thought Andy Bawn. At last the suspected virgin volunteered to 'take the skull,' dispel the fears of her liege lord, and put calumny to the blush for ever. Andy Bawn 'breathed again;' and the otter-killer was directed to provide the necessary articles for the ceremony. A skull was accordingly procured from a neighbouring burying-ground; and Andy's mother, anxious for the honeur of the family, threw into the relic a bunch of keys: for iron, they say, adds desperately to the solemnity of the obligation. The apparatus being paraded, Antony explained, in the mother-tongue, that the sins of the lady or gentleman to whom the skull had once appertained, would be added to Miss Currigan's, if she, Biddy, swore falsely; and Mrs. Donahoo jingled the old iron, and shewed that she was 'awake to time,' and had left nothing on her part undone, that could give effect to the ceremonial. Miss Currigan, with a step and bearing which might silence slander, advanced under the directions of the otter-killer; like 'a maid in the pride of her purity, she devoutly placed her hand upon the skull; and Andy Bawn was made a happy man for ever!"

the Evangelists; the second, upon the vest-

"I have seen much of snipe-shooting in many parts of Ireland, but I could not have imagined that the number of these exquisite birds could be found within the same space. that one particular marsh which bounds the rabbit-banks produced. Independently of a quantity of detached birds, several wisps sprang wildly, as they always do; and I have no doubt but this fen had been their temporary restingplace after their autumnal migration from the north. We were the more inclined to this opinion from finding many of the birds we killed extremely lean; while others, that sprang singly, were in admirable condition. Achil is a natural resting-place for migratory birds;

^{* &}quot;A Ballycroy ball, on the 'free and easy plan,' where much whisky, and no ceremony, is used."
† "A favourite contre-dance at the above assumblies.



by the islanders of the immense numbers of woodcocks and snipes which are here found in their transit from a high latitude to our more genial climate. The same remark is made touching the vernal visit of these strangers to this island. After woodcocks have for days vanished from the inland covers, they have been found in flocks on the Achil and Erris highlands, evidently congregating for their passage, and preparing for the attempt. may be easily conceived that, whether the winter stock of snipes and woodcocks be limited or abundant, will mainly depend upon the state of the winds and weather at the period of migration. Hence, when the latter end of October and the succeeding month have continued stormy, with south or south-easterly gales, a lamentable deficiency of game has been invariably observed. That multitudes perish on their passage, or are obliged to change their course, is certain; and the exhausted state in which the small portion of the survivors reach these shores attests how difficult the task must be to effect a landing when opposed by contrary winds and stormy weather.

"With regard to the moral condition of the West, I cannot conscientiously assert that any great improvement will be traced for the last half century. The two great classes, the gentry and peasantry, have undergone a mighty revolution in conduct, manners, and modes of thinking; and yet one will look in vain for commensurate advantages. It is admitted that the former body have changed their generic character altogether. We have the old school stigmatised now for its aristocratic tyranny and petty assumption; and many a modern squire blesses God that he is not as others were who preceded him. And yet our fathers were, I verily believe, wiser in their generation. and better fitted for their own times, than we True, these days were little better than barbarous. Denis Browne, and Dick Martin, and Bowes Daly, and many a far-famed name of minor note, were then in all their glory, and they lived, it must be acknowledged, in very curious times. In those days, the qualifica tions of a representative were determined by wager of battle, and a rival for senatorial fame was probably requested by the old member to provide his coffin before he addressed the county. Doctors rode on horseback over the country in cauliflower-wigs and cocked-hats; and if they differed about a dose or a decoction. referred the dispute to mortal arbitrament. In these happy times, a client would shoot his counsellor if he lost a cause—the suitor sought his mistress at pistol-point; and there was but one universal panacea for every known evil, one grand remedy for all injuries and insults. It was then, indeed, a bustling world. Men fought often, drank deep, and played high; ran in debt, as a matter of course; scattered fairs and markets at their good pleasure; put tenants in the stocks ad libitum; and cared no more for the liberty of the subject than they did for the king's writ. Yet were they merry times. Under all these desperate oppressions. the tenants throve and the peasantry were comfortable. Every village could point out its rich man _ every cabin had food sufficient for its occupants. When the rent was required, it was ready; and though a man was sometimes in the guard-house, his cow was rarely in the pound. Tempora mutantur! Who dare now Who put my man i'the stocks?' would be hallooed from Dingle to Cape Clear. Doubt-

in about the same proportion that freedom is extended. There was one class of persons who, in these old-world times were conspicuously troublesome, who have since then fortunately disappeared. These were a nominal description of gentry, the proprietors of little properties called fodeeins, who continued the names and barbarisms of their progenitors. Without industry, without education, they arrogated a certain place in society, and idly imitated the wealthier in their vices. Poverty and distress were natural results, and desperate means were used to keep up appearances. The wretched serfs, whom they called their tenants, were ground to powder, till, happily for society, the fodecins passed into other hands, and the name and place ceased to be remembered. The ivied walls, and numerous and slender chimneys one sees in passing through this country, will in nine out of ten cases point a moral of this sort. In times like those of forty years ago, this extinct tribe were, from the peculiar temper and formation of society, occasionally a sad nuisance. The lord of a fodeein, like Captain Mac Turk, was ' precisely that sort of person who is ready to fight with any one; whom no one can find an apology for declining to fight with: in fighting with whom considerable danger is incurred; and lastly, through fighting with whom, no éclat or credit could redound to the antagonist.' Hence, generally, the large proprietors saw this class sink by degrees without an attempt to uphold them; and the fodeein, to the great joy of the unhappy devils who farmed it, was appended by general consent to the next estate. Many examples of dangerous and illegal authority, as usurped and exercised by the aristocracy within the last half century, are on record, that would appear mere romance to a stranger. One of the Fitzgerald family was probably more remarkable than any person of his times. He was the terror of the upper classes; and to such as arrogated the privileges of the aristocracy, without, as he opined, a pre-scriptive right, he was the very devil. If a man aspired to become a duellist, or even joined the hounds without being of the proper caste, George Robert would flog him from the field without ceremony. He actually for years maintained an armed banditti, imprisoned his own father, took off persons who were obnoxious; and when he was hanged-and, fortunately for society, this eventually occurred-it required a grand cavalry and artillery movement from Athlone to effect it. Denis Browne was an autocrat of another description; a useful, blundering bear, who did all as religiously in the king's name, as ever Mussulman in that of the prophet. He did much good and some mischief imprisoned and transported as he pleased and the peasantry to this day will tell you, that he could hang any one whom he disliked. Yet both these men were favourites with their tenantry, and under them their dependants prospered and waxed wealthy.

more for the liberty of the subject than they like tenants throve and the peasantry were the tenants throve and the peasantry were monortable. Every village could point out its its occupants. When the rent was required, it was ready; and though a man was sometimes in the guard-house, his cow was rarely in the pound. Tempora mutantur! Who dare now infringe upon the liberty of the subject? Who put my man i'the stocks?' would be hallooed from Dingle to Cape Clear. Doubtless, etil rights are now most scrupulously rents, have ruined this wild district, and reduced the mings of the subject
and hence I can well believe the account given protected; but I suspect that food is abridged its peasantry, with few exceptions, to abject by the islanders of the immense numbers of in about the same proportion that freedom is wretchedness and want."

Self-Guidance: a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Bentley.

This promises to be a very interesting story, written with much feminine feeling and tact, and has the now unusual merit of not being confined to a particular set, and giving us the airs and graces of what is called fashionable life second-hand. A brief extract can furnish no idea of a connected and serious narrative; we shall therefore content ourselves with one of the lively sketches of character that enliven the sentiment, which is the prevailing characteristic of the work.

"Mr. and Mrs. Musgrove had, some ten years back, married for love, and for nothing else, for they were poor; their friends objected, and for three whole years, with the prospect of as many more years in addition, they lived and throve upon love, and were happy and content. A relation died in India; it was matter at first more of surprise than actual enjoyment, when Mr. Musgrove found himself his heir, and a man of wealth. He began at length to understand and appreciate his good fortune: so did his lady; and it was then that love took flight, offended at his rival wealth, and was never after mentioned or missed by the prosperous pair. They hurried into that sea of smoke which is so well described from the summit of Highgate-hill; and there they bought, and talked, and looked, and thought, not of each other, but of every other thing the smoke contained. For a short time, Mr. Musgrove had a decided advantage over his wife in their separate pursuits: he had lived in London before, had many acquaintance, was a member of White's; whilst she was a mere novice, had all to learn, was unknowing and unknown. For a moment, a little moment, she regretted the obscurity she had lost, and with it the attentions of her husband; more particularly when she saw him in the morning parading the streets with hosts of friends, and every evening had him carried from her society by invitations abroad, in which she was not included. Mrs. Musgrove was not, however, a woman to despair; she was pretty, smart, and clever. At a ball given at —— House, she appeared, and was seen; being seen, she was admired; and her conversation proving her wit equal to her beauty, she was, in a moment, the fashion; and, by the end of the season, Mr. Musgrove thought he had heard quite enough of the pearl he possessed, and of the glory of being the lord and master of the most charming woman in London. 'The rage will pass, thought Mr. Musgrove, with something of a groan; but the rage did not pass; and though the judicious world left off considering Mr. Musgrove as a partner in his wife's success, they did not at all leave off considering her as a model of beauty, taste, and wit. At the moment of her meeting the Hamiltons at Ashleigh Park, she was at the pinnacle of her glory, and the greatest flirt going. Mr. Musgrove looked like a gentleman, spoke like a gentleman, but his wife fairly eclipsed him; so that, in her presence, his part was wholly and entirely subordinate. He had his consolation in the society which clubs afforded. There female influence is banished; the lords of the creation may there exercise their lordly dominion, without the gaudy insects, who, every where else, are trying to gain possession of the country. At clubs, therefore, he could play his rubber, cut his joke, and assert his opinion in peace. May such re-

sorts long exist for the benefit of such as Mr. land, Esq. of Blaze Castle, in the county of Mrs. Musgrove was short, her figure light and airy; her beautiful teeth were ever displayed in smiles, in which expression her eyes, bright and sparkling, joined: rouge, perhaps, assisted her complexion; but, be this as it may, the tout ensemble was good. Flirting was the object, pleasure, and business of her life: to gain the attentions she required, she would assume any character, any form, or take any trouble.

To fawn, to crouch, to wait, to ride, to run, To spend, to give, to want, to be undone.

Her present object was Colonel Lennox, one of the party at Ashleigh Park. This was a young man of noble birth and noble exterior, small fortune, expensive habits, and great fashion. His resolve had long been to sacrifice some day at the shrine of wealth by marriage; but en attendant a period which he daily put off, and daily found more requisite, he was the cecisbeo of any lady of decided fashion, who chose to take the trouble of making advances to him. Mrs. Musgrove having, therefore, laid the train, he fell instantly into the most spirited flirtation possible; in the full tide of which affair the Hamiltons reached Ashleigh Park, and were to be either scandalised or amused as their inclination led them. The Hamiltons were not people, however, to trouble themselves about the affairs of their neighbours, and would hardly have noticed the mutual attentions of Colonel Lennox and Mrs. Musgrove, but for the astonishment of a country squire, his wife and daughter—Lord Ashleigh's guests of course—who had eyes to see, ears to hear, and tongues to tell, and were in a perpetual state of irritation and astonishment at Mr. Musgrove's blindness, Lord and Lady Ashleigh's indifference, the Colonel and Mrs. Musgrove's impudence, and the little discouragement they met with from any of the party. One day the father of the family seriously informed Mrs. Hamilton that, if a convenient opportunity should occur, he should think it his duty as a magistrate, a family man, a good subject, and one of the society for the suppression of vice, to inform Mr. Musgrove of the necessity of admonishing his wife upon her conduct. The feelings of this family it was not difficult to penetrate, and the pleasure of surprising them gave additional zest to Mrs. Musgrove's flirtation. Lady Ashleigh, who hated all those she called indi genous, viewed with infinite delight an opportunity of Ashleigh becoming odious to them. without her being the offending party; so secretly gave all her encouragement to her friend's desire to astonish the weak minds of the natives. The scheme succeeded to admiration; and when the family left Ashleigh, it was with the full conviction of one and all being subpænaed to give evidence of the levity of Mrs. Musgrove's conduct, in a court of justice. The father actually drew up an extremely voluminous statement, which might have equally been considered a moral essay, to be delivered upon the important occasion of Musgrove v. Lennox. It was just finished, and, after many revisions, and much applause from his wife and for its public display, when, in the Morning Post, appeared the following paragraph:

" Marriage in High Life. By special license, on Thursday evening last, at the resisidence of the bride's mother, in Cumberland Place, the Honourable Colonel Lennox, youngest son of the late Lord Hazleford, to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Morland, only

Denbigh, and of Morlands, in Gloucestershire. After the ceremony the happy pair left London for the beautiful villa of Lady Jane Morland, the lovely bride's mother, at Twickenham, there to spend the honey-moon!"

The time is laid some fifteen years back.

THE DRAMA.

Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee, &c. &c. [Third Notice.]

As we purpose, in our next, to go a little into the statistics of the theatres, we shall not now broach any question which requires to be discussed; but content ourselves (having this week very little room to spare) with transcribing some portions of the very strong evidenceespecially as to copyrights—given by the able author of "Black-eyed Susan," the "Rent-Day," and other popular original pieces - Mr. Jerrold.

"Have you any suggestions to offer to the committee with reference to the copyrights of authors? Do you think any improvements could be made in the law as respects authors? I think certainly there ought to be some penalty inflicted upon any manager who represents any drama without the author's consent. - How would you have that penalty to be recovered? theatres in the metropolis in that case? I think, in the aggregate, I might obtain a great deal by receiving a small sum from each theatre. year, and after its production.—In different theatres? Yes; 150 nights at the Surrey, I 100 nights at the Pavilion; 30 nights at Covent Garden theatre, and at other houses, as the West London and the Olympic, a few nights. For that piece I received altogether as much as Mr. T. P. Cooke has informed the committee he received for six nights' acting at Covent Garden theatre. —Sixty pounds? Yes. -That was from the first theatre? Yes. -Do you suppose if the other theatres had had to remunerate you, they would have acted it? Certainly. It would have amounted to a great sum to me if it had been played even on the humble terms of 5s. a-night throughout the country. — Was it published? It was. — Then the Surrey Theatre has lost all control over it? Yes; but I could have had no control over it, if it had not been published .- Did you receive any thing from the publisher? I received 10/ for the copyright, which, with 50%. I received from the theatre, makes the 601. I only received 601. altogether. If it had not been published I should not have received more money, as in the instance of the Rent-Day. That piece was played in the country a fortnight after it was produced at Drury Lane; and I have a

a copy of the piece, had not he before paid 21. for it to some stranger. Some stranger? Yes: I have no doubt where he got it from. There is an agency office where they are obtained.— What agency office? Mr. Kenneth, at the corner of Bow Street, will supply any gentleman with any manuscript on the lowest terms. -How does he procure them: is it by a shorthand writer in the theatre? He steals them somehow; he has no right to them. - This is previous to publication? Previous to publication .- It must be done by a short-hand writer? I do not know how it is done. I offered to sell correct copies of my compositions for 5l., because an author receives a double injury. In the first place, they are not paid for their pieces; and, in the next place, they are represented by the skeletons of their dramas; so that it was emphatically said by the sufferer, the author was not only robbed, but murdered. — You could have procured an injunction? If I had gone into Chancery.—You consulted no lawyer? No; I understood generally that was the only means of obtaining redress.—Do you consider the remuneration to dramatic authors is not sufficient to attract first-rate talent to that branch of composition? Certainly not, when periodical writing and novels are so highly paid for. A gentleman will get 1000l. for a novel, and Mr. Sheridan Knowles only got 400l. for the Hunchback. - Did you apply to Covent I am not sufficiently versed in forms of law to Garden for additional remuneration for Blackstate that, but I should imagine before a magis-eved Susan? I did; and I received a letter trate. Would not it be a difficult question to from Mr. Bartley, the manager, in which he put to a magistrate, whether the pieces were expressed something more than surprise at the the same, as in the case of translations, where request, and said the representation of that two authors have translated the same French piece at Covent Garden theatre had done me a drama, how could a magistrate be enabled to great deal of good. I have not yet discovered decide upon the identity? I do not think you that.—In point of reputation, he meant? The would have so many translations then.—Why reputation I acquired did not give me sufficient do you think not so many? Because it would influence to get a piece brought out the next be worth the while of men of original talent to season at Covent Garden. — But certainly the devote their energies to the theatres. - Do you reputation of being the author of a piece which think you should obtain much remuneration had been played so many nights would do you from the provincial theatres, or from the other good? Not at Covent Garden. It was played thirty nights there, and Mr. Cooke left Covent Garden to play at the Surrey .- On what stage did it appear to the most advantage? On the I will instance Black-eyed Susan, which was Surrey, certainly; in fact, it was infinitely played 400 nights in the course of the first better played at the Surrey than Covent Garden. What did you receive for the Rent-Day at Drury Lane? 1501. - How many nights has it think; perhaps 100 nights at Sadler's Wells; been acted? I am not certain, for I was out 100 nights at the Pavilion; 30 nights at of town towards the close: I believe either forty-three or forty-four.—Did you receive the 150l. at the close? On the twenty-fifth night. -Have you considered at all what legislative provision could be made, which would benefit authors in that respect? I think a very heavy penalty upon any manager who should represent a piece without the author's consent. -That penalty to be obtained by summary proceedings before a magistrate? Yes .- Would it not be difficult to prove the identity of a piece, in consequence of alterations? Of course it must be considered according to the spirit, and not to the letter of the piece .- Would it not puzzle some country managers to decide whether it was a plagiary or not? Some country managers might; but I think in large towns it could be done very well. I do not think perhaps the author could be enabled to get any money for the copy of the piece if it was acted at the greatest room in the town, by people who may be there one night and gone another; but in circuits, like the Liverpool, Norwich, and York circuits, he would; also at the Dublin theatre, and in Scotland .- Are not all those beautiful and accomplished Miss Morland, only letter in my pocket in which the manager said provincial theatres, Manchester and York, dedaughter and heiress of the late Ralph Morland, he would very willingly have given me 51 for pressed at present? I believe they are, from

political excitement and the general depression | of the times; I believe they are worse in the manufacturing districts. — Do you mean that depression has only originated since the late political excitement? I think since the peace every thing has been depressed to some extent. -Do you think it has arisen from any religious scruples or dislike to theatrical performances? Yes: I think sectarianism has done much towards it.-Are strolling players quite extinct now? No. they are not .- Are there as many of them as there used to be? I do not think there are so many as when Mr. Munden played in a barn .- Do you think strolling pays them; do you think they make any money? I believe they are a very temperate race, and do with a little...Do you think they are enabled ever to lay by any money? No, I do not think they are; they may be ultimately. It is only when they come here they are enabled to lay by. -Not in the country? No, I think not. - You would have a new play, or any thing that was written, put upon the same footing as a novel or any other composition? Precisely. - The author of a novel has only a right of action. which would be worth nothing to you? That would be something .- You would have it regularly entered at Stationers' Hall? Yes, that would be something; because there is no doubt authors would make common cause with one another to preserve their copyrights; it would be worth their while .- I believe in France the copyright remains in the heirs of the author? I believe it does .- Do you think that would be advisable? I would have it for a certain time. my twenty-eight years; so that if a man wrote plays, he should west his capital in his works, and leave them to his children for publication. The copyright of any work is only for twenty-eight years? Yes.—You think that would be something? Yes, I think that would be a great deal; and by those means you would induce men of original talent to write for the stage; at present the intellect of the country is almost excluded from the stage.-What is the general price of the copyright of a play for publication? Since translation, the price has gone down to nothing. I believe Mr. Holcroft got 300% or 400%; I may be in error, but it was a great sum, 3001. I believe, for the copyright of the Road to Ruin; and I know Mr. Sheridan Knowles was able to get scarcely any thing for the Hunchback .- There surely must be a considerable sale of a successful play in the lobbies of the theatres? No, there is not since translation. The public have ceased to look upon Plays as part of the literature of the country."

"Have you any general observations to make

with regard to the stage? I think that actors and authors ought to have the self-same privileges which are enjoyed by the professors of any other art, and which at present they have not. I think there is a great distinction between an author or an actor and a painter. If a painter produce a picture, and from intrigue or misjudgment, or, to take a more liberal illustration, if there be not room enough to hang that picture in an exhibition-room, the painter is not compelled to roll his picture up and take it home, but he may exhibit it in Bond Street, or any other part of the metropolis; but an author or an actor could not do that, or, if they do it, they are told they do it in defiance of the law. — The field is not large enough? No .- According to law? Yes; I think it is monstrous, a manager should say to an author or an actor, You shall not write or peak within twenty miles of London, for that is the sovereignty which is contended for by the proprietors of Covent Garden; so that he must Earth's shadow.

open his mouth.

"Was Black-eved Susan licensed? No: it was sent to the licenser from Covent Garden. -Was any alteration made in it? Yes; some passages were ordered to be omitted .- Will you 2 z Tauri. state what they were? The boatswain has to say, in speaking of William, 'He plays the fiddle like an angel.' He struck that out .- Does the actor leave out that passage always in Covent Garden? I believe not .- You think the actor uses the expression although it is struck out? I never saw it but once at Covent Garden, and I think he used that expression. -Do you think the Drama ought to be put under the censorship of the Lord Chamberlain? No; I think you might as well have a censor-ship of the press.—Will you state your objection to the control of an examiner? I think it is apt to be exercised very capriciously... Do you know of any instance? Yes, one of my own, at Drury Lane. I had a piece called the Bride of Ludgate, in which Charles the Second figured as the hero, and he was disguised as a priest, come to marry a young couple. Mr. Colman said he thought, in the present state of the bishops, he ought not to come as a priest, but I must make him a proctor. I sacrificed the worth of something, which was very worthless perhaps; but I was obliged to submit to that alteration, which I thought very capricious and absurd."

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR OCTOBER. 22d 21h 55m-the Sun enters Scorpio.

Lunar Phases and Conjunctions.

D.	н.	M.
1	7	37
9	7	36
16	8	33
23	6	48
31	4	6
	1	1 7 9 7 16 8 23 6

The Moon will be in conjunction with

		н.	M.	
Uranus in Capricornus	4	9	0	
Jupiter in Pisces	7	7	42	
Mars in Taurus	13	14	36	
Saturn in Virgo	20	14	7	
Mercury in Virgo ·····	23	7	10	
Venus in Libra	25	5	40	
Uranus in Capricornus	31	16	0	

5d - Mercury at his greatest north latitude. 15d - in conjunction with 9 Virginis: difference of latitude 16'. 23^d 2^h — in superior conjunction with the Sun. 26^d — in conjunction with a Virginis: difference of latitude 14'. 28d-descending node.

ld -Venus of a gibbous phase, half a digit* of her eastern limb being defective of light.

* Reply to a Correspondent.—The diameters of the Sun and Moon, or, indeed, of any celestial body that exhibits a circular disc, are conceived to be divided into twelve equal parts called digits or degrees, each of these being subdivided into sixty equal parts called minutes, &c. This scale, when applied to a solar eclipse, expresses the quantity of the Sun's disc that is covered: when applied to the phases of the Moon and Venus, it indicates the proportion of their discs that is defective of light, which, in either case, never exceeds twelve digits. In lunar eclipses the case is different: the Moon's diameter may be considered as a measure of that portion of the Earth's shadow which it traverses when eclipsed, the breadth of the Moon: all that is eclipsed beyond twelve digits or degrees indicates the quantity of the shadow more than the Moon's diameter, measured from that edge to which the Moon is nearest in the middle of the eclipse. The visible eclipses of next year (1833) will afford illustrations. January 56th—lunar eclipse: digits eclipsed 50 42°3; or nearly one-half of the Moon is distributed to the result of the state of the of next year (1833) will afford illustrations. January 5th—lunar eclipse: digits eclipsed 5° 42°3; or nearly one-half of the Moon immersed in the Earth's shadow. July 1st—lunar eclipse: digits eclipsed 10°0 18°; or wanting about one digit or degree and three quarters of a total eclipse. July 16th—solar eclipse: digits eclipsed 8° 50°; or nearly three-fourths of the Sun's disc concealed. December 26th—lunar eclipse: digits eclipsed 30° 7%; or the Moon's limb, at the middle of the eclipse, distant rather more than eight digits or degrees from the nearest edge of the Earth's shadow.

go beyond the twenty-mile-stone before he can | 8d-in conjunction with a Virginis: difference of latitude 10'. 16d-descending node.

Mars and Jupiter this month present a very splendid appearance as evening stars. 14d—
Mars stationary. 27d 23h—in conjunction with

3d-Vesta and Juno very near each other. but not visible from their proximity to the Sun. 19d - Pallas in conjunction with Jupiter : difference in declination 5° 50'; the asteroid to the south of Jupiter. 31d—Ceres in opposition to the Sun. A line drawn from a and a Ceti will pass through this planet. It may be known by its ruddy colour, surrounded with nebulosity, and in its appearance not unlike a comet. shines as a star of the eighth magnitude.

Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter.

	D.	H.	M.	8.
First Satellite, emersion · · · ·	1	9	45	48
	8	11	41	10
	10	6	10	0
	15	13	36	40
	17	8	5	32
	24	10	i	10
	31	īĭ	56	55
Second Satellite		7	29	57
occome outcome	23	10	-5	29
	30	12	41	4
Third Satellite		- 9	54	34
immersion · ·		10	54	2
emersion		13	55	53
Fourth Satellite, immersion.	2	8	ñ	25
emersion	ŝ	10	57	45

ld_the Earth in the plane of Saturn's ring. 29d 15h_Saturn in conjunction with β Virginis. 25d Uranus stationary near , Capricorni.

Disappearance and Re-appearance of Saturn's Ring.

The principal phenomena observed in the circular ring which surrounds the orb of Saturn arise from its being seen in an oblique direction, consequently assuming an elliptic figure, varying in appearance according to the position of the planet in its orbit. When the longitude of Saturn is about 170° or 350° (the nodes or places of intersection of the ring and ecliptic), the ring vanishes, and the planet appears like the others, with merely a circular disc. When the longitude is 80° or 260°, the eye then being elevated 28° 39′ 54″ above the plane of the ring, it appears as an ellipse, of which the ratio of the minor to the major axis is as 498 to 1000. The disappearances and re-appearances of the ring occur twice in one periodic revolution of the planet (29, 174d 5h 16m 320-22), or once in fifteen years, but frequently under circumstances very different. When the plane of the ring passes through the Sun, or the Earth, or between the Sun and the Earth, the ring ceases to be seen: in the first instance, the Sun shines only upon the edge of the ring, which is too thin to reflect sufficient light to render it visible; in the second case, the edge only being turned towards the Earth, it is not visible for the same reason; and, in the third case, the dark plane being exposed, and the edge being the only luminous part which is towards the Earth, it is invisible on the same account as before; for it can only be seen when the Earth and Sun are sufficiently elevated above its plane - the Sun to illumine it, and the Earth to perceive the reflected rays. The ring may be visible when the Sun is elevated 3' above its plane, or three days before its plane passes through the Sun; and when the Earth is elevated 2' 20" above the plane, or one day from the Earth passing it. The ring has been perceived when invisible to common observation, either from the reflection of the edge, or from the dark side being enlightened by the reflection of the globe of Saturn - a phenomenon similar to the lumière cendrée of our Moon.

The ring last disappeared in March 1819.

The planet was then in its ascending node: the southern side of the plane shortly after became visible as an extremely narrow oval, which attained its greatest expansion in November 1825; since that time it has been gradually contracting, is now close to its descending node, and will soon disappear under the following cir-Tomorrow (September 30d 6h) cumstances. the Earth will be in the plane of the ring, which will disappear for the reasons previously stated. The Sun will continue shining on the southern side, though very obliquely, until the following December 1d 20h, when the edge of the solar disc will, to an observer on the globe of Saturn, touch the southern plane, and emerge above the northern, on which it will continue gaining until 3^d 13^h, when the plane of the ring will pass through the Sun's centre. ring will then be very unfavourably circumstanced for observation, even with powerful instruments, the Sun's rays only sliding along each side of the plane, which being only \(\frac{1}{2} \) in thickness, the edge will reflect so little light as to render it imperceptible. 8d 9h - the Sun's diameter will have entirely emerged above the northern plane, occupying 3d 13h from its first appearance till the whole diameter had risen to that side of the ring. The Earth at this time will see it as a very narrow ellipse, gradually expanding till January 1^d, 1833, when it will again begin to contract until the following April 28^d 4^h. The Earth, on that day, will be a second time in the plane of the ring, passing from the northern to the southern side, which, not being enlightened by the Sun, will continue imperceptible till the ensuing June 10d 19h, when the Earth will be a third time in the plane of the ring, passing from the southern to the northern side, which will then continue expanding, with a little variation, till July 1838, at which time the oval will appear most open, again to contract and vanish in Dec. 1784.

It is comparatively easy to predict the period when the plane of the ring passes through the Sun's centre; but it requires a more elaborate computation to point out the times when it passes through the Earth, whose annual motion imparts an intricacy to its determination. In the same year there may be two disappearances and two re-appearances; the planet may be apparently destitute of its ansæ for only a month; but if occurring when Saturn is stationary or retrograde, they would remain invisible about nine months. The nature of the recurrence of the phenomena, as far as the Earth is concerned, is somewhat similar to the return of the transits of the inferior planets Mercury and Venus, in which a certain number of their revolutions correspond to an exact number of the Earth's before a transit can happen. With reference to Saturn, it is found that in 59 years of our planet there are nearly two complete revolutions of Saturn, and that in 324 sidereal years there is a closer approximation to exactness, Saturn in this period completing eleven revolutions, and the two bodies, the Earth and the planet, are brought again into the position in which they were at its commencement. Hence, in the year 1891, the phenomena will not be very dissimilar to those ensuing in the present and following year; but in the year 2156 there will be a much closer approximation.

The following are some of the epochs at which these disappearances and re-appearances have been observed: 1715, February 5d, reappeared; 1730, November 10d, disappeared; appeared; 1700, November 10., anappeared; 1744, July 23d, disappeared; 1760, April 25d, re-appeared; 1774, January 9d, re-appeared; 1789, October 1d, disappeared; 1803, June 18d, disappeared; 1819, March 1d, disappeared.

From the above it is evident that, though these changes happen twice in the planet's revolution, the epochs do not occur at regular intervals. It appears that between 1715 and 1730 there is 15 years 9 months; but between 1730 and 1744 there is only 13 years 8 months: a similar difference is also observable in the other intervals. This inequality arises from the eccentricity of the orbit of Saturn; for if a plane were drawn through the Sun's centre, and perpendicular to the plane of the ring, it would determine the nodes of the orbit, and divide it into two unequal parts, the one con-taining the perihelion and the other the aphelion of the planet. Accordingly, it is known that Saturn was in aphelion (moving then slowest) between 1715 and 1730, and in perihelion (moving then swiftest) between 1730 and 1744.

Some of the most interesting discoveries relative to the structure of the ring have been made about the period of its disappearance. Sometimes one ansa has disappeared, and then the other; at other seasons the extreme parts of the arms seem detached from the planet; which appearances may be accounted for from a curvature in the plane combined with its rotation. From protuberant lucid points, which seem to adhere to the ring, it is ascertained that it performs a revolution round the planet in the same direction as the satellites, from west to east, in a period of 10h 29m 16 8, about an axis perpendicular to its plane, which axis is also coincident with that of the globe of Saturn; consequently the plane of the ring is everywhere vertical to the equatorial regions of the planet. It is very remarkable, that this period of revolution is that in which, according to the third law of Kepler, a satellite would revolve at the distance of the middle of the ring. This circumstance identifies the ring (which may be considered as a satellite) with the planetary train, and proves that the same physical cause which maintains their revolutions, sustains the ring in its circulation round the central orb. The inequalities in the ring have been supposed to be necessary for preserving its equilibrium; for if it were a perfectly uniform body, it would the orb.

It has long been known that the ring is divided into two parts, concentric to each other; in fact, two rings, both of which are brighter than the orb, and the outer ring brighter than the inner. Later observations seem to confirm that which was formerly only suspected - that the exterior ring consists of a series of rings, one within the other, over which a variable atmosphere hovers, sometimes concealing the lines of separation, and causing that which is termed the exterior ring to appear perfectly undivided and compact. The orb is not exactly in the centre of this system of rings, being nearer to the eastern than to the western side.

A very interesting phenomenon has been observed when the ring has appeared as a slender line of light—the satellites have been perceived entering on this line, and traced along it to the orb of the planet, like beautiful beads on a delicate silver thread. This proves, either that the diameters of the satellites exceed the thickness of the ring, or that an atmosphere is diffused on each side, which, by a species of double refraction, at the same time elevates and depresses them, so as to cause them to be perceived above and below the line.

The Comet of Biela.

Sir John Herschel last Monday morning early; its position then was about one degree and a half south-west of / Aurigæ, which corresponds with the track pointed out in former Nos. of the Literary Gasette. It is, however, at present too distant and faint to be visible, excepting with very superior instruments.

On the following Monday (October 1st), it will rise about eight in the evening, nearly in a line with / Auriga and / Geminorum, five degrees west of the latter star, to which it will pass very close on the 4th day. The comet will be nearest to the earth about the 22d day, and pass its perihelion on the 27th November.

Deptford.

J. T. BARKER.

Letter to the President of the Academy of Sciences, from Baron Alex. von Humboldt.

Paris, Sept. 20.

SIR,-The generous interest which the Institute has always manifested whenever the name of my friend and fellow-traveller, M. Bonpland, has been mentioned in its sittings, and the active kindness with which the Academy of Sciences has taken part in the fruitless attempts that have been made to obtain his deliverance, make it my duty to address these lines to you. More than a year had elapsed since the receipt of the first news of the arrival of M. Bonpland in the Provincia de las Missiones. None of his letters had reached Europe; and my uneasiness was shared by the relations of M. Bonpland, who reside at La Rochelle. At length I have been so happy as to receive direct intelligence, through the kindness of Baron Delessert. A letter from M. Bonpland, dated Buenos Ayres, May 7th, 1832, informs me that some lines which I wrote to him in July, last year, reached him in January, 1832, during his stay at Corrientes, situated near the conflux of the rivers Parana and Paraguay. "I have been hindered," he says, "in all the plans which I formed when I left France. An evil star has attended me for fifteen years: I flatter myself that I shall be more fortunate now that I have quitted Paraguay. Restored to my friends, again yield to the slightest attraction, which might able to communicate with civilisation and Euultimately precipitate it on to the surface of rope, I have resumed my ancient studies in natural history with the greatest activity, that I may be able to return as soon as possible to my country. My collections of Paraguay and the Portuguese ought to have arrived at Buenos Ayres in the month of March: I expect their arrival with impatience (which cannot be long delayed), and will immediately send them to Europe, addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris, with a request to have the cases delivered to the Museum of Natural History. The Jardin des Plantes will receive not only what I have recently collected, but what herbaria I have saved at Corrientes and Buenos Ayres, and, in particular, my general her-barium, and the geological series of the course of our journey. I shall add to this collection the rocks which I have lately obtained, as well as those which, in a few days, I may procure in the excursions which I shall make on Monte Video, Maldonado, and Cabo Santa Maria. am here in the house of the Chevalier de Angelis, a Neapolitan, who has received me with the greatest hospitality, and whom you formerly saw at Paris, in the circle of Countess Orloff. I find every facility for forwarding my collections to France. The fertility of the soil, and the luxuriance of the vegetation in the Portuguese missions are such, that I feel myself bound to return to them. I think that even This anxiously expected visitor was seen by those who desire my speedy return to Europe

ney. It would be cruel to come away without enriching botany with so many remarkable productions. My collections will contain two new species of convolvulus, the roots of which have all the good qualities of the orchis morio. I hope also that the School of Medicine will make some trials of the use of those very bitter barks belonging to three new species of a genus which belongs to the family of the quassia simarouba. These barks have a taste of sulphate of quinine, and act in the most beneficial manner in dysenteries and other similar complaints. If I could receive, while I am here, some information respecting the efficacy of these barka, as observed at Paris, I would endeavour, before my departure, to make arrangements to supply our hospitals."

Such are the particulars which I have thought it my duty to extract from M. Bonpland's letter, which make me regret other letters, written before, and which are probably lost. I take this opportunity of communicating to the Academy a geological fact, which has been known to us here only a few days, and which is connected with other facts observed in Europe and in the interior of Asia. M. de Seckendorf has found in the Harz (Valley of Radau), in a quarry near the road leading to Harsburg, fragments of grauwacke (with petrification) embedded in granite. M. Hartmann, translator of Lyell's Geology, has just confirmed the truth of this observation, and announces that he will soon send specimens.

Berin, Aug. 26th, 1832.
P.S. Just as I am closing my letter, I receive the important news that Encke's comet (of the short period of three years three-tenths), was observed at Buenos Ayres at the beginning of June, 1832. M. Encke has been informed by M. Olbers, that a member of the Typographic Bureau of Buenos Ayres, M. Massoti (perhaps the same who was formerly at the observatory at Milan, and also had published observations on the planetary orbits) observed the comet on the 2d of June, 1832, at Buenos Ayres, 5° 30' civil time, in 56° 37′ 5″ right ascension, in 11° 20′ 1″ south declination; which appears not to differ more than about two minutes from M. Encke's calculations for the comet with the short period observed by him.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Works of Lord Byron. Vol. VII. Murray. Were we called upon to bear testimony to the brilliance of the sun on the 26th day of September, on which we are writing, we should have no difficulty in saying that it is insurpassably splendid. It is much the same with re-ference to the plates in the volume before us-With their localities we have nothing to do, except to observe that, interesting in themselves, they are rendered infinitely more so by their connexion with the thoughts and feelings of the great poet whose immortal productions they illustrate; but with respect to their execution, it is our duty to declare, that in our opinion it was never exceeded. Witness "The Cape of Colona," in which the distant and sunny haze, with the few light clouds flickering across it, is so wonderfully expressed, that it would not be more difficult to point out in nature where the gentle gradation blends itself with pure ether: witness " Patras," the lines forming the inimitably flat sky of which are so curiously delicate and regular as to give the

will not disapprove my undertaking this jour-| remote buildings are so charmingly contrasted with the spirited treatment of the objects in the foreground. In short, there is not one of these exquisite plates in which the Findens have not done ample justice to the subjects so finely prepared for them by Messrs. Turner, Stanfield, W. Westall, Cattermole, and Purser. There is also an interesting head of "Margarita Cogni," engraved by T. H. Ryall, from a picture painted at the request of Lord Byron by poor Harlow.

> The Illustrations of the Friendship's Offering have reached us only on Friday morning, so that we can do no more than speak of them from a hurried glance. That glance, however, satisfies us that they are very varied, well chosen, and interesting; combining portrait, landscape, and fancy subjects of great beauty, and executed in a superior style.

> James Stanley, 7th Earl of Derby, and Charlotte de la Tremouille, his Countess, from Van-dyke. Drawn by W. Derby; engraved by H. Robinson.

> This is a sweetly executed engraving, the portraiture admirably preserved, and the full value imparted to the finished costume and draping of Vandyke. The subject is also possessed of much historical interest.

> The Marchioness of Sligo, from a Mininture by Mrs. J. Robertson. Engraved by Posselwhite.

> THE ninety-fourth of the series of female nobility for the Court Magazine, and the picture of amiable expression and beauty.

> The Queen of the Belgians in her Wedding Dress. Engraved by W. Hopwood, from an original Drawing by E. T. Parris.

> A CHARMING, elegant, and tasteful figure. It will form the embellishment of the forthcoming number of the Court Magazine. We congratulate the proprietors of that publication on having enlisted such talents as those of Mr. Parris in their service. Mr. Hopwood has executed the plate in a manner highly creditable to him.

The Brig Black Joke engaging the Spanish Slave Brig Marenerito, Bight of Biafra, April 26, 1831. On stone, by G. P. Reinagle. Dickinson.

THIS Black Joke is an odd affair, of which we cannot make much out. Two very black ships, with very black sails and very black crews, are firing away at each other like furious blackguards; and what with the smoke, and the clouds, and the sea, we should be unable to tell how the fight was going, but that the in-scription below informs us that the Slaver was beaten by the Black Joke.

BIOGRAPHY.

DEATH OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

On Friday last, the 21st of September, 1832, at Abbotsford, departed all that was mortal of this celebrated man, who had only attained the limited period of sixty-one years of age. The leading incidents of his life are too familiar to the world to require recapitulation. Born in 1771, he was above thirty years old before any publication of his gave note of the rich mine of poetry and imaginative literature which perfect notion of a wash of colour, and to be had lain so long unobserved, if not uncultiincapable of detection without the aid of a vated,—most likely uncultivated with any spemagnifier: witness "The Temple of Jupiter cific design, though the foundations for future Olympius," in which the tender air tints of the fame were deeply and widely spread. The

Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border opened the wondrous shaft, and for more than the quarter of a century, the production of the splendid treasures below appeared in inexhaustible abundance and incalculable value. The Lay of the Last Minstrel, Marmion, the Lady of the Lake, the Vision of Don Roderick, Rokeby, the Lord of the Isles, were all given to the world within the time which the Horatian rule prescribes for a single work; and these, in turn, were followed by the equally fertile flow of the Waverley novels, which have made an epoch in the literature of our day, and will be the delight of mankind for generations to come. The labours of the pen were also known to Sir Walter Scott, who in the midst of these extraordinary emanations of genius, performed the drudgery of editing Dryden and Swift, and of writing the history of Napoleon; besides innumerable contributions to periodicals, dramas, and essays in every species of composition.

His epistolary correspondence was also very extensive; and we are informed that, together with the diary which he regularly kept, a selection of his letters, &c. will form not less than ten volumes of the highest interest. From his son-in-law, Mr. Lockhart, the public will expect the completion of this duty; and whether we look to his near relationship, his information, or his congenial talent, we must feel that it could not devolve upon a more competent individual.

Of Sir Walter Scott's legal and official career, or of his pecuniary circumstances, it is not for us to speak; and we congratulate ourselves that the touching strain which we now annex from the pen of L. E. L. enables us to leave these matters of worldly record to others :-

Our sky has lost another star, The earth has claimed its own, And into dread eternity A glorious one is gone. He who could give departed things So much of light and breath, He is himself now with the past-Gone forth from life to death.

It is a most unblessed grave That has no mourner near; The meanest turf the wild flowers hide Has some familiar tear: But kindred sorrow is forgot Amid the general gloom; Grief is religion felt for him Whose temple is his tomb.

Thou of the future and the past, How shall we honour thee? Shall we build up a pyramid Amid the pathless sea? Shall we bring red gold from the east, And marble from the west, And carved porphyry, that the fane Be worthy of its guest?

Or shall we seek thy native land, And choose some ancient hill, To be thy statue, finely wrought With all the sculptor's skill? Methinks, as there are common signs To every common wo, That we should do some mighty thing? To mark who lies below.

But this is folly: thou needst not The sculpture or the shrine: The heart is the sole monument For memories like thine. The pyramids in Egypt rose To mark some monarch's fame; Imperishable is the tomb. But what the founder's name?

Small need for tribute unto thee,
To let the fancy roam—
To thee, who hast by many a hearth
An altar and a home:
Each little bookshelf where thy works
Are carefully enshrined,
There is thy trophy, there is left
Thy heritage of mind.

How many such delightful hours
Rise on our saddened mood,
When we have owed to thee and thine
The charm of solitude!
How eagerly we caught the book!
How earnestly we read!
How actual seemed the living scenes
Thy vivid colours spread!

And not to one dominion bound
Has been thy varied power;
In many a distant scene enjoyed—
In many a distant hour.
In childhood turning from its play,
In manhood, youth, and age,
All bent beneath the enchanter's wand,
All owned that spell—thy page.

Read by the glimmering firelight,
In the greenwood alone,
Amid the gathered circle—who
But hath thy magic known?
Laid in the cottage window-seat,
Fanned by the open air,
Left by the palette and the deak,
Thou hast thy readers there.

Actual as friends we know and love,
The beings of thy mind
Are, like events of real life,
In memory enshrined:
We seem as if we heard their voice,
As if we knew their face—
Familiar with their inward thoughts,
Their beauty and their grace.

As if bound on a pilgrimage,
We visit now thy shore,
Haunted by all which thou hast gleaned
From the old days of yore:
We feel in every hill and heath
Romance which thou hast flung;
We say, 'Twas here the poet dwelt,
'Twas there of which he sung.

Remembering thee, we half forget
How vainly this is said;
There seemed so much of life in thee,
We cannot think thee dead.
Dead? dead? when there is on this earth
Such waste of worthless breath;
There should have gone a thousand lives
To ransom thee from death!

Now out on it! to hear them speak
Their idle words and vain,
As if it were a common loss
For nature to sustain.
It is an awful vacancy
A great man leaves behind,
And solemnly should sorrow fall
Upon bereaved mankind.

We have too little gratitude
Within the selfish heart,
Else with what anguish should we see
The great and good depart!
Methinks our dark and sinful earth
Might dread an evil day,
When Heaven, in pity or in wrath,
Calls its beloved away.

A fear and awe are on my soul,
To look upon the tomb,
And think of who are sleeping laid
Within its midnight gloom.

What glorious ones are gone!—thus light
Doth vanish from our spheres:
Out on the vanity of words!
Peace now, for thoughts and tears!

We are indebted to an esteemed friend for the subjoined letter, which contains the interesting particulars of the last moments of our distinguished and lamented countryman, and other matters concerning him which will interest the public.

"At half-past one on Friday the 21st, Sir Walter Scott breathed his last, surrounded by all his descendants, and apparently almost without a struggle. During some two or three days after his arrival at Abbotsford, he appeared to feel with satisfaction that he was once more at home; was occasionally wheeled, for half an hour, up and down his library, armoury, or garden; and even once or twice listened with apparent interest to a page of the Old Testament, or a favourite passage in Crabbe or Wordsworth; but after this he fell rapidly into the same stupor that had hung over him while he remained in London; and for full six weeks there had occurred hardly an interval of any thing approaching to collectedness. It was well that the curtain dropt when it did on a scene from which hope had all along been excluded. The symptoms of an organic change in the brain were not to be mistaken; and from the beginning his physicians, both in London and Edinburgh, predicted the exact manner, though not the exact time, of his deliverance.

He is to be buried on Wednesday next in his family aisle, within the ruins of Dryburgh Abbey, about eight miles down the Tweed, and among some of the loveliest scenery of that river. Sir Walter's grandmother was the last of the ancient race of the Haliburtons, Barons of Dryburgh, in whose right he quartered the arms of that house, and possessed one fragment of their scattered estates, — this, the place of their sepulture, where, six years ago, Lady Scott was interred.

Clearly as his end had been anticipated, it is impossible to give you any notion of the effect which the news of last Friday produced all over this part of the country. I believe the funeral, though meant, in accordance with his own request, to be a strictly private one, will be attended and witnessed by more than any that has ever occurred in Scotland.

I regret to add, that the reports in circulation respecting the condition in which Sir Walter has left his worldly affairs are black. I would fain hope that the fields he adorned, the castle he built, and the immense mass of literary and antiquarian curiosities he had assembled about him, are not really destined to pass from his blood, and be dispersed for ever: but such, I grieve to say, is what many consider as the most probable upshot. A few days, however, will clear up all this.

sir Walter was born August 15, 1771, and was consequently but little advanced in his sixty-second year when he died; the victim, no doubt, of excess in intellectual exertion—for of excess of any other description, even the companions of his youth never believed him capable. He has left two sons—the present Sir W. S., major of the 15th Hussars, and Charles, in the Foreign-office, and lately attaché to the embassy at Naples; with two daughters, Mrs. Lockhart and Miss Anne Scott: Mrs. L.'s children are as yet his only descendants in the second generation. He had survived many was; and we was; and we was; and we he style the originally, I believe, formed a family of fourteen."

From Mr. Parker, the medallist, we have also received the following, which we print literatim. The medal referred to is a striking likeness; but the letter is curious as expressing the writer's opinion both of the monarch, and of his own productions.

"Sir,—I would long ere now have answered your very obliging letter with the medals. That representing our Sovereign seems most beautifully executed, and is a striking resemblance. I have very little turn for imagining mottoes, it being long since I read the classics, which are the great storehouse of such things. I incline to think, that a figure or head of Neptune upon the reverse, with the mottoe round the exergue, Tridens Neptuni sceptrum mundi. I think this would be better than any mottoe more personally addressed to the king himself than to his high kingly office. I cannot, of course, be a judge of the other medal; but such of my family as are with me think it is very like. If there is any mottoe to be added, I should like the line

Bardorum citharas patrio qui reddidit Istro,

because I am far more vain of having been able able to fix some share of public attention upon the ancient poetry and manners of my country, than of any original efforts which I have been able to make in literature.

"I beg you will excuse the delay which has taken place. Your obliging communication, with the packet which accompanied it, travelled from country to town, and from town to country, as it chanced to miss me upon the road. I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your obliged humble servant,

**Edinburgh, 29th May. WALTER SCOTT.*

Samuel Parker, Esq. Bronze Works,

13, Argyle Place, London."

We could have filled our sheet with memoir and epistles, of which we possess many; but most of them mix up private affairs so much with matters of public interest, that we have deemed the above more proper for an occasion so immediately near our mighty loss.*

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

A DAY'S PLEASURE IN THE COUNTRY. "THERE are a great many pleasures of which I have not the slightest comprehension. All those included under the names of rural enjoyments, unsophisticated tastes, country pursuits, are to me marvels and mysteries. plans for the diffusion of happiness have even to my own eyes been impracticable; for all the world cannot live in London. I am, I confess it, born and bred, in theory and in practice, a Cockney. I have no fancy for sitting in a punt, catching fish and cold together, and going home with three gudgeons and a sore throat. Neither do I desire to enact perambulating poulterer, accumulating landed property enough for a freehold, in the shape of mud, on my boots; consigning in my secret soul every partridge to purgatory. I prefer a sofa to the most delicate green moss that was ever haunted by fairies. O, lakes that are so beautiful in poetry! O, prospects that are so lovely on paper! ye are about to lose for me all your charms-for I shall see them; and, alas! to see the beautics of nature is to reverse the old proverb, 'Seeing is not believing.'" Frank

* A particularly excellent portrait of Sir Walter, painted by Knight, for the late Terry, in 1825, was, we regret to say, destroyed only the other day by a fire at the house of Mr. Harding, Finchley, in whose possession it was; and we fear not engraved, as it might have been in the style the owner would have known so well how to command, had it been possible to foresee so unfortunate



Staunton was roused from his reverie by the loud blowing of a horn, on which the guard was expending breath enough to have lasted half an existence. Despite his soliloquy, he was fully alive to the exquisite though dusky landscape around: a purple shadow indicated the lovely lake of Ulleswater, upon which were fitting two or three scattered barks, with their phantom sails. Gleaming amid the trees, now in their thickest foliage, a light shone from admitted within his creed of lady-like. His all day; and light and air were things never exhis long journey, Frank hurried into bed; but tire, the London stranger to death. the instant all became hushed, his ear was caught by " the mournful music" of the nightingale, whose sweet complaint was now begun. " How very sweet!" exclaimed our hero-five minutes, ten, nearly a quarter of an hour; and though he at first concealed the fact from himself, that incessant "jug jug, trill trill," was excessively tiresome. Now, Frank Staunton had really some poetry about him—nay, had published renes full of tenderness and feeling about moonlight, nightingales, roses, and recollections; he had therefore a character to support: but it was at last not to be borne; he jumped out of bed, dashed down the window, with an ejaculation of, "That cursed bird!" Among other metropolitan predilections, was that of late rising; but by five o'clock next morning all the house was in motion: the children ran overhead as if, like the lances of old, they were shod with iron; and every cousin that passed along the passage thought it an act of courtesy to knock at his door. He got up in selfdefence; and as soon as he appeared, three parties at once contended for his company: his aunt wanted him to come and look at her turkeys-his uncle wanted him to see his pigs; while the boys were equally impatient that he should join their shooting party. As usual, clamour carried the day, and he was dragged off to the rookery. With Washington Irring strong on his memory, a rook-pie seemed little short of sacrilege. Such a waste of powder and noise as ensued! the rooks screamed, the children shouted, and every moment a gun went off close to his ear: and all this was to be taken fasting. Long before the summons came to the breakfast-table, Frank had arrived at the second stage of fasting, viz. a sick distaste to food: an appetite is not, like grouse, the better for keeping. The rapid way in which breakfast was despatched, did not permit of the hos-plant was despatched, did not permit of the hos-entertaining his companion with the history of song, which, however, they sang well. Mr.

pile of provisions.

There is a species of entertainments peculiar to our islands, called in Wales "grass parties," in Jersey "milk parties," and at Greenwich and Richmond "pic-nics:" they are days devoted to all those inconveniences which at less-favoured periods would, to use an expressive Irishism, "set you mad." You give up the comforts of civilised life-tables and every cottage: the moon was not up, but the chairs are de trop-one glass does the work of evening star had many companions; and in many—and your dinner is spread on the grass, the West one clear and lucid line, like melted for the benefit of the ants, earwigs, and other amber, was yet bright with the memory of sun- insects. It was for the celebration of one of shine. The boughs of the hawthorn, on which these mistakes (for they are called pleasure) the dew was just rising, swept against the that the Selby family assembled in a large coach as it passed rapidly by; and the fragrance cart, without springs, destined to traverse the on either side told that the hay was making in roughest of roads that ever destroyed your the adjacent fields. The mail stopped at the nerves, and threatened your joints. Two corner of a lane, amid the clamour of a dozen young men joined the party, and, quite as young voices, asking, in every variety of tone, matter of right, appropriated the seats by the if "their cousin was arrived." "How d'ye two eldest girls; and Frank was jammed into do's?" and "I am glad to see you's," were an inconceivably small space between his uncle soon despatched :--so was supper. Frank saw and his aunt, both of whom maintained an unthat his female cousins were pretty, ill-dressed, ceasing flow of discourse-one touching his turand with louder laugh and voice than were nips, the other touching her turkeys; while the younger children kept up an incessant and uncle and aunt were of that denomination Babelish din. At length they arrived at a called respectable, worthy, matter of fact people, nook in a small wood: the father and mother, who have no nerves, and whose ideality has with the four younger ones, stayed behind to get never been developed. "We have chosen dinner ready, while they enjoined the others your bed-room," said his eldest cousin, at to go and walk for an appetite;—an injunction parting, " because the nightingale sings in the Frank, at least, thought very needless. Howtree opposite." The room was very low, and ever, off they went, under a broiling sun, over felt very hot-for the sun had been shining on it hedge, ditch, hill, and dale; while to Staunton it was obvious that the two young men took cluded from Ulleswater Cottage. Fatigued with an underbred pleasure in tiring, or trying to

"Sad was the hour, and luckless was the day, When first from Schiraz walls I bent my way,"

thought Frank, as he toiled up the half-dozenth hot hill, for the sake of the prospect, which he alone was expected to admire—the others, as they observed, having seen it so often. At length they returned to the little wood; the stump of an old oak looked very inviting, and there Frank was about to sit, when his second cousin, William, caught his arm, exclaiming, "Lord, mother! you have laid the cloth close by the wasp's nest." All hurried off-but not till Staunton's left hand was as an armoury, in which a score of wasps had left their stings. All hurried off, two or three dishes and plates broken, also the gooseberry pie dropped in the scuffle; but as soon as they were seated, due attention was bestowed on Frank's wounds; a key was produced from Mrs. Selby's ponderous pocket, destined to extract the stings; and when, in spite of the universal declaration, "that it was the best thing in the world," he averred his conviction that it was the worst, and withdrew his hand, it had just the appearance of a honeycomb. Dinner proceeded; all seated themselves on the grass, nobody knowing what to do with their feet or their plates, Christians not being so handy as Turks. There was some romping, and a great deal of laughter excited by that local wit which is so utterly unintelligible to a stranger. Mr. Selby ate like an Abyssinian, and drank like a Saxon: he was one of those true-born Englishmen whose morality is beef, and whose patriotism is The repast was concluded, and both he and his wife dropped off in their accustomed nap, with the mutual exclamation, " Frank, we have a water-party in store for you to-morrow." The party dispersed: Staunton saw the receding figures of his two fair cousins

called forth by the sight of his undiminished his brown mare's cold, and the other was being eloquent in praise of his liver-coloured pointer: the ladies, however, seemed very well entertained. The wind had changed, and it was one of those raw, piercing evenings which pay November the delicate flattery of imitation: there was a melancholy rustling in the leaves, a dim mist rising from the lake; and the visitor walked "the greenwood glade" alone, his teeth chattering, and a small chill rain beating in his face. This small rain gradually took a more decided form, and a heavy pelting shower. Mr. Selby's voice was heard calling on the party to assemble together: they did so, and again the cart bore its crowded company. Suddenly it was discovered that Staunton was missing. To make short of a long story, they called, they hunted, but in vain : it was now getting dark, and home they were obliged to go-but minus their cousin. One supposed he was drowned, and another that he had fallen into some old gravel-pits; a third suggested that murders had been committed ere now. The evening closed in on a collection of those lugubrious tales that are the delight of an English fire-side. But the next day they were, indeed, seriously alarmed; for no tidings could be learned of Frank Staunton. A ghastly fear seized on the whole neighbourhood -he might have been Burked! Sacks and pitch-plasters were that day the sole topics of discourse in the neighbourhood of Ulleswater. Next morning, however, came the post, and with it a letter: it was from Frank Staunton, and ran thus :-

My dearest Aunt,-There are some temptations that are irresistible; that of the London mail passing by my path, proved so to me. I called to the coachman, got up by the guard, and was miles on my journey before I remembered aught but the happiness of a return to town. I shall ever retain the most grateful recollection of your kindness; I will send my cousins the prettiest of the new Annuals this year: but I've "made a vow, and registered it in heaven," never again to stir beyond the bills of mortality. -Your affectionate nephew,

FRANK STAUNTON.

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

REPORT says that Mr. Mason will not be the lessee of the Italian Opera next season, and that Mr. Laporte will. The efforts of the former certainly deserved more success; but theatres are extremely like lottery property.

DRURY LANE.

DRURY LANE opened on Saturday with the silliest of plays, the Soldier's Daughter, the Irish Tutor, and Midas. The first seemed to have been selected for the sake of the gag (to use a theatrical term) it contained touching "the late Miss Mordaunt," who enacted the Widow Cheerly; but the allusions produced no effect. The only other debut was that of Mr. Mathews, from the Dublin theatre, as Mr. Malfort-a character which offers nothing for criticism, except that the performer appeared to be respectable, and rather constrained in his attitudes. In the Irish Tutor, Power, as usual, kept the house awake with laughter; and in Midas the bright-eyed Miss Ferguson enacted Apollo, though a part above feminine powers, especially on a large stage, with great talent. Nysa and Daphne were represented by Miss Betts and Miss Cawse, whose respective

Ayliffe, from Bath, performed Dr. Flail and Sileno, both in a manner which proved him to he a useful actor.

On Monday, Mr. Stauley, from Dublin, made his bow in Romeo. He is a well-looking young man, and will play second-fiddle cleverly, after the ordeal of debut has subsided into propriety,

Tuesday presented us with the ever-welcome, ever-young, and, we would almost say, everimproving Braham in Massanielo, which highly gratified the audience. Power, in Teddy the Tiler, is even better than Power in Dr. O'Toole. The Hunchback, with Farren and Miss Phillips, was the chief feature of Thursday; Mr. Stanley was the Modus, and Miss Mordaunt the Helen; but they did not improve on their predecessors, Abbott and Miss Taylor.

HAYMARKET.

THE principal performers who have supported the leading characters here, Farren, Cooper, Harley, &c., having been called off to their engagements at Drury Lane, the managers have remodelled the company for the conclusion of the campaign, their fourth month, and brought forward several new actors, Mr. Haines and Mr. Burton, of considerable abilities - the former in tragic parts, the latter in low comedy. We do not, however, find any thing demanding specific notice; and we fear the latter end of the season will not redeem the depression of the beginning.

VARIETIES.

Cholera. - What is there that the thirst of gain will not attempt to turn to profit! Much money has been made by drugs puffed as specifics for this afflicting disease; and brandies. and flannels, and baths, and belts, and a hundred other articles have pushed into request as preservatives against the threatened danger. But it was reserved for the ingenuity of German speculation to establish an insurance office. at Dusseldorff, against cholera risks !

Northern Expedition. - Messrs. Brandt and Sons, of Archangel, have despatched two vessels, commanded by officers of the Russian navy, whose object is to survey the great gulf of the Icy Sea between Archangel and Tobolsk, and to explore the mouth of the river Jenissey. The bearing of this expedition upon the north. east passage gives an additional interest to its mercantile character.

New Gun-Carriage. - Captain Pole, of the Maidstone, has been trying experiments with an improved gun-carriage, the merits of which are well spoken of in the naval circles.

Mr. J. Howard Payne Accounts from New York shew that America, at least, is not the country in which a prophet or a poet is not duly honoured. This author of many dramatic pieces has succeeded his greater contemporary, Washington Irving, in a flattering reception on his return by his fellow-citizens, and is cordially

panegyrised by the press.

The Surrey Zoological Gardens.—The fine weather of the past week tempted us, as it has, we were told, done nearly a thousand persons daily, to pay a vist to this very interesting resort; and we were so highly gratified with it, that we cannot but regret having so long de-layed the pleasure. The grounds are laid out with infinite taste, and the collection of animals of every description, and in the best possible order, furnish a treat alike delightful to the young and curious, and to the lover of natural history. The lions, tigers, and fiercer creatures, are in a light and open structure, which

shews them to the utmost advantage; while lamas, camels, gnus, antelopes, deer, &c. &c. are seen browsing in paddocks and fit enclosures. Elsewhere are birds of every kind, from the ostrich and eagle to the minute wax-beak and avorduval. Singular monkeys, boas enlivened by the solar heat, and a multitude of other objects equally worthy of notice, afford the visiter a few hours of as much rational enjoyment as can be reaped from any exhibition of this nature; and to see the animals in something like their native habits is a wonderful improvement upon the old fashion of housemenagerie and close caravan. We recommend the sight most cordially, both for amusement and instruction.

Mr. Planché's "His first Campaign," a his of a name for Laporte at Covent Garden, and also fortunate in the story mingling French and English in alliance together, is to be produced with great military force and splendour. The Shylock of the evening is, we are told, quite a boy of seventeen years of age, from Glasgow.

The Adelphi promises much variety, having not only a new piece, founded on the capital tale of Rip Van Winkle, but the popular Pet of the Petticoats, imported with Mrs. Fitzwilliams from Sadler's Wells, and Reeve's inimitable Cupid, from the English Opera, with the pretty Mrs. Honey as his Psyche.

The Olympic announcement displays a strong company for petit comédie and burletta. Vestris, Orger, and Liston, head the entertaining list.

Fernando Po.—We are informed that govern. | METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832. ment has ordered the breaking up of the colony at Fernando Po. The expense, and the unhealthiness of the establishment, are the causes assigned for abandoning this important check on the slave-trade.

The Diagraph. - Under this name a very ingenious instrument, invented by M. Gavard, a pupil of the Polytechnic School at Paris, is now exhibiting in Leicester Square. It is a summary of all the instruments hitherto employed for the linear representation of objects. Its optical and graphic combinations are infinite. It traces on all plane, conical, or cylindrical surfaces, perspectively or geometrically, drawinge of the natural size, or the reduction or enlargement of a landscape, a picture, a print, or, in short, any object whatever.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

The Rev. R. Cattermole, Secretary to the Royal Society

The Rev. R. Cattermole, Secretary to the Koyal Society of Literature, is, it is announced, preparing for publication Becket, an Historical Tragedy; the Men of England, an Ode; and other Poems.

The Geographical Annual for 1833.

Kidd's Picturesque Pocket Companion to Hastings, by G. W. Bonner: also, Kidd's Picturesque Pocket Companion to St. Leonard's.

Records of my Life, by the late John Taylor, Esq., author of "Monsieur Tonson."

The oldest of our Annuals, the Forget Me Not, will

author of "Monsieur Tonson."

The oldest of our Annuals, the Forget Me Not, will this year include Martin, Leslle, Prout, Barrett, Richter, Bass, W. and E. Finden, Rolls, Carter, &c. &c. among the contributing artists; and the literary department embrace, as usual, the productions of many popular writers.

writers.

The Bucanier, a Tale, in three volumes, by Mrs.
S. C. Hall, is announced for publication about a month

The Biblical Annual, uniform with the Geographical

Annual.

The Amulet (the eighth of the Series) for 1833 annuals prints from Lawrence's pictures of the Duches of Richmond, and John Kemble as Cato, and other engravings from paintings by Wilkie, Newton, Mulready, &cc. &cc.

dr. &c.

The Spinster's Web.

The Spinster's Web.

The Juvenile Forget Me Not, edited by Mrs. S. C.

Hall, is this year published under the joint auspices of

Mr. Ackermann and Messrs. Westley and Davis, with

fine engravings on steel; and the literary contents, as

usual, from the pens of eminent writers for the young.

Our Island; comprising two Tales, intended to illustrate some striking defects in our jurisprudence.

The Lives and Exploits of celebrated Banditti and Robbers in all parts of the World, by Charles Macfarlane

A Treatise on Inflammations, by Mr. George Rogerson, of Liverpool; being an extension of "a Dissertation on Inflammation of the Membranes," to which the Jacksonian Prize for 1928 was awarded by the London Royal College of Surgeons.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

List of New Books.

Lardner's Cyclopedia, Vol. XXXV. Spain and Portugal, Vol. 1V. 12mo. is. bds.—The Diadem, a Selection of Poetry, royal 32mo. 3s. 6d. silk.—Professor Leerly's Anatomical Demonstrations, for Colosal Illustrations of the Human Body, folio, Part II. sewed, 8s. 6d. plain; 12s. coloured.—Ediaburgh Atlas, completed, folio, 6d. 6s. hf.-bd.—Lachlou's Narrative of the Conversion of Cook, Mr. Paas's Murderer, 18mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.—On Circulating Credit, and the Banking System of Britain, by a Scottish Banker, 8vo. 5s. 6d. cloth.—The Ocean Gen, by William M. M. Davis, 12mo. 4s. 6d. bds.—Dove's Life of Andrew Marwell, 12mo. 2s. 6d. bds.—Christian Amusement, by a Country Curate, 18mo. 2s. christian Amusement, by a Country Curate, 18mo. 2s. christian Amusement, by a Country Curate, 18mo. 2s. 6d. sheep.—Vortigen, a Play, with an original Preface by W. H. Ireland, 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed.—Valpy's Classical Library, No. XXXIV. Euripides, Vol. I., 4s. 6d. cloth.—Horticultural Transactions, Vol. I. Part II. New Series, 4to. Il. 1s. sewed.—Christ our Example, 18mo. 6s. bds.—Pilgrim of Erin, 19mo. 4s. cloth.—Bishop Hall's Three Centurios of Meditations and Vows, Century 1st, or Part I. 3mo. 1s. cloth.—Whistle-Binkie, a Collection of Songs, 32mo. 1s. sewed.—Ediburgh Cabinet Library, Vol. IX. Northern Coasts of America, 12mo. 5s. bds.—Grandineau's Conversations Familiers, 18mo. 4s. 6d. hds.—The Landscape Album for 1839, 8vo. 15s. bound.—Beauties of Percy Byshe Shelley, 18mo. 3s. 6d. bds.—The Book of the Constitution, fcp. 8vo. 6s. half cloth.—Owen's Description of Old Aberdeen, fcp. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.—Useful and Ornamental Planting, Library of Useful Knowledge, 8vo. 3s. cloth.—Edgeworth's Novets and Tales, Vol. VI. Fashionable Tales, Vol. I. 12mo. 5s. bds. Pollock's Attempt to Explain the Phenomena of Heat, Electricity, &c. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

September.	Th	armo	mete	r.	Bar	omei	er.
Thursday . 20	From						30.44
Friday 21		38.		65.	30.46	• •	30.44
Saturday 22	• • • • •	39.		64.	30.43	• •	30.31
Sunday 23		40.		67.			30 24
Monday · 24		38.	• •	73.	30-30		30.33
Tuesday . 25	••••	40.	••	71.	30.35	• •	
Wednesday 26		39.	• •	71.	30.24	••	30.16

Wind variable, S.W. and N.W. prevailing. Except the 22d, clear. The unusually fine and very warm weather of the past week is worthy of particular remark.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Latitude 51° 37′ 39″ N. Longitude ... 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

Estracts from a Meteorological Register kept at High Wycombe, Bucks, by a Member of the London Meteoro-logical Society. July 1832.

Thermometer	Highest	90.00917+Ts
v steismonnoeer —	Lowest	
	Mean	
Barometer	Highest	
	Lowest	
	Mean	

Number of days of rain, 5.
Quantity of rain in inches and decimals, 1-56875.
Winds.—9 East—6 West—6 North—0 South—9 east—0 South-east—9 South-west—7 North-west.

General Observations. - The mean temperature General Observations.— The mean temperature was less than in the last two years, yet there was very little rain, the quantity being less than since 1826, and nearly two-thirds fell on the 12th, in a thunder-storm, which continued upwards of two hours, from half-past 7 until 10 P.M., during which there was some heavy thunder and much vivid lightning. The extreme of heat never reached the maximum of 1830 and 1831, in the same month; but the mean of the barometer was higher than since. In the mean of the barometer was higher than since. the maximum of 1830 and 1831, in the same month; but the mean of the barometer was higher than since July 1825. Rain fell only on five different days; and until the latter part of the month, when the clouds shewed symptoms of a change, the weather was very fine, the wind hanging generally to the northward.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are at a loss to conceive how we should have fallen into the error of stating, in our notice last week of Archdeacon Cotton's Explanation of Obsolete Words occurring in the authorised version of the Bible, that the trainslation now in common use is the one called "the Bishops' Bible" (1568): it should unquestionably have been mentioned that, in addition to the six enumerated by us, King James commanded a revision of the Bishops' to be made in 1611, and that this is the lection now established by law.

We have so many novelties for this dull publishing period in our present No. that we must defer the later arrivals—E. Welbon's edition of Sarras's Lafsyette, John Shipp's Eastern Story Teller, &c., &c.

Shipp's Kastern Story-Teller, &c, &c, &c,



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No. 820.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Fisher's Drawing-Room Sorap-Book; with Poetical Illustrations by L. E. L. 1833. 4to. Fisher, Son, and Jackson.

THE great popularity of the Scrap-Book for 1832 has rightly encouraged the publication of another volume, still more pleasingly enriched with interesting works of art, and still more beautifully illustrated by the pen of the poet. It was happily said of Goldsmith, nullum quod tetigit non ornavit; and if ever the same eulogy was applicable to another writer, it is eminently due to the sweet, the touching, and the varied strains of L. E. L. We know not how to express our admiration of her genius; though the remark is rather excited by the peculiar nature of the volume before us, than justified by it in the ample degree which it is where the theme is imagined, not given, and the original conceptions of her mind expanded upon a single and congenial subject. But it is still very surprising to us to see such a performance as this, produced in such a way. Thirty-six engravings of every description are offered to the fancy of the writer; and upon each something of general interest is expected. The task appears to us to be a literary series like the labours of Hercules;—at least, we feel that to illustrate one or two prints with any degree of talent would be enough for the generality even of favourite authors. Perhaps increase of ability may grow with its expenditure, as increase of appetite with what it feeds on ; but of both we are doubtful; and we can only impute L. E. L.'s prolific effusion of poetical pathos, thought, and beauty, over these pictures, to the possession of an inexhaustible store of intellect and imagination.

Our selections shall be made to justify this panegyric; for as far as merit is concerned, there is no matter which of the poems we take

for our examples.

We begin, however, with Admiral Collingwood; a stirring description of naval feeling, and a splendid portraiture of a true British hero.

"Methinks it is a glorious thing
To sall upon the deep;
A thousand sailors under you,
Their watch and ward to keep:

To see your gallant battle-flag So scornfully unrolled, As scarcely did the wild wind dare To stir one crimson fold:

To watch the frigates scattered round, Like birds upon the wing; et know they only wait your will— It is a glorious thing.

Our admiral stood on the deck, And looked upon the sea; He held the glass in his right hand, And far and near looked he:

He could not see one hostile ship Abroad upon the main; From east to west, from north to south, It was his own domain.

Good news is this for Old England,'
Forth may her merchants fare;
Thick o'er the sea, no enemy
Will cross the pathway there.

A paleness came upon his cheek, A shadow to his brow; Alas! our good Lord Collingwood, What is it alls him now?

Tears stand within the brave man's eyes, Each softer pulse is stirred; It is the sickness of the heart, Of hope too long deferred.

He's pining for his native seas, And for his native shore: All but his honour he would give, To be at home once more.

He does not know his children's fare; His wife might pass him by, He is so altered, did they meet, With an unconscious eye:

He has been many years at sea, He's worn with wind and wave; He asks a little breathing space Between it and his grave:

He feels his breath come heavily, His keen eye faint and dim; It was a weary sacrifice That England asked of him.

He never saw his home again— The deep voice of the gun, The lowering of his battle-flag, Told when his life was done.

His sailors walked the deck and wept; Around them howled the gale; And far away two orphans knelt— A widow's cheek grew pale.

Amid the many names that light Our history's blazoned line, I know not one, brave Collingwood, That touches me like thine."

The next subject is Boscastle Waterfall. not far from common-place, yet how nobly is it turned to a view of Westminster Abbey, with all its fine associations!

ts fine associations!

Oh, gloomy quarry! thou dost hide in thee
The tower and shrine:
The city vast, and grand, and wonderful,
And strong, is thine.
Look at the mighty buildings of our land,
What once were they,
Ere they rose, fashioned by the cunning hand,
In proud array?
One fronts me now, a temple beautiful,
Touched by the light
Which has so much of beaven—the light of eve,
Golden and bright.
In dull rellef against the cloudy sky
These turrest rise:
Our fine old Abbey, where the dust of kings
Tranquilly lies,
Winning the eye, amid the crowded street,
To other thought,
Than that the haste, the noise, the changeful scene,
Around me brought.
Mingling in air, the twin-born spires
So nobly stand:
They seem eternal, yet they are the work,
Man, of thy hand.
Yet must they first have in some quarry lain,
Rude, shapeless, lone,
Until the mind of man inspired his hand
To work in stone.
Alas! the contrast between us and what
We can create;
That man should be so little in himself—

We can create;
That man should be so little in himself—
His works so great!"

From the ancient cathedral pass we to the opposite-the busy, mercantile town of Liverpool, which is painted with an equal spirit; and, again, another beautiful reference introduced to the African Expedition.

"Where are they bound, those gallant ships,
That here at anchor ile,
Now quiet as the birds that sleep
Beneath a summer skv.
Their white wings droop, their shadows sweep
Unbroken o'er the deep,
As if the airy elements
Had their own hour of sleep.
A little while the wind will rise,
And every ship will be,
With plashing prow and shining sail,
Afar upon the sea.

Some will go east, and some go west,
Some to the Indian isles,
Where Spring is lavish of her bloom,
And Summer of her smiles;
And some will seek the latitudes
Where northern breezes blow,
And Winter builds a throne of ice
Upon a world of snow.
Some will come back with plume and pearl,
The altar and the gem;
Little do the gay wearers think
How brave men toil for them.
The product of far distant lands,
Nurst by far distant skies,
Are here the triumph and reward
Of human enterprise.
Amid the ships that bear around
The wealth of half the world,
Are those that, for the Quorra bound,
Have just their sails unfurled.
Freighted with goods that new-found climes
May envy English skill,
They bear no thunders o'er the deep
To work our nation's will.
In peace they go, with pure intent,
And with this noble aim—
Barbaric hordes to civilise,
By traffic to reclaim.
They go for knowledge, and in hope
Such knowledge may avail

Barbaric hordes to civilise,
By traffic to reclaim.
They go for knowledge, and in hope
Such knowledge may avail
To draw the savage and unknown
Within the social pale.
A deep and ardent sympathy
The heart has with the bold;
The cheek is flushed, the eye is bright,
Wherein their deeds are told:
We half forget the conqueror's crime
In honour of the brave,
And raise the banner and the arch,
Although upon the grave.
But here the danger and the toll
Of no false light have need,
Though courage and though constancy
Deserve the highest meed.
The gloomy night, when rocks and foes

The lion at their side —
The gloomy night, when rocks and foes
Were on the faithless tide.
'Mid slavery, suffering, deserts, death,
It has been theirs to roam,
Led onward by that general thought,
'What will they say at home?'
Science, thy own adventurers
Again are on their way;
And but for thy most glorious hopes,
What were our mental day?
Sail on, proud bark, a lofty aim
It was that freighted thee;
And for their sake who tread thy decks,
God speed thee o'er the sea?'

Tintagel Castle suggests a touching legend.

"Alone in the forest Sir Lancelot rode, O'er the neck of his courser the reins lightly flow'd, And beside hung his helmet, for bare was his brow, To meet the soft breeze that was fanning him now.

Beneath, the small wild flowers were many and sweet, And, crush'd at each step by the war-horse's feet, Gave forth all their fragrance; while thick overhead The boughs of the oak and the elm-tree were spread.

The wind stirr'd the branches, as if its low suit Were urged, like a lover who wakens the lute; And through the dark foliage came sparkling and bright, Like rain through the green leaves, in small gems of light.

There was stillness—not silence; for, dancing along, A brook went its way, like a child with a song; Now hidden, where rushes and water-flagg grow—Now clear, while white pebbles were glistening below.

Lo, bright as a vision and fair as a dream, The face of a maiden is seen in the stream! With her hair, like a mantle of gold, to her knee, Stands a lady as lovely as lady can be.

Few words for a love-tale—the bard's sweetest words Are poor beside those which each memory hoards; Dream of some gentle whisper, the haunted and low, Such as love may have murmur'd—ah, long, long ago!

She led him away to an odorous cave,
Where the emerald spars shone like stars in the wave;
And the green moss and violets crowded beneath,
And the ash at the entrance hung down like a wreath.

They might have been happy, if love could but learn From some flowers a lesson, and like their leaves turn Round their own inward world, their own fragrant nest, Content with its sweetness, content with its re-Content with its sweetness, content with its rest.

But the sound of the trumpet was heard from afar,

And Sir Lancelot rode forth again to the war;

And the wood-nymph was left as nye woman will be,

Who trusts her whole being, O faise Love! to thee.

For months, every sun-beam that brightend the gloom, She deem'd was the waving of Lancelot's plume; She knew not the proud and the beautiful queen, Whose image was treasured as her's once had been.

There was many a dame, there was many a knight, Made the banks of the river like fairy-land bright; And among those whose shadow was cast on the tide, Was Lancelot kneeling near Gunevra's side.

With purple sails heavily drooping around, The mast and the prow with the vale lily bound; And tow'd by two swans, a small vessel drew near, But high on the deck was a pall-cover'd bier.

They rowed with their white wings the bark through the flood.

Till arrived at the bank where Sir Lancelot stood:
A wind swept the river, and flung back the pall,
And there lay a lady, the fairest of all.

But pale as a statue, like sunshine on snow, The bright hair seem'd mocking the cold face below: Sweet truants, the blush and the smile are both fled,— Sir Lancelot weeps as he kneels by the dead.

And these are love's histories; a vow and a dream, And the sweet shadow passes away from life's stream; Too late we awake to regret — but what tears Can bring back the waste to our hearts and our years!

A mere portrait, that of Sir Thomas Lawrence, awakens the poet's love of art; and the transition from its living practice to its origin is exquisitely made.

"Divinest art, the stars above
Were fated on thy birth to shine;
Oh, born of beauty and of love,
What early poetry was thine! What early poetry was thine!
The softness of Ionian night
Upon Ionian summer lay,
One planet gave its vesper light,
Enough to guide a lover's way;
And gave the fountain as it play'd
The semblance of a silvery shower,
And as its waters fell, they made
A music meet for such an hour:
That, and the tones the gentle wind
Won from the leaf, as from a lute,
In natural melody combined,
Now that all ruder sound was mute;
And odours floated on the air,
As many a nymph had just unbound
The wreath that braided her dark hair,
And flung the fragrant tresser roundFillow'd on violet leaves, which prest

And flung the fragrant treases round.

Pillow'd on violet leaves, which prest
Fill'd the sweet chamber with their sighs,
Lull'd by the lyre's low notes to rest,
A Grecian youth in slumber lies;
And at hisside a malden stands,
The dark hair braided on her brow,
The lute within her slender hands,
But hush'd is all its music now;
She would not wake him from his dreams,
Although she has so much to say,
Although she has so much to say,
Will see her warrior far away;
How fond and earnest is the gase
Upon these sleeping features thrown,
She who yet never dared to raise
Her timid eyes to meet his own.

Her timid eyes to meet his own.
She bends her lover's rest above,
Thoughtful with gentle hopes and fears,
And that unutterable love
Which never yet spoke but in tears!
She would not that those tears should fail
Upon the cherish'd sleeper's face;
She turns, and sees upon the wall
Its imaged shade, its perfect grace.
With eager hand she mark'd each line
The shadowy brow, the arching head—
Till some creative power divine
Love's likeness o'er love's shadow spread.

Since then, what passion and what power Has dwelt upon the painter's art! How has it soothed the absent hour, With looks that wear life's lovellest part!

O, painter of our English isle,
Whose name is now upon my line,
Who gave to beauty's blush and smile
All that could make them most divine! The fair Ionian's ancient claim
Was never paid, till paid by thee,
And thou didst honour to her name
By shewing what her sex can be."

ruined Boodh temple, full of philosophical re-

ruined Boodh temple, full of philosophical re lection.

"Dim faith of other times, when earth was young, And eager in belief; when men were few, And felt their nothingness; not then elate With numbers, science, and the victories Which history registers o'er vanquish'd time—For time is vanquish'd by discovery, By arts which triumph over common wants, By knowledge, which bequeaths the following age All that its predecessor sought and won. But thou, O ancient creed, hast nought of this! Others have given immortality
To their bold founders: he who worshipp'd fire, And taught the Magi how to read the stars,
The Persian Zorosster, left a name;
And he, too, of the crescent and the sword, Who sternlike swept on his appointed way, Is still his followers' war-cry. These beliefs
Are obvious in their workings; we can trace
The one great mind that set the springs in play, By which the human puppets rise and fall. Ambition, avarice, cruelty, and fear,
The natural inmates of the heart in man,
Are stirr'd by some adventurer, who knows
How superstition can be made the bond
To fetter thousands. I can understand
The rise and progress of such earthly creed.
O, vanity of vanities is writ
Upon all things of earth—but what can wear
The writing on its forehead like this shrine?
It is a mighty thing to teach mankind
A new idolatry, to bind the weak
In their own fancies, to incite the strong
By high imaginations, future hopes,
Which fill the craving in all noble hearts
For things beyond themselves, beyond their sphere.
All human gifts must concentrate in him
Who can originate a new belief—
The fiery eloquence that stirs the soul,
The poetry that can create a world
More lovely than our own, and body forth,
Its glorious creation, and yet blend
This fine enthusiasm with an eye
Worldly and keen, which sees in others' faults,
Frailties, and follies, but the many means
Which work to its own ends: yet, out on pride!
Such men may live, fullid their destiny,
No memory, but failen monuments,
Haunted by dim tradition."

With these six specimens we submit our critical opinion and the work to public judg-ment, fully convinced that the decision upon the author will be in our words,-

Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit.

Statistics of France. By Lewis Goldsmith. 8vo. pp. 336. London, 1832. Hatchard

THIS volume contains more actual information respecting France than almost if not all the other works treating of that country with which we happen to be acquainted. Mr. Goldsmith may have his own political views; but he is not a partisan, writing entirely on one side, and distorting every thing, to blacken those whom whom he agrees and make demigods of those with whom he agrees and acts. But, besides, he has bestowed much research upon every branch of his subject; and having had recourse to the most authentic official documents, his information on many important points is of great national interest: national not only as applying to France, but to the rest of Europe, whose condition is intimately blended with the political temper and means of that country.

Having thus briefly noticed the general merits of this volume, we shall endeavour to afford our readers some idea of its value; but in doing so, we must confess our inability within the compass of a Review even to enter upon many of the questions, discussions, and statements of the highest public interest. On the contrary, we must be content to touch, and that but Was never paid, till paid by thee,
And thou didst honour to her name,
By shewing what her sex can be."

As if to try the author's powers, there are
several East Indian views in this volume, but
In a preface Mr. Goldsmith casts a ooup-d'ail

1828. Soon after his retirement, a pitiful effort

rendered particularly important by the appointment of the new ministry now on the tapis.

"From the restoration till 1830 I found France flourishing and prosperous—her revenues, commerce, and industry, in a progressive state of increase. The country, blessed with an excellent climate, a fruitful soil, and comparatively free from taxes, was universally admitted to be one of the happiest in Europe. But how does the case stand now? reader will see that there has been every year since the revolution of 1830 a deficit in the revenue; commerce has decreased, and confidence in the commercial world is paralysed. This year there will probably be a further falling off in the revenue. The cholera has extended its ravages over half the kingdom, and four departments have been suffering under the horrors of civil war:—nay, it will be a question whether the inhabitants of these departments can be compelled to pay taxes, after the illegal measures of government exercised towards them; at least, in refusing to pay them they will be supported by the doctrines of the liberals during the Polignac administration, which were, that should ministers violate the charter, no one ought to pay taxes. The measures adopted by government in June 1832 have been judicially declared to be a violation of the charter.

"On the second restoration, in consequence of the conduct of the partisans of Napoleon, the king might have abolished the charter altogether; and who could have blamed him for it? Nothing of the kind, however, was done or thought of: but no sooner was the king again seated on his throne, than a regular system of treason was organised. Lyons and Grenoble were in a state of open rebellion; the authors were brought to trial and executed: this, however, did not quench the spirit of treason. A few years afterwards a rebellion was regularly organised at Saumur, at Colmar, at Strasburgh, and in many other places. A few of the leaders suffered the penalty of their crime, such as General Berton at Saumur, Colonel Caron at Strasburgh, a sub-lieutenant, Bories, and two others, at Paris, for the conspiracy of La Rochelle. The Duc de Berry was assassinated by a fanatic who had been employed as a sadler in the stables of Bonaparte. Two men were sent to the galleys who let off fire-works in the dead of night under the windows of the Duchess de Berry's bedchamber, to frighten her at the time she was pregnant of the Duc de Bordeaux. Secret societies were established in every town of France in the spirit of the carbonari, under the specious title of Aide-toi, le Ciel l'aidera. As to the press, nothing could have been more violent; no matter who was minister, whether De Richelieu, Decazes, De Villèle, De Martignac, or De Polignac:—nay, the minister who was most abused by the so-called liberal papers was M. Decazes, than whom a more enlightened and liberal man, in the best sense of these words, is not in existence. This I do not advance from hearsay, but from long personal acquaintance. All parties admit that no minister in France since the restoration displayed so much talent in the finance department as M. Villèle; and for a time no minister was more popular: but ministerial popularity in France is never of long duration. Discontent France is never of long duration.

and we conclude with the lines on Sarnat, a following quotations, treating of men and things | been?—Ed. L. G.



was made in the Chamber of Deputies to stigmatise his ministry as 'deplorable.' But his very adversaries have since done him justice: no longer ago than the 16th of January, 1832, M. Pagès, a deputy of the extreme gauche, pronounced in the chamber those words I have given as a motto; the prosperity there spoken of undoubtedly commenced with M. de Vil-lèle's administration. The Martignac ministry, which succeeded that of M. de Villèle, soon felt that they were not on a bed of roses!

"I believe I have produced facts sufficient to prove that the throne of Charles X. had for some time been tottering-his ordonnances crushed it. But the glorious revolution of 1830 did not produce all the happiness that was expected from it. Those of the actors who obtained lucrative situations under the new management, allowed the performances to go on quietly; but such as could not obtain engagements began to grumble, down to the scene-shifters and candle-snuffers. And as to the audience, the sovereign, 'the setters-up and pullers-down of kings, they, God help them, soon discovered the truth of Montaigne's observation - Le peuple est une bête, que chacun monte à son In other parts of the world a revolution is considered a catastrophe - but in France it is regarded as a luxury. It is, therefore, a little unreasonable for Frenchmen to grumble when they find the taxes increase, and that the new government is not a cheap one. Every class of people, especially in Paris, has felt, more or less, that the change of the elder for the younger branch has not produced the benefit expected from it: no wonder, then, that the ministries since the revolution of 1830 have not pleased the people, seeing that not the ministers alone, but the monarchy they serve, owe their existence to an explosion of the popular will. The first administration, including the names of the Duke de Broglie, Count Molé, and M. Guizot, refused either to lead or to follow the party of the 'mouvement;' and in consequence, although men of undoubted talents, soon lost their popularity. It was only, however, a domestic 'mouvement' to which they were opposed—for they did not soruple to interfere in the affairs of Spain, Belgium, and Germany. This doctrinaire ministry was succeeded by that of Messrs. Lasitte, Barthe, Merilhon, and Montalivet, who were not so sternly opposed to the laisses aller of the revo-lution. The change, however, did not prevent the riots which occurred on the trial of the ministers of Charles X., whose murder was loudly called for by the ci-devant supporters of the new government. On that occasion M. Montalivet behaved most gallantly in defend-ing the prisoners against the mob. The new ministry, in its turn, became unpopular, and had only a four months' existence, when M. Casimir Périer became the head of the cabinet. During his career, which was fourteen months, there were also many émeutes; but it must be admitted that appearances were preserved of order and good government. The cholera and anxiety, however, put an end to M. Périer. He was detested by his *liberal* adversaries, because he admitted that the revolution of 1830 was not based upon the principle of the 'so-vereignty of the people.' And M. Royer Collard, in the oration he delivered at the minister's funeral, declared what was true, that M. Périer ' did not court the revolution of 1830.' Soon after M. Périer's death, a new revolu-

tionary era commenced by a coup d'état on the by ordering them to give notice to the police part of the government. Four of the western departments had been, with little intermission, since the revolution of 1830, in a state of open hostility against the new government. The liberals of the Chamber of Deputies, and their partisans in the newspapers, particularly the Courrier Français and the Constitutionnel, called vehemently on government to put those departments in a state of siege, and so to place their inhabitants in effect beyond the pale of the law. This liberal demand was complied with; but the editors of the Paris journals did not suppose that ministers would dare to treat the Parisians with as much severity as they did the Vendeans. At the funeral of General Lamarque, on the 5th June, 1832, Vive la république! vive Napoléon II! and vive la liberté! were shouted by thousands. Red flags, the symbol of anarchy during the reign of terror, were openly displayed by men on foot and on horseback. The people, The people, the military, and the national guards, were killing each other as fast as they could. carnage commenced on the evening of the 5th, and continued till four o'clock the following afternoon, when tranquillity was generally restored. On the 6th, early in the morning, police agents and soldiers entered the printingoffices of the Tribune, a liberal, the Courrier de l'Europe and la Quotidienne, two royalist newspapers, and, before the papers were even printed, seized the types, broke the presses, and committed every kind of devastationarresting the editors, compositors, pressmen. and, in short, every one they met with. M. Bérard, editor of the Cancans, was sent to prison handcuffed, chained to a common thief. So much for the liberty of the press, and for the security of newspaper property under a charter, which says—'All Frenchmen have the right to publish and print their opinions; the But a still censorship is for ever abolished.' greater outrage was reserved for the gentlemen of the French press. It has already been stated that order was restored on the 6th: to the great astonishment of every one, however, excepting those who are acquainted with the freaks of Bonapartean liberty, a royal ordonnance appeared in the Moniteur of the 7th, declaring Paris in a state of siege!

"The ordonnance of the 7th of June was but an alter idem of those of Charles X,; but the patriotic deputies on the latter occasion acted more coolly; indeed, the weather was not so hot in June 1832 as it was in July 1830. Those who had obtained places under the new government thought the late ordonnance constitutional_the ministers of Charles X. thought their's even legal. The disinterested patriots who are yet unprovided for, made no stir: one had a migraine, went to bed, and took camomile; another had an indigestion, kept his room, and took tisane; a third having over-exerted himself at the close of the session, his lungs became affected-it was therefore natural enough that he should go into the country to take asses' milk! Such, at least, in sober seriousness, were the reasons assigned for this unwouted instance of discretion. Three liberals of the first water, sgainst whom warrants were issued—Messrs. Cabet, Laboissière, and Gar-nier Pagès, all members of the Chamber of Deputies, and ordonnateurs of the funeral of Gen. Lamarque, kept out of the way till the siege was taken off, when they surrendered to the civil magistrates :

'The better part of valour is discretion.' An attempt was made, under pretence of an of a very intelligent person, residing within old law of 1764, to make spies of the surgeons, the sphere he describes, and enjoying better

of the patients they attended for recent wounds. To their honour be it stated, the surgeons resisted this mandate; and the legal authorities did not venture to enforce it. Even the proprietors of the puppet-shows were ordered to send a programme of their exhibitions to the

" The late disturbances were but an echo of the others: the riots of July, called ' the three glorious days,' succeeded and ended in a revo-lution. The riots in June, in consequence of their failure, are called 'the two inglorious days,' and the rioters, instead of being decorated with ribands, are sent to the galleys.

But treason ne'er succeeds: Pray, what's the reason? If it succeeds, why, none dare call it treason."

"I cannot blame a government for defending itself when attacked. The French are proverbially difficult to manage. If the late ordonnance had been promulgated during the riots, while the streets were blocked up by barricades, and the city in the hands of the mob, the ministers might have justified themselves on the plea of necessity. If we except the periods when Louis XI., Cardinal Richelieu, and Napoleon, ruled France, the country has constantly been exposed to convulsion. And for the welfare of a country in which I have long resided, sometimes not unhappily, I fear that no government will ever be able to maintain itself long. A late noble foreign se-cretary, who was formerly employed in a high diplomatic capacity on the continent, may recollect what Fouché said to him at Paris in 1814, as to the instability of all governments in France, and the probability that in less than twenty years the country would split itself into twenty republics. The fact is, the only idea Frenchmen have of liberty is to upset the existing government-no matter what follows: they have always said, and still say, that they know very well what they don't like, though not quite agreed about what they do. As soon as a government is changed, they instantly cry for war. Immediately after the revolution of 1830, and before the government was tolerably settled, they said— We must destroy the treaties of 1815.' To-day they want the limit of the Rhine-to-morrow the Vistula. If the new government hesitates to comply with their ravings, then plots, conspiracies, and *emeutes*, are the order of the day! To such a state of things is France reduced. Liberty they care not a jot about-or rather, they have no practical idea of its meaning, always mixing up the grossest despotism with the sacred name of liberty. • • • The cause of the turbulence of the present French generation is, that every man—nay, every half-educated youngster—thinks himself as qualified as a Jeremy Bentham to become a manufacturer of constitutions. Of course this description of persons, no matter of what country, are always desirous of change. The great Frederic judged well of their character when he said, that if he were disposed to punish any of his provinces, he would send a reformer to govern them. And what have these late changes in France led to? I think the question is fairly answered by the following epitaph on a tomb-stone of one of the ' heroes of July:'

' Passant! va dire à l'Europe Que nous sommes morts Pour enrichir une centaine de pleds-plats.' "

We have quoted these passages, neither as adopting them, defending all their opinions, nor impugning them, but simply as the remarks



[&]quot;L'empire nous donna la gloire sans modèle. La restauration nous donna la prospérité sans exemple. La gloire est tombée avec l'empire, la prospérité est tombée avec la restauration."

of acquiring a correct knowledge of characters. of events, and of their motives and springs. We shall now endeavour to relieve their politicalness by a few anecdotes, which are introduced into the inquiry into the criminal code, punishments, prisons, &c., the misery and depravity of which are beyond the powers of language to

paint. Mr. G. says:—

"The personal history and adventures of a few inmates of the receptacles of vice, might better, perhaps, be consigned to some parallel to the Newgate Calendar, than be offered as an illustration of the statistics of crime and punishment. The following, however, will per-haps be accepted by the reader as a relief from the dry details with which he has hitherto been occupied. As titled persons have always precedence, we shall begin with the history of the Count Pontes de St. Helena, a well-known robber, without diplomacy! This man's name is Cognard; his parents were honest industrious people, and gave him a decent education, which did not, however, prevent his quitting the paternal roof to become a robber. For some offence he was condemned to the galleys at Toulon for ten years, and branded. From thence he made his escape into Spain, where he joined the French army in 1809. He remained there till the conclusion of the war, having by his bravery and abilities obtained the rank of major-general in the army, and the decoration of the legion of bonour. Knowing that a Frenchman of the name of Count Pontes de St. Helena had died in Spain without heirs, he usurped his name and title. On his return to France after the peace, he remained in the army. In 1819 he came with his regiment to Paris, where he had been about eight or nine months, when a circumstance took place which tarnished the blushing honours of *Monsieur le* Comte. In a riot which took place in the streets of Paris, the general, who had always been considered a sabreur, struck an individual with the back of his sword: the man looking him in the face, at once recognised him as a brother convict at Toulon. He immediately gave information to the police, who kept a strict eye upon him, and he was discovered to be the person. Government would probably not have punished the soi-disant count for having escaped from the galleys; but the police discovered that the noble count had not forgot his old habits, as it appeared he was at the head of a band of robbers, and profiting from his easy access into houses of the first distinction, he carried on for a time his depredations even on the property of his hosts, with a dexterity that frustrated the keenest observation of the agents of the police. He had a maîtresse, whom he passed off for his sister, and who was his ac-complice in his robberies. On these fresh charges he was convicted and sentenced to the galleys at Brest for life."

Gasparini.-" At Rochefort there is a convict, a native of Italy, whose ingenuity in putting travellers under contribution might have furnished the facetious Grimaldi himself with a banditti scene in a pantomime. This hero was for some years the Turpin of France, and was much dreaded by travellers. Gasparini, though guilty of many robberies on the highway, has never been accused of wanton cruelty. He some years ago undertook alone to stop a diligence as it was passing at nightfall through a wood; here he drew up his forces, which literally consisted, not of bloody-minded robbers, but of half-a-dozen of well-stuffed coats, fixed on poles, with formidable caps, presented arms, and other appendages well suited to inspire the travellers

ordered the postilion to stop; he then made ters: in the meantime, mingling personal gosthe conductor and the passengers alight, and in a resolute tone, pointing to his supposed companions, whom he had ranged on the skirts of panions, whom he had ranged on the stres of the wood, desired the trunks to be opened, out of which he took what he thought proper. He then said to the trembling travellers:—'Don't be alarmed, gentlemen; allow me to take what I require, and depend on it my troops shall not advance a step further; from them, I assure you, you have nothing to fear.' This modern Rolando was sentenced to hard labour for life in the galleys. It appeared on the trial, that when the gendarmes went to scour the wood, they were not a little surprised to find half a dozen robbers who appeared determined to stand their ground: they summoned them to surrender, and on receiving no reply, fired a volley, and then attacked the manikins aword in hand: of course they met with but feeble resistance, and laughed heartily at the joke !"

Collette, a soi-disant Bishop. - " This right reverend robber was born of poor parents, and was brought up in a convent. As a lay brother he accompanied a bishop into Italy, where he remained a considerable time. He at length quitted Italy, and contrived to make a booty of the bishop's robes, and returned to France. He passed himself off for his patron, visited several dioceses; and acted his part so well, that for a length of time he profited by his assumed holy character, and, though without revenues, managed to make a respectable appearance. He. however, fell under the suspicion of the police of Bonaparte, was arrested, and tried for forgery (having signed the name of the bishop he lived with), and was sent to the galleys for life. The following is his own account of him-self. 'I was brought up by a priest, but I cannot enter on the details of all my intrigues prior to my filling the functions of a bishop. I was led to the performance of this high character by the most extraordinary circumstances; and so long as I held this dignity I did all the good which lay in my power. I gave alms, I allowed the poor to approach me with facility. My vicars-general sometimes were dissatisfied at my liberality, as they found I became too popular. I was desirous of visiting the sick and distressed, but the chapter represented to me that I might dispense with this trouble, by reposing on its zeal and its desire to merit my benediction. These good priests were excellent courtiers; they anticipated all my wants, and even excited in my mind new desires. Finding it was so easy a burden to bear the mitre and crosier, I made my mind up to retain my post as long as it was possible.' Being asked if he found no difficulty in fulfilling all the duties attached to the ceremonies of the church, 'Not in the least,' he answered. ' always took special care to speak in a very low voice; and you know, when one is a bishop, the clergy as well as the laity find that we do every thing to admiration; and even one day that I ordained a number of young seminarists, I felt not the slightest embarrassment. My vicars, surrounding me, anticipated all that was necessary to be done by me; and, by my faith, I managed the affair very well. At night I gave a sumptuous dinner, and I can assure you that not one of my visitors even entertained an idea that I had been wanting in the solemnity. On the contrary, they praised my serious de-portment, the dignity with which I gave my benediction; nay, they even extolled my physical my, although you see it is none of the happiest.'"
We shall probably return to Mr. Goldsmith,

opportunities than almost any other individual with terror. When the diligence arrived, he and a partial digest of some of his other chansip and a little, not inexcusable and certainly very characteristic, egotism with his graver matter, we must say that we have found his lucubrations both entertaining and instructive.

> The Spanish Novelists: a Series of Tales from the Earliest Periods to the Close of the Seventeenth Century. Translated from the Ori-ginals, with Biographical and Critical Notices, by Thomas Roscoe, Esq., editor of the "Italian Novelists." 3 vols. 12mo. London. 1832. Bentley.
> Mr. Roscoe has executed his laborious task

> with the same judgment and ability which characterised his translations from the Italian. The tales are very various, though some of them, "The Visions of Quevedo," "The Test of Friendship," &c. &c. are already familiar to English readers. Most of the stories are too long for quotation; but the following, a Spanish John of Lynn, is of a suitable length. The cavalier in question has quite exhausted his TPAONTCPS.

"Here was a sad revolution in Don Pablo's affairs, and it proved a great hinderance to his studies, in which he had always shewn a decided predilection for the theory, in preference to the practice of the law. He imagined himself already seized and incarcerated for debt, and that he was become the jest of all the place, particularly of the students, who would be infinitely amused at the notoriety of his adventures. For this reason, he took speedy leave of his companion, and sought shelter among the shady elms and poplar-trees that skirt the banks of the river Henares, till he arrived at a little wood, in which he soon disappeared. But not yet thinking himself secure enough from the searching eye of the alguazils - suspecting even the fidelity of his late companion, he mounted into a lofty poplar, whose thick umbrageous arms completely sheltered him from public view. Having found a secure seat, he there first gave himself up to his melancholy forebodings, in which he was doomed to beguile his time until the shades of evening should afford him safer escort to proceed on his way. He was bent on flying as far as possible from Alcala and his creditors, though he felt assured they would hold him in so much respect as not to meddle with much of his substance during his absence, which he meant should continue some special long time. He now repented of his extreme folly, and prayed heartily that in future he might be endowed with grace to conduct himself with more prudence and discretion. In this perplexed state of idle repentance, weak resolutions, and hearty prayers to be released from his manifold difficulties and anxiety, he continued to ruminate some time. He was first roused by the sound of footsteps, and, looking out sharply from his concealment, he saw a well-dressed elderly man, well known to him, and a native of Alcala. His name was Rosino, a most industrious genius, who had contrived to raise himself from nothing to a respectable and even lucrative condition; for he had mar-ried his daughter to a man of letters, and established his two sons in a promising way, if they would only have turned out half as good as their father. One, however, assumed the air of a bully; the other became a gambler; and. in short, what the father had amassed by long economy and cudgelling of his brains, his hopeful sons dissipated by bringing themselves into all kinds of scrapes and excesses. The sagacious old gentleman, seeing the speed at which he was going down hill, after all his efforts in



climbing up it, judged it would be wise to stop to go, without the slightest molestation. He courses; have come to some bad end; and he a little short of the bottom. 'At this rate, thought he, 'what will become of me when I am an old man'—(he was not then quite seventy)! 'My dear, blessed, and long-saving wife is dead and gone, and I can no longer keep my house together against the violence of these scape-graces: they would ruin a nation. Alas! he continued, 'they have turned it almost inside out! There is no one now that cares to lay by a single shilling - nay, by heavens, they have broken through stone walls and locks, and ran-sacked all my drawers and boxes! They have stripped me nigh to the skin. Yet why talk only of my spendthrift sons?—there is my sonin-law, a man of letters, my daughter, and ten grand-children, all as greedy as the rest; and when they come to see me, it is only for what each and all can carry away with them. I live in continued hot water. Like an old soldier on active service, I have to fight to the last, surrounded by inveterate enemies. Yes, I shall be ruined! I see it as plainly as that poplartree_(here our hero drew in his breath)_ there is nothing left for it but to steal my own money, and hide as much of it as I can get! In this way the old man went on lamenting himself, much to the edification of the student; at the same time proceeding to count out of a large yellow bag, one by one, a thousand crowns in hard gold. He had come to the resolution of concealing them in the thickest part of the wood, where no wicked relations would have any further chance of finding them. So, cautiously wrapping them up in a cat-skin, which he had prepared for the purpose, in order the better to secure and protect them, he set to work to find an appropriate bank for their safe deposit. With this view, he approached the identical tree on which he had before fixed his eyes for an apt illustration of his hard case, and from whose venerable branches Don Pablo had contemplated the whole proceeding. With his usual caution, the old merchant looked earnestly round him, on every side and in finding all safe and quiet, he took from his pocket a large garden-knife, and with singular dexterity began to excavate a little savings' hank at the foot of the tree. He first made some neat incisions in the green turf, which he carefully removed, and then hollowed out the earth till he had made a reasonably sized aperture, when he stopt and breathed a little from his labours. Next he took the gold, which after wistfully gazing at some moments, he still more carefully deposited in the hole, observing, at the same time: 'Heaven defend THIS at least from all evil hands; as Heaven knows it is done with good intent, to befriend a poor man in his old days, instead of his being driven to beg alms from door to door, besides saving a mass or two for his soul when he is gone, which I doubt his own sons would never have the grace to see done!' Saying these words, he proceeded to replace the earth, and refix the sward exactly in the manner he had found them. Moreover, that he might be at no loss to recognise the precise spot where he had deposited his trensure, he carved with the same knife in the bark of the said tree the following letters in large capitals, such as we see used for grand inscriptions at our cathedrals:—' HERE.' He then looked very complacently around him, as if congratulating himself on his providential la ours; and returned, well satisfied with the security of his money, to rejoin his friends at he should perhaps never have thought of pray-Alcala. Meantime Don Pablo, intent on all ing for his reformation; that consequently that had passed, permitted the old gentleman Don Pablo would have gone on in his old As we are neither of the flippant, critical,

even maintained his seat till evening; but then he descended from his aerial station, and forthwith began to repeat the same operation which the old man had shortly before concluded. He guessed so well, that he hit at once upon the hidden treasure, which he began to count at his leisure, and found it amounted to not less than five hundred. But the night having set in, Don Pablo was at a loss to make out whether the precious pieces were doubloons, reals, crowns, or penny-pieces. It was his good for-tune, however, to find that the whole consisted of doubloons; and as to reconciling his conscience to carry them away with him, though he had some qualms, he consoled himself with the mental reservation, that he would certainly one day restore them, when somewhat less inconvenient to him than just at present. He then proceeded smartly on his way, after first inscribing, by way of rejoinder upon the tree, under the emphatic word HERE, the following couplets :-

' Here came one who could not see The man who saw him from this tree; May fortune grant, ere long he may The money that was stolen repay.'

"All this led Don Pablo seriously to reflect: next to repent of his errors; then to resolve, and upon good resolutions to lay the foundation of a reformed life. He grew discreet, studied hard, and avoided all undue extravagance and display. Indeed, he applied the remainder of his time at the University to such good purpose, that he rose high in credit with all classes. He succeeded so well in his profession, that in a short period he was raised to the decretal, chair in the University, and was in no want of the approbation and patronage of men of rank the reputation of a distinguished pleader, and formed a union with the daughter of a man of great landed property, so as to assure him a fixed rank and station among the chief families of Alcala. It was now Don Pablo had leisure to think of the good turn which a certain old gentleman named Rosino had once served him. as we have seen. As bound in honour, as well as in conscience, he immediately restored not only the capital with the entire interest, but did every thing to forward the interests of his family, and to oblige him in every respect. And true it was, as the old gentleman had pre-dicted it would ensue from his graceless sons, although they had paid the forfeit. He found him begging his way from door to door; one of his sons had died, and the other met with the accident of being hanged. Moreover, he assured Don Pablo, it was a wonder he had not said inscription upon the tree. He would certainly have hanged himself from one of its branches, but for the consolatory tenor of the last line, which held out a sort of promise of restitution. Upon this single hope he had ever since lived, and never ceased to pray, and weary Heaven that the thief might be forgiven and permitted to prosper, in order the sooner to be enabled to clear his conscience by refunding the whole sum with interest, as early as convenient. To these prayers, indeed, the old man attributed Don Pablo's sudden reformation and subsequent success; and he often declared, that unless the borrower had been bonourable enough to leave his note of hand upon the tree,

himself, without Heaven's help, never have seen his money more.'

There are contained in this series, "Lazarillo de Tormes" and "Gusmand Alfarache," the foundations of "Gil Blas;" but never were models so improved. They contain only the ingenious tricks of the rogue and the mendicant; but Le Sage's work is an epic epigram (if we may use the expression) on all human nature.

The Narrative of a Journey and Visit to the Metropolis of France; embracing, together with a few Incidental Reflections, a General Description and Historical Account of the Principal Places, Public Edifices, and other Remarkable Objects, which render so attractive that much-frequented and interesting Capital. By George Clayton, jun. 12mo. pp. 95. London, 1832. Clayton.

WE once, in days of yore, enjoyed, and we believe produced, a good deal of amusement out of a volume which told of a worthy lord mayor's voyage to Oxenford, to the no small delight of his literary chaplain, who preserved the memory of that great undertaking in a volume never to be forgotten so long as the Mansion House stands, or civic deeds (from John Gilpin downwards) can claim the public applause. We know not if the neighbourhood be infectious; but certes, since the Rev. Mr. Dillon's work, we have seen no performance of any thing like equal merit till we perused the Narrative of George Clayton, jun., of No. 134, Cheapside.

Mr. Clayton, junior, is a conqueror in travelling: his modest epigraph is "Veni, vidi, dash thus - !" but, in the midst of his glory, and influence. In a very brief period he be. dash thus ——!" but, in the midst of his glory, came both honoured and wealthy; acquired he displays a charming trait of filial affection, for his book is thus inscribed:-

"To
Mrs. John Clayton,
In obedience to whose request
The following Narrative was expressly prepared,
And is now Most respectfully presented,
As the sincere, though inadequate expression
of
Filial affection, gratitude, and esteem, By her
Dutiful and attached Son,
G sorge."

Could the mother of the Gracchi have more cause for exultation?

We next learn, by a Preface, that this is a second edition, which is ventured by the author under the sanction of a confident assurance that his little book will again meet with indulgence," &c. &c.

The Preface is followed by an Apology, and the Apology by an Introduction (for though himself died when he returned to claim his this magnum opus is only of ninety-five pages, secret treasure, and instead of it found only the there is nothing wanting of a perfect book); said inscription upon the tree. He would cer- with the particulars of which we beg to make our readers acquainted. And, first, of the Apology:

"To satisfy (says Mr. Clayton, jun.) the anticipated interrogation of some who, probably, will inquire from what motive or for what purpose the ensuing narrative was printed, the writer, by way of reply, begs respectfully to state, that its publication may be truly affirmed to have originated in obedient compliance to the renewed and repeated desire of several friends who requested its perusal, and the un-disguised declaration of which he sincerely and deferentially hopes will prove sufficient to disarm flippant Criticism of her ungracious stric-



remarks must be the reverse of ungracious strictures or unbeseeming effrontery. In truth, we love Mr. Clayton and his journal, written, as he benevolently explains, "at subsequent periods of time"—not all at once, "and in detached portions"—not all together; and which he presents "to the perusal of the reader with much humble diffidence and concomitant dissatisfaction." But, moreover, to "disrobe" unbeseeming effrontery it was, he adds, "entirely prepared during those interstices of time which were not filled up with the absorbent occupation of mercantile engagements-indited from the imperfect reminiscences of a defective and rather oblivious memory—and drawn up at a season when, if not entirely obliterated, the vividness of impression had, in a great measure, considerably abated; for it will not be controverted, he presumes, that impression is a kind of inspiration highly necessary, and exceedingly helpful to infuse vivacity or impart a relevancy to those descriptions, in which are portrayed those objects, the spectacle of which was very likely to produce a varied and forcible effect upon the mind of the observer of them. Therefore, he is readily inclined to believe that his delineations will appear much after the same infelicitous condition with those of the unaided effusions of an uninspired and uninitiated scribbler, whose thoughts had never been impregnated by a draught from the sacred stream that laves the fabled mount of Helicon; or favoured with the requisite afflatus or impulses of the august and venerated Nine; and whom genius, in fiction, has ever been wont to invoke as the dispensers of inspiration, as the infusers of wisdom, and as the beneficent and befriending patronesses of all who, in this manner, beseech their auspicious favour.

To which, as Sancho Panza wisely sayeth, "there can be no reply." We pass over the introduction, which is nathless a fine specimen of the Claytonian style, and come at once to the important journey, when, " every necessary arrangement having been made and properly adjusted, in company with his father, mother, brother, and a friend, the narrator took his departure from Finsbury, on Monday, the 10th of August, 1829, at ten o'clock P.M., for Brighton, towards the accomplishment of the purpose as noted in the foregoing paragraph, and from which fashionable and much-frequented town, as a watering-place, some of the above party were to take ship for the French

As in all prodigious efforts, something of the supernatural seemed to mingle with the com-

mon-place.

" Before our departure, for some hours previously, the weather was exceedingly stormy, but about ten o'clock the rain began to abate, and by eleven entirely ceased, and the re-mainder of the day became very dry, fine, warm, and favourable for travelling. After a very agreeable ride of about seven hours, we arrived in the town of Brighton by five o'clock in the afternoon, and lodged for the night in the very commodious and pleasantly situated hotel, called the White Horse.'

The embarkation and voyage are touchingly described.

" Tuesday, the 11th of August .- The necessary preparations having been made, (in company with Mr. S. H , who unexpectedly joined us the preceding evening,) we proceeded to the pier, from whence we were to embark on the steam-vessel bound for the French port of Dieppe. Amongst the spectators upon the face, extending laterally from the cheek-bone pier, awaiting the departure of the ship, we beyond the back of the head, and perpendicu-

nor the forbidding presumptuous school, our recognised many friends, both from the me-remarks must be the reverse of ungracious tropolis, as well as from different parts of the country. Eight o'clock A.M. having arrived, the signal was given, by the firing of a small cannon, for the departure of the vessel. As the pier receded from our view, we bade adieu to our friends by the waving of our hats and the customary motion of our hands, whilst in spirit, and by ejaculatory prayer, we com-mended them to the protecting guardianship and all-sufficient grace of an Almighty God, by whom life given is preserved; and from whom, as the ' Author of every good and perfect gift, every blessing in providence and grace is immediately derived. The day was sunny and cloudless; the sea was beautiful and calm; the company numerous, orderly, and agreeable. Our father was very soon afflicted with that truly painful, disagreeable, and obnoxious visitation, sea-sickness; and from which, during the whole passage, he suffered most severely.

Mr. H—— proved himself a good sailor, not even altering a hue in the colour of his complexion. Brother William and myself were occasionally annoyed with emetic sensations. After a most pleasant, though rather prolonged passage of eleven hours, we doubled the harbour of Dieppe by seven o'clock P.M. At the distance of about four furlongs from the port we fired a cannon, which was presently acknowledged by a French pilot entering on board our vessel, and who, according to his usual practice, steered our ship into the basin of the harbour. The pier, which projected several hundred feet from the harbour, was crowded with spectators of every class, who had assembled to observe our entrance into the port; and the sight which they presented to our view was not more singular than interesting, in that pretty and variegated appearance which was produced by the various and differently-coloured dresses of the females, who chiefly composed the throng. As soon as the vessel approached sufficiently near for the passeugers to disembark, several gens d'armes instantly came forward, demanded our passports, inspected our coats, supervised our baggage, and examined our entire persons. After we had undergone the requisite and customary ordeal, or scrutiny, we hastened to Taylor's hotel, where we tarried till ten o'clock the following morning. Our father, who had become quite a valetudinarian in consequence of excessive sea-sickness, retired immediately to his couch; Mr. H——, William, and myself partook of a late tea, which also included supper. In the dusk of the evening we perambulated the streets of Dieppe for the space of about two hours."

We do not know whether it is meant to insinuate that "our father" included Mr. H. in the family line; but if Mr. H. should write his tour, and dedicate it to his mother, we promise to take an interest in the delicate inquiry. Next morning the party mustered in almost undiminished force; for Mr. C. says-

"Personally we felt greatly refreshed and recruited by the re-invigorating slumbers of nocturnal repose, excepting our father, who still remained an invalid, arising from the sickness which the preceding day's aquatic expedition had brought on.'

An account of Dieppe follows, from which we learn, that " the inhabitants are rather populous," and that " the females wear no bonnets, but in lieu of them, large linen caps, of a conical shape, and expansive magnitude, with huge flaps hanging down on each side of their

larly, in height, above the pericranium a foot; and downwards, in depth, as low as the shoulders."

Among his other surveys, Mr. Clayton, who is a red-hot anti-catholic, went to matins at St. Jaques, where he saw "the priest genuflecting and gesticulating before a crucifix en-chased in silver, in the centre of seven candlesticks of the same metal, and presenting altogether a spectacle exceedingly unseemly, horrible, and pagan, muttering the prayers in a tone utterly inaudible."

Having got their provisional passports, our daring and adventurous countrymen set out in a diligence for Paris; and of these vehicles

Mr. C. remarks:

"The diligences are the most extraordinary voitures, or coaches, that can possibly be imagined, and which I can only compare to a sort of three-bodied fly-waggon, which for clumsiness, magnitude, incommodiousness, and inclasticity, would surprise even to amusement, the stranger, when he first beholds them; whilst every English passenger pronounced them most execrable conveyances.

Many things excited the wonder and risibility of the intelligent travellers; and Mr. Clayton puts on the Cockney character to perfection

in painting some of these oddities.

Respecting the boots of the postilion," he humorously remarks, "the nearest comparison that I can make is, to a japanned chimney-pot, surmounted by a cow reversed, with its top downwards, and answering by way of receptacle for the foot. The difference consists in the lustre of the chimney-pot when compared with the dirty and dingy appearance of these exceedingly curious boots. This strange spectacle was an irresistible provocative to laughter, and incentive to merriment; for only picture to yourself the grotesque figure of the posti-lion, and the deplorable condition of the halfstarved and infirm quadrupeds, and the still more singular intertexture of the harness by which they were attached to the diligence, and propelled along by the unremitting flagellation and merciless coercion of the sanguinary

How one must have laughed! But our author's observations upon French farming are of a more philosophical kind, and we strenuously recommend them to our agriculturists.

"One striking peculiarity in the mode of French farming is, that the sheaves of grain are placed with their ears downwards upon the ground, and then tied at the top with a small band of straw, which give them a pyramidical form, and rather mean appearance - a mode which differs considerably, both in shape, aspect, and elegance, from the English method of gathering up the sheaf. Whether the English method is preferable to the French I cannot pretend to determine. The reason adduced by the French farmers for this peculiar construction of their sheaves is, that the ears of grain may not be moistened by the showers of rain; and provided the rain did never descend violently, or remain long in its continuance, the reason might carry with it some validity and concludency; but should the pluvial torrent precipitate strongly, and that for several hours of many successive days, so as to penetrate to the base of the sheaf, I apprehend the ears would be likely to suffer damage, to germinate or corrupt; at all events, and in all probability, they would contract an earthy taste, with the concomitancy of a disagreeable effluvium, to say nothing of the maturing rays of the sun, which assuredly, is one great advantage obtained by the method which the English far-



sun's ripening influence.'

This comparison is almost enough to set the farmers of the two countries by "the ears."

At Rouen, our traveller, strange to say, found the church of St. Omer !! which is equal to our Lady of Loretto's miraculous flight any day. The cooking at the hotel was not to his taste, and he had a " mealless dinner," but made up a little by ordering tea and coffee for supper; and set off at 10 P.M. for the capital, while "Morpheus presided over nature, sound asleep." Here Mr. C. jun. becomes exquisitely poetical; he says, or rather

sings, with all the pathos of a Petrarch — "The fair moon, taking her nocturnal promenade along the cloudless azure and stellar canopy of heaven, walked in all the soft resplendency of her highest and brightest glory the very night, according to the fictions, tales, and romance of imagination's fantastic record, as would have suited a melancholic pensiveness, a sentimental solitude, a chivalrous spirit, bent on some Quixotic deed of brave adventure just the night for maid and swain to woo and whisper love,—a night, in fine, singularly con-genial to those meditative reflections, and that peculiar, inexplicable, romantic, and musing order of phantasy, or impression, or feeling, which give to

' airy nothings
A local habitation and a name.'"

Arrived at Paris, where the separation of the passengers at the Bureau, " forcibly reminding one of that notable event recorded in Genesis, of the confusion, and consequent dispersion, which took place amongst the confederated builders of the tower of Babel, in the plain of Hotel des Princes. The dinner here was equally disagreeable to Mr. C., and the party were intruded upon by an impudent German, who had been their fellow-voyager from Brighton to Dieppe, and who "offered (says Mr. C.) to conduct us to various places, and manifold sights, which he imagined demanded our observance; more particularly to conduct us to the theatres, and other haunts which he specified, of profligate frequentation;" upon which the finest moral reflection is made: "The occurrence of this circumstance taught me an important and admonitory lesson, and forcibly impressed me respecting the necessity of the precaution in future, to be very careful of manifesting too great a degree of unrequired civility, or apparent friendship (which, per-haps, we had too freely shewn towards this German), to any stranger, of whose character, habits, or life, previously, nothing could be known

Our intelligent friend now proceeded, with all his activity, and might, and main, to inspect the lions of Paris. The Bourse pleased him much; at the Louvre he saw a valuable collection of paintings after the old masters, from different parts of the world; and beautiful marble statues, &c. produced by the Grecian, Roman, and Athenian chisel: at the museum of the Jardin des Plantes, he was astonished to discover that the building was divided into floors, and these again subdivided into rooms. The second day is almost more prolific of strange matters. "The foundation of the Hôtel des Invalides alone measures seventeen acres of ground;" and the warriors domiciled there eny every attention which their bodily infirmities require, given to them by the "Sour de la

mers adopt in the exposure of theirs to the | Charité, or nurses;" while the church, we are appearance of George Clayton, jun.; and the assured, is " for the worship of the invalids." particular about certain cabinets near the Palais Royal, the like of which we never read in any preceding tourist. The Café de la Paix, reciprocities of domestic health—those affable, he tells us, is "in the form of a semicrular lovely, and amiable charities of parent, brother, oval, with haunts of human depravity, in sister, friend—in the departure or absence of which, alas! are exercised every species of licentious profligacy. But it is time," he prudently adds, "to dismiss the description of this too fascinating and voluptuous spot."

We need not go through all the extraordinary sights seen by our curious and inquisitive kind." countryman. Inter alia, he saw the whale we have since had exhibited at Charing Cross; his lucubrations upon which are equally original, plous, and sublime. "For what," says he, "thought I, could man do, if conspired against by leviathans, the slightest brandish of whose A. Fraser, and containing two of the Chrotails would instantly submerge the largest argosy; from whose nostrils seas playfully fountain forth; and whose leaps of frolicsome sport detached stories, which first appeared in the do cause even the very oceans to undulate.

Unluckily time did not allow him and William to visit "the Militaire l'Ecole;" and we made extremely interesting at this moment must therefore content ourselves with quoting from an introduction, which was written by his admirable remarks on a more general topic _the fair.

" Most of the females in Paris wear no bonnets, this part of dress being used more as a distinction of rank. By the inferior orders the bonnet is never worn; by the intermediate classes very seldom; but by the higher ranks invariably. Of the higher classes of Parisians the writer cannot speak in those terms of unqualified and commendatory admiration which have been so frequently pronounced in his indulge most of the tastes which a retired per-Shinar," only allowed them to escape to the hearing; but, perhaps he had not the requisite opportunity that would enable him to pass a correct judgment; for neither his sentiments nor time would permit him to frequent their theatres, mingle in their circles of gaiety, or pay nocturnal visits to their most splendid cafés. Of those whom he saw walking about the streets, boulevards, gardens, promenades, and parks, their complexions were neither so healthy, their features so comely, their waists so slender, their figure so elegant, their persons so fine, or their attire so becoming or genteel, as those who constitute that class commonly planted, and was considered by myself, as by styled the beau monds of English fashionables.

" To the dissipation, extravagance, and gaiety of an écarté, or French saloon, they shamefully victimise the delightful, lovely, and more destined to make unto themselves wings and Christianly interchanges of social life, and the fly away. The year 1825, so disastrous to observance of its moral duties and virtuous many branches of industry and commerce, did censed against the reigning king and present ministry; and the fermentation of an insurthe ebullitions of a factious press, and the pecuniary transactions of that profession occasional misrule of a turbulent and lawless In a word, almost without one note of preoutrage."

August 21.--We have to congratulate the world on the safe arrival of the author and his friends at Dover; having spent eight days in mercial establishments, with which my fortunes becoming so intimately acquainted with the had long been bound up, to the extent of no kingdom and capital of France. How delight-less a sum than one hundred and twenty thou-ful is the prospect of home after such a length sand pounds. The author having, however of absence, and such adventures! Once more rashly, committed his pledges thus largely to at Brighton: "With the Devil's Dyke the hazards of trading companies, it behoved writer was highly gratified; he considered it him, of course, to abide the consequences of his one of the lovliest, grandest, and most para-disiacal of nature's glowing landscapes that he rendered on the instant every shred of property had ever gazed upon.

travellers were, under Providence, "permitted At page 62, our author gets to be excessively to greet our beloved relations, and endeared acquaintances, in the enjoyment of health and happiness, again to interchange those social which, the inevitable disappointments, salutary vicissitudes, and disciplinary infelicities incidental to our present probationary and sub-lunary state of existence, assuredly would be felt as doubly burdensome, afflictive, and un-

> Waverley Novels. Vol. XLI. Chronicles of the Canongate. Edinburgh, 1832, Cadell; London, Whittaker and Co.

This volume, adorned by two engravings after nicles of the Canongate, viz. the Highland Widow and the Two Drovers, and also three Keepsake (my Aunt Margaret's Mirror, the Tapestried Chamber, and the Laird's Jock), is Sir Walter Scott, and is dated at Abbotsford, on his birth-day, the 15th of August, 1831, before he set out for Naples, and from which we copy the following:

"I have, perhaps, said enough on former occasions of the misfortunes which led to the dropping of that mask under which I had, for a long series of years, enjoyed so large a por-tion of public favour. Through the success of those literary efforts, I had been enabled to son of my station might be supposed to entertain. In the pen of this nameless romancer, I seemed to possess something like the secret fountain of coined gold and pearls vouchsafed to the traveller of the eastern tale; and no doubt believed that I might venture, without silly imprudence, to extend my personal expenditure considerably beyond what I should have thought of, had my means been limited to the competence which I derived from inheritance, with the moderate income of a professional situation. I bought, and built, and the rest of the world, in the safe possession of an easy fortune. My riches, however, like the other riches of this world, were liable to accidents, under which they were ultimately obligations. Also, politically, the Parisians not spare the market of literature; and the are in a miserable condition, being highly in- sudden ruin that fell on so many of the booksellers, could scarcely have been expected to leave unscathed one whose career had of necesrectionary spirit was fearfully effervescing in sity connected him deeply and extensively with monition, I found myself involved in the sweeping catastrophe of the unhappy time, and called on to meet the demands of creditors upon comwhich he had been accustomed to call his own. On the Tuesday following the precincts of It became vested in the hands of gentlemen, Finsbury were again glorified by the personal whose integrity, prudence, and intelligence,

We rejoice to say, it seemed to have got back to St.
 Omer, where Mr. C. saw it, on his return, a week or ten days after. p. 76.

were combined with all possible liberality and kindness of disposition, and who readily afforded every assistance towards the execution of plans, in the success of which the author contemplated the possibility of his ultimate extrication, and which were of such a nature, that, had assistance of this sort been withheld, he could have had little prospect of carrying them into effect. Among other resources which occurred, was the project of that complete and corrected edition of his Novels and Romances, (whose real parentage had of necessity been disclosed at the moment of the commercial convulsions alluded to,) which has now advanced with unprecedented favour nearly to its close; but as he purposed also to continue, for the behoof of those to whom he was indebted, the exercise of his pen in the same path of literawhich he put forth after the paternity of the 'Waverley Novels' had come to be publicly ascertained: and though many of the partiand notes to some of the preceding volumes of the present collection, it is now reprinted as it stood at the time, because some interest is generally attached to a coin or medal struck on a special occasion, as expressing, perhaps, more faithfully than the same artist could have afterwards conveyed, the feelings of the moment that gave it birth."

The preface of October 1827 is reprinted. and the author continues: -

"Such was the little narrative which I thought proper to put forth in October 1827; nor have I much to add to it now. About to appear for the first time in my own name in this department of letters, it occurred to me that something in the shape of a periodical publication might carry with it a certain air of novelty, and I was willing to break, if I may so express it, the abruptness of my personal forthcoming, by investing an imaginary coad-jutor with at least as much distinctness of individual existence as I had ever previously thought it worth while to bestow on shadows of the same convenient tribe. Of course, it had never been in my contemplation to invite the assistance of any real person in the sustaining of my quasi-editorial character and labours. It had long been my opinion, that any thing like a literary pic-nic is likely to end in suggesting comparisons, justly termed odious, and therefore to be avoided: and, indeed. I had also had some occasion to know, that promises of assistance, in efforts of that order, are apt to be more magnificent than the subsequent performance. I therefore planned a Miscellany, to be dependent, after the old fashion, on my own resources alone; and although conscious enough that the moment which assigned to the Author of Waverley 'a local habitation and a name,' had seriously endangered his spell, I felt inclined to adopt the sentiment of my old hero Montrose, and to say to myself, that in literature as in war,

' He either fears his fate too much, Or his deserts are small, Who dares not put it to the touch, To win or lose it alk'

To the particulars explanatory of the plan of these Chronicles, which the reader is presented favourably appreciated by the public with in Chapter II. by the imaginary editor, select one of the pieces as a specimen.

dear friend of mine, Mrs. Murray Keith, whose shaded by scattered groups of fine trees. ingly had been, from an early period, at no loss domestic architecture of this country. suspect myself of having marred its simplicity were buried, according to his own desire.' by some of those interpolations, which, at the by some of those interpolations, which, at the time when I penned them, no doubt passed with myself for embellishments. The next tale, entitled 'The Two Drovers,' I learned from another old friend, the late George Constable East of Walloce Crairie pear Dunder that is the last of Walloce Crairie pear Dunder that is the last of Walloce Crairie pear Dunder that is the last of Walloce Crairie pear Dunder that is the last of Walloce Crairie pear Dunder that is the last of Walloce Crairie pear Dunder that is the last of Walloce Crairie pear Dunder that is the last of Walloce Crairie pear Dunder that is the last of Walloce Crairie pear Dunder that is the last of Walloce Crairie pear Dunder that is the last of Walloce Crairie pear that is the last of the last stable, Esq. of Wallace-Craigie, near Dundee, whom I have already introduced to my reader as the original Antiquary of Monkbarns. He had been present, I think, at the trial at Carracy humour peculiar to himself, must be still remembered. For myself I have pride in recording, that for many years we were, in Wordsworth's language,

'A pair of friends, though I was young, And 'George' was seventy-two.'"

The Landscape Album; or, Great Britain Illustrated. In a Series of Sixty Views, by W. Westall, Esq. A.R.A. With Descriptions of the Scenery, by Thomas Moule, Esq. London, Tilt.

THE title-page tells the story of this volume, which if it does not compete with the more finished class of the Annuals, either in the character of the engravings or the originality interest of its subjects, the brief but accurate descriptions which accompany them, and the moderateness of its price. Sixty prints of objects, all British, and most of them attractive, in consequence of their association with past or present events, at threepence a-piece, bound neatly up, and fairly explained, form a whole, which we think will and ought to be

Mr. Croftangry, I have now to add, that the lady, termed in his narrative Mrs. Bethune vicinity of Pentilly Castle, present a vast va-Balliol, was designed to shadow out in its riety of bold and picturesque forms, enveloped in "The banks of the river Tamar, in the leading points the interesting character of a dense masses of umbrageous woods, or partially death occurring shortly before had saddened mansion is situated a few miles above Saltash, a wide circle, much attached to her, as well and about four miles from Collumpton, on an for her genuine virtue and amiable qualities of eminence which forms an abrupt bank to the disposition, as for the extent of information waters of the Tamar. It was built by the which she possessed, and the delightful manner present proprietor, on the site of an old manor-in which she was used to communicate it. In house belonging to the Tilly family; and was truth, the author had, on many occasions, been erected from designs by Wilkins, in what has indebted to her vivid memory for the substra- been termed the Gothic style, which, it must tum of his Scottish fictions - and she accord- be remarked, bears no affinity to the ancient to fix the Waverley Novels on the right cul- old houses display a totally different form from prit. In the sketch of Chrystal Croftangry's that of the design here adopted, with pinnacles own history, the author has been accused of and other enrichments of an ecclesiastical chature, so long as the taste of his countrymen introducing some not polite allusions to re-racter: really, while so many examples of deshould seem to approve of his efforts, it ap-spectable living individuals: but he may safely, tail are to be found, it is remarkable that peared to him that it would have been an idle he presumes, pass over such an insinuation. architects will not exert their judgment in piece of affectation to attempt getting up a new incognito, after his original visor had been thus angry proceeds to lay before the public, 'The in their attempts to imitate the ancient style, dashed from his brow. Hence the personal Highland Widow,' was derived from Mrs. rather than resort to the church or abbey for narrative prefixed to the first work of fiction Murray Keith, and is given, with the exception the characteristic features of a dwelling-house. of a few additional circumstances - the intro- The beauty of the surrounding scenery will, duction of which I am rather inclined to re- however, always render Pentilly Castle an atgret-very much as the excellent old lady used tractive object. The declivities towards the culars originally avowed in that Notice have to tell the story. Neither the Highland cice- river are every where luxuriantly wooded; been unavoidably adverted to in the prefaces rone Macturk, nor the demure washingwoman, fine tall elms and limes, picturesque from age, were drawn from imagination: and on re- stretch their broad branches over the approach reading my tale, after the lapse of a few years, to the mansion. When viewed from the river, and comparing its effect with my remembrance the back-ground presents a lofty bank adorned of my worthy friend's oral narration, which with a tower, in which, it is said, the remains was certainly extremely affecting, I cannot but of one of the former proprietors of the castle

Mr. Moule's antiquarian intelligence is fit

Quarterly Review, on a Book called "Some Memorials of Hampden, his Party, and his Times." 8vo. pp. 16. London, 1832. Murray. This is a very caustic and clever piece of lisle, and seldom mentioned the venerable controversial criticism upon a review in the judge's charge to the jury without shedding Quarterly, which Lord Nugent assumes to down features, carrying rather a sarcastic, or the arguments are borne out by facts; and almost a cynical expression. This worthy gentheras are rendered more biting by references to tleman's reputation for ahrewd Scottish sense.— Wat Tyler, and severe personal retorts upon tleman's reputation for ahrewd Scottish sense— Wat Tyler, and severe personal retorts upon knowledge of our national antiquities—and a the critic. As we in our humbler sphere, of stating impartially rather than criticising opi-nionatively, have held the balance even in regard to Lord Nugent's and Mr. D'Israeli's publications touching this important era of our history, we shall now only quote, as an example from this little pamphlet, a sort of paraphrase of Dr. Parr's celebrated philippic against Sir James Mackintosh.

"What remains of Mr. Southey's article is mere abuse-terms partaking of that figure of speech called balderdash; such as 'macradicalised whig,' 'lamentably bewhigged,' 'party pleader,' and the like. Now, my dear Murray, nicknames are full as bad evidence of good reasoning as of good manners. And, as for mere thundering invective, that is a weapon which every pleasing variety as regards the number and easy for me to say this: There are imputations more injurious and more lasting than that of radicalism or whiggery. Mr. Southey may, if it please him, think me a radical;—at all events, he will not accuse me of being a

Mackintosh, as the story goes, had described Q'Connor as the worst of men, which Parr denied, saying, "No, sir—he was an Irishman, he might have been a Scotsman; he was a priest, he might have been a lawyer; he was a rebel, he might have been a renegade."



He may accuse me of having been renegado. lamentably misled into whiggism; he will not accuse me of having been shamefully pensioned into toryism. He may accuse me of being the 'bigoted worshipper of John Hampden;' he will not accuse me of being the apostate apologist of Wat Tyler :-

' Nay, an' he mouth it,

A small Edition of English Botany : containing the Plants of Great Britain, arranged according to the Linnaan Method, and briefly described. C. E. Sowerby.

"OFFERED to the public with a view of meeting the general demand for such cheap publications as may tend to encourage a fondness for scientific and healthful pursuits amongst the less opulent classes." The original work by Sir James Edward Smith and James Sowerby, Esq. is well known; but its price puts it out of the reach of many persons to whom nevertheless botany would prove a very pleasing study. We wish this abridgment, which is very neatly executed, and which is to appear in monthly numbers, all the success it deserves.

Family Classical Library. Vol. XXXIV. pp. 332. London, 1832. Valpy. THE first volume of Euripides, Potter's translation; and containing the Bacchæ, Ion, Alcestis, Medea, Hippolytus, and the Phonician Virgins. In every respect this volume resembles its acceptable precursors.

Book of the Constitution, with the Reform Bills. Abridged. By Thomas Stephen, author of "the History of the Reformation in Scotland." 12mo. pp. 422. Edinburgh, 1832, Stephens and Co.; London, Smith, Elder, and Co.

A most useful constitutional epitome, and one for reference to the present time which cannot be too much commended. Electors, candidates, and indeed every citizen, is interested in the matters here very plainly set forth.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

NOTES ON COMETS.

The Comet of Biela. — This comet was discovered on the 27th of February, 1826, by afterwards observed at most of the European observatories. On determining the elements of this comet, it was soon found that these had a great resemblance to comets which had appeared in the years 1772 and 1805; a closer investigation proved the identity of the three. An anomaly, however, appeared in the period of revolution, which, in one of its returns, was completed in 2460 days, and in the other 2469 days; this inequality was found to be owing to the action of the planet Jupiter, near which the comet had passed in the years 1782, 1794, and 1807; allowing for these perturbations, and a similar influence in May 1831, the following are the elements, as calculated by M. Damoiseau :-

Passage of the perihelion, 1832, November 27 4808, Paris mean time, reckoning from

attraction of Jupiter for several months, and, been thus acquired; and some have conjectured that the ring of Saturn has been formed by the by the swiftness of the rotation of Saturn.

The nodes of the comet of 1744 were within half a degree of the nodes of Mercury; but there was the difference of about a week between the times of these bodies coming to their respective nodes: when they were nearest each other, the comet was distant from the planet a fifth-part of the distance of the earth from the sun, and almost twice as near to the sun as Mercury was: the magnitude of the comet was judged to be at least equal to that of the earth; it was more luminous than Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens. On the 8th of February, it equalled Jupiter in brightness, and some days after it did not yield in splendour to Venus; its tail extended 16° from its body, and in length about twenty millions of miles: at the commencement of March it was seen by several persons one hour after the sun had passed the meridian. From the calculated places of Mercury agreeing with the observed places, it was found that this comet had no effect on the planet.

According to some German philosophers, the equilibrium of the atmosphere was disturbed by the comet of 1811, the effects of which are continued to the present time. This comet, however, never entered the earth's orbit, its perihelion distance being 1.0354445, and its nearest approach to the earth was forty-seven millions of leagues. These philosophers state, that its appearance in 1811 was immediately succeeded by several years of thunder, wind, rain, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, particularly occurring in Southern Asia; at the extreme of the wet period, the cholera broke M. Biela, at Josephstadt, appearing as a small round nebulosity; it was seen 9th March following by M. Gambart, at Marseilles, and indicative of a disturbed electricity acting in a particular direction, and by its influence encircling the globe as with a zone of death and desolation! May we not hope that the visit of the comet of 1832 will neutralise the baleful influence attributed to its bright precursor of 18112

> Sir Isaac Newton suspected that the spirit which makes the finest, subtilest, and best part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite for the life and being of all things, is derived principally from comets; the vapour of which might spread itself over the planets that should be near enough, and be of use in restoring to them that humidity they incessantly lose. Dr. Halley was of opinion that instead of occasioning fatal catastrophes, the meeting with comets might be productive of new wonders and things useful to our earth.

Mercury frequently completes his course round the sun without being observed, owing to his close proximity to the solar rays; the same invisibility may often occur with comets

entrance on the plane of the elliptic, that a courses during a long succession of cloudy portion of its immense nebulosity would have weather. Some comets also, from their nature, mingled itself with our terrestrial atmosphere, are probably unfit to reflect sufficient light to and been detained by the attraction of the our earth, to render them visible. These earth; the comet itself would probably have causes must have combined very remarkably in been arrested for a time, in the same way that the case of the comet of Biela, unless it be a the one of 1770 was kept within the powerful new formation, as the place of its node is so very near the earth's path. If its existence like the same remarkable body, have the ele- and path be coeval with the creation of the ments of its orbit deranged, leaving those of world,—that is, unless it is a new formation, our planet unaffected. It is suspected that the or a comet diverged from a different course, it immense atmospheres of the asteroids have must have crossed and re-crossed the earth's orbit more than seventeen hundred times since the creation of the world! The only visits on immense nebulosity of a comet, attracted by record in which it can be identified are 1772, the planet, and thrown off in a series of zones 1805, 1826, and 1832. Its period is six years and three quarters, and its place of aphelion a little beyond the orbit of Jupiter.

At the distance of the moon, the comet of Biela would appear with a diameter twenty times greater than our satellite; were it not for its pellucid nature, it would afford a better explanation of the darkness at the crucifixion than a solar eclipse, to which some have ascribed it, the total darkness of which could not have continued more than four or five minutes. Were a comet in its perigee to come between the earth and sun, and be moving the same way with the earth, it would cause a darkness much more intense, as well as of a longer duration, than what would take place in any solar eclipse.

In the forty-third year before the Christian era a comet was seen by day, and considered by the Romans as the metamorphosed soul of Julius Cæsar, who had been assassinated a short time before. It was observed for several days rising about five in the evening, and shining with uncommon brightness. It was called Julium Sidus; and in commemoration of the prodigy a star was placed at the head of Casar's statue. The same comet is believed to have returned in the years 532, 1106, and 1680, and that its period is about 575 years. A celebrated cosmogonist considered this comet to be closely connected with the destinies of our world, - that it communicated a rotation to our planet at the creation by striking it obliquely — that it produced the deluge by enveloping the earth in its tail — and that it will ultimately wrap it in flames at the final consummation of all things.

In 1402 there appeared two very remarkable comets; the first so brilliant, that in March the light of the sun at mid-day did not prevent its being visible. The second appeared in June, and was seen a long time before sunset. It was pretended that this comet announced the approaching death of Jean Galeas Visconti: this prince, who had got his horoscope calculated in youth, was so struck with the appearance of this comet, that the fear incident upon this no doubt contributed to realise this prediction.

The brightest comet in the recollection of the present generation was the large and beautiful one that continued so long visible in the autumn of 1811. The influences attributed to this brilliant stranger are as varied as absurd; its supposed influence on the vintage of France is still perpetuated by the celebrated "comet wine:" according to a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1813, it had an effect, not merely on the harvest, to ripen the corn, but to communicate an unusual deliciousness to figs, melons, and wall-fruit; it exterminated the wasps for that season, deprived the flies of

polis and about it, was the number of females planets they all in succession become superior: who produced twins, and a shoe-maker's wife this view is on the supposition that the apin Whitechapel produced four at a birth, all of proach of the comet is nearly in the planetary whom," &c.!! The comet of 1811 was supplane,—if descending at right angles to the posed to have slied an auspicious influence on sun, the comet sees the whole system spread the overbearing power of tyranny and oppresthe birth of the young Napoleon, and also to out beneath, and presenting a most sublime have been the baneful star that lured his appearance.

A comet retreats so far from the sun that with the professions connected with it, under Napoleon was expostulated with by his uncle, at its remotest point it must seem as a solitary Cardinal Fesch, who expressed his belief that wanderer amidst the firmament of fixed stars, he must one day sink under the weight of that all planetary bodies having disappeared long universal hatred with which his actions were before it had reached its aphelion; the sun surrounding the throne, Buonaparte led the shines with diminished brilliancy, and with a cardinal to the window, opened it, and pointing upwards, said, "Do you see yonder star?" comet of 1680 has an astonishing variety of
"No, sire," was the reply. "But I see it," vicissitudes and extremity of changes; he sees
answered Napoleon, and abruptly dismissed the sun's orb as a vast globe felling the hearation of the church, and the consequent

four months in the year 1825, and yet that he is stationed passes into the full effulgence of year is not remarkable for any meteorological the solar glory, and bathes amidst its rephenomena: the comet of 1811, at the height splendent lustre; in its retreat, he ascends as a light equal to the one-tenth part of that we Mercury and the whole train of planets, leaves a light equal to the one-tenth part of that we receive from the full moon. The rays of this comet were concentrated to the focus of the beneath, and glides away till the whole of largest lens, and acted on the blackened bulb of these have quenched their brightness in the of the thermometer, and yet no sensible effect distance, and the sun's light itself has sunk was produced. It appears from a comparison into the subdued splendour of surrounding drawn from a table of comets, recorded as visible between the years 837 and 1819, that twenty-four comets have passed between the sun and the orbit of Mercury, thirty-three between the orbits of Mercury and Venus, twenty-one between the orbits of Venus and the earth, sixteen between the orbits of the earth and Mars, three between the orbits of Mars and the asteroids, and one between the orbits of the asteroids and Jupiter. The number of comets actually observed is about five hundred, but the whole number that traverse the system is supposed to amount not merely to thousands but to millions! This statement seems too vast for credibility; but a rigid calculation intimates that there are millions of comets whose perihelia are within the orbit of Uranus; and we have no reason to doubt but that there are many whose perihelion distance is without the orbit of this remote planet!

Some conjecture that comets are appointed to demolish decaying planets, or to supply them again with materials for building them anew; others that they are so many hells to punish the damned with perpetual vicissitudes of heat and cold. We should rather incline to consider them the most glorious abodes in the solar system; if comets are tenanted with intellectual beings, they have doubtless the most splendid observatories for the contemplation of the wonders of the celestial canopy that can possibly be conceived, infinitely surpassing all aspects of the heavens as beheld from the planets, or even the solar orb itself. A comet, on its return to the sun, if moving in nearly the same plane with the orbits of the planets, combines all the diversities of the starry heavens that are peculiar to each planet, with every other possible variety resulting from a change of position. Returning from the fields of space, it slowly approaches the outer planetary orbits, surveys the system of Uranus, soars over the stupendous apparatus of Saturn, and sees the orb, rings, and satellites in their beautiful concentric arrangement; if detained (as was the comet of 1770) among the moons

this view is on the supposition that the applane,-if descending at right angles to the

Five comets appeared within the compass of dwindled to a point! the glowing orb on which Uranus at an immense distance behind and stars.

The revolutions of some comets are completed in much less time than, a few years since, was supposed; the comet of 1682, whose period is 75 years, was termed by Dr. Halley "the Mercury of comets." The following are some of the most remarkable; the comets of Encke, Biela, and Halley, are the only three whose returns have been satisfactorily verified: — Comet of Encke, 3½ years; comet of Biela, 6½ years; comet of 1770, 50 years, 5½ years, and 20 years (having had its original period disturbed by the action of Jupiter); comet of 1815, 74 or 75 years; comet of Halley, 75 or 76 years; (this comet is expected to return the latter end of the year 1835); comet of 1680, 575 years; second comet of 1811, 875 years; comet of 1769, 929 years; comet of 1807, 1713 years; first comet of 1811, 3782 years; comet of 1811, 3782 yea 3383 years; and the comet of 1763,7334 years. Though vast to the finite mind, the numbers, periods, and distances of comets, what are they but a drop in the ocean of infinity! a point What are in the abyss of eternal duration! thousands of years and millions of wandering bodies, but the duration of the splendour of a dew-drop before it is exhaled! There is time for all these movements in the countless ages of eternity, and there is space for all these revo-lutions in the ample dominions of the universe of God.

J. T. BARKER.

Deptford.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

KING'S COLLEGE.

THE academical session in the medical department of this promising institution was resumed on Monday, when Professor Green delivered a lecture, introductory to the whole course, before a crowded assemblage of medical pupils, as well as members of the profession and men of science. The lecturer opened his discourse by giving a brief outline of the origin of the learned pursuits, which, he contended, were founded upon a close and happy union of the sciences; without which, indeed, he argued,

siastics in the earlier ages, became absolutely a matter of national consideration.

He next proceeded to trace their progress to Greece and Rome, where, in consequence of the weight of a system of military despotism. Beneath the genial glow of freedom, they were again revived, and, being stripped of their external mummeries, began to assume a more consistent and intelligent character, which the

The sciences, however, still remained monopolised by the ecclesiastics, until, by the separation of the church, and the consequent diffuvens, and in a lapse of 287 years beholds it sion of Christian knowledge, a system of physiology was gradually introduced, depending solely upon nature and experience for its support, and freed from the trammels of metaphysical reasonings, which had hitherto so mainly contributed to retard its progress. The pro-fessor then adverted to the inventions of the compass, the telescope, and the art of printing, as having opened a new era in scientific pursuits, and given to mankind the means of practical investigation and experience, without which nothing effectual was to be accomplished.

He mentioned the immortal Harvey as the most distinguished early anatomist; and in medicine, Boerhaave, Stahl, and Hoffmann, partook largely of his eulogiums.

The latter of these great physicians he regarded, he said, less perhaps for his superior genius than for his sagacity in applying his science to the living body, in the practice of what was useful to man, and founded on experience alone. Of the great John Hunter, who had introduced the important study of comparative anatomy upon the same unerring principles, he spoke in terms of the highest admiration. The learned professor particularly dilated upon the necessity and paramount importance of intimately blending the sciences with all the professions, without which none could succeed; and inveighed, in energetic language, against the vile practices of empirics and unprincipled pretenders to science, who could not be sufficiently reprobated or discarded from the profession.

Finally, he spoke with much respect of the two great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and, in drawing a comparison between them and the present metropolitan establishments, assigned to each its respective degrees of merit, according to its local situa-tion, and the objects for which it had been instituted.

The professor concluded his long and highly interesting discourse by strongly recommending the close and cordial union of all the professions, so intimately connected as they are by general and universal science, so that they might form a whole for the benefit of each; but, above all, he insisted upon the necessity of making religion a leading feature throughout, designating it as a chief and unerring support in the prosecution of any other profession.

We are gratified to learn, that the classes in the medical, as indeed in the other departments of the college, are daily increasing; and in the school alone, we have been assured that there has been an addition of upwards of fifty pupils of Jupiter, it pries into the mysteries of its sciences; without which, indeed, he argued, belts. The whole system of primaries and secondaries are, according to their positions, seen in succession, as crescent, half oval, or full orbed; from being all at first inferior having been entirely monopolised by the eccle-

During the vacation, we understand that a | don Bridge," are all strikingly picturesque, and reading-room and a good medical library have been provided for the accommodation of the medical students; to which, upon payment of a trifling fee, they may obtain perpetual ad-This is a great accommodation, and cannot but prove highly beneficial to the students generally, inasmuch as it will afford them an opportunity of acquiring book-knowledge at a cheap rate, and will moreover have the beneficial effect of confining them within the college walls when unoccupied with the lectures of their preceptors. A similar class-room is open to the law-students, containing, we were informed, some valuable law-books given by Lord Henley. There is also a very excellent museum of anatomy, &c. attached to the college, which we have visited, and which, together with the library, we are gratified to learn has been enriched with several valuable donations of books and specimens.

We are pleased to find that the river-front of the college, which will complete the façade of Somerset House, and render it a uniform building, is in a state of progress; and as we perceive, by the last advertisement, that the new subscriptions towards carrying this great national object into effect already amount to nearly six thousand pounds, we cannot but express our hope that the friends and wellwishers to the institution, as well as those whose good taste may have been offended by the want of uniformity hitherto existing at the eastern end of Somerset House, will supply the necessary funds for completing, at the same time, two of the finest buildings in the metropolis.

An introductory lecture to the study of botany was also delivered, on Wednesday, by Professor Gilbert Burnett; in the course of which he made some very interesting remarks on the properties of plants, fungi, &c., and their uses—whether for domestic, chemical, or medicinal purposes; classing them in their order and genus, and illustrating his observations by the numerous specimens with which he was surrounded. His remarks and quotations respecting the sea-weed, the despised alga of the ancients, so much esteemed in our own times for its valuable properties, were peculiarly apposite and edifying; and a graduated sale which he exhibited of a chain of nature, from the elements to man upwards, was very curious.

PINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mustrations of the Surrey Zoological Gardens. Drawn from Nature on stone, with descriptive Notices by W. H. Kearney. Part III. Schloss.

THIS part contains the wild ass, ruffed lemur, and the leopard. The same correctness, both in the drawing and in the execution of the animals, is displayed as in the preceding parts; and the action is in perfect accordance with the nature of the subject.

Piews of the Old and New London Bridger Drawn and etched by E. W. Cooke. Part II. Brown.

THE favourable opinion of this publication which we expressed in our notice of the first Part, has been confirmed, and more than con-firmed, by its successor. The "Steps of New London Bridge, St. Magnus, the Monument, and part of the old bridge; 'the 'Demolition of the Great or Chapel Pier of old London

are executed with a masculine vigour and freedom which we have never seen surpassed. Mr. Cooke is especially happy in the manner in which he groups, and avails himself of his ac-This is particularly observable in the cessories. second of the plates to which we have adverted.

Sketches in Italy. Drawn on stone by W. Linton. No. XII. London: Moon, Boys, and Graves; Colnaghi, Son, and Co.; and Rodwell.

IT must be matter of gratulation to all who are interested in the improvement of the fine arts, and the encouragement of native talent, when undertakings of "pith and moment" are brought to a successful issue; and such we consider to be most decidedly the case in the present publication. Our comments have kept pace with the numbers as they appeared: in all we have found matter for commendation; and whether viewed severally or collectively, we are warranted in saying that the artist has well redeemed his pledge, which, it will be remembered, was to give fac-similes of sketches. All who have seen them must acknowledge the fidelity of their representation. We mention this, as it often happens that some are apt to make undue comparisons, or to expect in sketches a finished performance; but whatever opinions may be formed on this point respecting the work before us, we feel ourselves bound to assert, that, in every efficient quality, these drawings convey to the mind of the artist and the amateur the perfect character of the scenes thus represented, and the effects under which they were taken. In many of them the execution and effect are so complete, that, seen at a proper distance, nothing appears wanting either in tone or finish; and from the abundant store of objects which this classic land affords, a selection has been made, both of novelty and of interest, differing in most, if not in all respects from the views furnished by other artists or tourists. Nor has it been a hasty march or a transient glance that has enabled Mr. Linton to accomplish this object; but he has evidently devoted a sufficient time of residence on or near the spot to acquaint himself with its localities, and their adaptation to the pencil and the pen.

This number contains, Lake of Albano and Castle of Gandolfo; Cormayeur; Frascati; the Temples of Vesta and Fortuna Virilis, Rome; Grotta Ferrata; the Forum; Rome from the Pincian Hill; Monte Competri or Compatro. These, with two vignettes - view from the Col de Seigne and Ferrara the ducal palace -together with a map of Italy, and the route taken by the artist, conclude the work.

As examples of a tasteful choice, and that full and complete effect which, as we have observed, belong to many of these views, we would quote in the present number Grotta Ferrata; the Forum; Rome from the Pincian Hill; and Monte Competro. In recommending this superb work to the encouragement it so deservedly merits, it would be unjust to omit mentioning the beauty and elegance of its typographical character, and the handsome way in which the whole is got up.

National Portrait Gallery. With Memoirs by William Jerdan, Esq., F.S.A., &c. Part XIII. Fisher, Son, and Co.

THE present part of the National Portrait Gallery contains portraits of his Royal Highness London Bridge, St. Magnus, the Monument, the Duke of Cumberland, from a picture by G. ise them by an infusion of the chaste and dignished part of the old bridge;" the "Demolition of the Great or Chapel Pier of old London Bridge;" and the "Southwark end of old Lon- Francis Jeffrey, Esq. from a picture by Colvin who would acquire the true principle on which

Of the memoirs, it is probable that that of the Scottish duke will be considered the most interesting, in consequence of there not having hitherto been any biographical notice of that distinguished nobleman, so celebrated for his attachment to old English literature and typography. The following anecdote is strik-ingly illustrative of his loyalty and disinterestedness :-

"His majesty (George III.) had, in early life, promised to bestow upon him the office of keeper of the great seal of Scotland, which happened to fall vacant at the time that Mr. Dundas afterwards Lord Melville) directed the system of government as applied to the northern por-tion of the empire. The secretary accordingly went to the king, and requested the appointment for the Duke of Gordon; when his majesty, remembering his promise, informed Mr. Dundas of it, and expressed his determination to give it to Roxburghe. But it is not always, perhaps not often, in our limited monarchy, that the king can have his own way; and Mr. Dundas respectfully represented, that it was necessary for the support of the ministry to select the Duke of Gordon; and, besides, that the Duke of Roxburghe was now rich, and not in want of the post. Still his majesty, faithful to his word, resisted the proposed substitution; and at length only consented to the secretary's waiting upon his nominee, and explaining the circumstances to him. The result was, that his grace expressed his warmest gratitude to his royal friend, and his cordial happiness that, in relieving him from his pledge, he was able to render a service to his majesty's government. The king was loud in stating the sense he entertained of this disinterested sacrifice, and of the obligation he felt in consequence; nor could his esteem be lessened in future years, when he could say of his noble and faithful servant, that 'he was always glad to see him, for he never asked a favour !'

It is mentioned in Chambers' memoir of Sir Walter Scott, alluded to in a subsequent page of our Gazette, that the ballad of the "Eve of St. John" procured him "many marks of attention and kindness from Duke John of Roxburghe, who gave him the unlimited use of that celebrated collection of volumes from which the Roxburghe Club derives its name."

Cours d'Etudes de Dessin; d'après les Dessins originaux de M. Lemire, ainé, Peintre d'Histoire, chargé de l'Enseignement du Dessin à l'Ecole Royale Polytechnique .- A Course of Lessons in Drawing; after the original Designs of M. Lemire, sen., Historical Painter and Drawing-Master at the Royal Polytechnic School. In Six Numbers. Ackermann.

THE importer of this publication has taken some pains to inform us that the study of the human head, beginning, of course, with the individual features, is better calculated to give the amateur a knowledge of the principles of drawing, than the study of landscape; a fact which we never doubted, and which has been invariably insisted upon in all our respectable academies, and by every competent writer on the subject. Nor are we without excellent examples for the novice; for instance, the drawing-book designed by Cipriani, and engraved by Bartolozzi. We prefer the earlier numbers of the work under our notice to the later. M. Lemire's countenances are purely French; not the slightest attempt being made to unnationalhair ought to be represented, study the simple | &c. &c. but tasteful masses into which it is thrown by

Illustrations of Heath's Picturesque Annual. 1833. Longman and Co.

WE have said in years bygone, that no efforts in this style of art could ever surpass those immediately before us; but on looking over this series of gems, we are inclined to retract, and to say that nothing before has been so excellent. Of the twenty-four proof prints before us, we know not which are the most beautiful. From the exquisite vignette of the Net-maker, to the last of the collection, the variety of subject, the truth and brilliancy of the views, and the mingled force and grace of execution, are so striking, that nothing but actual inspection can convey any idea of the perfection exhibited. The pencil of Stanfield never possessed more of interest and grace; and ample justice has been done to his delightful drawings by the able artists who have transferred them to the steel. We cannot now go into a nomination of the subjects; but we will state, that all of them are highly picturesque; and some of them most lovely. As a whole they are a treasure in art.

Illustrations of the Keepsake. 1833. R. Jennings.

ANOTHER performance of extraordinary beauty. A classic wreath and a fine medallion of the King, lead the way to fifteen pieces of very diversified character — female beauty, pathetic interest, landscape, humorous story, domestic scenes, poetical images, historical memories, &c. &c. as the literary portion of the volume has required. Not yet possessing that portion, we can only speak generally of its illustrations, which are of the foremost order in productions of this kind, and enough to recommend the volume to which they belong to as extensive a popularity as any Annual has yet attained. Perhaps the Picturesque Annual is superior in art as in the numbers of its attractions; but to the many, who love the variety of incident in engravings, the Keepsake will be as acceptable as both publications must be to the amateur.

Tombleson's Views of the Rhine: with Letterpress Descriptions in the English, French, or German Language. Edited by William Gray Fearnside, Esq. Virtue.

Gray Fearnside, Esq. Virtue.
This publication, from No. 1 to No. 8 (the last number under our notice), presents many well-chosen and interesting views, executed in a style that, considering the price at which the work is sold, is quite astounding. The descriptions contain a great deal of information that must prove highly valuable to the traveller.

The Byron Gallery. Part III. Smith, Elder, and Co.

This is, in our opinion, decidedly the best number of the Byron Gallery that has hitherto appeared. There is great beauty in the illustration of "Manfred," by Howard; of "the Dream," by Corbould; and of "Parisina," by Wood; and the illustration of the " Hours of Idleness," by Richter, is full of charming simplicity and taste.

BIOGRAPHY.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

As usual, the periodical press in every corner of the country overflows with the leading

seen, it is but justice to acknowledge that nothing like the Supplement to Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, obligingly sent to us, has satisfactory history of the lamented dead. Mr. literary and antiquarian pursuits (which Sir Walter warmly befriended), was possessed of ample and authentic materials for his purpose; letter-press which would make a tolerablesized octavo volume. It sets out with the parentage of the deceased, and proceeds, without affectation or bombast, to present a clear, manly, and impartial account of his early scenes, his education, his professional steps, his political bias, his first literary efforts, his many publications, his private life and national honours, his editorial labours, his pecuniary misfortunes, his consequent exertions, his visit to the continent, his last illness, his death and funeral, his personal appearance, and his personal and intellectual character. To produce so interesting a narrative within so short a space is, we repeat, highly creditable to our contemporary; and we take pleasure in lending our aid to make his merit known. And as his sheet is within the reach of all classes. and will no doubt be universally read, we shall only mention from it, that Abbotsford is entailed upon Major Scott, his eldest son, who married Miss Jobson with a consider able fortune; that 22,000%. falls to his creditors from life insurances; and that previous dividends paid upon his debts, amounted to 11s. 8d. in the pound, so productive had been his works since 1825. Thus 54,000l. had been paid off; the insurances will add 22,000l. more, making a total of 76,000l. in seven years. The original engagements, it is said, amounted to 102,000%, upon which there must be a large sum of interest; but altogether this statement affords a fair hope that by honourable arrangement, and a well-warranted appeal to public feeling, the debt of gratitude we all owe to the author who has delighted our hearts and adorned our age, may be nobly discharged, and his name and race be established in a manner befitting them and the country.

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

MONDAY, October 1st, was, besides pheasantgrand new spectacle; the opening of the Adelphi they had witnessed the performance, where with a new piece, and two new imports; the opening of the Olympic, and a new burletta; rage of Colberg's interview with a new piece and two new imports; the they depreciated so splendid an effort. The and the Strand Theatre giving Contain St. and the Strand Theatre giving Captain Steassigned.

Among these claims to critical attention, the precedence is due to the tragedy. It is called the House of Colberg, and the author is Mr. Serle, a performer of considerable talent, as well as a dramatic writer, whose Merchant of London was played with success last season, topic of the day, the death of Sir Walter Scott, and we believe published, so that an opportunity memoirs of his life, the state of his affairs, poetical tributes to his genius, his funeral, propositions for monuments, subscriptions, &c.

* In the midst of his rapture in hearing that she lives she approaches with a vacant smile; and all his hopes a once destroyed, he fixes a despairing look upon her and exclaims, "O God! 'tis madness." We never heard four propositions for monuments, subscriptions, &c.

Among all those which we have however, we can only speak of the stage im-but justice to acknowledge that pression upon us in both instances. Thus judging, the House of Colberg, though ably written after the manner of our elder dramacome under our notice. It is indeed highly tists, did not appear to us to contain such creditable to the talents and exertion of the striking passages as we remember in the former editor; and for threepence gives us a most production: in short, nothing was left upon our mind at the close, except what was owing, Chambers, from his locality and acquaintance in a few instances, to the power (we had almost with Sir Walter, as well as from his own said the terrible power) of Macready. The construction of the tragedy is very simple, and there is decidedly far too little of variety in ample and authentic materials for his rurpose; the passions delineated, and in the action, to and he has used them well. This sheet of support a five-act play with interest to the twelve pages, three columns in each, contains end. Colberg (Macready), a reigning prince, of decayed fortune and proud spirit, desires to marry his daughter Agnes (Miss Phillips) to the son (Mr. Cooper) of his old friend and companion in arms, the sovereign Prince of Eisbach, in order to restore his rank and consequence; in every way a suitable match. as the young prince has met the lady at court, and become enamoured of her. But she, meanwhile, has formed a reciprocal and fervent attachment with Frederick Rosen (Mr. Stanley), the captain of her father's archers, and the son of one of his serfs, who, in some battle, had saved his life at the expense of his own. Colberg opens his views to his daughter; she declares her passion for Rosen, but to avert his ruin, consents to sacrifice her love on the altar of filial affection. A scene ensues, in which she communicates their fate to Rosen, who also nobly resolves to sacrifice his hopes.
The Prince of Eisbach arrives, and becomes master of these secrets: and he, too, magnanimously yields his own happiness to make the lovers happy. He repurchases Colberg's estates, and bestows them in dower upon his daughter, whom he privately unites to his rival. So far. all is generous and promising; but then comes the storm. The haughty soul of Colberg spurns this degrading arrangement; and in his fury he slays Rosen, whose bride goes mad, and dies in the arms of her doting and despairing father. It will be seen that there is little room for interest in this meagre plot. The sameness of self-sacrifice after self-sacrifice is not sufficiently diversified by the different positions of the parties, - after all, it is but one passion. or rather a single quality, which is portrayed. The play, therefore, though deserving of praise, and the attempt of encouragement, can never be popular: it has not stamina for a favourite. and indeed the applause which it received on its first representation was chiefly extorted by the masterly acting in Colberg.

We have been more than surprised to read the remarks of some of our contemporaries upon this admirable personation, in which such just conception and beauty of execurage of Colberg's interview with Eisbach when his daughter's marriage is told—his comvens and the Loves of the Devils - both novel punctions feelings, expressed by the counteties, if not (for we are not sure in the midst of nance far beyond the language of the poet these distractions) belonging to the precise date after the murder of Rosen, especially where he rises from his chair, sits again, and at lasrushes from the chamber - his utter horror or discovering his daughter's insanity and his final grief in uttering the words, "Poor dead thing!" were never surpassed upon the stage. As we do not suppose the House of Colberg.



Rosen.

ter was not mended by modern harps and lutes was a sad want of keeping in a musical instrument lying at the gladiator's feet; as if he had mortal combat.

COVENT GARDEN.

Mr. Planché, whose unfailing tact is as conspicuous upon such occasions as are his talents when productions of a higher order are brought forward. Of the débutant we would say little: he is young, and, we are told, possesses many requisites for a prominent pursuit of his profession; but he was very unfortunate in his his charge; and the whole appointments of the stage are as magnificent as they are correct. But of these things anon. The story rect. But of these things anon. of the spectacle is simply a portion of a cam-paign under Marshal Turenne, in which the Duke of Monmouth commanded the English allies of the French against the Dutch, and Captain John Churchill, afterwards the famous by his brave exploits. In performing one of these, he departs from orders, attacks and destroys a convoy which Turenne had secretly permitted to pass as a manœuvre to mislead of the marshal's campaign. He is consequently arrested in the midst of his victorious exultation, and is about to be brought to trial; when Englishman," he points out some measures of such masterly tactics, that a reconciliation takes Place, and the war proceeds on his suggestions. As part of this, he heads a forlorn hope in an assault on Nimeguen; the triumph of which ends the drama. This triumph, and his escape cost of the lives of his comrade in arms, the de Marsin, who is passionately attached to Churchill, and devotes herself, in disguise, to Spring a mine, which destroys her, but saves former excellence in the part; and Abbot's educated, but vain, gossipping, and heartless;

even with this support, can stand long, we shall the object of her love. An amusing episode not encroach upon our page with farther comissionnected with the main story, in the dement; but merely notice that Miss Phillips fence of a mill by a garrison consisting of a exerted herself greatly, and both in look and French sergeant, a little English drummer, acting fully sustained her high reputation: and a pretty sutler, who have one prisoner, a Cooper was all that the Prince of Eisbach could Dutch spy, a relative and suitor of the latter. be; and Stanley, with something of an Irish This is made extremely whimsical by the peracent, gave full effect to the misfortunes of formance of Laporte, Miss Poole, and Miss H. Cawse; whose sturdy resistance, capitula-The scenery by Mr. Stanfield was beautiful. tion, and marching out, with all the honours The ancient hall of Colberg, the chamber and of war, were rewarded with the more agreegarden, and indeed every scene, afforded a most able dramatic honours of peals of laughter. appropriate and charming specimen of the per- In the graver parts we must speak with most drama is now carried. We had almost forgot in Turenne, a vivid and soldierly representato say, that the introduction of a statue of the tion throughout, and in best situations wondying gladiator, with allusions to it, at the bederfully effective. One of these is extremely ginning, is excessively artificial; and the mat-dramatic, where Churchill indicates on a map spread before them, the operations with which lying strewed about the same chamber. There he would redeem the campaign. This was admirably done; but only superior to the rest as it afforded a higher opportunity. Mr. Forbeen playing upon it, instead of engaged in rester, in Churchill, was very respectable, in the true sense of the word, not as a diminutive of approbation, as it is often accounted in dramatic criticism. His face is too hand-THE management made a stumble on the some for strong expression; and our readers threshold by trying a new Shylock; which will please to remark, that regular and good was, however, redeemed by the success of features are not so well suited to depict the His First Campaign, a piece most skilfully struggles of great emotions, as less favoured stapted to the circumstances of the theatre by and more marked visages. In the one case, that which pleases becomes distorted; in the other, that which has produced no perceptible impression becomes animated with new soul, and can display the varieties of passion with force, and without deformity. Mr. For-rester's line is, as a sequitur, light comedy. The other characters were all sustained with first attempt, and requiescat in pace must be a veri-similitude very rare where so many are it epitaph. With regard to the military specing ewhich followed with so much éclat: as tor, Bartley's Major Marsin, Mitchell's Mrs. critics have been prone to identify Lord Byron Branagan (an Irish sutler), and Turnour's with his writings, so is it hardly possible to Jan Peer (the Dutch spy), were all, what they aroid connecting the individual, Laporte, as ought to be, in excellent hands; and the pernew lessee and manager, with this production, so full of spirit, and enterprise, and splen-added surprisingly to the scenic illusion. This don. The house itself is fitted up with a minute attention to costume deserves to be brilliancy which promises that neither expense especially applauded—it is a great merit; and nor exertion are likely to be wanting under when we say that the scenery (by Grieve) was equally accurate and superb, we have only paid a just tribute to the liberality and talent displayed in both instances. The battered mill, and siege and storming of Nimeguen, were almost real: several hundred combatants mounted the breach, in the midst of most warlike operations. The music is pretty enough in the songs and glees, and characteristic (though rather noisy) in other parts. Altogether, as repetition on Wednesday proved, Mr. Laporte will find this, His First Campaign, so attractive, that he may well wish it to be an omen of his first campaign throughout at Covent his enemy; and thus frustrates the whole plan Garden. We had nearly forgot a ball scene, most superb, and some good French dancing by Guerinot, Adele, and others.

On Wednesday, the play was the Hunchback, with Miss Ellen Tree as the heroine, and the in an interview with Turenne, who is still the with Miss Ellen Tree as the heroine, and the ardent friend and admirer of "his handsome rest of the cast as before. Comparisons, they say, are odious, though it is difficult to criticise this part without reference to prior occupants; yet we shall only observe, that Miss Tree gave us no cause of regret throughout her entire personation of this arduous character. Several ends the drama. This triumph, and his escape of the very striking points she did not mark from destruction, however, is achieved at the out so highly as Miss Kemble; yet she was very impressive in all, and in various places French Lieut. Victor, and of his cousin Estelle supplied new graces and new lights. Altoge-

Modus, (one of those secondary parts which it is most difficult to enact well,) shewed how advantageous it is to the drama to have able performers who will do other characters below Richards, Macbeths, Hamlets, and Romeos. Mr. Knowles made no difference in Master Walter; so we might conclude, like a custom. house return, the Hunchback as per last.

ADELPHI.

A HAUNT of continued amusement and laugh. ter, the Adelphi has commenced as it left off, with popular productions, acted in a very superior manner. Rip van Winkle, founded on Washington Irving's well-known tale, with a prodigious increment of other matter relating to Henrick Hudson's spectre ship and American electioneering-is a drama more recommended by the style in which it is performed than by its incidents. Rip (Yates), escaping from a shrew, his wife (Mrs. Daly), instead of falling asleep after bowls with the mountain spirits, is carried off by Hudson (O. Smith) for twenty years, as his helmsman; leaving his daughter, a child, betrothed to the son (Hemmings) of Peter Schuyp (W. Bennet), if not cancelled within twenty years. Young Schuyp turns out a roué, and Rip is freed from his supernatural fetters only in time to annul the contract, liberate his daughter from a hateful union, see her claimant borne off to succeed him at the helm, and die. The intermediate space and business of the stage are filled by J. Reeve, as a brigadier and storekeeper, candidate for a seat in Congress, and his opponent Buckstone, with their adherents, in the contested election. The principal feature in the piece is the acting of Rip van Winkle, — his pusillanimous submission to his termagant in the first act, and his extraordinary change to age and decrepitude in the last. Both are replete with dramatic talent. The scenery is also very good; and the phantom vessel and its spectral crew quite in the popular style of the Adelphi. Of Cupid we need only repeat, that the audience laughed at it from beginning to end, as they did at the Olympic, and that Reeve is as great a god as ever; nor could he be less with such a mother as Miss Daly, and such a Slykey as Mrs. Honey. former of these actresses has been rapidly and progressively improving; and with a fine person and appearance, fills the multifarious business assigned to her with uncommon talent and great promise. In the Pet of the Petticoats
Mrs. Fitzwilliam displays first - rate comic powers; and is capitally supported by Buckstone as the Dancing-Master, W. Bennett, as the Gardener of the Convent, and by as pretty a train of parlour boarders as we have often seen assembled on any stage. The piece goes off with prodigious éclat, and well merits all the applause bestowed upon it.

OLYMPIC.

THE novelty produced at this theatre is a burletta, by Mr. Charles Dance, and entitled the Water Party. It does great credit to the talents of the writer, and is delightfully performed, especially by Mrs. Orger, who made her curtsy on the occasion in the part of Mrs. Butts, an illiterate but kind-hearted citizen's wife. The Water Party is not only agreeable from its adherence to actual life, and the naïveté of the dialogue, but possesses a merit, altogether unusual in the class of drama to which it belongs, in the clever delineation of character, and the contrast which it affords. The two Deputy's ladies

and the other, Mrs. Butts, raised from low degree, but overflowing with the milk of human kindness. The ladies have two daughters, Miss Pincott and Mrs. Bland, and these two fathers, as already stated, Mr. W. Vining and Mr. Wyman, and also two lovers; and the whole proceed in a boat upon a water party up the Thames, in company with a capital fellow, viz. Mr. Liston, as Anthony Charles Fluid, a retired hair-dresser. As usual, there is a pelting rain, and other misadventures, in the midst of which the love-affairs of the burletta go on; and at last the sweethearts are made happy, and the curtain descends before a well-pleased andience.

STRAND THEATRE.

Captain Stevens is a smart little piece, well suited to variegate the evenings' entertainments at this snuggery; and the Loves of the Devils (by Mr. Rede), a very clever, radical sort of burlesque, hitting right and left at all topics of the times. The angel (from the Loves of the Angels) descends to the lower regions, à la Juan, and makes those quarters too hot to hold him, and the Olympic deities who have also gone below. They are restored to earth, and in human affairs produce a comical and often witty confusion. A Mr. Manders, as a stout Cupid, is a coarse, but laughable, caricature of Reeve; and, bating in the whole a vein of vulgarity, the talents of Mr. Rede deserve a public compliment.

VARIETIES.

Ants.-On the last day of July the workmen in the port of Brest were driven from their dinner, and obliged to fly from the assault of an innumerable host of winged large black and small red ants.

Law of Libel in Sweden .- In Sweden, where the press is not permitted to take cognisance of every thing, public or private, as in our betterinformed community, the chancellor has commenced a prosecution against Count Aldersparre. to try whether he is legally entitled to publish letters written by Count Wetterstedt and Lagerbjelke without their consent, in his seventh part of a Swedish historical work.

The Scrap-Book .- In our review of the Drawing-Room Scrap-Book, we neglected to notice some very clever initial letters, cut in wood, and which give a very fanciful appearance to the pages where they are employed. The frontispiece has a portrait of the young Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria.

Mr. Pemberton delivered the last of a course of lectures illustrative of oratory, at the theatre of the Western Institution, on Thursday evening. A similar course he concluded last week at the City of London Institution. The efficient orator must drink at that fountain which springs within himself-from which all art flows -feeling. It is the simplicity of unrestrained. unembarrassed conversational manner, from which is produced all that is vigorous, elegant, or impressive, or inflammatory, in an orator's delivery. Mr. Pemberton abounds in figures is too redundant; but many of them are rich, and all are vivid - sometimes highly humorous. He seems to be a reckless squanderer of poetical imagery and rhetorical figures; but he is also excellent at setting things in their proper light, and shewing them clearly. We heard him last spring talking to audiences of tens and fifteens: in his discourses now, he is heard by half as many hundreds, who crowd the theatres of the Institutions on his lectureevenings.

lenstein, who has been settled for a long while at Bath, is about to give the good folks in the north a treat of his Jews' harp. His extraordinary performances on this instrument were originally noticed in the *Literary Gasette*, and, as well as Mr. E.'s musical compositions, have frequently since been the theme of our trump of praise. We would wager a bodle that he will be better liked by our friends on the other side of the Tweed than the magic flute, the bagpine. or even the national fiddle.

Jacobite MSS. - The Edinburgh Observer states that a very valuable collection of Ja-cobite MSS. has lately fallen into the hands of a literary gentleman of that city, and will shortly be published. Among them is a memoir by a principal agent of the Stuarts, previous to the 45, which, it is said, compromises many names hitherto unsuspected: also a narrative of the expedition in letters from Lord George Murray, and an authentic account of all that was discussed in Prince Charles's councils. Another remarkable document is a particular detail of the prince's adventures and escape; and one equally curious is his household-book, with every expense incurred from his arrival at Holyrood House to the battle of Culloden.

Curious Coincidence .- History is a great plagiarist; it often repeats itself. Events move in a circle, only they come back with a graver face. A fortnight ago (see L. G. p. 597) we quoted from Sarran's History of the late Revolutions in France a passage in which he was particularly eloquent about the enthusiasm of the people during the "three glorious days," and told us that women mingled in the fight, and even children took up arms. We have just found a parallel passage in Cardinal de Retz's Memoirs. The day of the barricades was equally glorious in his time; and, it seems, women and children were just as active during La Fronde. The cardinal, then the great ringleader of popular commotion, states:—
"The movement was like a sudden and violent conflagration, which extended from Pont Neuf to all the city. There were more than two hundred barricades in Paris in less than two hours, hung with flags; every body, without exception, flew to arms. You saw children of five and six years old with the dagger in their hand—the arms, in many instances, given them by their mothers. I saw, among others, a lance dragged rather than carried by a little boy of eight years old."

The Atmosphere of London .- M. Darcet, in his recent visit to England, remarked with surprise the dazzling whiteness of the marble at the stone-masons shops in London, which contrasted strongly with the surrounding objects. On examining the marble, he discovered that it had quite lost its polish and become slightly -an effect which he could only attribute to the presence of sulphurous acid in the atmosphere of that great city. To assure himself of the correctness of this hypothesis, he placed a piece of litmus paper on his hat every morning before going out, and invariably found it reddened: some small pieces of the paper, which were exposed only a few minutes, were marked with a great number of red points. The existence of this acid in the atmosphere of London must be very prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants, and may, in some degree, account for the numerous cases of phthisis. is curious that this fact should not have been noticed by the many physicians who have analysed the air of the metropolis. M. Darcet is occupied in examining the fossil coal of Eng. 1887. The coupled in examining the fossil coal of Eng. noticed by the many physicians who have analysed the air of the metropolis. M. Darcet is

The Jews' Harp. — Our old friend M. Eu-) land, in order to determine the quantity of sulphurous acid which must be disengaged by the combustion of that substance in London. From Le Cercle.

French Theatricals.—During the month of August twenty new pieces were brought out at Paris, viz. one tragedy, one melo-drama, three dramas, and fifteen vaudevilles. - Ibid.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Anatomical Studies and Fac-similes of original Drawings for the use of Painters and Sculptors, by the late John Flaxman, Esq., engaved in the line manner by Henry Landseer, Esq. Craven Derby, or the Lordahlp by Tenure, including the Ladye of the Rose, an Historical Legend, by the Author of "Crockford's, or Life in the West."

Journal of Locomotion, and Monthly Reporter of Patents and Improvements, edited by Alexander Gordon, Civil Engineer.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

September.	September.			Thermometer.			emal	er.
Thursday	87	From	41.	to	70.	30-14	to	30-09
Friday	98		41.	• •	67.	30-07	• •	30-01
Saturday	29		40.	• •	69.	29-99	• •	29-92
Sunday October.	30		50.	••	67.	29-89	••	29-93
Monday	1		48.	• •	65.	29.98		29-94
Tuesday · ·	3		50.	••	63.	29.89		
Wednesday	3	}	41.	••	63.	99-99	to	29-97

Wind S.W. and N.W., the former prevailing. Generally cloudy, with frequent rain. Rain fallen, 5 of an inch.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Extracts from a Meteorological Register kept at High Wycombe, Bucks, by a Member of the London Meteoro-logical Society. August 1832.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A pressure of matter, and the necessary space allotted this week to our dramatic criticism, obliges us to postpone the conclusion of the Review of Byron, Vol. X., and several other articles meant for publication.

The attacks upon the Literary Gazette, alluded to by our correspondent Vindex, are too despicable to merit notice from us. Every person of sense is aware (and who cares for the opinions of fools?) that those who habitually impute dishonourable motives to others, are the most likely to be guilty of base conduct themselves. A dirty little chandler may be perfectly in character when he puffs his own articles and cries down all other shops; but his inferior wares do not a bit the more impose upon the public. In literature, to repeat the lie continually, in the hope that it may obtain some belief where readers may be as ignorant of circumstances as the slanderers are (or wilfully pretend to be) of facts,—is assuredly beneath contempt. The integrity of the Literary Gazette, above price and beyond bias, is well known to every publisher, artist, inventor or discoverer of novelty, in London; and we fearlessly challenge the wide world to produce one instance in which it has, during sixteen years, deceived it by an unjust or false report.

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The Proprietors of the Journal alse beg to announce, that, for reasons stated in their 35th Number, they have reduced its size to a super-royal quarto of eight pages, in which form it will be published on and after the 6th of Cotober.

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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Records of My Life. By the late John Taylor, Esq. author of "Monsieur Tonson." 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1832. Bull.

For half a century few men were better known upon town, as the phrase is, and especially in the dramatic circles, than Jack Taylor, as he was called by his familiars. Connected with the periodical press, when its columns were not so crowded as they now are with a noisy throng, among whom it is difficult to distinguish individual forms, he associated intimately with politicians, and players, and artists, and authors, for very many years; and it is of these parties that his reminiscences treat. It is impossible that such a work could be otherwise than so; though it must be confessed, at the same time, that it is loose and unconnected, occasionally inaccurate and mistaken, guilty now and then of repetitions and of venerable anecdotes, and not always agreeing with itself. Still, present and last two generations marshalled before us, their names suggesting to the writer curious stories respecting them, and amusing sayings, either observed by himself or handed down to him by hearsay.

Taylor was a strange character. Lively, facetious, a most inveterate punster, he frequently gave great animation to company, both by saying and provoking good things. A cermarred his effects; and if sometimes carried a little too far, there were other times when few dents, and in a jocularity almost peculiar to himself. We remember on such occasions advising him to commit his inexhaustible fund to writing; but his reply always was, that though his stores of memory were elicited by conversation, he could not give them consistency for narrative and publication. And these records shew that his estimate was well founded, though there is enough, in any way, to constitute one of the most amusing pieces of biographical and anecdotical gossipry that has been produced in our language. Of this we shall now proceed to select illustrations; not thinking it necessary to trouble our readers with the author's family, birth, parentage, and education, farther than that he was the son of a reputable surgeon, descended from the famous Chevalier Taylor, and brought up to the pro-fession of an oculist. We commence, however, with an ancestral tradition.

"I learned (says Mr. T.) from Dr. Monsey, one of my father's earliest and warmest friends, that my great grandfather was an eminent surgeon at Norwich, and highly respected in his private, as well as professional character. He had so grave and dignified an aspect and demeanour, that the superstitious disguiamong his neighbours imputed supernatural tion.

knowledge to him, and upon any disasters and | similar deportment in the mistress of the house, losses consulted him as a conjuror. No mistake of that kind was ever made respecting any other part of our family that I ever heard of. Dr. Monsey related the following story as a my venerable grandsire's reputed powers above the ordinary race of mankind, waited on him, requesting to know whether or not the spoon had been stolen, and, if so, desiring that he would enable him to discover the thief. The old gentleman took him into a garret which contained nothing but an old chest of drawers, telling the simple rustic, that in order to effect that such a work could be otherwise than the discovery, he must raise the devil, asking entertaining, and this publication is eminently him if he had resolution enough to face so formidable and terrific an appearance. The countryman assured him that he had, as his conscience was clear, and he could defy the devil and all his works. The surgeon, after an awful warning, bade him open the first drawer, and tell what he saw. The man did these blemishes occur but on trifling matters, and hardly detract from the general interest with which we see the noted men and women of the reputed seer, 'he is not there.' The old gentleman, again exhorting the man, in the most solemn manner, to summon all his fortitude for the next trial, directed him to open the second drawer. The man did so, with unshaken firmness, and in answer to the same question re-peated, 'Nothing.' The venerable old gentle-man simply said, 'Then he is not there,' but, with increased solemnity, endeavoured to impress the sturdy hind with such awe as to tain spice of malice rather heightened than induce him to forbear from further inquiry, but in vain; conscious integrity fortified his mind, and he determined to abide the event. persons could cope with him in playing the My worthy ancestor then, with an assumed agreeable, relating bon-mots, and droll incihim to prepare for the certain appearance of the evil spirit on opening the third drawer. The countryman, undismayed, resolutely pulled open the drawer, and being asked what he saw, said, 'I see nothing but an empty purse. 'Well,' said the surgeon, 'and is not that the devil?' The honest countryman bad sense enough to perceive the drift of this ludicrous trial, and immediately proclaimed it over the city of Norwich. The result was, that my venerable and humorous ancestor was never again troubled with an appeal to his divining faculty and magical power, but was still more respected for the good sense and whimsical manner in which he had annihilated his supernatural character, and descended into a mere mortal."

Our next selection is related of a Mr. Donaldson, a literary man with whom the writer was intimate in his younger days.

"In order to attend the house of commons he had taken apartments in St. Anne's churchyard, Westminster. On the evening when he that appeared to him mysterious in the manner of the maid-servant, who looked like a man

who soon after entered his room, and asked him if he wanted any thing before he retired to rest: disliking her manner, he soon dismissed her, and went to bed, but the disagreeable impression proof of my great grandfather's reputation for made on his mind by the maid and mistress, supernatural knowledge and wisdom. A coun- kept him long awake: at length, however, he tryman had lost a silver spoon, and, excited by fell asleep. During his sleep he dreamed that the corpse of a gentleman, who had been murdered, was deposited in the cellar of the house. This dream co-operating with the unfavourable, or rather repulsive countenances and demeanour of the two women, precluded all hopes of renewed sleep; and it being the summer season, he rose about five o'clock in the morning, took his hat, and resolved to quit a house of such alarm and terror. To his surprise, as he was leaving it, he met the mistress in the entry, dressed, as if she had never gone to bed. She seemed to be much agitated, and inquired his reason for wishing to go out so early in the morning. He hesitated a moment with increased alarm, and then told her that he expected a friend, who was to arrive by a stage in Bishopsgate-street, and that he was going to meet him. He was suffered to go out of the house, and when revived by the open air, he felt, as he afterwards declared, as if relieved from impending destruction. He stated, that in a few hours after he returned with a friend, to whom he had told his dream, and the impression made on him by the maid and the mistress: he, however, only laughed at him for his superstitious terrors; but, on entering the house, they found that it was deserted, and calling in a gentleman who was accidentally passing, they all descended to the cellar, and actually found a corpse in the state which the gentleman's dream had represented. Before I make any observations on the subject, I shall introduce a recital of a similar description, and care not if scepticism sneer, or ridicule deride, satisfied that I heard it from one on whose veracity I could most confidently depend. I will, however, now take leave of Mr. Donaldson, though I could with pleasure dwell much longer on the memory of so valuable a friend. The other extraordinary story to which I have alluded, I heard from what I consider unimpeachable authority. Mrs. Brooke, whom I have already mentioned, told me that she was drinking tea one evening in Fleet-street, where a medical gentleman was expected, but did not arrive till late. Apologising for his delay, he said he had attended a lady who suffered under a contracted throat, which occasioned her great difficulty in swallowing. She said that she traced the cause to the following circumstance. When she was a young woman, and in bed with her mother, she dreamed that she was on the roof of a church struggling with a man who attempted to throw her over. He appeared in a carman's frock, and had red hair. Her motook possession, he was struck with something ther ridiculed her terrors, and bade her compose herself to sleep again; but the impression of her dream was so strong, that she could not disguised; and he felt a very unpleasant emo-tion. This feeling was strengthened by a she had appointed to meet her lover at a bowl-

ing-green, from which he was to conduct her | that as Sir Robert, who gave the dinner, and | home when the amusement ended. She had passed over one field in hopes of meeting the gentleman, and sung as she tripped along, when she entered the second field, and accidentally turning her head, she beheld, in the corner of the field, just such a man as her dream represented, dressed in a carman's frock, with red hair, and apparently approaching towards her. Her agitation was so great, that she ran with all her speed to the stile of the third field, and with difficulty got over it. Fatigued, however, with running, she sat on the stile to recover herself, and reflecting that the man might be harmless, she was afraid that her flight, on seeing him, might put evil and vindictive thoughts into his head. While in this meditation, the man had reached the stile, and seizing her by the neck, he dragged her over the stile, and she remembered no more. It appeared that he had pulled off all her clothes, and thrown her into an adjoining ditch. Fortunately, a gentleman came to the spot, and observing a body above the water, he hailed others who were approaching, and it was immediately raised. It was evidently not dead, and some of the party remarking that the robber could not be far off, went in pursuit of him, leaving others to guard and endeavour to revive the body. The pursuers went different ways, and some, at no great distance, saw a man at a public-house sitting with a bundle before him. He seemed to be so much alarmed at the sight of the gentlemen, that they suspected him to be the culprit, and determined to examine the bundle, in which they found the dress of the lady, which some of them recognised. The man was, of course, immediately taken into custody, and was to be brought to trial at the approaching assizes. The lady, however, was too ill to come into court, but appearances were so strong against him, that he was kept in close custody, and when she was able to give evidence, though he appeared at the trial with a different dress and with a wig on, she was struck with terror at the sight of him, and fainted, but gave evidence; the culprit was convicted and executed. The medical gentleman added, that when she had finished her narrative, she declared that she felt the pressure of the man's hand on her neck, while she related it, and that her throat had gradually contracted from the time when the melancholy event occurred. At length her throat became so contracted, that she was hardly able to receive the least sustenance."

Ghost stories are always interesting, but they are rather too long for exhibiting the features of a work like this; and so we go to shorter matters.

London, he had been very intimate with Sir Robert Walpole. Sir Robert was fond of wit and humour, and sometimes gave a dinner to his friends at an inn in the neighbourhood of his own seat, Houghton Hall. The landlord of this inn was reputed to be a great wit; and Sir Robert admired his prompt humour so much, that he generally desired him after dinner to join the company and take his place at the social board. The company were generally gratified by the humour of the landlord, who by the encouragement of Sir Robert was admitted upon terms of equality. On one of these occasions, when Monsey was of the party, an old dull Norfolk baronet, who had nothing to recommend him but wealth, was so jealous of the attention which the landlord received, that he openly remonstrated with Sir

all the gentlemen present, condescended to admit him, he saw no reason why the baronet should take exceptions. ' Pho!' said the baronet, 'your father was a butcher.' 'Well,' said the landlord, 'there is no great difference between your father and mine; for if my father killed calves, yours brought them up.' All the company took the joke immediately, except the baronet, who replied, 'What! do you make my father a grazier?'"

This Monsey seems to have anticipated the posthumous patriotism of our age on the subject of anatomy.

"He had the utmost contempt for funeral ceremonies, and exacted a promise from his daughter that she would not interfere with the arrangement which he had made with Mr. Thompson Forster, the surgeon, for the disposal of his body, conceiving that whenever it was dissected by that gentleman, something might occur for the illustration and advance-ment of anatomy. 'What can it signify to me,' said he, ' whether my carcass is cut up by the knife of a surgeon, or the tooth of a worm? He had a large box in his chambers at Chelsea, trance when supposed to be dead. It was proaccustomed to say that he should die, as his father did, without any real or nominal complaint, and go out like the snuff of a candle; generally adding, 'I wish I were dead; but, like all fools and all wits, I am afraid to die.'

Of Wilkes, we have the following, among other witticisms :- " In a dispute between Sir Watkin Lewes and himself, the former said, 'I'll be your butt no longer.' 'With all my heart,' said Wilkes; 'I never like an empty one.' It was generally rumoured at the time, that Wilkes wrote an answer to a satirical letter to Sir Watkin from Horne Tooke, when Sir Watkin was sheriff. The answer concluded as follows: 'It only remains, sir, for me, in my office of sheriff, to attend you to that fate which you have long deserved, and which the people have impatiently expected."

Speaking of Frank North, the Earl of Guildford, Mr. Taylor mentions that he was the frolicsome hero of Colman's tale, "Please to ring the bell;" but he tells a still more remarkable anecdote of the author of the " Seasons." It runs thus:-

"The most extraordinary fact in the history of this excellent poet I derived from my late friend Mr. George Chalmers, whose industry, research, and learning, are well known. It was Mr. Chalmers's intention to write the "Before Monsey settled as a physician in life of Thomson; but whether to introduce ondon, he had been very intimate with Sir obert Walpole. Sir Robert was fond of wit do not recollect: he told me, however, the following remarkable fact, on which he assured me I might confidently depend. Mr. Chalmers had heard that an old housekeeper of Thomson's was alive, and still resided at Richmond. Having determined to write a life of the celebrated poet of his country, he went to Richmond, thinking it possible he might obtain some account of the domestic habits of the poet, and other anecdotes, which might impart interest and novelty to his narration. He found that the old housekeeper had a good memory, and was of a communicative turn. She informed him, Thomson had been actually married in early life, but that his wife had been taken by him merely for her person, and was so little calculated to be introduced to his great

many years; and when he at last, from some compunctious feelings, required her to come and live with him at Richmond, he still kept her in the same secluded state, so that she appeared to be only one of the old domestics of the family. At length his wife, experiencing little of the attention of a husband, though otherwise provided with every thing that could make her easy, if not comfortable, asked his permission to go for a few weeks to visit her own relations in the north. Thomson gave his consent, exacting a promise that she would not reveal her real situation to any of his or her own family. She agreed; but when she had advanced no farther on her journey than to London, she was there taken ill, and in a short time died. The news of her death was immediately conveyed to Thomson, who ordered a decent funeral; and she was buried, as the old housekeeper said, in the churchyard of old Marylebone church. Mr. Chalmers, who was indefatigable in his inquiries, was not satisfied with the old woman's information, but immediately went and examined the church register, where he found the following entry-'Died, Mary Thomson, a stranger'-in confull of air-holes, for the purpose of carrying his firmation of the housekeeper's testimony. My body to Mr. Forster, in case he should be in a late worthy friend Mr. Malone, I doubt not, would not have been satisfied with this simple vided with poles, like a sedan-chair. He was register, but would have pursued the inquiry till he had discovered all the family of Mary Thomson, the time of the marriage, and every thing that could throw a light on this mysterious event, important and interesting only as it relates to a poet who will always be conspicuous in the annals of British literature. Thus we find that the letter from Thomson to his sister, accounting for his not having married, which is inserted in all the biographical reports of Thomson, is fallacious; and that his con-cealment of his early marriage was the result of pride and shame, when he became acquainted with Lady Hertford, Lord Lyttelton, and all the high connexions of his latter days."

A whimsical story of Horne Tooke is our next quotation :-

"I once called on him in Richmond Buildings, with Mr. Merry, the poet, just as the latter was on the eve of being married to Miss Brunton the actress. In the course of conversation Mr. Tooke adverted to this intended marriage, and directing his discourse to me, said, 'I told this gentleman that I was once as near the danger of matrimony as he is at present; but an old friend, to whom I looked with reverence for his wisdom and experience, gave me the following advice: 'You must first, said he, consider the person of the lady, and endeavour to satisfy yourself that if she has excited, she is likely to secure your admiration. You must deeply scrutinise her mind, reflect whether she possesses a rate of intellect that would be likely to render her an intelligent companion: if you are satisfied she does, you are to examine her temper, and if you find it amiable, and not likely to irritate your own on any occasion, you must proceed to obtain all the information you can procure respecting her parents and other relatives; and if you have no reason to object to their being your relations and companions, you must then inquire who and what are her friends, for you must not expect her to sacrifice all her old connexions when she becomes your wife; and if you find them agreeable people, and not likely to be burthensome or intrusive, and are quite satisfied with the prospect, you may then order your wedding clothes, and fix the day for Robert on his permitting such a man to sit in friends, or, indeed, his friends in general, that the marriage. When the bride is dressed suithis company. The landlord modestly observed, he had kept her in a state of obscurity for able to the occasion, the friends at church, and

vour horse, and ride away from the place as fast and as far as your horse could carry you. 'This counsel,' added Mr. Tooke, 'from one made me investigate the nature of wedlock : and, considering the difficulties attending the advice which he recommended, made me resolve never to enter into the happy state."

A good instance of trade-cunning, a capital pattern, is furnished in an account of the

brothers, all of whom were acquainted with my father. They had invented the metal which went by their name : and to attract public attention, they pretended to quarrel, and advertised against each other, all claiming the invenwere, however, upon the most amiable footing tronised by King George the Third, who was I can play ten times worse if I like. food of ingenious curiosities; another was a An answer worthy to be remembered pawnbroker, in West Smithfield; and the third ever one encounters a grumbler at cards. was landlord of a coffee-house and tavern in Five Fields, Chelsen. With him resided Coan the dwarf, whose portrait was the sign of the tavern."

We now copy a few passages, with little more than introductory heads :-

A unanimous Audience .- J. Kemble, "while he was manager of a theatre at Portsmouth. which was only opened twice or thrice in the week, a sailor applied to him on one of the nights when there was no performance, and entreated him to open the theatre; but was informed that, as the town had not been ap-prised on the occasion. the managem could not be apmediately lighted, the rest of the performers his judgment. attended, and the tar took his station in the look-out lest some other auditor might intrude

open his enjoyment. He retired perfectly sampon his enjoyment.

Jerus the Painter.—" Mr. Northcote expensed his surprise that reading the high enjoyment of friends who think too favourably of me, have induced me to take up the egotistical pen. Here, perhaps, some satirical critic will quote Pope, and hint, 'Obliged by lunger and request of friends.' Well, I shall answer, by Jervas. Miss Reynolds, the sister of Sir in the words of my old friends.' Well, I shall answer, by Jervas. Miss Reynolds, the sister of Sir in the words of my old friends who think too favourably of me, have induced me to take up the egotistical pen. Here, perhaps, some satirical critic will quote Pope, and hint, 'Obliged by lunger and request of friends.' Well, I shall answer, in the words of my old friends.' Well, I shall answer, in the words of my old friends who think too favourably of me, have induced me to take up the egotistical pen. Here, perhaps, some satirical critic will quote Pope, and hint, 'Obliged by lunger and request of friends.' Well, I shall answer, in the words of my old friends will drue the perhaps, some satirical critic will quote Pope, and hint, 'Obliged to leave dined with Macklin at the house of a clergyman named Clarke, who had paid Ople for a portratt of him. The Rev. Mr. Whalley, the editor of the works of Ben Johnson and Beaumont and Fletcher, was of the party. This learned, intelligent, and pleasant gentleman, who, I believe, was one of the masters of Eason that no pictures of Jervas were to be favourably of the works of Ben Johnson and Beaumont and Fletcher, was of the party. This learned, intelligent, and pleasant gentleman, who, I believe, was one of the masters of Mcchant Tailors' School, was afterwards, as I understood, obliged to leave this country, having, like myself, been ensmared by a false

the art, and praised Jervas with the zeal of a newspaper, after its first great success, appears friend rather than with the judgment of a to have been rather an unlucky literary procritic. It would now, probably, be impossible perty for those concerned in it. Mr. Taylor who was thoroughly acquainted with the world, to find a picture of the painter whose name the states :poet has immortalised.

> Dowton of his day. See the evidence of the Drury Lane, in order to cultivate an acquaint-latter before the Dramatic Committee.)—"Mr. anceship with Lord Byron, who always received Whiteforde once asked him, as he had been a me with great kindness; and particularly one prolific dramatic writer, if he had not some night when I had returned from a public dinner

he was once present at Tom's coffee-house, in as he said, to dilute me. Having a short time Russell Street, Covent Garden, which was only before published a small volume of poems, I open to subscribers, when Colley was engaged sent them to his lordship, and in return reat whist, and an old general was his partner. ceived the following letter from him, with four tion, and proclaiming the superiority of the As the cards were dealt to him, he took up volumes of his poems, handsomely bound, all article in which each of them dealt. They every one in turn, and expressed his disappoint, of his works that had been published at that ment at every indifferent one. In the progress time. I took the first sentence of the letter as in reality, and used to meet every night and of the game he did not follow suit, and his divide the profits of the day. The metal had partner said, 'What! have you not a spade, since published. divide the profits of the day. The metal had partner said, 'What! have you not a spade, lost its popularity when I used to accompany Mr. Cibber?' The latter, looking at his cards, my father to visit his patients, and he generally answered, 'Oh yes, a thousand;' which drew radied on them as he passed their way. In my a very peevish comment from the general. On time, one of the Pinchbecks kept the toy and which Cibber, who was shockingly addicted to rarity shop in Cockspur Street, and was passed their way.

An answer worthy to be remembered when-

we copy only one short example:—
"Ozias Humphrey (he tells us) was fond of raillery; and if I may provoke my reader with a pun, I will mention that one day, when a little sportive contest took place between him following terms :and me, he said, 'Taylor, you are an every-day man.' 'Very well,' said I; 'and you are a weak one.' I must not insult my reader by

suggesting the proper orthography of my pun;

the country, and God knows if I shall ever see rience of life as much knowledge of men and belong to a gentleman, when the profits of that a play again,' said the sailor. Mr. Kemble things in the real world as he had quickness of share should amount to a sum which was the told him that it would be five guineas. 'Well,' mind and apprehension to justify our expectassigned price of each share, and at which said the careless tar, 'I will give it upon this ing, he would not, in all probability, have had price I purchased, by degrees, all my shares. condition, that you will let nobody into the his latter days clouded by misfortune.* But, By the oversight of the attorney employed, (1) house but myself and the actors.' He was then in truth, though mixing much with society, the gentleman alluded to, during the previous asked what play he would choose. He fixed Mr. Taylor lived and breathed in a dramatic proprietorship, was invested with the sole and upon Richard the Third. The house was im- atmosphere; and his fancy far, far outstripped uncontrolled editorship of the paper, under

front row of the pit. Mr. Kemble performed stances in which we were personally concerned; the former two proprietors, of whom one was the part of Richard, the play happening to be and though self is a hateful subject to write the founder of the paper, found into what a what is styled one of the stock-pieces of the upon, we trust we may be allowed to offer a predicament they had been thrown, they sigcompany. The play was performed through- few words of remark (especially as the subject nified their wishes to withdraw from the conout; the sailor was very attentive, sometimes may possess a public interest), while yet most cern, and I purchased their respective shares, aughing and applauding, but frequently on the of the parties are living who can vouch for their in addition to what I had bought before at a

the priest ready to begin, you should get upon | very fond of painting, had little knowledge of truth or contradict their inaccuracy.

"I was in the habit of visiting the green-Colley Cibber (in his opinion of players, the rooms of both theatres, but went oftener to Pinchbeck family — manuscript plays by him that were deserving and met him in the green-room, though I had "Coan the dwarf lived at the house of one of public notice. 'To be sure I have,' said by no means drunk much wine, yet, as I seemed of the Pinchbecks. Of these, there were three he: 'but who are now alive to act them?'" to him to be somewhat heated, and appeared to "Mr. Murphy told me (says Taylor) that be thirsty, he handed me a tumbler of water, since published.
""Dear Sir,—I have to thank you for a

volume in the good old style of our elders and our betters, which I am very glad to see not vet extinct. Your good opinion does me great honour, though I am about to risk its loss by the return I make for your valuable present. With many acknowledgements for your wishes, of Mr. Taylor's own conversational talent, your obliged and faithful servant, ""BYRON." and a sincere sense of your kindness, believe me,

'13, Piccadilly Terrace, July 23d, 1815.'

In addition to this kind and flattering letter, his lordship inscribed the first volume in the

To John Taylon, Esq.
With the author's compliments and respects,
July 22d, 1815.

His lordship's volumes, his gratifying letter, but trifling as it was, it excited a laugh, and and the kind attention which I received from him in the green-room, induced me to express my thanks in a complimentary sonnet to him, prised on the occasion, the manager could not lake the expense. What will it cost to open full of such quirks and quiddities; and if he theatre to-night? for to-morrow I leave had gathered from his long and intimate expense. such legal forms that even the proprietors In these volumes allusion is made to circum- could not deprive him of his authority. When considerable expense, conceiving that the editor would relax from his authority, and that we should proceed in harmony together. But I was mistaken, and after much and violent dissention between us, I was at last induced to offer him £500 to relinquish all connexion with the paper, which sum he accepted, and it then became entirely my own (2). During his control over the paper, the day after my sonnet addressed to Lord Byron appeared, the editor thought proper to insert a parody on my lines in the Sun newspaper, in which he mentioned Lord Byron in severe terms, and in one passage adverted to Lady Byron. Shocked and mortified at the insertion of this parody in a

paper almost entirely my own, I wrote imme-

and expressing my sincere regret that such an taken the trust. article had appeared in the paper, and stating my inability to prevent it. My letter produced the following one from his lordship, which I lent to my friend Mr. Moore, and which he such unpleasant affairs. That Mr. Taylor has inserted in his admirable life of the noble

feel uneasy at what has by no means troubled me. If your editor, his correspondents, and joyed, in spite of all persuasion to allow Mr. J. readers, are amused, I have no objection to be to possess himself of at least a moiety. After the theme of all the ballads he can find room he had so bought, it did sound like a hardship for, provided his lucubrations are confined to that one-tenth should domineer over ninekind have ceased to 'fright me from my propriety;' nor do I know any similar attack which would induce me to turn again, unless it involved those connected with me, whose qualities, I hope, are such as to exempt them, even in the eyes of those who bear no good will to myself. In such a case, supposing it to occur, to reverse the saying of Dr. Johnson, 'What the law cannot do for me, I would do for myself, be the consequences what they might (3). I return you, with many thanks, Colman and the letters. The poems I hope you intend me to keep, at least I shall do so, till I hear the contrary. Very truly yours,

" 'Byron.' 13, Terrace, Piccadilly, Sept. 25th, 1815. In a subsequent letter from his lordship to me, referring to the same subject, there is the following postscript. 'P.S. Your best way will his regret, and make every atonement in his be to publish no more eulogies, except upon the power to his quondam reviled coadjutor, who be to publish no more eulogies, except upon the 'elect;' or if you do, to let him (the editor) have a previous copy, so that the compliment and the attack may appear together, which would, I think, have a good effect.' This last letter is dated Oct. 27th, 1815, more than a month after the other, so that it is evident the subject dwelt upon his lordship's mind, though in the postscript he has treated it jocularly. The letter dated Sept. 25th, is interesting, because it shows, that though his lordship was indifferent to any attacks on himself, he was disposed to come resolutely, if not rashly, for-ward in defence of Lady Byron, of whose amiable qualities he could not but be deeply sensible; and it is therefore a lamentable consideration, that a separation should have taken place between persons so eminently qualified to promote the happiness of each other.

Upon this statement we beg to note, as we have indicated, the following corrections:

1. The attorney employed was a gentleman whose ability in business was only equalled by his wit and talent in social life - the late Mr. F. Fladgate, who had himself been an editor of nised them all, and the grave, alas! closed the the journal in question, and not likely to make such a mistake. The simple fact is, that the kindness. paper had much declined before the activity and intelligence of the Courier, and the party in question (the writer of this, Mr. Jerdan,) was invited by Messrs. Heriot and R. G. Clarke, proprietors of eight-tenths, to undertake the direction of it. As some of its failure was imputed by these gentlemen to a tone of, perhaps, too miscellaneous compliment and panegyric, into which Mr. Taylor's extensive acquaintance and good nature led him, the stipulation alluded to was the most deliberate and express in the whole contract," and with-

2. The violence, we must declare, was all on one side, and the larger proprietors sold out, that they might not be compromised in purchased their shares, encumbered as the paper was by a despotic editor, over whom "Dear Sir,-I am sorry that you should none had the least control, was his error, and persisted in on a right of pre-emption he enme only. It is a long time since things of this but the property was acquired with this evil distinctly known, and could afford no ground for just complaint. In the end, Mr. J. took the sum stated for his share; and lost (besides the expense of a chancery suit), two years' labour as editor, in consequence of there not being profits on the Sun to pay that charge, though by his exertions it had more than doubled, nearly trebled, its circulation.

In this transaction, poor Taylor was the slave of a blind, unreasoning passion, artfully fomented by the individual referred to in the note at the bottom of page 643; and who ultimately ruined his victim. And it is but justice to add, that he not only sincerely repented of the course he had been stimulated to pursue, but took many public opportuni-ties (of which there are hundreds of living and highly distinguished witnesses) to express never had but one feeling-that of sorrow for his unfortunate delusion.

3. With respect to Lord Byron, the writer of this never could entertain any personal hostility to that eminent and gifted individual. His sense of duty to the public, and his desire to impart consistency to any publication under his direction, induced him in this case, as in very many others, to reject offered contributions, and to express his own opinions. That Lord Byron was so much offended in the present instance as to intrust Mr. Douglas kinnaird with a challenge, which that gen-tleman ultimately prevailed upon him not to send, is amusingly contrasted by the goodhumour, which we perceive from Mr. Taylor's relation, he displayed when his spleen had time to cool; and at which Mr. Kinnaird often jested with the writer during subsequent years of friendly acquaintance, both in travelling together in France and at home. But it is almost a pity to preserve any recollections of such disagreements, when time has harmo-

In our next we shall conclude this review with further extracts; and, in the interim, cordially recommend these volumes to every lover of light and entertaining reading.

scene for ever upon mutual forgiveness and

Oriental Scenes, Sketches, and Tales. By Emma Roberts, author of "Memoirs of the rival Houses of York and Lancaster." 12mo. pp. 204. London, 1832. Bull. This graceful volume of legendary and de-

scriptive poetry has a novel claim on public attention - it was actually written amid the scenes which it depicts; and is, we believe, the first attempt made by a European female to embody her Indian reminiscences in verse. The great fault of the majority of poets is that

diately to Lord Byron, explaining my situation, out it the new editor would never have under- they paint "the unbeheld;" hence so much that is exaggerated or faint in colouring: the present pages, on the contrary, are the result of actual observation and immediate impression. We shall proceed to lay some specimens before our readers.

A Hindoo feast.

"When from the jovial chase returned
His tranquil home the omrah sought,
For him the perfumed tapers burned,
And upon glittering trays were brought,
To spread the hospitable board,
The ample feast, whose dainty fare,
Invited by their bounteous lord,
The zumeendars and vassals share;
Browners room, and spices worst Rose-water, paan, and spices prest Profusely on each welcome guest Troilery on each wetching guess
The jumns's finny tribes appear,
With quarters of the hunted deer,
Pigeons, and kids, and rich pillaus,
And kaaries b. ight with golden glow;
While from each sculptured silver vase
The many-coloured sherbets flow.
Plucked from the river's sandy bed, olden glow; Plucked from the river's sandy bed,
The gushing water-melons shed
Their grateful streams; and there, in piles
Heaped up, the glossy mango smiles;
Citrons, pomegranates, and the bright
Pistachio-nut from far Thibet;
And grapes that gleam with topaz light,
And sweetmeats in a glistening net
Of frosted sugar heaped around,
And all with flower-wreathed garlands crowned."

"Curious Tradition .- The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Sicligully believe that a tiger watches over the deserted tomb of a warrior, whose name has been lost amid the stirring events which followed the early Moosulman conquests of Bengal. The lamp has long ceased to burn upon his grave; but some unseen hand preserves the interior of the mausoleum from the dirt and litter which usually accumulate in ruined buildings. The tomb itself, standing boldly on the summit of a hill in the vicinity of Rajmahal, forms a very interesting and picturesque feature in the landscape. A similar superstition prevails at Secundermallee, in the Carnatic. The mountain is held sacred by all castes, it being supposed to contain the tomb of Alexander the Great, whose temple, on the summit, is said to be regularly swept by royal tigers with their tails."

The conclusion of some stanzas written in a pavilion of the superb gardens planted in the neighbourhood of Agra by the Emperor Jahanguire, are both picturesque and touching.

neighbourhood of Agra by the Emperor Jahanguire, are both picturesque and touching.

"Yet as the long perspective meets the eye,
The winding river, turret, spire, and dome,
From the full heart is breathed a bitter sigh,
It is not home I alas, it is not home!
The lonely exile pants again to meet
The gurgling brook, the narrow winding dell,
The mantling alders, and the mossy seat,
To which, perchance, he bade a last farewell.
How oft, when gazing on some fairy spot,
Wrought by the panter's necromantic skill,
Bedecked with temple, palace, bower, and grot,
The gushing fountain, and the silvery rill,
The soul has languished for some angel's wings,
To waft it swiftly on the willing breeze,
And carcely could repress its murmurings,
That his own earth possessed not scenes like these.
Here is the blest reality—not even
In the bright wonders of the summer skies
Are lovelier forms or purer splendours given,
Than to those pearl-like buildings that arise
In fairy clusters from the terraced heights,
Where gardens spread their broad and verdant paths,
Where the rich flowrets gleam like chrysolites,
And fing their glorics o'er the sculptured baths.
And 'mid this flush of amaranthine bloom,
Numberless birds their odorous banquets seek;
The iliac pigeon spreads her dainty plume,
And dips in marble tanks her sapphire beak.
Where Jumna's sands in golden lustre glow,
Wheeling on airy wings their downward flight,
The small white herons, with their creats of snow
And feet of shivered topazes, alight.
The seene is bathed in sunshine: the bright woods,
The waves, the air, with glittering ingots filled,
Reflect the radiant brilliance of the floods,
From yon resplendent planet's founts distilled.
But all is foreign: 'mid the dasaling glare,
The pensive gazer would rejoice to see
The gorgeous pageant melt away in air,
While on its wrecks arose the old oak-tree—

The gorgeous pageant melt away in air,
While on its wrecks arose the old oak-tree—
The soft greensward with daties spangled o'er,
The brawling stream by rustic arches spanned,

^{*} We may tell a laughable anecdote of this wonderful deed; a pretty instance of the business-habits and worldly sagacity of literary men. One of the clauses prohibited, under forfeiture of shares, the becoming ball for any person; and yet, within a month of its execution, Messrataylor and Jerdan went together to a sponging-house, altogether ignorant of the breach, and gave ball for a luckless reporter, who happened to have incurred this legal premisesier!

[•] This interested man wished to make the Sun a tool to promote his own views as a colonial agent, and being refused, wrought in the vile manner we have explained.

The jasmine trailing round the cottage door,
The humblest village of his native land."

We add two or three notes.

" Amongst the objects of curiosity shewn to the stranger at Agra, are the fragments of a marble throne which belonged to the Mogul emperors. When the weakness and degeneracy displayed by the successors of Aurungzebe invited foreign aggressions, the Jauts, a warlike people, obtained possession of a considerable territory, together with the city of Agra, the favourite residence of Acbar, Jehanghire, and of Shah Jehan: they stripped the palace of its silver ceilings, and tore down the silver doors from the Taaje Mahal. The leader of the invalers demanded to be brought to the marble musnud of the Moosulman conquerors, which no one else had ever ascended. It is said, that on approaching with an intent to seat himself upon it, the marble broke in two pieces; and the Moosulman inhabitants of Agra are fond of descanting upon the miracle which saved the throne of Acbar from profanation."

"Chak savak, Brahmanee duck. The Hindoes imagine that, for some transgression committed in the human body, the souls of the offending persons are condemned to animate these birds, who are compelled to part at sunset; the male and female flying on different sides of the river, each imagining that the other has voluntarily forsaken the nest, and inviting the supposed wanderer's return with lamentable cries. The brahmins, compassionating the melancholy condition of these birds, hold them sacred, and will not allow them to be molested within the precincts of their juris-

diction."

"Indian Graves .- There cannot be a stronger contrast than that between the burial-places of the Christian and the Moosulman in India. A few of the former stand alone in picturesque spots, but they are generally crowded together in small enclosures of consecrated ground, not usually kept with the neatness and order which is so soothing to the spirits of the living. Few Europeans can view without horror the crowded but neglected cemetery in which they may expect to find a grave. Choked up with weeds, the resort of carrion birds and loathsome beasts. and rarely visited, except upon those melan-choly occasions in which another exile is deposited in his final resting-place, they present the most dismal memento mori imaginable. Moosulman tombs, on the contrary, afford one of the most pleasing spectacles which India produces. They are generally built in some well-frequented place, nor do the living object to make them their habitation. 'Dwellers amid the tombs' are to be found to this day in India, recalling to the memory many passages in the Scriptures. When not sufficiently commodious to afford a shelter, they are still favourite spots for the bivouse of travellers. Innumerable pictures might be made from the three objects so continually combined together in every part of India

—a tree, a tomb, and a well. The first and -a tree, a tomb, and a well. last may form the attraction; but they are seldom without a living group, who, at least on one day in the week, light a lamp upon the monumental stone, and strew it with flowers. An officer of rank found the crumbling remnants of an old tomb in the close vicinity of a house he had lately purchased: it was an unsightly object; but knowing that, if he removed it, such an act of desecration would bring him into bad odour with his servants, he restored it to its pristine state. The native attendants were delighted by the mark of respect paid to the deceased, and instantly performed 'their part by furnishing the tomb with a lamp."

We cordially wish the present volume success. Those who are strangers to the gorgeous scenes it depicts will find many a new and beautiful image; while to those familiar with Indian scenery, it will have that most powerful charm_memory.

The Keepsake for 1833. Edited by F. Mansel Reynolds. London, Longman and Co.; Paris, Rittner and Goupill; Frankfort, Charles

THE first Annual in the field this year, the Keensake is well entitled to the priority. As usual, it opens with one of the prettiest faces that ever looked from a frontispiece; it is called "The Adieu," such as Shenstone imagined when he said,

"So sweetly she bade me adieu,
I thought that she bade me return."

The prose tales are various and interesting. Mrs. Charles Gore and Mrs. Shelley have been very happy in their contributions; and "The Novice, or the Convent Demon," is one of Leitch Ritchie's best performances—we regret it is too long for extract. "The Moors," breathing of the heather, is a very fresh and graphic poem, by the Hon. Henry Liddell; and "Pepita, a Mexican story," is an excellent bandit sketch. Lord Dover's is a graceful but also an often-told tale; the history, or perhaps we should say the tradition, of the unfortunate wife of Alexis is generally known—we have seen it in at least half-a-dozen magazines. We shall endeavour to abridge Lord Morpeth's "Tale of Modern Science." The heroine has been attached contrary to her father's will, and has had a parting interview with him, after which he is heard of no more.

Mary Warwick "was sitting with her father in the same way upon the next evening, when an attorney and constable from the large county town about fourteen miles off were shewn into the apartment. It would at no time have been according to the tenor of Mr. Warwick's disposition to receive a domiciliary visit of authority with any great mark of deference; and he now requested, with some appearance of discomposure, to be made acquainted with the motives of this intrusion. 'We are come, sir,' said the attorney, 'to request you will accompany us to —, where two men, whom we understand to have been in your employment, of the name of Boyland, are under arrest upon a most serious charge.' 'They have murdered Walter Carroll!' exclaimed Mary, and fell back upon her chair. 'How comes the young lady to have so clear an insight into the nature of their offence?' put in the attorney. Mr. Warwick replied, 'You are not called upon, sir, to take any notice of what falls from my daughter; private occurrences have taken place of late in my family which have much shaken father,' said Mary, rising recovered and col-lected, 'I am ready to do what must be done, and to say what must be said: I will go with you, sir.' 'My dear child, you could be of no possible use; I really cannot allow it.' On the contrary, sir,' here again interposed the attorney, 'Miss Warwick seems to know more of the matter than any one else; and I feel myself bound to convey her with us. I am sure, sir, you must yourself feel too keenly for the interests of justice to interpose any obstacle. We are most anxious to gain all the possible information that can be gathered upon the subject without loss of time, as the judges are now in the town, and such is the state of public excitement and alarm, that it becomes most

trial during the present assizes.' Nothing farther was to be said. Mr. Warwick and his daughter accompanied the attorney to the county town, and their depositions were taken before the magistrates, who were still prosecuting their inquiries at that late hour of the night. Before they broke up, it was finally determined to put the prisoners on their trial immediately. It was at an early hour on Friday morning that the judge, a grave and eloquent functionary, entered the thronged and expecting court. On each side of him the benches were filled with county magistrates, medical practitioners, and even many of that softer sex who often lose their natural repugnance to details of blood and horror in the sense of strong excitement. A woman would in-stinctively shrink more than a man from entering the cell of a maniac or a felon; but place her once within it, and she will explore the working lineaments, and hang on the broken accents, with a far more eager and intense curiosity. Immediately in front of the judge were already placed the two Boylands, strongly fettered, with an expression of countenance in which nervous anxiety seemed to blend and almost lose itself in haggard stupor. In the semicircle beneath sat the gentlemen of the bar, wearing by far the most unconcerned ap-pearance in the whole assemblage, though, perhaps, less so than upon ordinary occasions. In the rear stood the motley group of those who occupied their scanty place by no other privilege than the superior strength or dexterity with which they had floated in at the head of the thick mass which still besieged the door of the court-house, and held angry parlance with the javelin-men who guarded it. Before, however, the few formal preliminaries had been achieved, deep silence reigned within and without: there was that excitement in the case, and that execration of the crime, which awed curiosity into stillness, and suffering into submission. The trial proceeded. Now, a trial, perhaps the most interesting thing of all others in any adequate case to hear, is frequently tedious and unsatisfactory to read, when the necessary length and repetition are unrelieved by the imposing effect of all the exterior circumstance, and by the interest of those nice minutiæ in the behaviour of parties, which are food for ocular observation exclusively. Under this apprehension, I think I should do well to content myself with presenting to my reader a brief summary of the statement delivered by the judge in summing up the evidence, which had spread over several hours of anxious and interesting inquiry. 'Gentlemen of the jury, said he, 'I feel it needless to mention, that the case, upon which you have bestowed so much attention, rests upon what is commonly called circumstantial evidence; no direct proof of the charge has been brought to bear upon the prisoners; it will, of course, be for you to decide whether the combined facts infer that degree of certainty which can alone justify a verdict against them. The first person examined was the porter of the hospital; he identifies the body as brought to him by the two prisoners, exhibited by him to the chief surgeon, and afterwards recognised by numerous persons as the corpse of Walter Carroll. We have here the offence of body-stealing brought home to the prisoners, who are likewise stated by the same witness to have been long addicted to the same practice, and to have frequently supplied the school of anatomy with subjects clandestinely, and, I need not say, illegally obtained: this is not the place or the occasion which could desirable, upon every account, to bring on the tempt me to palliate any breach of the law;

nor am I inclined, on the other hand, either quently occasioned death. Here it might ocmeet with nothing to produce any suspicion of that fouler crime for which these men are indicted, save the existence of a possible motive and employment respecting his principles and to it being established in their instance—a character, which seem to be in high repute notive, it is true, which we should scarcely for regularity and probity, but we heard very have permitted ourselves to impute, or even minutely stated what took place upon their se-imagine, were it not for the horrible experience parating that evening. Mr. Warwick dismissed imagine, were it not for the horrible experience of our own latter days. You have next heard the very clear and scientific evidence of the spondence with his daughter, and the deceased chief surgeon, who states that his attention strictly promised that he would keep up no inwas immediately attracted by the appearance of tercourse with her during his absence. Wherethe body; he gives his reasons for being positive upon Carroll walked away. But here another that it had never been interred, and that death upon Carroll walked away. But here another that it had never been interred, and that death upon Carroll walked away. But here another that it had never been interred, and that death upon Carroll walked away. But here another that it had never been occasioned either by throttling shew of likelihood to the mind. The deceased or possibly by drowning; this alternative is had just been detected in a clandestine interrendered more remarkable by part of the evi- course with the daughter of his employer; he dence which subsequently occurs. The connesses, arrested the prisoners in the street: one of the fellow-workmen of the deceased of the master who employed him - and of the the witness last called, Mary Warwick. She ing the circumstances which took place previ-reliance upon the truth of what she said; of Mr. Warwick, that she was standing in her together, while abandoning, in accordance with door-way upon the fifth instant, towards dusk, the previous promise, all immediate intercourse, that she observed Carroll talking to Mary War- to look forward with hope to its future rewick, as very often happened, she added; that newal under better auspices; that his last the two Boylands passed by, and some high words words to her were expressions of piety and ensued between the prisoners and the deceased. cheerfulness; that she left him standing at a Gentlemen, I attach no importance whatsoever to this circumstance; if the deceased met his death by the hands of the prisoners, you may be assured that it was a very different, it was a more sordid, if not a more criminal, motive, than rancour or revenge which ministered the temptation. If we were to look to such causes for the origin of this dark deed, far more cogent ground of suspicion would lie against Mr. Warwick himself, for it appears from the evidence of the same old gentlewoman, as well as from the testimony of the father and daughter themselves, that Mr. Warwick having accidentally overheard enough to persuade him that a clandestine, though to all appearance an otherwise honourable attachment, subsisted between his daughter and the deceased, under the irritation—I may say, the natural irritation to which you have listened. The duty to make of the moment, although he now speaks of the application lies now solely with you. I circumstance with a regret which does his heart will not trust myself with any further comcredit, gave utterance to some very violent re- ment, and I here leave the momentous decision proaches, and struck a blow at the deceased. In your hands. The jury begged leave to I thought it my duty, indeed, to make a particular inquiry respecting the nature of that ed into court, and stated that they were agreed

With this possible view, not only did I myself strictly question those in his neighbourhood Carroll from his service, forbidding all correparticular spot, which she describes as well known to her, under an old oak-tree, on the brink of a steep bank or cliff above the river; that immediately after quitting him, near the entrance of the same wood, at a distance of about three hundred yards from the oak, she suddenly came upon the prisoners; that she heard them express an expectation that they should find the deceased near at hand; that she went forward on her return to the village, and that they moved on in the direction of the spot where she had left the deceased. Here, gentlemen, the case closes. In my recapitulation of the evidence, as each successive fact suggested the opportunity, I have endeavoured to point out to you the different conclusions that might be consistent with the testimony blow, but I was given to understand that it did not seem to produce any sensible effect at the time; far less could it have subse-is Hugh Boyland guilty or not guilty?' shift is darkest miseries and wildest asked, 'How say you, gentlemen of the jury, is Hugh Boyland guilty or not guilty?'

'Guilty.' The same question and answer with respect to the prisoners at the bar, or induced any offenders, to aggravate the guilt of imagined himself to have received in the very officer entered the verdict upon the parchment such mal-practices, as the state of society, and tenderest point to the heart of a parent may before him, then half turning round, as if to of the law itself, may perhaps have gone far to have led him to the perpetration of a more ascertain whether the preparations of the judge engender. However this may be, hitherto we deliberate and effectual mode of vengeance. the usual question, whether they had any thing to say, or knew of any thing why sentence of death should not be passed upon them. They repeated, hardly and doggedly, their asseverations of innocence. Proclamation enjoining silence was then made, after which the judge put on his black cap, and thus addressed them: Prisoners at the bar, you are now, upon evidence which had left no doubt of your guilt upon my own mind, convicted by the jury of a crime, which I know not how, adequately, to characterise. In the records of depravity I should be at a loss to find its parallel; it combines, in a degree hitherto unprecedented, all that is most mean with all that is most ferocious in our nature - the deepest villany of a had been dismissed from his employment with civilised condition with the darkest cruelty of stable is then called, who upon the information | disgrace and insult; he had been forbidden to savage life. Gain has made worse cannibals communicated to him by the two previous witnesses, arrested the prisoners in the street: with the woman, he loved; in the state of fondly hoped, would hardly have occurred to there is something awfully striking in the ob- mind with which he must have turned from the license of fancy, we learn, by the terrible servation which James Boyland addressed that threshold, is it impossible, is it improbable experience of the two last years, have been upon this occasion to his brother Hugh. 'Mur- that he should have been tempted to commit reserved to be the shame and stain of a Chrisder! Hugh-which?' I should be most anxi- suicide? I see by the depositions which have tian community - of an enlightened era - of ous to avoid pressing any thing against these been placed before me that the prisoners have the British nation. The evil is growing to a unfortunate men more strongly than the neces- never varied in the statement which they made frightful head; old men and young children, sity of the case would seem to warrant; it before the magistrates, and which they have the crippled and the infirm, the destitute and appears, however, that in the hurry and shock repeated to us, that they discovered the body the delicate, dare not trust themselves either of the moment, this exclamation was uttered. upon the same evening in the river, some in our rural lanes, or in our city thorough-We have next a large and quite a sufficient way below the town, and that they could not fares; upon the cold pavement, at the social body of proof to identify the body sold by the resist the temptation of an object of sale board, in the proffered bed, the unsuspecting prisoners as that of Walter Carroll; we have ready found to their hands. I will fairly victims have found their doom: many a hearth upon this point the depositions of more than own that I should at once have admitted this still misses from its accustomed circle those solution of self-destruction, had it not been for who have gone forth, and do not return, the witness last called, Mary Warwick. She while all the casual accidents of life give unfortunate young woman, whose story is so gave her evidence under circumstances, and in pathetically blended with these proceedings. a manner full of such gentle candour, and such There follows a long chain of evidence, detail-subdued wretchedness, that authorise a strong law has wisely, nay, I had almost said humanely, provided that punishment should be ously to the deceased being seen for the last it appears that she again met the deceased as speedy as exemplary, and in a case like the time; we have it stated by a female neighbour upon the same busy evening; that they agreed present, it becomes doubly important to allay, as far and as soon as we may be able, the alarm and horror which have so widely crept over society. Of that other world, which lies beyond the cognisance of this frail tribunal, I will not here trust myself with speaking; to your spiritual attendant, and to your own hearts, I leave the awards of eternity. Shrink, shrink deep into yourselves, while you consider how before them fades into mere nothingness even that awful sentence which I, your earthly judge, must now pronounce upon you. That sentence is, that you may be now taken hence to the place from whence you came, and thence on Monday next - on Monday next,' repeated the judge, with as much emphasis as he could command, and with an effect which seemed to rouse even the prisoners from their sullen apathy, ' to a place of execution, and that you be there severally hanged by the neck until you are dead, and that after your death your bodies* be delivered to the surgeons, to be dissected and anatomised according to the statute; and may the Lord, of his infinite goodness, have mercy on your guilty souls! Within ten minutes, the prisoners had been removed, the comments interchanged, the carriages called, the witnesses dispersed, and the judge (I tell it not in disparagement of his humanity or sensibility, but as an instance of the manner in which the most formal common-places of life



horrors,) was seated at dinner in a company | Where is my marshal? Let him go to the | quence; and he was so closely watched, that which had long been waiting for him, between a prosing lord-lieutenant and a punning magistrate. Why should I dwell upon the painful preparations for the necessary catastrophe? From the few hours of life allotted to the condemned culprits I turn for a moment, ere I close my melancholy tale, to their desolate and heart-broken victim. After the trying scenes of the court-house, and the powers of self-command there put forth by Mary Warwick, the reaction was too strong for her exhausted frame and withered spirit. Her father had been extremely anxious to take her back to their own home upon the evening of the trial; but neither then, nor during the following Saturday and Sunday, was she in any manner able to leave the lodgings which they occupied in the noisy street opposite the gaol of the assize town. She felt herself better on Monday morning; and after having attempted to swallow a scanty breakfast, she was about to tell her father, whose assiduity and tenderness towards her seemed to increase every instant, that she thought herself equal to the journey, when her attention was attracted by his fixed and earnest gaze through the window of their apartment. She rose and went beside him, when her feelings sustained a deep and harrowing shock at the sight she there encountered: the gate of the prison was open, a vast crowd was gathered in the street, and a kind of procession was moving slowly towards a large wooden structure which appeared in the distance. thoughts which shot through her mind induced her to kneel down, and with closed eyes and clasped hands, to pray for grace to be able to forgive the murderers of her peace and love. When she again raised her head, her father was standing before her with a countenance violently, and even wonderfully, agitated.

'Where is my hat, Mary?' he exclaimed;
'give it me instantly.' 'Here, dear father.

What is it you would be about?' 'Mary, you remember the night when you last saw Walter Carroll?' 'Oh, oh! do not talk of it.' 'Do you remember that we parted in anger?'
'Alas! yes, father.' 'Mary, we met again
that night.' 'Father!' 'Mary, those men
are not guilty of murder.' When Mary recovered from the deep fainting fit which immedistely followed the utterance of these words. and lifted her head slowly from the floor upon which her whole length lay prostrate, and opened her eyes dimly, and then sent them inquiringly round the room, she perceived that she was alone; then came recollection, and with it a shock that at once shot activity along her limbs and numbness through her soul; but this she soon shook off too, and rushed into the street. The judge had risen that morning from his breakfast, and had ordered round to the door the carriage which was to convey him to the next town upon the circuit, when he was told that a young woman, apparently in great distress of mind, requested to see him upon business the most urgent. 'I do not know,' said his lordship, 'what it can be about; but admit her. Miss Warwick!' for Mary had already forced her way in, and was kneeling at his feet. Pale, haggard, panting, she just gathered breath to articulate, 'The Boylands are innocent! Quick, my lord, quick!' 'Pray rise and explain yourself: why, it was upon your evidence—' 'I know it; I am a guilty wretch! I could not bear you to think my Walter had committed suicide; but he didyou nearly guessed it, my lord-he threw himself into the water. Oh, quick!' 'Young little time he became the captain of the band. most beautiful girls in Germany ran off from woman, you have indeed much to answer for! His capture thus became a matter of conseller parents to join his fortunes in the forest,

under-sheriff directly, and desire him to delay the execution for an hour: this must be inquired into. Tell my brother I must see him. Where is Mr. Warwick? Well, what now? 'An express, my lord, from the under-sheriff.' 'And why this? Let me see: 'I have delayed the execution till I receive instructions from your lordship. Mr. Warwick has just appeared at the foot of the gallows, and acknowledged himself the sole murderer of Walter Carroll! What does it all mean?' Mary answered him faintly, 'It means that I am now alone in this world. Be thou with me, O my God!' She still knelt, and the judge did not bid her rise."

We shall probably return to this volume in our next.

Heath's Picturesque Annual for 1833. Travelling Sketches on the Rhine and in Belgium. With 26 beautifully finished Engravings, from Drawings by Clarkson Stanfield, &c. By Leitch Ritchie, Esq. author of "The Romance of French History." London, 1833. Longman and Co.

THERE is no river that can vie with the Rhine for natural beauty, or for romantic legend. The whole history of chivalry is recorded on its banks, the lovely, the warlike, and the wonderful; every feature of the picturesque feudal times has left its memory there — not a castle but has its tale of other days. Nevertheless, Mr. Ritchie has not produced so interesting a volume as that of last year; much of his narrative is flippent, and his legends are not only twice told, but have most of them been particularly well told before. The traditions of the Rhine have been thing of the more recent, but delightful lyrics of Mr. Planché—have all lent their aid to preserve the records of the Rhine. Our author wants, too, that vivid poetry of imagination which gives its own charm to the tale it tells. Mr. Ritchie is more effective upon actual ground; he manages a murder better than a hands more efficient than superstition.

subjoin some curious robber stories. "We have purposely omitted to the last the band of the Rhine, commanded by the renowned Schinderhannes. All the rest, indeed, may be called bands of the Rhine as well as of Belgium or Holland; but Schinderhannes, except when serving as a volunteer under Picard or other chiefs, never wandered far from the banks of his magnificent river, and may therefore be styled, par excellence, the Robber of the Rhine. This remarkable person was born at Nastætten, of parents in the lowest grade of society, in the year 1779. A public whipping, which he received for some juvenile delinquency, determined his course of life. His young heart was filled with shame and bitterness; and from that moment he sought to ally himself only with those who set at defiance the laws which had degraded him for ever. Having made himself worthy of such fellowship, by committing a daring robbery, and escaping from prison after his apprehension, he sought out Fink, surnamed Red-head, who received him with open arms, and introduced him successively to Mosebach, Seibert, Iltis Jacob, and Zughetto, at that time the most celebrated bandits of the district. The young desperado soon shewed that it was his mission to lead, rather than to follow, and in a very

at length the authorities succeeded in apprehending him in the mill of Weiden. While they were conveying him to Oberstein, he contrived to get out upon the roof of a prison where they halted for the night, and attempted to descend by a rope he had manufactured of the straw of his bed. Midway, however, the rope broke, and, reaching the ground with more noise than he contemplated, he was retaken. Secured, at length, in the strong prison of Saarbruck, every body believed that the çareer of the young chief was ended; when, in three days, the country was thrown into consternation by a circular announcing his escape. When Schinderhannes rejoined his comrades, he found them under the command of Petri, surnamed Peter the Black. This worthy was a tall gaunt man, with a forest of black hair, and a thick and matted beard hanging upon his breast. His complexion was sallow, and his voice resembled the croak of a raven, both in sound and augury. When sober, he was plunged in a dull and easy apathy, in which he would do whatever he was bid, to the cutting of a throat, or the burning of a church: when drunk, he was a compound of the wolf and tiger. In the intermediate state, however, when his mind was fully awake without being over-excited, and when he could murder on principle, rather than from passion, or mere stupid instinct, he was the equal of any banditchief unhung. He did not long, however, remain a bar to the young robber's ambition. Being taken, and plunged into a subterranean dungeon, where no brandy was to be had, he conceived such a disgust at the French side of the Rhine, that, on effecting his escape, he the subject of some of our most spirited bal- crossed the river, and did not return for some lads; Sir Walter Scott, Southey - to say no- years. Schinderhannes himself was soon after captured, and lodged in the same dungeon at Simmerm. This was merely a deep vaulted hole, twenty feet under the foundation of a prison-tower on the ramparts, with only a single small opening at the top, through which the captive was let down by means of a rope. The opening of course could not be shut withghost; and terror, real bodily terror, is in his out stifling the prisoner, but, at any rate, there seemed to be no possibility of climbing to it, placed as it was in the middle of the lofty roof; while the chamber into which it led was itself a strong dungeon, tenanted by another malefactor. The young chief, however, was nothing daunted. He twisted a rope of the straw of his bed, threw it to his neighbour above, who made the end fast; and by this means he ascended with ease to the upper chamber. Here he broke through the wall into the kitchen, forced away the defences of one of the windows, and leaped into the ditch of the town, dislocating his foot in the descent. In this state it took him three days and nights to crawl to the house of a friend, lying couched in the forest like a wild beast by day, and resuming his painful journey at night. Having rejoined his band, he soon made it stronger than ever, by the addition of several important members - among others, of Karl Benzel, a young man of family and education, whose romantic character and wild adventures we shall take another opportunity of portraying. At this time he was so well known on the banks of the Rhine that mothers terrified their children with the name of the young and handsome Schinderhannes. In his own immediate neighbourhood, however, he was beloved by the peasantry, who would have died rather than have betrayed him; and one of the his most daring expeditions dressed in boy's clothes. Gay, brave, gallant, generous, and humane, there was a high romance about his character which attracted even those who most abhorred his crimes. He was fond of music, and even poetry; and to this day there is a song sung on the banks of the Rhine which he composed to his mistress. He was addicted to pleasure, and a worshipper of women; but the charms of Julia Blasius, the young girl alluded to above, at length concentrated his wandering desires, and converted him from a general lover into an affectionate and devoted husband. Hitherto, however, he was ignorant of the grandeur and dignity with which the character of the outlaw was invested in Belgium; and when, in homage to his fame, Picard invited him to join an expedition to the banks of the Main, Schinderhannes expected to see only a wandering chief like himself, haunting the deserted mills and ruined castles, roaming on foot from forest to forest, and sweeping the highways when opportunity offered. What. then, was his amazement when received by the renowned bandit at the head of a troop of fifty horse, all regularly armed and accounted, and paid like soldiers, besides their share of the booty! Nor were the Belgians less surprised by the appearance of the band of the far-famed Schinderhannes, which they found to consist of a handful of foot-travellers, each armed and dressed at his fancy, or according to his means, and led on by a stripling, whose handsome person and engaging manners savoured more of the grove than of the camp. This was the first time he had come in contact with the other bands or branches, composing the vast association to which he belonged; and when he returned to his woods, at the end of the campaign, he set himself seriously to the task of introducing order and etiquette into his own system. Unlike the other bandits, he pursued the Jews with special and unrelenting hostility; and became at length so dreaded by the whole Israelitish race settled in the countries of the Rhine, that they petitioned to be allowed to compound with him, by paying a duty resembling the Black Mail of the Scottish highlands. One of these tributaries, Isaac Herz, an extensive merchant of Sobernheim, was notwithstanding so much alarmed for his life, that he did not dare to stir out of doors without an escort of gendarmes; and this coming to the ears of Schinderhannes, the Jew was summoned to appear before him to answer for the misdemeanour. At the instant ap-pointed, the cadaverous face of Isaac was seen at the robber's gate, where a sentry armed at all points stood on guard. Being admitted, he ascended the stair, and found on the landingplace another sentry, who, on learning his business, announced his name. In a few minutes the door opened, and the Jew, cronched almost to the ground, tottered into the room more dead than alive. Schinderhannes, surrounded by his officers standing under arms, was seated, with a telescope before him, by the side of his beautiful Julia, both magnificently dressed. 'It has been reported to us,' said the captain, in a severe tone, 'that thou goest abroad under an escort of gendarmes: why is this?' The Jew gasped, but not a syllable would come. 'Dost thou not know,' continued Schinderhannes more mildly, 'that if I spake but the word, thou wouldest be shot, wert thou in the midst of a whole troop?' Isaac

exploits of this remarkable personage; and we therefore hurry him to the end of his career. river, under circumstances involving a good deal of romantic mystery, he was conveyed to Frankfurt, and from thence to Mainz, for trial which is about to stop for ever!' At Mainz been adopted by Mr. Soland. even on the brink of destruction, his eye lightened, and the pulses of his life throbbed high, and to whisper his wife, and press her hands. The evidence against him was overpowering, and the interest of the audience rose to a painhis hands, 'She is innocent! The poor young girl is innocent! It was I who seduced her!' Every eye was wet, and nothing was heard, in the profound silence of the moment, but the embraced her with tears of joy when he heard that her punishment was limited to two years' confinement. His father received twenty-two years of fetters; and he himself, with nineteen of his band, were doomed to the guillotine. The execution took place on the 21st of November, 1803, when twenty heads were cut off in twenty-six minutes."

After all, we doubt whether a volume like the present, rather a work of art than literature, be amenable to very strict criticism. The plates are the great attraction, and they are perfection.

Our Island: comprising Forgery, a Tale; and the Lunatic, a Tale. 3 vols. London, 1832. E. Bull.

THERE is a great share of talent in these pages, which have also the merit of being laid chiefly among scenes new to a large portion of readers. Many of the characters are drawn with much human life about them; and, in the first tale especially, the interest is well kept up. The object is, first, to shew that the punishment of death in cases of forgery is exmouth. He paid twenty-six francs for the tion. Ill-minded and bad-hearted individuals pocket a ponderous and antique box, and

and accompanied him afterwards in some of audience, and abandoned his unlawful and are to be found in every class of which society useless precautions. It is no part of our pre- can consist; but the portraits here drawn, if sent task to touch upon the more remarkable meant as specimens of a body of, generally speaking, humane and intelligent men, must be over-coloured. We need only preface the Being captured on the German side of the following by observing that Mortimer is in pririver, under circumstances involving a good son on a charge of forgery, and proceed to the sketch.

" The great lawyer was on the verge of by the French authorities. In this last journey his companions and fellow-prisoners were His brow, upon which thought had made deep his beautiful and faithful Julia, and the famous inroads, was elevated, his look full but vigilrobber Fetzer. On the way a wheel broke, ant, and there lurked an arched subtlety in and the carriage stopped. 'Comrade,' said his eye which seemed to temper and control its Fitzer, 'that is like the wheel of our life, fire. A more discreet choice could not have Unlike those they found a great part of the band waiting anxious and overstretching spirits who are mifor trial; and when the important day came, serable if a cause be decided against them, and headed as usual by their chief, escorted by who are ever distinguishable by a fidgety rest-numerous brigades of troops, and surrounded lessness on the behalf of their clients, the by half the population of the country, these sergeant presented an unvarying portrait of desperate men marched slowly through the self-approving quietism. If a verdict went streets to the ancient electoral palace. On wrong, he regretted, but could not mourn, for entering the vast and magnificent saloon of the he had done his best; and if a second (a rare academy, whose marble walls had heretofore event!) miscarried, he was soon diverted by echoed to the strains of music, Schinderhannes the prompt succession of more fortunate exstepped lightly to his seat, and looked round ertions. Once, and once only, he had been upon the thick concourse of the fair, the noble, known to lose that equable command of temper the learned, and the brave, who had come for which he was so remarkable. He lost there for the purpose of gazing upon the re- three verdicts successively. For twenty-four doubted outlaw. He seemed to feel a strange hours he was not the lawyer of calm and tempride in being the hero of the scene. Perhaps perate dignity, whose example had been quoted his thoughts reverted to his despised child- as a pattern for the bar. But, at length, he hood - his bitter and degrading stripes - and, attributed his discomfitures, for he was slightly superstitious, to the introduction of a new coif, to which he had then lately treated himself; at the contrast. As the trial went on, he was and immediately resuming the old, he comseen frequently to play with his young infant, menced a career (for so it happened) of unprecedented good fortune. This was the practised advocate who, cheered by the intelligence which Mr. Soland had intimated to him, and ful pitch. When the moment of judgment by a heavy special retainer, now appeared for drew near, his fears for Julia shook him like an ague. He frequently cried out, clasping of the crown lawyers. The sergeant bowed his hands, 'She is innocent! The poor young graciously to Mortimer, surveying his client at the same moment with an earnestness which might be set down as well to the score of compassion as of intense penetration. But the sobs of women. Julia, by the humanity of the keen look of the counsel was of the latter kind, court, was sentenced first, and Schinderhannes for he could frequently discern by a glance whether his client were an innocent or a guilty man; and he was wont, without a word, to take his measures accordingly. Whether upon this occasion he had formed a favourable or an inauspicious conjecture, could not be discovered, for he took a seat with the utmost composure. A monotonous accompaniment of humphs and halis not infrequently attends the relation of a case to the most able pleaders. The sergeant always made it a rule to abstain from any such ventriloquisms (as he used to call them), observing, that they had the effect of perplexing the speaker. A slight but significant inclination of the head, a sedate smile, or a symptom of profound attention, would occasionally be visible; but beyond these the sergeant permitted no gesture or interruption to disturb the thread of the history to which he was listening. Mr. Soland's narration was distinct, and his comments quite triumphant; but the sage whom he addressed said not a word. He looked, indeed, towards Mortimer when the circumstances of the forgery were detailed, but allowed no observation to break in upon the story. The account of the affair cessive for the crime; secondly, that the power being at length finished, the sergeant was of vested in medical men of granting certificates course expected to give his opinion upon the bent himself to the earth in token of acquiof lunacy is often abused: now, we are more facts. But there was no rashness nor pruescence, but his tongue clove to the roof of his
ready to admit the former than the latter posiriency in his manner. He drew from his

that a young gentleman should be taken from opinion he seemed anxious to gain. his home in this sudden manner. If the facts, son whom he addressed was a slim, short, Mr. Soland, be as you have stated them, this events which you have suppressed, young gentleman,' said the sergeant. Mortimer related geant. 'He is,' replied Mortimer. 'Young gentleman,' said the great lawyer, 'it would post to render you all the help which my professional skill, small as it may be, can do on your behalf. Mr. Soland, continued the ser-geant, reaching his hat, you will not fail to let me have a copy of the indictment as early rid of by a flaw in the proceedings. Mr. Soland, I wish you a good day.' And so saying, the great advocate hastened to his carriage, which was ordered back to London without delay."

Scene on the Stock Exchange.—"Two three-quarters!" What's the meaning of two three-quarters?' said a stripling of some eighteen years, who had wandered into this scene of active business. 'Ninety-two three-quarters,' said a good-natured broker, with an obvious feeling of compassion for the ignorance of his inquirer. 'What is ninety-two three-quarters,'

with both his hands. 'Tis very strange,' now?' said a stout gentleman, evidently from said he, after pausing a considerable time, the country, to a care-worn personage, whose The perwithered form, with a forehead as deeply furgentleman will be entitled to a copy of the rowed as though he had been wont for years to indictment, and he will recover very heavy poise the balance of empires. His eyes started damages in an action on the case.' And so strangely from their sockets; his lips seemed saying, he fixed his shrewd eye again upon the eternal utterers of calculation; his long Mortimer, who, like a convicted culprit, looked wasted fingers moved to and fro with a predejected and confused. 'The bank are not cision which close thought alone could have in the habit,' continued the sergeant, quite dictated; whilst the jaundiced, sunken cheek unmoved, 'of proceeding upon such slight betokened the ravages of incessant toils and grounds as these. 'Tis impossible,' added he straining accuracy. 'What do you think?' with more confidence as Mortimer's agitation was the reply of this ghost-like counsellor, who eridently increased. 'I thought so, young gentleman,' said the sergeant again, with great when he spoke. 'I think they'll be lower,' urbanity, 'I thought so when I first saw you; said the other. 'Do you?' was the answer of there is something more. Part of your story the broker, who accompanied the exclamation remains untold. You have not even acquainted Mr. Soland with it.' Soland appenetrating glance. 'What makes you think peared astonished at this alteration in the case, so?' continued he. 'I think I shall sell ten but Mortimer remained silent. 'Tis impos-sible for me to advise you,' resumed the ser-geant, 'unless I am intrusted with the whole case. Your confidence will not be misplaced, said he again, after a short pause. 'If you for these matters are never mentioned. I replease, sir, said a gay, tripping young woman, collect, continued he, a man whom I defended, who was hanged for highway robbery, the funds? Into what funds, my dear? entirely through his assuring me of his inno-cence. Believing the poor fellow, I took a sir, if you please—if it's worth your while to course which, although if he had not misled take so much trouble.' 'That I will, and very me, it would have tended to redeem his ho-nour, yet cost him his life. Let me know the but half-a-crown.' And so saying, he sprang worst at once. I could have saved the man I out with an alacrity peculiar to his craft, and have been speaking of.' Could you?' said jerking his hand to his hat, with a sudden bow Mortimer, eagerly, to Mr. Soland's infinite was almost instantly out of sight. A crowd amazement. The sergeant retained his unbending coolness, and bowed in reply. 'Then whose eager looks bore evident witness that I am guilty,' cried Mortimer, with great agi- something of no common occurrence had haptation, 'and for God's sake can any thing be pened, or was then at hand. These were the done?' 'You must let me know those little frequenters of the great gambling-house, where the changes of men and times are talked over with as much carelessness as the chances of a contre at Newmarket. 'Is the prosecutor that day (according to the phraseology of the aware of this circumstance?' inquired the serplace), whose characters were for ever shifting geant. 'He is,' replied Mortimer. 'Young with the sides of fortune What is and bears of the prosecutor.'

We hope to meet our author again; and as geant. 'Young with the sides of fortune What is a side of fortune with the sides of the sides o with the tides of fortune. He who was a bull gentleman,' said the great lawyer, 'it would a week since, when the funds were at their ration, keep his story closer together, and study be an act of deceit on my part if I were to give height, might be an earnest bear a few days curtailment. There is not only talent and geyou any hopes of answering this evidence; but after, upon a decline of those securities. A cheer up, there may be faults in the indictivitory or a peace would be wont to make a ment. You may depend upon my being at my hundred bulls, or speculators for a rise; a defeat, a few riots, or an unfavourable report, would turn the whole hundred bears beyond redemption. But now there seemed to be something quite rare: it could not be a battle or a conquest - for profound peace reigned as possible before the trial; for I really feel an throughout the land; it could hardly be a mere interest in the fate of this young gentleman. disturbance—for an event of that sort would We must never despair. Keep up your spirits, never stir up such a commotion as the present: sir, added he, bidding Mortimer farewell; it was an affair, to judge by the riveted gaze of many worse cases than this have been got the multitude, of most unpromising appearance. At this moment, when heads and shoulders were mixed up together in a most motley assembly, a youth, a stranger, who had long watched the party with curiosity, ventured amongst them: but his presence was instantly detected, and no sooner perceived than resented. A general clamour arose; one seized the unhappy intruder by the shoulders, another pulled him by the coat, a third knocked off his hat, and it cannot be ascertained to what extent the violence would have been carried on, had not the young man dexterously extricated himself from his tormentors. Gladly enough again asked the young man. 'Consols, to be did he scamper down the court, into whose sure,' returned the broker, passing quickly precincts he had so incautiously entered; and should be removed to a decent tomb, threaten-

having offered a pinch to his companions, re- forward to another place. 'What do you it is even said, that he felt his pockets as he turned it deliberately, and covered his face think of it?—what do you think of things issued forth from the inhospitable land, fearing that, instead of being punished for his curiosity, he had perchance fallen among thieves. The mysterious conversation still went on; but its purport remained concealed from the public, who continued to stray about the Exchange, buying and selling, as the fancy of each prompted. At length rumours of strange occurrences reached the barrier of that unapproachable spot; and truths, which would have been kept secret had it been possible, were no longer suppressed. It is customary when a failure takes place at the great mart of money, for an individual, appointed to the office, to strike several times against the wall with his hand. This signal announces that bankruptcy has happened: the speculating mob rush together with eagerness to gain the name of the defaulter, and each begins to anticipate the accuracy of his own private surmises. Presently the name is mentioned, and the accounts are of course referred to the all-powerful committee; whilst, if the unfortunate insolvent be a man of note, a hundred tongues are let loose at once, and become profusely slanderous, as jealousy or interest may chance to dictate. 'Bang_bang_bang,' resounded at this time against the wall more than once, or twice, or thrice: the assembly were aghast; no one knew precisely the cause of such united disasters, though whispers of a general bankruptcy were by no means silent. 'Bang—bang—bang. Consols eighty-eight-seven-six - five - four -three_two_one. 'Bang_bang_bang.' Failures for ten, twenty, fifty—one hundred thousand. The public soon participated in the terror — confusion, panic, suspicion, despair, succeeded; and in a very short interval as great an alarm prevailed as when the pretender, of fading memory, was marching to London with his handful of Scots. In a quarter of an hour after the breaking out of the rumour, one thousand pounds were worth a diamond of double their cost; and in a short half hour after that, no ordinary man would advance five

> a word at parting, advise him to avoid exaggeneral merit in this production, but the promise of better things.

> The Cabinet Cyclopædia. Vol. XXXV. IIistory of Spain and Portugal. Vol. IV. London, 1832. Longman and Co.; Taylor.

THE most interesting volume that has yet appeared of the history of the Peninsula. It contains a luminous view of early Spanish jurisprudence, and a concise but ample biographical account of the first authors of the country and their works. The state of Mahomedan Spain is first treated of, and the writer then proceeds to that under the Christian dominion: the former far exceeding the latter in civilisation. Our object being rather miscellaneous information than investigation, we shall give some amusing miracles of the Virgin; perhaps the most characteristic instances we could choose of the ignorant superstition of the age.

"Milagro the third acquaints us with the death of a devotee, who came to a violent end, and, not being judged worthy to be interred in consecrated ground, was hastily thrown into a ditch. Incensed at the dishonour thus offered to his remains, the Glorious appeared to a priest

mands were obeyed. Her will was speedily done: on opening the ditch, a flower of exquisite fragrance was seen growing from the mouth. and the tongue exhibited all the freshness of life. Sometimes she appeared to her dying suppliant, taking care that the soul should be escorted by angels to its eternal reward. Generally, however, her worshippers were too wicked thus summarily to enter heaven, and were fortunate enough to escape, for a time, the doom they deserved. Thus there was a notorious robber by profession, who, with all his crimes, never failed to repeat his Ave, and to bow before the image or picture of Our Lady whenever he saw one. At length he was taken, condemned to be hung, and led away to the gallows, which had been erected for him; there his eyes were covered, the rope adjusted to his neck, and up strive for salvation by better deeds.' he was hoisted, amidst the acclamations of the San Pedro heard this sweet decision, he saw spectators, who exulted in his well-merited punishment. In appearance, no Jack Ketch turned to the devils, that viperous race, and could have done his business more dexterously took from them the soul, much against their or more effectually; so that, after gazing a time, the crowd departed, together with the the monk was restored to life; and though he ministers of justice. On the third day came remained a whole day in a kind of stupor, he the kindred and friends of the culprit to cut down the body and honour it with the rights things he had suffered. 'This was no common of sepulture; but, instead of a corpse, they found the rogue, not merely alive, but merry and laughing. He told them that no sooner had the hangman pulled away the platform, than the Glorious placed her hands under his feet, and held them there as comfortably as if he had been seated in an arm-chair; he would stain, no petition could she make which would have been glad to hang a whole year! The wondrous news flew from mouth to mouth; but some there were who did not believe it. and who exclaimed that he had practised some instance of her maternal care. A monk one trick to escape the gallows and the devil. Again was he clutched by the hand of the law, and sentenced to be beheaded; and again did the Glorious befriend him! in vain did the mained until the approach of evening, when executioners strike; they could not so much as touch him. Astonished at the miracle, they acknowledged the hand of Heaven, and left him It is added, that he amended his in peace. life, and died in a good old age. Milagro the seventh introduces us to another monk, whose fate resembles that of our drowned Benedictine friend. This man neglected every precept of his order, nor did he care for any penance that enemy away. Just, however, as he was beginwas set him; he was, besides, a perfect epicure: in short, his reverence appeared no better than one of the wicked. At length he died as he had lived, 'without taking Corpus Domini or hearing confession,' and, of course, away went the devils with his soul. His fate did devour him. In consternation, he invoked not at first touch Our Lady, merciful as she is wont to be; but St. Peter, in whose monastery he had professed and lived, saw and pitied it, and knelt before the throne of Christ, to procure his release. To most readers what follows may appear to border on impiety; but nothing is more certain, than that the author was incapable of such wickedness, and that he wrote in full assurance of faith. 'My dear Peter,' was the reply, 'well knowest thou what David says, that whosoever would enter on the hill of Sion must be blameless, and without stain of sin. But this one for whom thou kneelest, neither worked righteousness, nor lived without sin: how, therefore, can he merit a seat among the happy on high?' Convincing as was the reply, it did not quell the ardour of the apostle: thinking that other advocates might be more effectual, he employed them to pected, with the same want of success. 'He good man, and well I know he will give thee a cond time, in pilgrim's weeds, with staff in now turned to the Glorious Mother of our heavy penance.' The drunken knave by this hand, he trudged on foot; and on arriving at

went in a body to repeat the request; 'and when Don Christo saw the Glorious, and so goodly a procession of her friends, he rose to meet them with a right good will.' Happy the soul which could see such a scene! 'Mother,' said Don Christo, ' much do I wish to know what can have brought you and this fair company.' 'Son,' replied she, 'I come to ask a boon for the soul of a monk in such a monas-'Mother,' returned he, 'most unfit would it be for the soul of such a man to enjoy such happiness as is here: if this were done, then were all holy scripture made of none effect. Yet, through your prayer, we will do something: yea, through love of you, I will do this, - let the soul return to the body in which it dwelt, do penance as becometh a sinner, and that his business was as good as done: he will. In accordance with the divine decree, recovered his senses, and related the wondrous miracle,' adds Berceo. 'Let no one doubt of it in his heart, nor say whether this thing could be or not. Let him place his affections on the Glorious, and soon will he find that we relate nothing contrary to reason. As the Glorious is full of mercy and grace, and free from be denied: how could such a son to such a mother say nay?

"Milagro the twentieth exhibits an equal day entered a wine-shop, and drank so deeply that he could not stand on his legs, but laid himself down on the ground. There he rethe vesper-bell smiting his ear, roused him to something like recollection. With difficulty he raised himself, and staggered along the cloisters towards the door of the church. As he proceeded, what should meet him but the devil. in the shape of a bull, which was preparing to gore him with its horns, when the Glorious descended, and with her mantle scared the ning to ascend the steps, the same devil assailed him, in another form; but the same aid was at hand. The third attack was more serious: a large lion, and fierce as large, obstructed his passage, and opened its jaws to Our Lady's aid; and, as before, she immediately appeared—this time with a large staff in her hand. 'Don Traitor,' said she to the lion, 'hast thou no fear of me? I will now give thee thy deserts, and make thee know what an enemy thou hast dared to brave!' She began lustily to lay on the beast; 'never were his sides so lathered in his life.' 'Don Traitor,' said the Glorious, 'let me again catch thee here, and thou shalt be drubbed still better!' Well pleased was Don Devil to scamper away. and long was it before he was cured of his bruises. Anxious to see her votary in safety, the Glorious took him lovingly by the hand, led him to his dormitory, laid him gently in bed, threw the coverlid over him, put on his art thou, and a little sleep will recover thee. To-morrow, when thou arisest, go to my friend

ing to take ample vengeance unless her com. | Don, and to the virgins of her household,' who | time was sufficiently recovered to ask her name; and knowing that she was the mother of our Lord, he attempted to rise and fall at her feet; but she vanished from his eyes. The following day he made his confession, and was absolved. both confessor and penitent being filled with devout astonishment at the condescension of heaven's great queen. Her praises were soon resounded throughout the monastery, both by night and day."

As a literary specimen, we quote the following from an entertaining analysis of the Poema de Alexandro, written by Juan Lorenzo. The hero has just sent home the news of his success.

"Greatly were his kindred delighted; but no one so much as graybeard Aristotle, who, for joy, leaped three paces at a spring. India is entered, Porus pursued; the elephants are described, and creatures larger than elephants; the country is conquered. But the Greek was not satisfied. 'Don Jupiter,' said he, 'made seven worlds, and I have yet subdued but one.' And of this one he thought he had not seen half: he had heard of the antipodes, and he resolved to seek them by sea. He and his soldiers embarked, were soon lost in the boundless ocean, and assailed by a furious tempest. So great were his dangers and fatigues, that Ulysses was not to be compared with him. As he toiled on the wide waste of waters, the idea suddenly struck him, that he should like to see with his own eyes what the fishes were doing, and how the little ones contrived to live with the great ones. Accordingly, he caused a large glass vessel to be made; entered it, with two of his companions; ordered it to be let down by chains into the water, and not to be raised up until fifteen days were passed. The royal prince was acknowledged by the finny tribe, who swam round his glass habitation, and paid him all possible honour. 'By my faith,' said the king, 'but no prince was ever better at-tended.' When he saw that the strong tyrannised over the weak, that the great fed on the small, he began to moralise. 'It is every where the same: in all places the most powerful does the most evil; and he who has most, wishes for more: birds and beasts, men and fish,-all are alike!' On his return from the watery realms, he continued for some time longer on the deep; but not finding what he wanted, he gave orders that the fleet should steer for land. Don Beelzebub, however, in the fear that he might invade hell, convoked an assembly of the infernal chiefs. 'The Greek king, that flerce conqueror, has subdued every thing,-men, beasts, serpents, and fishes,-and been seeking the antipodes: he intends to break into our realm, and load both me and you with chains. It is written in the Scriptures, that hell shall some time be taken: what time I know not; but let us be upon our guard.' Great, we are told, were the lamentations of the throng on hearing this news: they began to grind their teeth like dogs eager to worry each other. One little devil at length rose, and bade his comrades be of good cheerfor in a very short time the Count Don Antipater should be induced to poison their dreaded enemy. This brings us to the last scenes of Alexander's life. He returned towards Babylon; but in his journey he passed a palace situated on a small island, where dwelt a venerable man, a descendant of Apollo, who night-cap, and said, 'Lie still; for well tired lived on celestial incense. By this sage he was persuaded to go on pilgrimage to two trees, at a small distance, both which could see into make the same request; but, as may be ex-pected, with the same want of success. 'He good man, and well I know he will give thee a cond time, in pilgrim's weeds, with staff in

the consecrated spot, one of the prophetic trees | said to him-' My lord, I know your secret thoughts: you wish to rule the whole earth, and it shall be yours; but never shall you return into Greece.' The other added, 'Thou wilt be slain by traitors; poison is prepared for thee ! In vain did he seek to know by what hands it should be administered. 'No, no!' replied the tree, with great sageness; 'if I told thee the traitor's name, thou wouldst be-head him, and the star of fate would not be worth a fig.' As he still journeyed towards Babylon, the desire took him to see the whole earth: he procured two griffins, which carried him over it. The poet does not fail to acquaint us with its shape; it is that of a man. The body is Asia, the eyes are the sun and moon; the arms are the cross, the holy sign of man's redemption; the left leg is Africa, the right is Europe; the skin is formed of the sea; the fish of the soil; the bones are of rocks; the veins are the rivers; the hairs of the head are the grass of the field, in which the poet tells us there is abundant game. Leaving these extravagant fancies, on reaching the end of his journey the first part of the prophecy was ful-filled; ambassadors from all kingdoms were assembled to acknowledge his universal empire, and do him homage. The second part soon had its completion. On a great festival, in which Te Deum laudamus was sung by the people, in presence of the world's emperor, a creature of Antipater threw poison into the imperial goblet, and the kingdoms of the earth were in a few hours without a master."

There is a very pretty vignette by Corbould of the martyrdom of St. Columba, which adds to the great merit of this volume as a contribution to illustrate the most interesting portion of the history of Spain and Portugal.

The Forget Me Not for 1833. Edited by F. Shoberl. London, 1833. R. Ackermann. An old friend with a new face; how many a fair dame would rejoice thus annually to renew her countenance, and, as in this case, for the better! for the Forget Me Not of this year is an improvement on the last. Among the tales, we must specify "Jack Shaddock," by Miss Isabel Hill, a singularly new and vivid sketch to have come from a feminine pen; "Death and the Fisherman," an old legend, but excellently told; and "The Murdered Tinman," a good Americanism. Among the poems, we must particularise Miss Howitt's; there is a grace and originality about them too much wanted in their companions. Next week, if possible, we will give her animated version of "The Goodwives of Wunsberg," from the German of Burger; but we received the volume too late to admit of extract.

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath. A Christmas and New-Year's Present for 1833. Smith, Elder, and Co.

WE must again say, that we received this volume too late for extract; the hasty glance, however, that we have taken shews nothing of either such striking merit or novelty as to make us regret their omission: from this remark we except "The Armada," a bold and spirited poem by Thomas B. Macauley; and "Carl Blewen and the Strange Mariner," is a well-told old legend, by D. Conway; and "The Mysterious Stranger, or the Bravo of Banff," by Leitch Ritchie, one of his very best short stories. "The Old Maids" is good and natural; but we cannot approve of the practice of filling the

There are two or three pretty things by names as yet but little known, while our established writers seem to have exerted themselves in somewhat scant proportion.

The Comic Offering, or Ladies' Mélange for 1833. Edited by L. H. Sheridan. pp. 346. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE influx of Annuals upon us at a late period of the week only affords us an opportunity of saying of Miss Sheridan's third Comic Offering that it is a marked improvement upon her preceding volumes, in humour both literary and graphic. It is as full of puns and witticisms as a plum pudding is full of plums. The articles are shorter than heretofore, and consequently more various and agreeable; for drollery ought never to be too long pursued. Next Saturday we shall exemplify our very favourable opinion; and in the mean time heartily recommend this Offering to every lover of mirth.

Fortsetzung der Correspondenz-Nachricht aus Krakau: Zweite Fortsetzung .- Continuation of Advices from Cracow, &c.

Our readers may remember that in our Gazette of the 28th of July we introduced to them his Majesty Siegfried Justus I. We have just received the two pamphlets, the titles of which are prefixed to our present notice. The first is a sort of exhortation or manifesto of the said king of Israel, addressed to all the inhabitants of the earth. It is tolerably well written; and its morality is of the purest kind, but characterised throughout by the ravings of enthusiasm and fanaticism. Mahometans, Jews, and Christians, are on an equal footing with this lackland potentate; for, although he acknowledges the Saviour, he says that as they all worship the same God, they are of the same religion. The second contains a number of ordinances issued in the name of his said majesty, establishing governments, lieutenancies, &c., and the three orders of knighthood which we formerly mentioned.

Sheldrake on Animal Mechanics. Part I. 8vo. pp. 347. London, 1832. Renshaw and Rush; Highley; Burgess and Hill; Wilson.

MR. SHELDRAKE is the ingenious mechanist whose apparatus for the prevention and cure of spinal curvature is here explained at large; and the work is consequently worthy of the attention of those who are affected by any disease in this important part of the human structure.

A Funeral Address delivered in Southwark Chapel, &c. after the Interment of Dr. Adam Clarke. By Joseph Beaumont. 12mo. pp. 50. London, 1832. Simpkin and Marshall; Baynes and Son; Parker.

FROM this discourse, which we recommend to readers of every denomination, we select an anecdote curious in a literary point of view. When young Clarke was at the Kingswood school, "it was winter (says the preacher), and he was sent into a room to study alone, and without a fire. Looking out of his window one day, he saw some men digging in the garden; and being much annoyed with cold, he went to try to warm himself by breaking the clods after them: whilst thus employed, he found half-a-guinea, which he immediately took to Mr. Bailey, then head master, afterwards Dr. Bailey, of the Old Church at Man-chester. Inquiry being made, it was claimed Pages of an Annual from those of a defunct by one of the masters, to whom it was ac-

brought it to Mr. Clarke, declaring that, whether it was his or not, he resolved not to retain it, having been miserable ever since he received it. Mr. Clarke being obliged to take the half-guinea again, disposed of it in procuring books, which, it is believed, laid the foundation of his future eminence as an oriental scholar."

Percival's Anatomy of the Horse. 8vo. pp. 454. London, 1832. Longman and Co. CONTAINING every information which the owner of a horse could desire.

An Essay on the Principles and Constitution of Military Bridges, and the Passage of Rivers in Military Operations. By Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. K.S.B. C.B., &c. 2d edition. 8vo. pp. circ. 450. London, 1832. T. and W. Boone.

Or this valuable work we expressed a very high opinion when it was first published; and now that the able author has added much important new matter to it, we need only say that it is worthy of his own high reputation as a tactician and military engineer; and that no soldier in Europe can know his business thoroughly without consulting it.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

NEW PATENTS

Granted by his Majesty for Inventions .- Sealed, 1832.

William Joyce, of Bow, for certain improvements in the making or constructing of collars for horses and other

animals.

Daniel Horton and George Horton, of the Leys Ironworks, Kingswinford, Stafford, for an improved puddling furnace for the better production of manufactured iron in

works, Kingswinford, Stafford, for an improved puddling furnace for the better production of manufactured iro. in the process of obtaining it from the pig.

George Jones, John Barker, John Jones, of Wolverhampton, and James Foster, of Stourbridge, for their invention and improvement on the process now in use for producing or making malleable Iron.

Caroline Eliza Anne Burges, of Beanport, Sussex, for an improvement or apparatus for sketching, drawing, or delineating.

John Osborne Mosley and George Bell, of Primrose Hill, Salisbury Square, for their invention or improvement in the making or manufacturing of pill or other boxes from paste-board, paper, or other materials, which improvements are applicable to other purposes.

Nicholas Troughton, of Swansea, for an improvement or improvements in prepairing the materials for, and in producing a cement applicable to building and other purposes, which he denominates metallic cement.

Pierre Frederic Fischer, of Chester Place, Regent's Park, for an invention, communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad, of certain improvements in plano-fortes.

John Brown and Thomas Heys, of Heaton Norris.

tain foreigner residing abroad, of certain improvements in plano-fortes.

John Brown and Thomas Heys, of Heaton Norris, Lancaster, for an improvement in the machinery used for splnning cotton, silk, flax, and other fibrous substances, commonly called throstles.

Richard Budnall, of Douglas, Isle of Man, for his improvement in the construction or formation of the frames or rails, or lines of rail, or frame-roads, upon which locomotive engines shall or may work.

Richard Whytock, of Edinburgh, for his invention of an improved method or manufacture which facilitates the production of regular figures or patterns on different fabrics, particularly velvet, velvet pile, and Brussels, Witton, and Turkey carpets.

Richard Trevithick, of Camborne, Cornwall, for an improvement or improvements on the steam-engine, and in the application of steam-power to navigation and to locomotion.

John Howard Kyan, of Gillingham Street, Pimlico, for an improved mode of preserving paper, canvass, cloth, and cordage, for ships and other uses, and the raw materials of hemp, flax, or cotton, from which the same may wholly or in part be made.

wholly or in part be made.

Newton and Berry.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Butler's Medical Chest Directory and Family Catalogue of Drugs, Chemicals, &c. 12mo. pp. 227. 3d edition. Dublin, 1832. Butlers. WE have not seen the preceding editions of this useful volume, but do not wonder, on looking it over, that it should have reached a third impression. For common family reference, for the Lady Bountifuls (if such now magazine - the public expect novelty at least. | cordingly given; but who, after some time, exist in country quarters), for clergymen, and



creatures.

PINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Seventeen Illustrations to the Keepsake for 1833.

now particularise a few of those the beauty of R. Brandard; Rotterdam, engraved by J. Car-

which has struck us most forcibly. The Adieu, painted by A. E. Chalon, R.A., wert, engraved by J. C. Varrall; Coblence, engraved by C. Heath. We know not which from Ehrenbreitstein, engraved by J. Cousins; we more admire, the loveliness of the counte- Cologne, engraved by J. T. Willmore; Brusnance or the taste evinced in the general disposition of the figure and drapery, the talent of the painter or that of the engraver; but this we do know, that the result is one of the Heydelbery, engraved by J. T. Willmore; Heymost fascinating gems that we ever gazed upon. delberg, engraved by R. Wallis; &c. &c. &c. Rosina, painted by W. Boxall, engraved by J. C. Edwards. Of Mr. Boxall we always Illustrations of Ackermann's Forget me Not. thought highly, and he is amply justifying our opinion and expectations of him. Neither A NUMBER of very various and pleasing sub-Metzu nor Terburg ever produced a more jects adorn this year the Dean of the Annuals, charming and harmonious composition than and maintain its station amid all the efforts this; and it has been sweetly engraved by Mr. of brilliant rivalry. Of these S. A. Hart has Edwards.—The Bridemaid, painted by E. T. supplied a fine and affecting group, on which Parris, engraved by C. Heath. We have too frequently eulogised this tasteful and exquisite; "Giulfietta," by L. E. L., has been founded. figure to render it necessary for us to say more Prout has a most picturesque bit of old Gerthan that, as might easily be anticipated, it man architecture; a striking engraving is has lost nothing of its grace and expression in made from Martin's Joshua; and Barret has the masterly hands of Mr. Heath. - Ehren. a beautiful landscape. In addition to these, breitstein, painted by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., Richter, J. Wood, Macherson, Buss, Chisengraved by R. Wallis; Fall of the Rhine, holm, &c., furnish fanciful, humorous, and painted by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., engraved familiar scenes, which have been transferred by J. B. Allen. Sparkling as nature herself, by the burin with great accuracy and effect. in her most luminous aspect. - Juliet, painted At present we have not time to say more. by H. Liverseege, engraved by C. Heath. It is with mingled pleasure and pain that we contemplate this simple and expressive group; From the vignette of "the Lute," from Lipleasure excited by our admiration of its verseege, to the end of these plates, we have that the hand which traced it, and from which great beauty of execution. The "Gentle Stucold in the grave !—Pepita, painted by G. Cat. things we ever saw. The "Golden Age," termole, engraved by C. Rolls: spirited and "Kemble as Cato," the "Evening Star," and

and Wyon, is a singular curiosity. "Let no But perhaps the gem of the collection will man mock us," as Leontes says, under circumbe considered to be the "Theft of the stances of similar perplexity, but we actually Cap," by Wilkie; one of Lord Mulgrave's passed our finger over the surface before we pictures, and an admirable specimen of the felt satisfied that our eye was deceived in con- artist. The drollery of the scene—the old sidering it as other than plane.

Twenty-six Illustrations to the Picturesque Annual for 1833. From Drawings by Clarkson passed. Stanfield, Esq. Moon, Boys, and Graves. REALLY we entertain a strong suspicion that the numerous classes of our friends on the other side of the channel, who are interested in promoting the visits of the rich and luxurious English, have combined to bribe Mr. Stanfield to give to his representations of con- the first place at which the division, under tinental scenery such charms as may render General Monson, came in actual contact with the attraction irresistible. If this be actually the troops of Holkar, during the celebrated, the case, we can certify that he has fairly though disastrons, retreat of that commander,

upon to assist the sick, or those who have met to behold substances, of which even the shadows with accidents at a distance from medical addards of facilities. It is in vain for the pen to vice, this Chest is an excellent guide. We attempt adequately and intelligibly to describe cordially recommend it to notice, as a work the various admirable qualities of the pencil which may assuage much human misery, and which are displayed in the fine collection before enable every one to do good to his fellow- us; but, if we thought we could do so without committing injustice towards the specimens which we abstain from noticing, we would point out as pre-eminently beautiful, Bingen, engraved by R. Wallis; Rheinstein, engraved by J. Smith; Frankfort, engraved by W. Hill; Mill near the Hague, engraved by R. Brandard; Moon, Boys, and Graves.

In our last No. we spoke in general terms of the excellence of these illustrations.

We will graved by W. Floyd; Andernach, engraved by ter; Bruges, engraved by S. Lacey; Nonnen-wert, engraved by J. C. Varrall; Coblence, sells, engraved by J. H. Kernot; On the Scheldt, near Antwerp, engraved by R. Wallis; Near Boan, engraved by C. Heath; Castle of

1833.

Illustrations of the Amulet. 1833. beauty, but damped by the painful reflection little else than excellent choice of subject, and so much might have justly been expected, is dent," from Newton, is one of the sweetest powerful. — Jeanie Deans asleep in the Barn, "Her Grace of Richmond," after Lawrence, painted by H. Richter, engraved by C. Rolls. Almost painfully interesting; but treated with great vigour and success.

The Medallion of his Majesty, after Chantrey in the exhibition of the Royal Academy.

Rus Pockers the Company of the pallocing with the compa man with the child's cap, and the endeavours of the latter to regain it, are expressed with a degree of force and humour not to be sur-We would give the price of the Amulet for this print alone.

> Views in the East. From original Sketches by Captain Robert Elliot, R.N. Part XVIII. Fisher and Co.

"THE Pass of Makundra," well known "as earned his reward; for it is impossible to contemplate the great majority of these delightful of Dher Warra, Caves of Ellora," of which

other benevolent persons who may be called views without feeling the most intense desire caves Captain Elliot expresses his just surprise, "that there should not only be no account of the period at which such stupendous and beautiful works were executed in Hindoo history or tradition, but that even no clue should be found by which the searching spirit of the present possessors of India might be able to solve a question of so much interest as the origin of these extraordinary excavations involves;" and "Jumma Musjid-Mandoo, the finest and largest specimen of the Afghan mosque to be seen in any part of India;" the three beautifully executed plates which ornament the eighteenth part of Captain Elliot's highly interesting publication.

> Gems of British Landscape. From Drawings made upon the spot by C. Marshall. With Topographical and Historical Illustrations. No. I. Gibbs.

> So abundant is rich and picturesque scenery in this favoured island, that it is undoubtedly true, as stated by the publishers of the work under our notice, that "numerous as are the views of its own country, with which the British public has been made familiar through the glowing pencils of its many eminent artists, there still exist 'home spots' of great and varied beauty, comparatively unknown to the mass of the community. From such as these," it is added, "the Gems of British Landscape will be selected." The first No. contains—
> "Dartmouth Castle," "Lyme Regis," and "Hampstead Heath." The views are all executed with great spirit; but, in consequence of that excessive opposition of black and white, which is but too prevalent in mezzotinto plates, they are sadly deficient in the fine quality of art called " keeping."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

DRYBURGH ABBEY.

Twas morn-but not the ray which falls the summer boughs among,

When beauty walks in gladness forth, with all her light and song;

Twas morn but mist and cloud hung deep upon the lonely vale,

And shadows, like the wings of death, were out upon the gale.

For He whose spirit woke the dust of nations into life-

That o'er the waste and barren earth spread flowers and fruitage rife-

Whose genius, like the sun, illumed the mighty realms of mind-

Had fled for ever from the fame, love, friendship of mankind!

To wear a wreath in glory wrought his spirit swept afar,

Beyond the soaring wing of thought, the light of moon or star;

To drink immortal waters, free from every taint of earth-

To breathe before the shrine of life, the source whence worlds had birth!

There was wailing on the early breeze, and darkness in the sky,

When, with sable plume, and cloak, and pall, a funeral train swept by;

Methought-St. Mary, shield us well !- that other forms moved there,

Than those of mortal brotherhood, the noble, young, and fair!

We cannot insert this poem from an old correspondent and a delightful poet, without expressing our admiration of the beauty of the original thought, and of its touching execution. Few tributes to the memory of Scott will draw

" Can this be true?"

hilst warm imagination paints her marvels Approached the heauty of all hearts - the to our view ;_

Earth's glory seems a tarnish'd crown to that Then "Annot Lyle," the fairy queen of light which we behold.

When dreams enchant our sight with things The "Knight of Ardenvohr," and he, the whose meanest garb is gold!

Was it a dream? __methought the "dauntless Harold" passed me by—
The proud "Fitz-James," with martial step,

and dark, intrepid eye;
That "Marmion's" haughty crest was there,

a mourner for his sake;

And she, the bold, the beautiful, sweet "Lady of the Lake."

The "Minstrel," whose last lay was o'er, whose broken harp lay low,
And with him glorious "Waverley," with

'midst fate's disastrous war,

He led the wild, ambitious, proud, and brave "Ich Ian Vohr."

Next, marvelling at his sable suit, the "Domi- Where'er the eager gaze might reach, in noble

tears were flowing fast;

"Gny Mannering," too, moved there, o'erpower'd by that afflicting sight;

And "Merrilies," as when she wept on Ellan-

gowan's height.

Solemn and grave, "Monkbarns" approached, amidst that burial line;

And "Ochiltree" leant o'er his staff, and mourn'd for "Auld lang syne!"

Slow march'd the gallant "McIntyre," whilst "Lovel" mused alone;
For once, "Miss Wardour's" image left that

bosom's faithful throne!

" Mac Gregor's" clan-

Red "Dougal's" cry peal'd shrill and wild-"Rob Roy's" bold brow look'd wan; The fair "Diana" kissed her cross, and bless'd

its sainted ray;
And "Wae is me!" the "Bailie" sighed, " that I should see this day !"

Next rode, in melancholy guise, with sombre vest and scarf,

Sir Edward, Laird of Ellieslaw, the far-renowned "Black Dwarf;"

Upon his left, in bonnet blue, and white locks flowing free...

The pious sculptor of the grave-stood "Old Mortality!'

"Balfour of Burley," "Claverhouse," the "Lord of Evandale,"

And stately " Lady Margaret," whose we might nought avail!

Fierce "Bothwell" on his charger black, as from the conflict won;

And pale "Habakkuk Mucklewrath," who cried, "God's will be done!"

And like a rose, a young white rose, that blooms mid wildest scenes,

Passed she,—the modest, eloquent, and virtu-ous "Jeanie Deans;"

And "Dumbiedikes," that silent laird, with love too deep to smile,

And "Effie," with her noble friend, the good " Duke of Argyle."

With lofty brow, and bearing high, dark " Ravenswood" advanced,
Who on the false "Lord Keeper's" mien with

eye indignant glanced;-

close and sure,

" Bride of Lammermoor !"

and song, stepped near,

gifted Hieland Seer;
"Dalgetty," "Duncan," "Lord Monteith,"

and "Ranald," met my view —
The hapless "Children of the Mist," and bold " Mhich-Connel-Dhu!"

On swept "Bois Guilbert" -- " Front de Bouf"-" De Bracy's" plume of wo: And "Cœur de Lion's" crest shone near the

valiant " Ivanhoe;" While soft as glides a summer cloud "Rowena" closer drew,

With beautiful "Rebecca"-peerless daughter

glance and step of wo; of the Jew!
"Stuart's" voice rose there, as when, Still onward like the gathering night advanced that funeral train -

> Like billows when the tempest sweeps across the shadowy main ;-

nie" stalk'd past,
With "Bertram," "Julia" by his side, whose

Dark plume, and glittering mail and crest, and

woman's beauteous mien!

A sound thrilled through that lengthening host! methought the vault was closed,

Where in his glory and renown fair Scotia's bard reposed !-

A sound thrilled through that lenth'ning host ! and forth my vision fled !-

But, ah !- that mournful dream proved true,the immortal Scott was dead! Manchester.

C. SWAIN.

DRAMA. DRURY LANE.

With coronach, and arms reversed, forth came THERE are some advantages belonging to the weekly critic which those who live from day to day do not enjoy; though the latter have also some peculiar privileges. For instance, they go hot from the theatre with their opinions hot, which are immediately hot-pressed, and before an author can tell, himself, whether he is a prosperous gentleman or a goblin damned, half the town are well acquainted with the fact either way- and those who read several papers, both ways; for our oracles are by no means wonderful in their agreement. And then the public are so used to this kind of contradiction, that though they are much influenced and led by the daily journals, they seldom or never complain of their deceiving; whereas if an honoured weekly commits the slightest blunder, there is "- to pay, and no pitch hot." But then, as we have confessed, — to pay, and we have our little advantages :- many dramas are dead before our turn comes, and, unless we were dissectors instead of critics, we can save ourselves the trouble of cutting up, or advising cutting down, or any other kind of cutting whatsoever. And we fear that the Factory Girl is one of these unfortunate waifs. It was played last Saturday, and a morning paper assured us, that from its name it might be anticipated that it was not only a domestic but a moral drama. Now, for the life of us, we could not see how the words " the factory girl," indicated a moral, till a punning friend informed us it must be in contradistinction to a man-you-factory girl, which would have predicated immorality; and that, in fact, the title was altogether a misnomer, for as the dénouement turned upon a flower, it ought to have been the ol-factory. We answered, that Cawee, Balls, Briadal, &c., played with much spirit.

Was it a dream ?-how oft, in sleep, we ask, Whilst graceful as a lonely fawn, 'neath covert | a tulip had no scent; but he said that did not signify, for in the drama it was raised from some seed the artisan had preserved, whereas, except upon the stage tulips were propagated by bulbs. The truth of the matter, however, is, that Mr. Jerrold did not succeed in this attempt, which we hope will not discourage a writer of his talent from pursuing his dramatic course. It is a most difficult thing to handle the pathetic and tragic in every-day life; and either above, or below, or one side of the mark, is a failure. The least coarseness revolts the mind, the slightest inconsistency dispels the illusion of actual distressthe only appeal to the feelings. Mr. Jerrold's aim is a noble one - to abate selfishness and hard-hearted disregard of human suffering; but we are not sure that the subjects he chooses, and his mode of treating them, are the best adapted to the end he has in view. There are many great and rich people of tolerable humanity - some landlords who do not crush their tenants,-yea, though dangerous to hint it in these times, a few really Christian and benevolent parsons; while on the other score there are some infamous and ungrateful scamps among the lower orders - some tenants who deserve to be turned adrift - and some factory girls no better than they should be-no offence to Miss Phillips, who was really better than she should be in the character, with her twolips and all! But the plot was bad, the incidents improbable, and the catastrophe impotent. And thus it comes that we, having said so much of nothing, have nothing to say of the Factory Girl.

On Tuesday after the Jealous Wife, cast with a comic force worthy of the better days of the regular and legitimate drama, a one-act comic entertainment, from the pen of Don T. de Trueba, and called Mr. and Mrs. Pringle, was performed. If continual laughter be a test of success, this little piece was most successful. It is just such a smart and lively thing, with pleasant dialogue, and admirably acted, as we have seen at the Variétés in Paris; to which genus it unquestionably belongs, from its resemblance to La Famille Jabutot, or La Veuve sans Enfans, lately executed there, but without a Farren to sustain, so inimitably, the principal part.+ The story is simple enough,—Mr. Pringle marries not to have a family, and he finds himself surrounded by a very numerous one ready made. Their appearance, his annoyance and despair, and all the etcetera of needy sons-in-law and noisy grand-children, make a ludicrous scene; and the writer deserves great credit for the talent with which he has fitted it for representation. That talent we are glad to hear furnishes a comedy, The Man of Pleasure, to be brought out immediately at this theatre. If M. Trueba can get audiences to laugh as cordially through five acts as through this one, he will tire them enough.

On Wednesday Pizarro did not draw no house; and we should have wondered if it had, notwithstanding the splendid Rolla of Macready. On Thursday the Freischutz, as a first. was rather odd, after our having it so often as a last piece; but it had the voice of Braham, a sufficient recommendation, and a bumping house rewarded his spirited exertions with immense applause.

^{*} Mr. Oakley, Mr. Macready; Major Oakley, Mr. Cooper; Russett, Mr. Farren; Sir Harry Beagle, Mr. Harley; Paris, Mr. J. Russell; Captain O'Cutter, Mr. Power; Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Glover; Lady Freelove, Miss Kenneth; and Harriet,

with a number of the characters from Sir Walter Scott's dramatised novels, in honour of their departed creator. Who, after Shakespeare, has better deserved such a tribute?

COVENT GARDEN.

On Monday Mr. Butler, a provincial performer of deserved celebrity, made his London début as Hamlet; a part so full of traditions, recollections, and comparisons, that we can only consider it, as we do, a school exercise-a thing to see if the boy has the right ability and feeling to entitle him to undertake a leading line in tragedy. We do not like to pledge ourselves on a single trial of this kind; but we may safely say that Mr. Butler displayed perfect acquaintance with the stage, a tolerable conception of Hamlet, and most of the qualities which, with judicious culture and management, constitute an actor. He is tall, and consequently, like poor Conway (but we trust without his highly sensitive feelings), obnoxious to little critics; his countenance is expressive, and his voice (though it failed him in the louder efforts) The first three acts were very satisfactorily done: the last two not so well.

OLYMPIC.

THE novelty of the week here was Miss Murray, whose essay at Richmond we noticed in a manner which indicated our anticipation of her future excellence in the best walks of comedy. On Tuesday she appeared in the character of Mary Dobbs, in My Daughter, Sir, a burletta by Planché, originally performed at the Haymarket. On the first night we can only speak in praise of the beauty of the fair débutante; for her trepidation was too great to allow her to exhibit her talents in acting. But, on the Wednesday, when the piece was repeated far more correctly, she fully justified our hopes. Strikingly handsome, lady-like, animated, a sweet figure, playful expression, and pleasing voice, she played the part delightfully, and was cheered throughout with deserved applause. So young and so new to the stage, we observed no fault which a little practice will not amend. Of these, rather studied positions and artificial airs in tripping or walking, must be abandoned for ease and greater quietude - repose is far more effective than motion. Miss M. must also dress for her character, and not for herself. Mary, in a country morning dress, ought not to have a bare neck, however lovely, nor bare arms, however graceful. Mademoiselle Mars would have worn a neat high and long-sleeved gown; and then the contrast to the finery would have been infinitely better. These, however, are but hints; and we congratulate the town on so fair and promising an accession to its dramatic enjoyment.

UNBEHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

HAYMARKET, October 5th. - Kean in Sir Giles Overreach gave his ring to Alworth, and sent him to his chaplain to marry Lord Lovel and Margaret, when the former was on the stage, and Alworth was only going with a letter from him to the latter. For consistency's sake Mr. Kean omitted this in the subsequent scene where it was required. Margaret (Mrs. Ashton), by forgetting to answer her father's advice with

"I have heard this is the wanton's fashion, sir, Which I must never learn,"

cut Mr. Kean out of a speech wherein he makes one of his most striking points. Mrs. Glover, as Lady Alworth, declining the trouble of Monday, having had a very indifferent season.

Welborn. Kean was forced to omit the lines

"The garments of her widowhood laid by, She now shines forth as lovely as the spring;" and the effect of all the scenes dependent on this necessary change was marred in like manner. In that scene of Second Thoughts wherein Mrs. Hill enters à la shabby-genteel, Mrs. Glover exclaimed, impromptu, "Heavens! where did she get such a bonnet?" and Mrs. Humby, though in the supposed character of a lady of high ton, actually added, "Yes, ma, it is indeed a shocking bad bonnet!" I was more sorry than surprised to find that a general hiss from all parts of the house assailed the fair pronouncer of this exploded vulgarism.

Covent Garden, October 8th .- Did the gentlemen of Denmark in Hamlet's time wear the same dresses as those of Venice in Shylock's time? If not, either the play of Hamlet or that of the Merchant of Venice is incorrectly dressed at this theatre. The four worthies who brought in Ophelia's coffin wore the watchmen's coats used in a former pantomime, which, disparting as they lowered it into the earth, betrayed that they enveloped the forms of the red-breeched footmen of the theatre. Mr. Butler, as Hamlet, dashed his mother's picture with such violence on the stage, that it skipped along till it reached the stage-box, into which it cleanly leaped and fairly disappeared.

Drury Lane, October 9th.—The part sus-tained by Miss Cawse in Mr. and Mrs. Pringle is named by its author (Don Trueba) Clarissa Robinson; why then did Mr. Balls call her Clarissa Harlowe 3

VARIETIES.

Civilisation of Africa. - A company is projected at Paris of capitalists and resolute men, instructed in science and the arts, for the purpose of proceeding to Africa, and forming an establishment, to be put into immediate and direct communication with the nations of the interior, and to enter into commercial relations that may terminate the war between the Arabs and the Franks, and he susceptible of very extensive diffusion .- Le Cercle.

On dit that a Frenchman across the channel has discovered a new method of keeping fish fresh for nearly three weeks!

Penny Evangelism .- Thank the editor for the Evangelical Magazine, No. I., with its grim wood-cut of the worthy John Wesley. We think there ought to be five hundred or a thousand more penny papers started.

Sir W. Scott .- Last week a meeting of the friends and admirers of Sir Walter Scott took place at Mr. Murray's, in Albemarle-street, when Lord Dover was called to the chair; and, after some conversation, it was agreed to appoint a committee of noblemen and gentlemen to consider of the best means of testifying their respect for the memory of the mighty dead. Since that period many distinguished persons have been associated in the design, the particulars of which we trust very speedily to communicate to the public.

Alexander Barry, Esq. F.R.S.—This gentle man, the lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, has fallen a sacrifice to his love of science. He was dreadfully injured in making an experiment some weeks since at his chambers in Furnival's Inn, and died in consequence, after severe sufferings, on Sunday last.

Buckingham Palace has of late undergone

To-night a happy idea is started—a pageant, changing her dress to forward the plots of some farther alterations, which have given a new feature to its external appearance.

David Jones, the Welsh poet, and not the individual whose locker is mentioned by sailors, died last month, aged sixty-nine, at Rhuddlan, Flintshire; in the church of which place he annually sung a carol of his own composing on Christmas day during the last fifty-three years.

Captain Look, an amateur artist of great talent, perished recently by the upsetting of a pleasure-boat in the Lake of Como.

Sir Walter Scott.—At a public meeting at Edinburgh, attended by distinguished men of all parties, and at which several interesting speeches were delivered, a subscription was opened for a monument to be erected in that capital to the memory of this immortal author. A considerable sum was instantly raised, and has since been largely augmented.

Earthquake in Nova Scotia.-A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced in Nova Scotia on the 12th of August. It lasted about a minute. The last on record in that quarter is of the 22d of May, 1817.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Scriptural Researches, by the Right Hon. Sir George H. Rose, Bart. M.P. The Memoirs of Dr. Burney, by his daughter, Madame D'Arblay.

A second volume of Lyrical Poems, by Alfred Tenny-

Otterbourne, a Story of the English Marches, by the author of "Derwentwater."

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Literary Souvenir for 1833, 12s. morocco; large paper, India proofs, 1t. 4s.: Illustrations of ditto, imperial 4to. India proofs, 1t. 10s.: in portfolio, colombian 4to. before letters, 2s. 3s.— Keepsake, 1833, 2ls. silk: large paper, 2s. 12s. 6t.— Heath's Picturesque Annual, 1833, 2ls. morocco; large paper, 2s. 10s.— New Year's Gift and Juvenile Souvenir, 1833, 8s morocco.— Lindley's Introduction to Botany, 8vo. 18s. cloth.— Copland's Medical Dictionary, Part I. 8vo. 9s. sewed.— Legends of the Library at Lilies, by the Lord and Lady there, 2 vols. post 8vo. 2ls. bds.— Ellis's British Tariff, 1833-3, 19mo. 7s. 6f. bds.— The Amulet, 1833, 12s. morocco: Illustrations to ditto, proofs, 1s. 10s.: before letters, 2s. 10s.— Juvenile Forget Me Not. 1833, 8s. half-bd. morocco.— Friendship's Offering, 1833, 12s. bds.— Morison's Counsels to the Young, 37mo. 1s. 3d. cloth; 2s. silk.— Searle's Maternal Solicitude, 18mo. 3s. cloth.— Hanssard's Debates, (Third Series, Vol. II.) 3d Vol. Sess. 1831-2, royal 8vo. Il. 10s. bds.; 1s. 1s. 6d. half-bd.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. C. must be mistaken in thinking our reference to Mr. Dillon's work could be considered other than a harmless pleasantry. We have no doubt but that gentleman is an ornament to the church.

Observer' is referred to Lit. Gaz. No. 709, article "Miscellaneous Notes on Eclipses," where he will find the following paragraph:—"The darkness that occurred at the crucifixion, and which continued three hours, cannot be attributed to an eclipse of the sun, the passover being kept at the time of the full moon: had even the two luminaries been in conjunction, the darkness could only have lasted four or five minutes, owing to their apparent diameters being so nearly equal."

The aspect of this No. of our Gazette reflects the literature of the day, almost entirely light and evanescent. It is remarkable how very few sterling and lasting works are now published.

It is remarkable now very rew sterling and lasting works are now published.

We have allowed our reviews this week to trespass over their usual space; but there was little of interest in other branches of our miscellany to press for immediate insertion, and we are yet much in arrear with new publications.

ERRATA.—In the Notes on Comets in our last the following trifling errors may be corrected: p. 634, col. 1, last line but one, for "half oval," read "half, oval," col. 2, line 17, fpr "felling," read "flling;" and line 39, for "3 y vears," read "3 y vears," read "3 y vears," read "61 y vears," read of the hank our readers to correct. In the lines on Collingwood, stanza 10, line 1, for "children's fare," read "children's fare;" and the last blank verse sketch on the Boodh Temple of Sarnat, 1.16, for "sternlike," read "stornlike."—From receiving the proof Illustrations of the Keepaske in a bygone cover, we were misled, and stated Messrs. Jennings and Co. to be the publishers instead of Messrs. Longman and Co. -In the Notes on Comets in our last the fol-

Mr. Whiston was the cosmogonist referred to: his "Theory of the Earth" has long been considered a monument of splendid folly.



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Connected with Literature and the Arts.

CCHOOL of PHYSIC in IRELAND .-Professors will commence their Lectures and Hospital Attendance on Monday, the 5th of November, at the following

OUTS:—
At 11, Dr. Crampton, on Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
At 13, the Hospital will be visited by the Clinical Lecturer.
At 1, Dr. Macartney, on Anatomy and Surgery.
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At 2, Dr. Osborne (for the Professor to be appointed on the 18th lecember), on the Practice of Medicine.
At 4, Dr. Graves, on the Institutes of Medicine.
Dr. Allman's Lectures and Demonstrations on Botany will ommence in the last week in April, and end before the middle (July.

A separate Course of Lectures on Surgery will be delivered by Dr. Macartney.

The Lectures on Midwifery, by Dr. Montgomery (Professor to the College of Physicians), commence on the 5th of November, and will be delivered at 10 o'Clock.

The Lectures on Anatomy, Chemistry, and Botany, will be delivered in Trinity College; the Lectures on Midwifery, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine, Institutes of Medicine, and Clinical Lectures, in Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

Clinical Lectures will be delivered on two days in the week, by Dr. Osborne and Dr. Graves.

The Summer Course of Clinical Lectures, at Sir P. Dun's, will commence the first week in May, and be continued to the end of July.

July.

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Registrar to the College of Physicians.

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No. 822.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Memoir and Correspondence of the late Sir James Edward Smith, M.D. F.R.S. &c. Edited by Lady Smith. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

Two volumes filled with the correspondence of the greatest botanists and philosophers of the past generation with a man so distinguished in science as Sir James Edward Smith, must possess much to gratify the scientific world. But it has never fallen to our lot to meet with a publication of which we can convey so slight a knowledge to the public, either by analysis or extract. Every letter relates to different subjects; and the notices of discoveries of plants, and other incidents, are so brief, that it is impossible for us to force them into any critical arrangement. We must therefore rest contented with a most imperfect and desultory sketch, from the materials brought together in these two volumes by the conjugal affection

of his surviving lady.
Sir James E. Smith was born in 1759, at Norwich (a city which has produced many eminent persons, and to this day evinces much intellectual and literary superiority within its circle), and at a very early age displayed much precocity of talent. At eighteen his predilection for botany was strongly developed, and his studies were ever after directed to that branch, though educated at Edinburgh to the medical profession. Of this we find a proof in a letter to his father, dated 11th March, 1782, where he says :-- " Mr. Martineau advises me to get into the Medical Society; but there is a law made, that no more can be admitted this year. The Earl of Buchan was made an honorary member last Saturday; but that is an extraordinary thing. I always find means to get in as a visitor: I was there last Saturday fortnight, and spoke twice, from which I hope you will think I have got rid of some of my mauvaise honts. The members were disputing on the analogy of the diseases of brutes with those of men, and how far the method of cure which succeeds in theirs might be applied to ours. I ventured to represent the danger which might happen from trusting too much to this analogy, considering that many plants are poisonous to some animals and wholesome to others, of which I gave several instances. The president very politely thanked me for my observations. I find they are wonderfully ignorant of natural history; and even my little knowledge of the subject gives me an importance which I hope will be of great advantage, and may perhaps in some measure atone for my deficiency in classical learning.

In this year he, in conjunction with some young friends, founded a Natural History Society in the Scottish capital, the prototype of the Linnean, which, only a few years later, emanated from him in London. He says, in a letter of April 15:

-, myself, and four or five friends, who have a turn for natural history, have lately formed a society for the prosecution of that returned home, and sent a vessel to the Sound most general defection, he, who may be con-

study. Dr. Walker, the new professor, who is | to intercept its voyage; but happily it was too a most amiable, worthy, and ingenious man, no sooner heard of it than he offered us his museum to meet in, with the use of his books and specimens; and he begged to be admitted an ordinary member, which he accordingly was, and about seven young men besides. Dr. Hope was made an honorary member, as he cannot often attend us; but Dr. Walker, who has no business to follow but natural history, foresees the consequence this society may be of to him, and is resolved to support it as much as possible. Several men of genius and rank have petitioned to be admitted as ordinary members, among whom are the Earls of Glasgow and Ancram, and Lord Dacre, son to the Earl of Selkirk,—three young noblemen of fine parts and great fortunes. We have had two public meetings: at the first Dr. Walker was president, and at the last I had that honour; and the other members are to take it in turn : four visitors are admitted every night. We meet every Friday evening, from six to nine o'clock; and two papers are to be produced and discussed at every meeting, the members taking it in turn to write them. I did not accept the office of president without great anxiety; but I went through it with credit, as I knew the power I held, which is absolute for the time in all societies. I have great hopes that this will be a most respectable and useful institution, and am very proud of having been one of its first founders.

Throughout life Sir James was no enemy to fun and drollery; his disposition was very amiable, and his pursuits attractive; so that it is not a matter of surprise, that in Edinburgh first, and afterwards wherever he was, his progress in society was of a delightful kind, and his friends numerous and intelligent, gentlemen and scholars.

On completing his studies in the North, he came to London; and in 1784 became the pur-chaser of the cabinet and MSS. of the celebrated Linnæus. This gave the colour to all his future days, and is thus noticed in the work before us, to his father, June 18:

"Honoured sir, __this day I received the longwished-for letter from Sweden. It contains an accurate inventory of the insects and shells, with the number of species in every genus, by which it appears that these collections are truly noble, even beyond what I could expect. The species of insects are in all 3198; of shells 1564, and 200 more not arranged: there is also a fine collection of minerals; of these there are 2424 specimens; among them are 108 silver and 31 gold ones, &c. &c. There are 45 birds in glass cases. The bargain is concluded with me on these terms, -Baron Alströmer is to have the small herbarium, and I am to give 900 guineas for the rest."

A good deal of difficulty attended the negotiation so fortunately concluded; and "the ship which was conveying this valuable cargo had just sailed, when the king of Sweden, Gustavus III., who had been absent in France,

late. At the end of October 1784, the packages were safely landed at the custom-house. The whole cost of the collection, including the freight, was 10881. 5s."

Sir J. Smith was subsequently elected a F.R.S., and made a pretty extensive tour on the continent; of an account of which tour, and the correspondence during its continuance, a considerable portion of the first volume consists. A sketch of the former was published; and though agreeable to his Whig friends, some of the passages seem to have been disrelished by the opposite party, especially a notice of Rousseau, and the application of the epithet Messalina to the unfortunate Queen of France.

In 1788 Sir James removed from Chelsea, where he had settled with his botanical treasures, to Great Marlborough Street, to practice as a physician. It was here he formed the Linnman Society.

"With the assistance of Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Goodenough, Mr. Marsham, and a few others, this object was carried into effect; and the first meeting of its members was held at his own house in Great Marlborough Street, on the 8th of April, 1788, on which occasion Sir James delivered 'A Discourse on the Rise and Progress of Natural History,'-an animated and most instructive address, auspicious of the prosperity of the new-formed institution, and which affords a convincing proof that the study of nature is not a tasteless and insipid one. He was at the same time appointed president of the community, which was designated by the appropriate name of 'The Linnman Society.' 'I consider myself,' he observed, 'as a trustee of the public, and hold these treasures only for the purpose of making them useful to the world and natural history in general, and particularly to this Society, of which I glory in having contributed to lay the foundation, and to the service of which I shall joyfully consecrate my labours, so long as it continues to answer the purposes for which it is designed.' This institution, venerable now by its duration, approaching to half a century, has enrolled among its members from the beginning, names illustrious as well by high birth as by high claims to scientific distinction, in France, and Holland, and Ger-many; in Switzerland, in Italy, in Spain, as well as in England; and in its later days the catalogue is swelled with names from America and India."

Sir James also distinguished himself by delivering lectures on botany at his own home, and at Guy's Hospital, for many years, which were much and highly followed, and tended greatly to promote a general love of this pure and fascinating study. In 1802, the Society was incorporated by royal charter; and we quote a passage concerning it.

"At a period when the illustrious individual, in whose honour the Linnæan Society was founded, is assailed on all sides, it will be interesting to know, that, unmoved by the al-



sidered as his principal representative, still were enclosed excited the suspicions of the continued to advocate the principles of the immortal Swedish naturalist; and this unaltered adherence Sir James expressed in his last introductory lecture at the London Institution in 1825, as well as in the concluding pages of his latest printed work, the English Flora, where the author alludes to 'principles too little studied by the pursuers of superabundant discrimination, instead of philosophical combinations. This,' he asserts, ' is the bane of natural science at the present day: hence the filum Ariadneum is lost, or wilfully thrown away, and a bandage darkens the sight of the teacher no less than that of the student.' Sir James cannot be said to stand alone and unsupported in his opinion. 'The question,' he remarks, of the natural or artificial character of Jussieu's system, has been ably discussed by the celebrated Mr. Roscoe in the Transactions of the Linnaan Society, vol. xi. p. 50, who, in shewing that this method involves several as unnatural assemblages as the Dprofessedly artificial system of Linnaus, contends that little is to be gained by its adoption Norwich, for consolation. It was winter, and with respect to a conformity to nature.' And about six o'clock when he arrived. Mr. Kinin the fifteenth volume of the Society's Transactions, Mr. Bicheno, in a paper on Systems and Methods in Natural History, observes, that the two great masters of botanical science (Linneus and Jussieu) propose different conductions and descriptions of the proposed of the control of the conduction of the control of the co ferent ends, and ought not to be regarded as rivals. Division and separation are the ends of the artificial system; to establish agreements, is the end of the natural.' Following the same idea, the Rev. E. B. Ramsay, in a biographical notice of his lamented friend, printed in the Edinburgh Journal of Science, young botanists are more mistaken than in their ideas of natural classification. often imagine they have only to commence the study of natural arrangements, and become at once profound philosophical botanists. one of the signs of the times,—a desire to grasp at general results and conclusions without a previous study in detail. The error in this case is putting the natural and artificial methods in opposition to each other; whereas it appears to be the object of the artificial system to collect materials to form a natural one. But it has been of late spoken of rather as something quite superseded—as something to give way to a new and a nobler structure, built upon a foundation entirely different.'"

"The Kinderley family having been mentioned in a former page, it may not be uninteresting in this place to relate the following anecdote, which an old servant, who had lived fifty-two years with Mrs. Kinderley and her daughter Mrs. Smith, frequently repeated as a fact with which she was well acquainted, and in part a witness of. The Rev. John Kinderley's connexion with Scotland had procured him the acquaintance of several families in the north, among whom Lord D—— was one of his most intimate friends. This nobleman had met with a lady at Bath, both young and attractive, and who passed for the widow of an officer. His lordship becoming attached to this lady, he married her, and they soon after left England to reside on the Continent. Here, after a few years, she was seized with an alarming illness, and earnestly desired her lord, in case of her death, that she might be conveyed to England and interred in a particular church, which she named. Upon this event taking place, Lord D_ - accompanied the body in the same ship, and, upon landing at Harwich, the chest in which the remains of his lady

custom-house officers, who insisted upon ascertaining its contents. Being a good deal shocked with such a threat, Lord D—— proposed that it should be removed to the church, and opened in the presence of the clergyman of the parish, who could vouch for its containing what he assured them was within. Accordingly the pro-posal was yielded to, and the body conveyed to the appointed place, when, upon opening the chest, the attending minister recognised in the features of the deceased his own wife! and communicated the unwelcome discovery to his lordship on the spot. It appeared, upon further conversation, that Lady D—— had been married against her inclination to this person, and, determining to separate entirely from him, had gone he knew not whither, and under an assumed name and character had become the wife of Lord D-The two husbands followed her remains to the grave the next day; and on the same evening Lord -, in great distress of mind; attended by one servant, came to his friend's house, in derley was called out to speak to a stranger, and returning to his wife, desired her to leave them together, pretending that a stranger from Scotland was arrived on particular business. Lord D-sat up with Mr. Kinderley the whole night, to unbosom his affliction and extraordinary fate to his friend; and, at daybreak, in order to avoid any interview with his host's family, for which his spirits were unequal, he departed."

At the end of the Correspondence, which reaches to nearly 400 pages in the second voobserves, that 'there is no point on which lume, and comprehends many foreigners of the greatest celebrity, there is an apology (we use the word in the right sense, as used by the Bishop of Llandaff) for the religious opinions of Sir James Smith. But as we rarely trespass upon such topics, we shall merely notice that this esteemed individual died on the 17th of March, 1828, having produced many botanical works which have highly elevated his own character and the character of his country, and tended widely to spread the cultivation of that science to which he was devotedly attached throughout a long life.

> The New Year's Gift, and Juvenile Souvenir. Edited by Mrs. Alaric A. Watts. London, 1833. Longman and Co.

A very pretty volume, and exceedingly well adapted to its class of readers. The stories are various, and blend information and amusement; while the poems are lively and musical. The family of the Howitts have been most valuable contributors; there is a simplicity and good feeling about their writings which has a charm much easier felt than described. Summer-day's Adventure of three School-boys" is a delightful tale; so is " a Day in an Island." "The Pleasures of Industry," by Mrs. Alaric Watts, is a most prettily turned lesson; "Rhymes of the Cards," very ingenious, by Miss Emma Roberts; and we would also mention "The Turnpike-gate," by H. F. Chorley; "Mary and Martha." To only one do we positively object, viz. "Dolly's Beaux;" there is a premature affectation in it which we dislike exceedingly; and something worse than absurd in the following quotation as applied to a child of four years disappointed in a romp.

"Sigh no more, ladies sigh no more; Men were deceivers ever; One foot on sea, and one on shore, To one thing constant never."

We quote the following touching little poem, "The Wanderer's Return," by Mary Howitt. "There was a gentle Provence girl,
Fresh as a flower in May,
Who breath a spreading plane-tree sat
Upon a summer day,
And thus unto a mourner young
In a low voice did she say: — 'And said I, I shall dance no more;
For though but young in years,
I knew, what makes men wise and sad,
Affection's ceaseless fears,
And that dull aching of the heart
Which is not eased by tears. But sorrow may not always last, God keeps the meek in view;
Mine is a simple tale, dear friend,
Yet will I tell it you;
A simple tale of household grief, And household gladness too. My father in the battle died,
And left young children three;
My brother Marc, a noble lad,
With spirit bold and free,
More kind than common brothers are,
And Isabelle and me. When Marc had sixteen summers seen, When Marc had sixteen summers
A tall youth and a strong,
Said he, 'I am a worthless drone
I do my mother wrong:
I'll out and win the bread I eat...
I've burdened you too long!' Oh! many tears my mother shed, And earnestly did pray That he would still abide with us And be the house's stay, And be like morn unto her eyes, As he had been alway. But Marc he had a steadfast will, A purpose fixed and good, And caimly still, and manfully, Her prayers he long withstood; Until at length she gave consent, Less willing than subdued. 'Twas on a shining morn of June He rose up to depart— I dared not to my mother shew The sadness of my heart;
We said farewell, and yet farewell,
As if we could not part. There seemed a gloom within the house, Although the bright sun shone: There was a want within our hearts; For the blithest, dearest one Had said farewell that morn of June, Had said fareweil that morn of June,
And from our sight was gone.
Ere long, most doleful tidings came,
Sad tidings of dismay—
The plague was in the distant town,
And hundreds died each day;
We thought, in truth, poor Marc would die
'Mid strangers far away. Weeks passed, and months, and not a word Came from him, to dispel The almost certainty of death Which o'cr our spirits fell; My mother drooped from fear, which grew Each day more terrible. Each day more terrible.

'At length,' said she, 'l'll see my son,
In life if yet he be,
Or else the turf that covers him !'
Then sank she on her knee,
And clasped her hands in silent prayer,
And wept most piteously. And wept most piteously.

She went unto the distant town,

Still asking every where

For tidings of her long-lost son;

In vain she made her prayer;

All were so full of wo themselves,

No pity had they to spare. No pity had they to spare.

To hear her tell that tale would move
The sternest heart to bleed;
She was a stranger in that place,
And none of her took heed;
And broken hearted she came back,
A bowed and bruised reed. A owed and runsed regrow,
More sunken, by the reye;
More sunken, by the reye;
And to my soul assurance came
That she was near to die,
And hourly was my earnest prayer
Put up for her on high. Oh, what a we seem'd then to us
The friendless orphans' fate!
I dared not picture to my mind
How drear, how desolate—
And, like a frightened thing, my heart
Shrank from a pang so great!

We rarely left my mother's side;
'Twas joy to touch her hand,
And with unwearying, patient love,
Beside her couch to stand,
To walt on her, and every wish
Unspoke to understand.

At length, O joy beyond all joys! When we believed him dead, One caim and sunny afternoon, As she lay on her bed, In quiet sleep, methought below I heard my brother's tread. I rose, and on the ascending stair I saw himself—no other, More beautiful than ere before, My tall and manly brother!
I should have swooned, but for the thought
Of my poor sleeping mother. or my poor seeping mones.

I cannot tell you how we met;
I could not speak for weeping;
Nor had I words enough for Joy,
My heart within seem'd leaping;
I should have screamed, but for the thought
Of her who there lay sleeping. That Marc returned in Joy to us,
My mother dreamed e'en then,
And that prepared her for the bliss
Of meeting him again:
To tell how great that bliss, would need
The tongue of wisest men! His lightest tone, his very step,
More power had they to win
My drooping mother back to life
Than every medicine;
She rose again like one arisen
From the grave where he had been. From the grave where ne near cook.
The story that my brother told
Was long and full of joy;
Scarce to the city had he come,
A poor and friendless boy,
Than he met. by chance, a merchant good, Than he met, by chance, a mercl From whom he asked employ. The merchant was a childless man; Ine merchant was a childress man; and in my brother's face
Something he saw that moved his heart
To such unusual grace:
'My son,' said he, 'is dead; wilt thou
Supply to me his place?' Even then, bound to the golden East, His ship before them lay; And this new bond of love was formed There, standing on the quay:
My brother went on board with him,
And sailed that very day! The letter that he wrote to us
Did never reach our hand;
And while we drooped with anxious love,
He gained the Indian strand, nd saw a thousand wondrous things in that old, famous land. In that Old, Harrous Balla.

And many rich and curious things,
Bright bird and pearly shell,
He brought, as if to realise
The tales he had to tell.
My mother smiled, and wept, and smiled,
And listened, and grew well! The merchant loved him more and more. The merchant leved him more and mo And did a father's part, And blessed my brother for the leve That healed his wounded heart; He was a friend that Heaven had sent, Kind mercy to impart. So do not droop, my gentle friend, Whom grief has burdened sore; Look up to God, for he hath love And comfort in great store, And moveth ofttimes human hearts To bless us o'er and o'er!"

The new binding is equally handsome and durable—it is a prettily ornamented scarlet moreone.

Illustrations of Political Economy. No. IX. Ireland. A Tale. By Harriet Martineau. C. Fox. London, 1832. A PICTURE equally true and terrible—industry unrequited, and thereby made desperate—ignorance, which want so easily drives to crime—famine, sickness, and death—such are the familiar events in these pages; and who but must admit that they are indeed the familiar events in Ireland? We shall give one scene, which we must preface by observing, that Dan and Dora were an industrious young couple; but the husband rendered reckless, and the wife desponding, by a series of distresses which have driven them to seek a refuge among the hills. A vessel has been wrecked on the coast, which leads to a frightful night of plunder and murder. "Dan was among the plunderers. He was not at liberty to decline any enterprise proposed

by the captain of the gang with which he had

associated himself; and on his return from a distant expedition, which had detained him from his home for some days, he found himself called upon, in fulfilment of his oath, to take part in a scene of plunder, of a kind which he abhorred, in sight of his own dwelling. While he was ordered to rob middlemen, terrify agents, and half-murder tithe-proctors, he discharged his mission with hearty good will, un-der the notion of avenging his own wrongs: but it was quite a different thing to delude foreigners, put them in peril of their lives, and strip them of every thing; and he said so. In reply, he was reminded of his oath (an oath too solemn to be slighted), and immediately commanded, as a test of obedience, to take up a bale of goods from the wreck, and carry it up to find house-room in his cabin. He did so with a heavy heart, dreading thus to meet Dora, after a separation of some days. She had never yet seen him equipped as a whiteboy, or been expressly told what occupation he followed. He paused outside, leaning against the doorless entrance to watch what was passing within.
All was so strange and fearful, that a deadly horror came over him, lest the one whom he saw moving about should not be the real Dora, but some spirit in her likeness. She was employed about her mother's corpse, which lay on the bare ground. Her motions were so rapid as to appear almost convulsive. Now she kneeled beside the body, straightening the limbs, and striving in vain to cover it completely with a piece of linen which was too small for the purpose; now she fixed her one rush-light in a lump of clay, and placed it at the head; now she muttered from beneath the hair which fell over her face as she stooped; and then, leaning back, uttered the shrill funeral cry with a vehemence which brought some colour back to her ashy pale countenance. 'Whist, whist!' muttered she impatiently to herself. 'I have given the cry, and nobody comes. Father Glenny forgot me long ago, and my own father has forgot us, and Dandon't know what has been done to Dan, and he tells nobody. He won't forget me long, however.' 'Forget you, Dora!' said Dan, gently, as he laid hold of her clock. 'Did I keep my oath so long when you lived in your father's cabin in the glen, and shall I forget you now?' She folded her arms in her cloak with a look of indifference, as she glanced at the bale he carried. 'O, you have brought a sheet, as I was wanting,' said she; ' but where are the candles? I have but this one; and nothing in the way of a shutter or a door, you see; and there's no company come yet; so you will have time. Make haste, Dan.' 'Shall I bid the neighbours to the wake?' inquired Dan, who thought the best way of gaining her attention was to help her to fulfil first the duties to the dead, which rank so high among social obligations in Ireland. At a sign from her he threw down his load, and hastened to the beach, whence he brought a plank, on which to lay the body, candles wherewith to illuminate the bier, and spirits with which to exercise hospitality. He gave notice, at the same time, to his captain and comrades, that when a blaze should be seen on the cliff, and the funeral lament heard, all would be ready for their reception at the wake : - the burning of the bed of the deceased before the door, and the utterance of the death-cry, being the cus-tomary mode of invitation to the wakes of the Irish poor. Dan was yet more struck with the death-like paleness of his wife's face when he again joined her. He inquired whether any neighbours had helped her to nurse her mother,

and whether her rest had been much broken: but she scarcely attended to his questions. She clapped her hands, as if in glee, at sight of what he brought, and seemed altogether so much more like a wilful child than like his thoughtful and devoted Dora, that fancy again crossed him that some mocking fiend had taken possession of her form. He asked her, with much internal trembling, whether she had duly prayed this night? She started, and said she had strangely forgotten herself; and forthwith went through her customary devotions in a way which, though hurried, was very unlike any which a fiend would dare to attempt; and Dan was so far satisfied. 'Bring out the bed,' said she, pointing to the straw on which her mother had been wont to lie. 'While it is burning, I will raise the cry once more, and see if any one will come.' Dan moved a bundle which lay on the straw, but let it go again in a pang of horror when the feeble cry of an infant proceeded from it. In an instant he understood all. He took up the child, and placed it on Dora's bosom without saying a word. O, my child! ay, I forgot it when I forgot my prayers; but it cannot have been hungry long, I'm thinking. Hold him while I strip off my cloak that keeps me as hot as if I had a fire burning within me.' And she carelessly slipped the babe into her husband's arms. 'O Dora!' cried he in a choking voice, 'is this the way you give a child of ours into my arms for the first time?' She looked at him with perplexity in her countenance, said she knew no-thing at all about it, and before he could prevent her, set fire to the straw, and gave the other appointed signal. Up came the company of whitehoys, crowding round the cabin, rushing to the bier, and exciting Dora more and more every moment by their looks and their proceedings. She now, for the first time, perceived the peculiarity of her husband's dress. She went from one to another, observing upon the arms they carried, and stopped at last before Dan, who was in earnest conversation with his captain. 'So you have enrolled yourself, Dan! So you have plighted and pledged yourself to your band since you swore you would wed me only! Much may they do for you that I could not do! but O, may they never do you the evil that I would not do! They may give you clothes these winter nights, when I have nothing warmer at home for you than my own heart. They may find you whisky and lights for the wake, and other things as you want them; but they will make you pay more than you ever paid to me, Dan. They will take you among snares in the night: they will set you on other men's beasts to go over bogs where you will sink, and under rocks that will crush you: they will set you where bullets are flying round you; they will put a knife in your hand, and make you dip your soul in blood. If you refuse, they will burn you and me together within four walls; and if you agree, they will lead you on to something worse than bogs or rocks, or a soldier's shot: they will send you to be set before the judge, and refused mercy, and then __ ' 'For Christ's sake stop her!' exclaimed Dan. He seized her hands to prevent her stripping his whiteboy uniform from his shoulders, as soon as he had given his baby in charge to a compassionate by stander. Move the corpse,' ordered the captain. 'Keep the wake down below, and bring the first woman you can meet with, to tend this poor creature. Clear the cabin instantly.' 'Give the word, captain,' cried one, 'and we'll catch a doctor—the same that we brought blindfold when O'Leary was murthered almost. We'll whip

noon.' 'No, no; not till we see what the women say. Hilloo, boys! bring out the bier fair and easy, and decent.' Dora's struggles to follow were fierce, and her cries at being kept from this duty heart-rending. No one could effectually quiet her till she had been some hours committed to the care of a matron, who was brought from some invisible place to nurse her. Slowly and sadly she recovered. Some said she was never again the same Dora; but others saw no farther change than the melancholy which was likely to become fixed in her by such an experience as her's. She could never recall any circumstances connected with the death of her mother and the birth of her child. She could only suppose, as her husband did, that the old woman's exertions had sufficed for her daughter, and been fatal to herself.'

Again we heartily praise these valuable works; it is both a duty and a pleasure to commend them to public favour.

The Comic Offering. Smith and Elder. HAVING given our opinion of this Offering to Momus, we only return to it in order to corroborate our judgment by extract and illustration. There is a very quiet vein of humour in the story of the Flybekins.

" The Flybekins were distant connexions of the great Lord B., living 'genteelly' in the west of England; and Mr. and Mrs. Flybekin were the only adult members of the family at the period of the incident which gave rise to this anecdote. It happened once that these country cousins' were possessed with an uncontrollable desire to enter within the hitherto unapproached circle of London fashion and gaiety, in which their noble relatives moved with such distinction. Every thing was propitious in furtherance of the meditated scheme: the spring was approaching, London filling, the country emptying, and the children could all go to school. A few weeks 'in town, just to see what was going on,' would be fully worth the journey, especially as it would afford an opportunity for them to commence an acquaintance with their magnificent relations: and as the boys were growing up, it might be serviceable to their interests to tighten the bonds of connexion a little, which had, from lapse of time, and want of intercourse, become somewhat loosened. There is an old sayingwhere there is a will, there is always a way." In a short time Mr. and Mrs. Flybekin, being bent on the measure, argued themselves into a belief of the projected visit being nothing short of an imperative moral duty. When matters of an imperative moral duty. had gone thus far, a hint was dropped in the drawing-room, which immediately reached the 'domestic department,' and very soon spread through the village, - as the smallest stone falling into water creates successive circles around the spot where it fell, each increasing in circumference. Accordingly, the Flybekins were the centre of attraction on the following Sunday, after morning service. Hearty congratulations, and ardent wishes for a pleasant trip, with various commissions, pressed upon them. The newest fashions were promised to be brought down, and the village milliner looked forward to a glorious triumph over all her rivals in the trade about the country. The happy pair were on the pinnacle of provincial glory; he was expected to return with the true state of foreign affairs and the nation, of the past day, and the prospective engage-from the intercourse he would enjoy with the ments of the morrow. The excitements of the

up horses, and have him here and home by intercourse with the peeress. In all the plea-noon.' 'No, no; not till we see what the sure to which they looked forward there was but one drawback, viz. a most extraordinary dread of London fires at night; and this originated in the frequent occurrence in their county paper of paragraphs headed 'Another alarming conflagration; many lives lost!'-put in either to aid the insurance office, or fill the paper. As our rustic pair had never visited the metropolis, they did not know but Leadenhall Street and Hyde Park, Lambeth and Portland Place, might all be close neighbours; therefore, however distant the different fires might be, they fancied they all occurred nearly in the same place; and from the time Mr. and terror from their dreams, screaming 'Fire, fire!' All was hurry and preparation at 'the lodge,' until the anticipated arrival of the Barnstaple Sociable' one morning at the door, summoned the ambitious pair; and on the fourth day of their departure from Devonshire, they were duly set down at the White Horse was occupied in searching for, and entering, suitable lodgings; and the following day, having hired a carriage, which their unpractised eyes considered most elegant in style and relations before waiting on her grace. equipment, they sallied forth, armed with a cordingly thither they drove, accompanithe question of ' Lord and Lady B. at home?' to dinner. A card was then handed in, inscribed in the neatest spider-pattern handwriting of Mrs. Flybekin; and they drove off to pursue the agreeable pastime of shopping and going through part of the list of commissions, vivenda and agenda, with which they were provided. As the Flybekins drove along the streets, the words ' Patent Fire-escapes, in large letters, upon the front of a tall-house, attracted their attention, and roused all their latent fears of London fires, with accounts of which the newspapers so frequently teemed. A fire-escape would impart security to sleep, and might be taken down into the country. Accordingly the check-string was pulled, the manufactory entered, the machines inspected, an economical one selected by each: and in an hour after their arrival at home to dinner, the fire-escapes were duly mounted in one of the front bed-room windows. Their evening meal being finished at the barbarous hour of nine, the Flybekins began to yawn over the events

repose at this early hour, and were both soon wrapt in deep sleep. Leaving them to enjoy their repose, we return to Grosvenor Square. The noble pair returned to a family dinner, and on entering the house, read, with strained eyeballs, the card deposited that morning by the Flybekins, and with some such an expression of countenance as one may be supposed to assume in discovering something in a drawer more than was anticipated. 'Umph!' said the peer, 'the Flybekins in town! what could have brought them up so far from the country?' 'Something that will not detain them long, I hope,' dryly answered Lady B. 'Yet we must take some notice of these coun-Mrs. Flybekins resolved to visit town, scarcely a night passed in which they did not start in them to a family dinner.' 'Well, if we must,' said the countess shrugging her shoulders; and with that the subject dropped for the time. Now it is quite clear, that however brilliant might have been the prospects of the Flybekins, the peer and his lady wished them any where but in London; and, rather than in-vite them to Grosvenor Square to dinner, the Cellar, for road-making had not then received former would have been glad to be let off with the magic touch of Macadam. The next day a writership for one of the sons in India. Their carriage was ordered at ten, to convey them to the Duchess of R.'s party, and Lord B. proposed to make a friendly call upon their cordingly thither they drove, accompanied by card-case, and a long list of commissions, the two footmen bearing blazing flambeaux, the practised horses going at the full rate of six custom of the great in those days, when the miles an hour. A friendly and familiar visit town was not so well lighted as in the present over to some Devonshire friends in Devonshire age. The signs of this custom are indeed still Place, they essayed next to discharge the now to be seen in front of many houses, which almost dreaded call of state; for that which, served for the footmen to extinguish their lights. contemplated at a distance, imparted joy and Meantime the Flybekins slept on, not dreamhope, when at hand possessed something of ing of the honour intended them, and were as awe mingled with these feelings. Arrived in Grosvenor Square, after siding along the when a long thundering rap at the door startled gutter close by the foot pavement, the distance of two or three houses, and with a little pre-bandy footman had gone home with the coach-bandy footman had gone home with the coachliminary tug of the reins, the coachman drew man and horses, the landlady and her family up opposite the door of No. —. Two powdered had followed the example of the lodgers; and lackeys in rich livery were peering through before any one could rise to unbar and open the long narrow windows on each side of the the door, to ascertain the cause of such an door, and anticipated the intention of the di- unusual alarm, a second louder and longer rap minutive, bandy footman, of knocking, (that had been made upon it, and which awoke the is, if he could have reached the knocker). To sleepers to an instinctive idea that the house was on fire; a notion confirmed by the strong a negative answer was delivered; they were glare of red light reflected against their wingone to the country, but were expected back dows, and illuminating the apartment, as the footmen impatiently shook thousands of sparks from the flambeaux. As Bonaparte observed upon another occasion, ' From the sublime to the ridiculous is but one step.' So it was with the Flylekins. From the most sublime repose they hurried into the ridiculous fire-escapes, in the full conviction that the lower part of the house was on fire; and without waiting to dress, or inquire into the real state of affairs, they gave the signal-word 'Now!' and both descended in all the freshness of their fears to the pavement before the door! The wondering lord and lady, and still more wondering footman, gazed upon the apparition before them with the most inexplicable amazement, totally at a loss to conceive the cause of such a novel reception. The terrified pair were, like Othello, 'perplexed in the extreme,' when they found themselves, instead of being in the confusion of a fire, deposited beneath the windows of a magnificent carriage, attended by footmen with white torches, and a full-dressed lady and gentleman inquiring after them, and the meaning of the extraordinary descent. peer; she was expected to import news of morning in the crowded London streets had few minutes served to explain the mal-à-propos operas, plays, music, novels, writers, balls, completely tired the rustic couple, who being mistake; the detected pair sought refuge in routs, drawing-rooms and dresses, from her susceptible of no farther excitement, sought the hall of the house, with some such feelings

as our first parents experienced when they had kins, the naked truth at length forced its way tasted the fatal apple in the garden of Eden. The carriage rolled away with the tittering coachman and footmen, and the ill-suppressed mirth of their master and mistress, who quickly disseminated the story throughout the fashionable throng of the party whither they were bent, and which remained for the rest of the season a standing joke wherever Lord and Lady B. appeared. Humbled and confused, the unhappy Flybekins could not retrieve the blunder they had committed, and prudently re-signed all their ambitious schemes. So they returned to Devonshire with the unlucky fireescapes, sincerely regretting they had ever been tempted to purchase them. But, although the disaster had got wind, and with various ver-sions had reached even into Devonshire, they were much consoled by the following narration of it which appeared in the county paper, in a light most favourable to their interests and reputation, although totally devoid of truth in almost every particular. The flaming paragraph ran thus: — We understand that Mr. and Mrs. Flybekin, of —, in this county, while upon a visit to their noble relatives, Lord and Lady B. in London, narrowly escaped being burnt to death. The devouring element almost destroyed the lower part of the family mansion in Grosvenor Square, over which the lady and gentleman slept, who had retired early to bed, and who by the accidental return of Lord and Lady B. from a party, were awakened only just in time to effect their retreat by means of a fire-escape, fortunately attached to their bed-room window. We are informed that the fire occurred in consequence of the footmen appointed to sit up for their master and mistress having fallen asleep, leaving a lighted candle in the room. Mr. and Mrs. Flybekin escaped, with the loss of all their clothes but what they hurried on in the confusion, and were conveyed to a neighbouring hotel by their noble relatives, where they received succour for the night.' But unhappily for the Flybe-

into Devonshire, and the true statement of the matter was circulated as above related, and now handed down to their posterity. Thus the best version of their story only placed them 'out of the fire into the frying-pan,' and the unlucky fire-escapes merely saved them from the fear of being badly burnt, in order that they might all the rest of their lives be well roasted!"

In the preface we find the following passage: "Where the writers have not affixed their names to the MSS., I have not taken the liberty of adding them, fearing it would be considered as a breach of confidence, by those who might not wish their names to be known. my noble contributors say they withhold their signatures in consequence of the severity with which aristocratic writers are treated by some of the critical press :- while acceding to their wishes, I must be allowed a difference of opinion on this point; and, indeed, the two contributions with which they have honoured the Comic Offering might, I think, fearlessly encounter all unprejudiced criticism.'

We fear there is some truth in this; but surely aristocratic writers ought rather to be satisfied with the praise of those whose talents raise them towards their rank, than regard the blackguardism which in vain endeavours to reduce them to its own level.

We shall now conclude with two or three specimens of the versification; the last being recommended by its nominal catalogue of our friends the publishers.

" The Portionless One.

Nobility is in his brow, His gentle smile return provokes;
But, ah! the truth to tell it how—
We part to meet no more—he smokes.

Yes, the dark fact is all too true—
My heart from what it beats for shrinks,
To what it thirsts for bids adieu;
For, oh, the handsome sot! he drinks.

Ye virgins soft, who think me hard, Hear farther what my union stays, And say if you'd not too discard The darling gambler—yes, he plays.

Ah, weep, the truth I've yet to sing, He smokes—that I no portion own; He drinks—of the Pierian spring; He plays—but on the flute alone.

To such a man could I but be A ready prize?—but mark what said he: 'Lady, alas! a prize to me Is not who is, but has the ready!'"

" What's in a name ?" Long hail to Longman and his longer Co., Pride of our city's Paternoster Row! Thy trade forego in novel trash romantic, And treat the world to something more gigantic. And treat the work to sometime more greatice. Let Underwood all essays sell on trees, On shribs, or growth of brushwood, if he please; All works on brewing leave to Mr. Porter; To Boosey, temperance for his firm supporter. eave to friend Bull all works on horned cattle. Deave to friend but all works on normac cauce; While Reid will teach the youthful mind to prattle; Give Bohn anatomy; give Mason sculpture; Gardiner's engrafted upon horticulture. For valuation tables on the price of land, Why should we seek? since Byfield is at hand; For works on draining either bog or fen, In Marsh and Moore we have a choice of men. Give Sherwood tales of merry men, who stood, Firm to their robbing, around Robin Hood. Ogle takes optics—Miller, works on grain—Ridgway, on rail-roads—surgery with Payne. Hall, Pic-a-dilly Hatchard, thy vocation Should be prolific, for 'tis incubation; Thy pious care brought Egley into note, And still on Gosling some folk say you dote. But to my plan. To make the dull ones plod well, Books for the use of schools give Mr. Rodwell; And works on painting should you ever lack, You need but brush to either Grey or Black. From Cowie works on vaccination fetch—
Pedestrian tours from Walker or from Stretch;
And if in search of wonders you should range,
Where can you seek them better than from Strange? The suffering climbing-boys our pity claim—
To aid their interests, Suttaby I'd name;
And as they're oft of churchyard terrors slaves,
Print works to cure them, O, Moon, Boys, and Graves! For plans of bridges, Arch would be the best; For stairs and steps on Banister I'd rest; All that relates to church or chapel holy, I vote that such be Elder's business solely. Sustenance on diet surely ought to treat; Joy gives us human happiness complete; Tilt will all works on tournament enhance; The law—Oh! that of course I leave to Chance.



A Fiddle ' D.D.'



The Belle's Letters.



A Granny-dear!

by conveniency than merit. The descent of the Flybekins in their escape is a laughable group, John Knox (a footman rapping) a characteristic pun, and the Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties (sweeps on chimney-pots, &c.), very cleverly conceived.

Country Houses. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Saunders and Otley.

A COLLECTION of light and lively tales, con-

taining the many modes of matrimony which form the staple of a novel of modern life. Christmas is thus described by the hero:-" I wonder what people can mean by wishing one a merry Christmas, said Mr. Vernon, as he walked from the drawing-room window, where he had been watching the flakes of snow as they fell; 'I know nothing that Christmas brings but frost and snow, that puts an end to hunting; and long bills, one has no money to pay. For my part, I make it a rule never to open a letter from Christmas till February, he could caricature with his pencil as well as that I may not encounter a tender epistle from my tailor or boot-maker, with 'hard times,' 'a large family,' 'heavy payment to make next week,' when one has not a shilling in one's banker's hands: and the rascals are only making up a purse for Brighton, instead of coats or boots for their customers: and of all this misery, stupid souls wish you joy! Is it not so, ma'am?' addressing his mother, Lady Vernon, who was deeply engaged writing tickets

for clothing for the poor."

The Easter Holydays get up private theatricals, with a little touch of sentiment; and the rest of the stories pursue " the changes of the rolling year." The following sketch of Mr. Fitzgibbon is a fair specimen of the author's

style.
"Mr. Fitzgibbon's praise of Emma's performance was mixed, but very gently mixed, with criticism; but so judicious, and so very well seasoned with encouragement, she could not help feeling grateful for the approbation, and anxious to be more deserving of it. He seemed so like a friend-and he was not a young man. She was too inexperienced to know that a man of the world never considers himself old, or too old to be a lover-he knows how to make himself up: he may be called 'an old donkey' by the boys in the guards—but he has his experience, and his knowledge of the world; and as 'each thinks his little set, mankind,' this gives him great advantages. He had, though, no intention of becoming a lover of Emma'sindeed, he could afford to love nothing but a large fortune; and such an one had not come entirely within his reach: perhaps he did not wish to sit down a Benedict, even with a place, a park, and a wife. He had a moderate independent fortune, enough for a good lodging in town-a couple of backs for riding, a curricle, or a cabriolet, as might be the reigning fashion-he belonged to the best clubs; and for the rest, he 'lived about'-was asked to shooting-parties-ran down to Newmarket when any particular match was to be won -he had long given up Melton; 'he was,' he said, with a shrug, 'too poor,' and those to whom he said it were wont to add, 'and too old also;' but he was always acceptable in a country house, either with or without a large party-he was full of anecdote, trifling or literary; played a little on the violin-was some judge of pictures, and a good one of prints. He well knew how to make the most of himself, and increase the favour of his visit wherever he chose to bestow it, by

In selecting the cuts we have rather been led | well at billiards, chess, and whist, and was, in summer, a most determined and scientific fisherman-and adding to all these conventual qualifications, had popular and agreeable manners, and he every where made himself welcome-he also possessed a good dash of a sort of sarcastic wit, which made him a little feared, sufficiently so not to be considered always a convenient person, that might be treated haut en bas. It was that species which a century ago carried a man into the first society, but wit has died with the Horace Walpole race: perhaps his might, as it was employed, be better termed a taste for the ridiculous, and an aptitude to turn what he did not like into the laughable: it was very useful to him in keeping people a little in awe of him, and it also gave him the privilege of saying rather bitter, and sometimes rather impertinent, things with impunity; nobody minded him, because nobody liked to provoke his resentment by 'taking up his sallies.' There was a suspicion entertained that with his pen; but, if it was so, he had the good sense and tact to keep the talent either so concealed, or so controlled, he never gave offence by its exercise. He talked much of this lord or that distinguished character as his particular friend. It may be questioned if there was one amongst the catalogue that really deserved that name. Society, especially the higher grades of it, is maintained by the compact of mutual convenience, its liaisons are slender, brittle links, but they serve their purpose-mutual convenience and amusement; and even when the latter ceases to be afforded, the link may still continue, sometimes from habit, sometimes from fear; those who live much together in artificial life, however well the mask they wear may fit, it has often some crevice which betravs the real countenance; and those who live in the same set must of necessity be linked together by a little free-masonry.'

November's dull month being coming, these volumes may pass a pleasant hour in an empty country house; though the last two tales are perplexed, and far inferior to the earlier portions of the work.

> Taylor's Records of his Life. [Second Notice: conclusion.]

In our last No. we entered so sufficiently into the character and contents of this publication, that we have no occasion to go farther into remark, previous to making the few additional extracts with which we mean to conclude our notice; especially as the second volume, though full of biographical traits of persons well known to the last half century, is not so entertaining as the first, but seems to have been put together when years had stolen a deeper march upon the faculties of the writer. The consequences are, more of garrulousness and repetition, and less of anecdote and interest; but again we have to say that, with all defects, there is altogether much both of amusement and curious gossipping information in this posthumous work.

We commence with a bit of Macklin.

"He told me (says the writer) that his first performance of Shylock was in Lord Lans. down's alteration of Shakspeare's play, which was brought forward under the title of 'The Jew of Venice;' and that it was for his performance in this play that the following wellknown couplet was written upon him:

'This is the Jew That Shakspeare drew.'

to be seen there at the present time. As far as I can recollect, the following were his words: — Sir, you then saw no red cloaks, and heard no pattens in the pit; but you saw merchants from the city with big wigs, lawyers from the Temple with big wigs, and physicians from the coffee-houses with big wigs; and the whole exhibited such a formidable grizzle, as might well shake the nerves of actors and authors.' • • • The last time The last time I ever saw Macklin was in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, during a very severe frost, when the snow had hardened on the ground. He was well muffled up in a great-coat, and walked to and fro with great vigour. I addressed him, and said, Well, Mr. Macklin, I suppose you are comparing the merits of former actors with those of the present day.'
The what of the present day? said he in a 'The what of the present day?' said he in a very loud tone; 'the what, sir?' in a louder tone; 'the actors, sir?' He repeated his question with a voice that made the whole street ring. 'Perhaps, sir,' said I, 'you will not allow the present race to be actors.' Good morning, sir,' said he, and abruptly parted from me, resuming his walk with extraordinary strength and speed."

Of the late Lord Erskine -

"Here I may relate a circumstance which manifests an extraordinary revolution in the life of a conspicuous character. A lieutenant in the royal navy had written a political pamphlet, but being called to his duty, was not able to see it through the press. He therefore placed it in the hands of a bookseller, desiring that he would give it to some literary man, who, for duly preparing it for publication, should have half the profits. The bookseller gave it Mr. Cooke, who soon discharged his duty. The work was published, and the profits were thirty pounds, all of which was given to Mr. Cooke, who took his portion, and reserved the other half for the author whenever he should call for it. Many years elapsed and he beard nothing of him. At length a gentleman called on him, told his name, and declared himself to be the author of the pamphlet, telling him he knew that fifteen pounds were due to him on account of the pamphlet, and adding, he was ashamed to take it, but that ' his poverty and not his will' consented, as he had a wife and an increasing family. Mr. Cooke had the money ready for him, which the stranger took, and expressed his gratitude at parting. This necessitous author was the late Lord Erskine."

While speaking of a performer in Garrick's time known by the respectable name of King Gibson, we are told a story of a tipple which would hardly recommend itself as a strong drink even to a weak head.

"The inferior actors at that period were careless and dissipated, and as soon as the business of the night was over, they generally spent the remainder of it at low public-houses which were much frequented in consequence o their being the resort of the theatrical fra ternity. A young man who had recently beer engaged at Covent Garden Theatre, had comfrom some provincial company, and was hardly known to any of the London actors, conducted himself with such modest diffidence, that he attracted the notice of the veteran Gibson, who one day after rehearsal took him aside, and addressed him to the following purpose:-Young man, I have observed your modes demeanour, and I see with some satisfaction that you are not intimate with the actors; le always having various engagements to choose He said the pit was at that period generally me advise you, as an old man well acquainted out of besides being a good shot, he played attended by a more select audience than were with life, to avoid public-houses. When you



the king's birth-day, the news of a great vic-tory, or any occasion of national joy has oc-curred, put a little nutmeg and sugar in it."

with him; but he is mistaken, for I never harbour resentment. If his punishment deaccount of his general character and conduct, and a warning to others, I would merely order him to be publicly whipped three times, to be placed in the pillory four times, to be confined

pretty accurate. It follows:

was raging at that time, and the principles on our host, ' The doctor seems to shew symptoms of bribability.' The gentleman encouraged the joke, and addressing the doctor, 'Come, doctor,' objection to support the government — shall I open a negotiation?' The doctor gave a doubtthat he was in the confidence of government, asked him if he was serious in what he had without alarm at the progress of French principles, and their ensnaring nature; aware, too, of the power of ridicule, and how formidable a that he could not negotiate on such terms: in force against him; remarking at the same time, that by supporting government he would be acting upon his own declared principles, farther discussion, the doctor permitted him to open the negotiation. Though government had not given the least intimation on the subject,

year for active services. Wolcot stickled hard could not succeed, he consented to the measure. Not so the convivial draughts of R. B. She- He, however, wrote nothing but a few epigrams ridan, of whom we have many stories.

"I remember (says Mr. T.) that speaking editor of the Sun newspaper. This, however, of a person who had published a pamphlet not being deemed an adequate service, I fre-against him, he said in the course of the night, quently advised him to be more active; but a I suppose that Mr. —— thinks I am angry sort of shame hung about him for having quently advised him to be more active; but a engaged in support of a government which he had so often abused, or rather its members, and pended on me, I would shew him that the I never could rouse him into action. I should fell into a sleep again, and I left him. dignity of my mind was superior to all vin- mention, that a difficulty had arisen as to the dictive feelings. Far should I be from wish- medium through which he was to receive the ing to inflict a capital punishment upon him, recompence. The gentleman who had opened grounded on his attack upon me; but yet on the negotiation positively declined the office, recompence. The gentleman who had opened ever, as I was really an 'alarmist,' to use "Here it may be proper to give some acgo himself to the quarter in question. I an might still be alive and an ornament to the
count of what was called Peter's pension, of swered that I thought it was the best way, for
which no true statement has ever appeared, I had reason to believe he considered he was
though many have been published. We were really to have five hundred a-year, and that the an anecdote connected with birth—the other
intimately considered he was an anecdote connected with birth—the other
intimately considered he was an anecdote connected with birth—the other one day dining with a gentleman, intimately gentleman who had negotiated the business and connected with a member of the government myself were to divide the other two. The docat that time, and in the course of conversation tor then angrily applied to the fountain-head, the doctor expressed himself with so much and on inquiring what sum he was to have, vehemence against the French revolution, which was told that it was to be three hundred amight be expected from them. He then declared that he should decline the business altogether, and returned the ten pounds which he had said he, 'with these opinions you can have no taken of our host, as he said, to 'bind the bargain.' Disgusted with his suspicion, I reproached him on the occasion, and we sepaful, but not a discouraging answer, and then rated in anger. As I knew the doctor was too the subject dropped; but the next morning the apt to give a favourable colouring to his own doctor called on the gentleman, and knowing cause, and that he had represented the whole transaction as a trap to ensnare him, though the overture had actually come from himself, I said the day before. The gentleman, not being addressed a letter to him, and faithfully and fully detailed the whole affair, telling him that I kept a copy of my letter to read wherever I heard that he had misrepresented the matter. weapon it was in the hands of the doctor, told Many years of separation passed; but hearing him seriously, that if he was really inclined to he was blind, infirm, lame, and asthmatic, I afford the support of his pen to government, he resolved one Monday morning to begin the thought he could procure for him its patronage. week with an extinction of all enmity between The doctor said he had several works in pre-us, and went to his lodgings in Somers' Town paration against ministers individually, which on that day. I addressed him in the most he would suppress, if that would do, but was friendly tone, but he did not recollect my voice: not disposed to be actively employed in favour and when he understood who I was, he appeared of government. The gentleman, with some delighted, pressed me to have a glass of brandy-compliment to his satirical talents, told him and-water, though it was morning, and said and-water, though it was morning, and said that if I would stay, I should have a beef-steak, for, if he published libels, the law might be put or any thing else I could desire. In short, we were reconciled in a moment, and I repeated my visits as often as convenient to me, promising that I would positively drink tea with him which were so hostile to those by which the French monarchy had been overthrown. After good as ever, and his poetical talents in full farther discussion, the doctor permitted him to vigour."

The death of this satirist is thus described:

are no longer required at the theatre, go home, yet when so powerful a pen was offered, it was derate master, when one of his servants came study any part that may be assigned to you, too well acquainted with the doctor's powers to to tell me that he had been taken ill, and was take a glass of small beer to refresh yourself negative the proposal. At length it was settled delirious when she left him, she wept all the before you go to bed, and if it happens to be that the doctor should have three hundred as time that she described his situation. I went as soon as I could in the afternoon, and then for five hundred a-year, but finding that he learned that he had recovered his faculties, but was asleep. I sat by his bedside, expecting he would awake, amusing myself with a volume of against the Jacobins, which he sent to the editor of the Sun newspaper. This, however, and I told him how long I had been there, observing that it was a dreary way home, and perhaps not quite safe, concluding with saying, 'Is there any thing on earth that I can do for you?' His answer, delivered in a deep and strong tone, was, 'Bring back my youth. He calling on him the next day, I found he had died, as might be said, in his sleep, and that

those words were the last he ever uttered. * * * "The doctor's love of life was intense. He and, as the doctor was prohibited from going has often said that he would take a lease of himself to the quarter where it was to be refive hundred years from nature. 'What!' ceived, matters seemed to be at a stand; how-said I, 'with all your infirmities?' 'Yes,' said he; 'for while here you are something, in prison seven years, and then, as no would enjoy freedom the more, after so long a considered to be the channel of I remember once mentioning the doctor's talents, I offered to be the channel of I remember once mentioning the doctor's talents, I would have him transported for doctor's talents, I offered to be the channel of I remember once mentioning the doctor's love fremuneration. Wolcot, though he really did of life to Mr. Sheridan, expressing my surprise.

Mr. Sheridan said, that he would not only take in prison seven years, and then, as he would Sheridan's word, and thought highly of the but when dead you are nothing the highly of the but when dead you are nothing the firmly Wolcot, the celebrated Peter Pindar, among tioned, was constantly urging me 'to bring the a lease for five hundred years, but for ever, Mr. Taylor's reminiscences. The account of bag,' as he styled it. Reluctant, however, to provided he was in health, in good circumhis consenting to take the pay of government ask for money which he had done nothing to stances, and with such friends as he then posas a public writer, is, we have reason to believe, deserve, I delayed my application so long that sessed. Yet, if he had taken due care of his he grew impatient, and asked me if he might health, and prudently managed his fortune, he go himself to the quarter in question. I an-might still be alive and an ornament to the

great epoch in human nature.

" Dr. Monsey told me that he was once in company with another physician and an eminent farrier. The physician stated, that among the difficulties of his profession was that of disyear, and that I had spoken of his talents in covering the maladies of children, as they could which it was founded, that I jocularly said to the highest terms, and of the advantages which not explain the symptoms of their disorders. Well,' said the farrier, 'your difficulties are not greater than mine, for my patients, the horses, are equally unable to explain their complaints.' 'Ah!' rejoined the physician, 'my 'Ah!' rejoined the physician, 'my brother doctor must conquer me, as he has brought his cavalry against my infantry.' Of Foote.

" Foote's manner of relating a humorous story, with his powers of mimicry, must doubtless have been very entertaining to those who were not too refined for fun, or too delicate for buffoonery. Mr. Murphy used to relate the following story of Foote's, the heroines of which were the Ladies Cheere, Fielding, and Hill, the last the widow of the celebrated Dr. Hill. He represented them as playing at 'I love my love with a letter;' Lady Cheere began, and said, 'I love my love with an N, because he is a Night;' Lady Fielding followed with 'I love my love with a G, because he is a Gustis;' and 'I love my love with an F,' said Lady Hill, 'because he is a Fizishun.' Such was the imputed orthography of these learned ladies."

We have already noticed the imperfections which may be discerned in these Records; and it is but fair towards the memory of their author to quote what he himself says concerning

"The present work has been written in a desultory manner, with several intervals, occasioned by illness, which, at one time was of so alarming a description that my friend Mr. Cooke, and another eminent surgeon, thought it hardly "As a proof that he was a kind and consi. possible that I should recover. I might easily



have extended it, but was tired of the task, and was urged to conclude it by my friends, who cherished such hopes of its success as I fear will be disappointed. I am now at a very advanced age, and though I have no reason to believe that my mind has decayed as well as my corporeal strength, yet I cannot help agreeing with the opinion of David Hume, who says, ' I consider that a man at sixty-five, by dying, cuts off only a few years of infirmities; and if it had been my fate to leave the world at that period of my life, I should not only have escaped infirmities, but disappointments, vexations, and sorrows. To borrow the words of Dr. Johnson, in the last paper of his admirable Rambler, that the same sentiments have not sometimes recurred, or the same expressions been too frequently repeated, I have not confidence in my abilities sufficient to warrant.' And, indeed, such must inevitably be the case; for I am not to coin words, and if I am describing tempers, qualities, talents, and persons of a similar nature, I must, of course, make use of similar epithets and forms of expression."

And here we conclude. One of the most curious features in the author's life seems to have been the number of funerals which he attended, and the number of prologues he wrote: what with stories of the parties distinguished by his observance of their obsequies, and of those connected with his theatrical pursuits, his book is full of chit-chat, very pleasant to pass a vacant hour, and as such we again recommend it to the reader.

The Works of Lord Byron. Vol. X. Murray. [Second notice: conclusion.]

Not having room for all we wished to say of and extract from this volume in our last notice. we now, sans phrase, return to Lara. have always differed from those who considered it a continuation of the Corsair. There is nothing in the first poem that can for a moment allow us to suppose that Conrad has a home and station which he need only seek, to be, as he has every reason to suppose, in a state of honour and security. The lines which run

". Doomed by his very virtues for a duke, Nor deemed that gifts bestowed on better men Had left him joy and means to give again"—

imply wasted patrimony, which could not be the case with the "long self-exiled chieftain." Again, the character of Lara is drawn in much darker shades than that of Conrad. Conrad, " Feared, shunned, belied, ere youth had lost her force," His faults are the result of thoughtlessness-

then of circumstance; but in Lara they appear to have arisen from experiment, and the desire of excitement -

"Woman, the field, the ocean, all that gave Promise of gladness—peril of a grave, In turn he tried."

There is a selfishness about the last that did not belong to the first. Between Gulnare and Its irregularity, when moulded under the Kaled there is more resemblance: both are passionate, devoted, and eastern; but certainly the most careful reader would fail to find in than was admitted in some of the most delithe one poem a single line that connects it with the other. We proceed with our extracts.

" Hebrew Melodies .- Lord Byron never alludes to his share in these Melodies with complacency. Mr. Moore having, on one occasion, rallied him a little on the manner in which some of them had been set to music,-Sunburn Nathan!' he exclaims, 'why do you always twit me with his Ebrew nasalities? Have I not told you it was all Kinnaird's doing, and my own exquisite facility of temper?'

" 'She walks in beauty.' - These stanzas were written by Lord Byron on returning from a ball-room, where he had seen Mrs. (now Lady) Wilmot Horton, the wife of his relation, the present governor of Ceylon. On this oc-casion, Mrs. W. H. had appeared in mourning, with numerous spangles on her dress.

Byron's own remarks:

"With regard to the observations on carelessness,' &c. wrote Lord Byron to a friend, 'I think, with all humility, that the gentle reader has considered a rather uncommon, and decidedly irregular, versification for haste and negligence. The measure is not that of any of the other poems, which (I believe) were allowed to be tolerably correct, according to Bysshe and the fingers - or ears - by which bards write, and readers reckon. Great part of the 'Siege' is in (I think) what the learned call anapests, (though I am not sure, being heinously forgetful of my metres and my Gradus,) and many of the lines intentionally longer or shorter than its rhyming companion; and the rhyme also occurring at greater or less intervals of caprice or convenience. I mean not to say that this is right or good, but merely that I could have been smoother, had it appeared to me of advantage; and that I was not otherwise without being aware of the deviation, though I now feel sorry for it, as I would undoubtedly rather please than not. My wish has been to try at something different from my former efforts; as I endeavoured to make them differ from each other. The versification of the 'Corsair' is not that of 'Lara,' nor the 'Giaour' that of the 'Bride: 'Childe Harold' is, again, varied from these; and I strove to vary the last somewhat from all of the others. Excuse all this nonsense and egotism. The fact is, that I am rather trying to think on the subject of this note, than really thinking on it.'

"On Christmas-day, 1815, Lord Byron, enclosing this fragment to Mr. Murray, says-I send some lines, written some time ago, and intended as an opening to the 'Siege of Corinth.' I had forgotten them, and am not sure that they had not better be left out now;—on that, you and your synod can determine. 'They are written,' says Moore, in the loosest form of that rambling style of metre which his admiration of Mr. Coleridge's 'Christabel' led him at this time to adopt.' It will be seen, hereafter, that the poet had never read 'Christabel' at the time when he wrote these lines;—he had, however, the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.' With regard to the character of the species of versification at this time so much in favour, it may be observed, that feeble imitations have since then vulgarised it a good deal to the general ear; but that in the hands of Mr. Coleridge, Sir Walter Scott, and Lord Byron himself, it has often been employed with the most happy effect. guidance of a delicate taste, is more to the eye than to the ear, and in fact not greater cious of the lyrical measures of the ancient Greeks.

"In one of his sea excursions, Lord Byron was nearly lost in a Turkish ship of war, owing to the ignorance of the captain and crew. 'Fletcher,' he says, 'yelled; the Greeks called on all the saints; the Mussulmans on Alla; while the captain burst into tears, and ran below deck. I did what I could to console Fletcher; but finding him incorrigible, I wrapped myself up in my Albanian capote, and lay down to wait the worst.'

This striking instance of the poet's coolness and courage is thus confirmed by Mr. Hobhouse: 'Finding that, from his lameness, he was unable to be of any service in the exertions which our very serious danger called for, after a laugh or two at the panic of his valet, he not only wrapped himself up and lay down, in the manner he has described, but when our difficulties were terminated was found fast asleep."

Gifford was allowed great license in correcting the 'Siege of Corinth;' and, as usual in such cases, his alterations did not coincide with the spirit of the poet. It is curious to observe how different the public feeling, and how often it would refuse to confirm the critical opinion.

"The 'Siege of Corinth,' which appears, by the original MS. to have been begun in July 1815, made its appearance in January 1816. Mr. Murray having enclosed Lord Byron a thousand guineas for the copyright of this poem and of 'Parisina,' he replied,— Your offer is liberal in the extreme, and much more than the two poems can possibly be worth: but I cannot accept it, nor will not. You are most welcome to them as additions to the collected volumes; but I cannot consent to their separate publication. I do not like to risk any fame (whether merited or not) which I have been favoured with upon compositions which I do not feel to be at all equal to my own notions of what they should be; though they may do very well as things without pretension, to add to the publication with the lighter pieces. I have enclosed your draft torn, for fear of accident by the way -I wish you would not throw temptation in mine. It is not from a disdain of the universal idol, nor from a present superfluity of his treasures, can assure you, that I refuse to worship him; but what is right is right, and must not yield to circumstances. I am very glad that the handwriting was a favourable omen of the morale of the piece; but you must not trust to that; for my copyist would write out any thing I desired, in all the ignorance of innocence - I hope, however, in this instance, with no great peril to either.' The copyist was Lady Byron. Lord Byron gave Mr. Gifford carte-blanche to strike out or alter any thing at his pleasure in this poem, as it was passing through the press; and the reader will be amused with the variæ lectiones which had their origin in this extraordinary confidence. Mr. Gifford drew his pen, it will be seen, through at least one of the most admired passages."

We subjoin a few of the intended altera-

"But when all is past, it is humbling to tread
O'er the weltering field of the tombless dead.
And see worms of the earth, and fowls of the air,
Beasts of the forest, all gathering there;
All regarding man as their prey,
All rejoicing in his decay.

There is a temple in run stands,
Fashion'd by long-forgotten hands;
Two or three columns, and many a stone,
Marble and granite, with grass o'ergrown;
Out upon time! it will leave no more
Of the things to come than the things before!
Out upon time! who for ever will leave
But enough of the past for the future to grieve
O'er that which has been, and o'er that which must
be:

be:
What we have seen, our sons shall see;
Remnants of things that have passed away,
Fragments of stone, rear'd by creatures of clay! §

O'er the weltering limbs of the tombless dead. -Gifford.
† MS.—" All that liveth on man will prey,

All rejoice in his decay, All that can kindle dismay and disgust Follow his frame from the bier to the dust."

Omit this couplet.—Gifford. After this follows in MS.—

We like much the note from Coleridge. Speaking of the description of Parisina:

"A sagacious writer gravely charges Lord Byron with paraphrasing, in this passage, without acknowledgment, Mr. Burke's wellknown description of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette. 'Verily,' says Mr. Coleridge, 'there be amongst us a set of critics, who seem to hold, that every possible thought and image is traditional; who have no notion that there are such things as fountains in the world, small as well as great; and who would there-fore charitably derive every rill they behold flowing, from a perforation made in some other man's tank."

It were injustice to omit the noble passage of Lockhart's relative to the publication of those pieces which directly allude to Byron's

private feelings.

"Lord Byron had at least this much to say for himself, that he was not the first to make his domestic differences a topic of public discussion. On the contrary, he saw himself ere any fact but the one undisguised and tangible one was, or could be known, held up every where, and by every art of malice, as the most infamous of men,-because he had parted from his wife. He was exquisitely sensitive: he was wounded at once by a thousand arrows; and all this with the most perfect and indignant knowledge, that of all who were assailing him, not one knew any thing of the real merits of the case. Did he right, then, in publishing those squibs and tirades? No, certainly: it would have been nobler, better, wiser far, to have utterly scorned the assaults of such enemies, and taken no notice, of any kind, of them. But, because this young, hot-blooded, proud, patrician poet did not, amidst the exacerbation of feelings which he could not control, act in precisely the most dignified and wisest of all possible manners of action, - are we entitled, is the world at large entitled, to issue a broad sentence of vituperative condemnation? Do we know all that he had suffered?—have we imagination enough to comprehend what he suffered, under circumstances such as these? - have we been tried in similar circumstances, whether we could feel the wound unflinchingly, and keep the weapon quiescent, in the hand that trembled with all the excitements of insulted privacy, honour, and faith? Let people consider for a moment what it is that they demand when they insist upon a poet of Byron's class abstaining altogether from expressing in his works any thing of his own feelings in regard to any thing that immediately concerns his own history. We tell him in every possible form and shape, that the great and distinguishing merit of his poetry is the intense truth with which that poetry ex-presses his own personal feelings. We encourage him in every possible way to dissect his own heart for our entertainment - we tempt him by every bribe most likely to act powerfully on a young and imaginative man, to plunge into the darkest depths of self-knowledge; to madden his brain with eternal self-scrutinies, to find his pride and his pleasure in what others shrink from as torture - we tempt him to indulge in these dangerous exercises, until they obviously acquire the power of leading him to the very brink of frenzy - we tempt him to find, and to see in this perilous vocation, the staple of his existence, the food of his ambition,

the very essence of his glory,-and the moment that, by habits of our own creating, at least of our own encouraging and confirming, he is carried one single step beyond what we happen to approve of, we turn round with all the bitterness of spleen, and reproach him with the unmanliness of entertaining the public with his feelings in regard to his separation from his wife. This was truly the conduct of a fair and liberal public! To our view of the matter, Lord Byron, treated as he had been, tempted as he had been, and tortured and insulted as he was at the moment, did no more forfeit his character by writing what he did write upon that unhappy occasion, than another man, under circumstances of the same nature, would have done, by telling something of his mind about it to an intimate friend across the fire. The public had forced him into the habits of familiarity, and they received his confidence with nothing but anger and scorn."

"On the sheet containing the original draught

of these lines ('Churchill's grave'), Lord Byron has written: 'The following poem (as most that I have endeavoured to write) is founded on a fact; and this detail is an attempt at a serious imitation of the style of a great poet, its beauties and its defects: I say the style, for the thoughts I claim as my own. In this, if there be any thing ridiculous, let it be attributed to me, at least as much as to Mr. Wordsworth; of whom there can exist few greater admirers than myself. I have blended what I would deem to be the beauties as well as defects of his style; and it ought to be remembered, that in such things, whether there be praise or dis-praise, there is always what is called a compliment, however unintentional."

It is a common-place canon, that Lord Byron's whole inspiration was personal: this is true generally; but there are some splendid exceptions. Witness, in this very volume, the touching pathos of the 'Prisoner of Chillon,' and the magnificent Martin-like picture of 'Darkness;' neither of which had the least reference to his own feelings.

Standard Novels. Nos. XIX. and XX. The Pastor's Fireside. By Jane Porter. Lionel Lincoln. By the Author of the "Spy." London, 1832. Bentley.

THESE last volumes of this singularly neat and cheap edition are embellished by Pickering, and a vignette by Adams,—the last very spi-Lionel Lincoln has a preface, by Cooper, rited. in which he mentions a curious fact, that the frequent introduction of the moon in his story had met with critical objection; it was, nevertheless, founded on fact, as he had obtained a diary of the weather at that actual period, to which he rigidly adhered. He also goes into some particulars relative to the characters; and we find the following judicious remarks on America as a field of literature, and also an interesting reference to the author's account of Bunker's Hill.

" Perhaps there is no other country whose history is so little adapted to poetical illustration as that of the United States of America. The art of printing has been in general use since the earliest settlement, and the policy of both the provinces and the States has been to encourage the dissemination of accurate know-ledge. There is consequently neither a dark, nor even an obscure, period in the American annals; all is not only known, but so well and generally known, that nothing is left for the imagination to embellish. It is true that the world has fallen into its usual errors on the subject of individual character; taking those situation when in Dally's hands, is very gra-

parts which are the most conspicuous and the best understood, as guides in establishing a harmony that it almost always insists on; while he who thoroughly understands human nature is not to learn that the most opposite qualities are frequently the inhabitants of the same breast. But it is the part of the poet to humour these mistakes; for there is no blunder more sure to be visited by punishment than that which tempts a writer to instruct his readers when they wish only to be amused. The author has had these truths forced upon him by experience, and in no instance more obviously than in the difficulties he encountered in writing this his only historical tale, and in its reception by the world. That he has not disregarded the opinion of the latter, is proved by his having discontinued attempts of whose uselessness he has been so clearly, though so delicately admonished. Notwithstanding the unequivocal admission, that Lionel Lincoln is not what its author hoped it would have been, when he commenced his task, he still thinks it is not without some claim to the reader's attention. The battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill, and the movement on Prospect Hill, are believed to be as faithfully described as is possible to have been done by one who was not an eye-witness of those important events. pains were spared in examining all the documents, both English and American; and many private authorities were consulted, with a strong desire to ascertain the truth. The ground was visited and examined, and the differing testi-mony was subjected to a close comparison between the statements and the probability. Even a journal of the state of the weather was procured, and its entries were rigidly respected; so that he who feels sufficient interest in these details may rest assured that he will obtain facts on all these particulars by reading this A liberal, book. and certainly a favourable, criticism of this book, considering its demerits, contained a remark, that the conception and delineation of the characters of the idiot and the madman must have given great trouble to its author. It may be well, therefore, to add, that both Job Pray and Ralph were drawn from life, and with as rigid an adherence even to language as the course of the narrative would allow."

Vortigern; an Historical Play. With an Ori-ginal Preface. By W. H. Ireland. London, 1832. Thomas.

WE hardly think it possible to revive the interest once excited by this spurious play, and, in our opinion, unimposing forgery; though, like most bold impositions, it found advocates and defenders in its day, even such as Parr, Warton, Chalmers, and other eminent persons. Now it must strike every sensible reader as a poor imitation of parts of Hamlet, Macbeth, and Richard III., - neither skilfully put together nor adequately disguised. As a literary curiosity, and a youthful trick, perhaps too severely punished by the future misfortunes of the author, it, however, claims a place on the book-shelf.

The Refugee in America. By Frances Trollope. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Whittaker and Co.

As a whole, these volumes, which we have now seen complete, do not sustain the liveliness of parts. Many of the sketches of American manners are repetitions of Mrs. Trollope's former work; the story is wire-drawn, and at last improbable; and the horror of Lord Darcy's

[&]quot;Monuments that the coming age Leaves to the spoil of the seasons' rage— Till ruln makes the relics scarce, Then learning acts her solemn farce, And, roaming through the marble waste, Prates of beauty, art, and taste."

prehension of the tone of exaggeration and ill nature taken by the writer on all Transatlantic subjects; and there is nothing in this work to call for further remark.

The Family Library, No. XXXV.: Peter the Great. London, 1832. Murray.

An extremely well compiled life of one of the most remarkable men that ever lived; drawn from the best authorities, and affording an interesting picture of his extraordinary career.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

M. Ruppell.—A letter from M. Durheim to the French Academy (read at the sitting of the 8th October) gave some account of M. Ruppell, who, in 1830, set out on the second tour in Africa, which he is now performing. He first travelled through the whole of Arabia, wishing to determine the positions of the principal places. He crossed the Red Sea at Mocha, intending to pass through the south part of Abyssinia, and thence to cross the Moun-tains of the Moon, into the centre of the African continent: but revolution having broken out in Arabia, Abyssinia, and the country of the Gallas, who inhabit the plains near the Mountains of the Moon, M. Ruppell was obliged to stop on the isle of Massuah, where he waited for the end of the civil wars. Meantime he explored the parts of Abyssinia nearest to the coast, and sent the descriptions of several animals but little known. Among them is that of a large species of antelope, as tall as a stag, which he takes to be the true orix of the ancients, and which is called in Abyssinia beisa. He has also discovered a new species of dugos, which inhabits the Red Sea, and differs much from the only known species which is found in the Indian Sea. It was with the skin of this species of the Red Sea that the ancient Israelites were obliged, by the law of Moses, to cover the tabernacle; and M. Ruppell has given it the name of halicore tabernaculi. The traveller has also discovered the ruins of the ancient Adulis, the geographical position of which town was not previously known.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Anatomical Demonstrations, or Colossal Illus trations of Human Anatomy. By Professor Seerig. Part II. London, 1832. Schloss. THIS fasciculus contains five plates of the brain, several times larger than in the living subject, with an accompanying letter-press reference to the various parts. It is an admirable aid to the anatomical student, though there is some difficulty in consequence of several of the nerves not following the classification adopted in the English school. Nothing, however, can exceed the fidelity with which the various parts are represented (with, perhaps, the exception of No. VI., the base of the cranium and egress of the cerebral nerves, which seems to us to be a little artificial); and either in conjunction with actual dissection, or as a remembrancer afterwards, we can conceive nothing more eligible for the young surgeon than these plates.

PINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Landscape Annual for 1833. Jennings and Chaplin.

WE have now before us the large paper copy of this work, and can only reiterate our praise of its beauty, as witnessed on this magnified scale. It is indeed a superb performance, and

We have before expressed our re- | highly honourable to our fine arts, whether we consider Mr. Harding, the draughtsman, or his engravers.

> Roses, &c. By L. Stoll. London, A. Schloss. A LITHOGRAPHIC group of flowers, coloured after nature by an Austrian artist, whose talents in the representation of botanical subjects appear to be of a high order. This is sweetly executed, and fit as the rich productions of Flora herself for "my lady's chamber."

> Illustrations of the Literary Souvenir. 1833. TEN charming embellishments; and not only charming in themselves, but well selected with reference to variety and contrast. Our favourites are :

The Prince of Spain's Visit to Catalina. Engraved by C. Rolls, from a painting by G. S. Newton, R.A. Richly composed, and full of expression .- Children in prayer. Engraved by S. Sangster from a painting by T. Uwins. We have seldom seen youthful piety more sweetly depicted.—The Chevalier Bayard conferring Knighthood on Francis I. Engraved by W. Greatbach, from a painting by Fragonard. A gorgeous assemblage of objects; the effect a little theatrical, but perhaps that is inseparable from the subject.—Fairies danoing on the Sea-shore. Engraved by W. Millar, from a design by W. Danby, R.A. Exquisite: the eye is absolutely dazzled in gazing upon it. - A Campoise Girl. Engraved by C. Fox, From a painting by G. S. Newton, R.A. Mr. Fox has evidently been emulous of Mr. Doo's engraving of Newton's "Dutch Girl;" and if his finely executed plate had been of the same size, it would have been a worthy companion of that admirable production. - Heidelberg Castle. Engraved by J. Willmore, from a design by D. Roberts. This magnificent and venerable structure makes a great figure among the new Annuals. Mr. Roberts's representation of it is fully equal to that of any of its contemporaries.

Illustrations of the New Year's Gift and Juvenile Souvenir, 1833.

IF the sole embellishment of the New Year's Gift were "The Invalid Mother," engraved by P. Lightfoot, from a picture by A. Scheffer, so beautiful and affecting a composition would render it a valuable present to the young and renear it a valuable present to the young and feeling. But it boasts (besides a lively title-page) of seven other pleasing and clever plates; viz. "Sisters," engraved by S. Sangster from a picture by A. Johannot; the "Mother of Procida," engraved by W. Greatbach from a picture by A. Colin; the "Little Mendicant," organization by W. Greatbach from a picture by W. Greatbach from a picture by W. Greatbach from a picture by W. engraved by W. Greatbach, from a picture by R. Westall, R.A.; "French Village School," engraved by W. Greatbach, from a picture by Decamps; the "Introduction of Raphael to the Duchess of Urbino," engraved by J. Outrim, from a picture by Eugene Deveria; the "No-vice," engraved by T. S. Engleheart, from a picture by Sasoferrata; and the "Kitten's Mishap," engraved by W. Greatbach, from a picture by H. Howard, R.A.

POETRY.

WE intend, this week, deviating from our general rule, and giving these columns to a few of the Annuals reviewed last week.

FROM THE KEEPSAKE. To the Rhine. By Lord Mahon. When last I saw thy gushing flood
Roll on its course in conscious pride,
My friend—the first and dearest—stood
In health and gladness by my side.

Who then that watched his soul-lit eye, His buoyant step, his joyous tone, Would dream that dread mortality Already marked him for her own? Already marked him for her own!
Close to thy verdant side we sat,
Where Eglisau in beauty shines,
Upon a grassy mound like that
Which now his mouldering frame enshrines!
We spoke of love, and flowers, and spring,
And hopes to brighten future years,
Nor thought a few short months would bring
Him to the tomb and me to tears. Him to the tomb and me to tests.

I see unchanged thy cliffs, thy bowers,
Those clustering vines, that whits-walled town,
And, high above, those feudal towers
In ruined majesty look down;
I see thy waters foam and flow,
And feel my youthful hopes must prove
Fast fleeting, like the floods below,
Worn like the battlements above. worn like the battlements above.

Dear river, I have loved thee well,
But now as o'er thy banks I bend,
Thy eddying waters seem to tell
The death-dirge of my earliest friend;
To me no more thy sound shall be
A sound of joy, thou lovely Rhine!
But in my darkening memory
My L—v—n's name shall blend with thine!

It is Madame de Staël who observes that the words "no more" are the most touching in our language, while the charm of their melancholy music is quite indefinable.

No more. By Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley. No more-oh, it must be no more! That precious dreaming o'er that precious love!
Must, then, that mighty happiness be o'er,
And must my heart wail like a wounded dove?
No more—oh, it must be no more!

Ne'er shall I know its kindling might again,
That heart-burst of young passion in its power;
But faintly droop as flowers beneath the rain,
And die in dreams of that last meeting-hour!
No more—oh, it must be no more!

And spring is here bewilderingly bright;
A laughing world of sunshine and of rose
Greets every where the heart, and thought, and sight;
But all in vain—they bring me no repose.
No more—oh, it must be no more!

Oh, the unburied dreams that haunt my mind, Spring, with thy scent-charged flowers do thou enchain!
or let me mourn heart-wasted, unresigned,
What mourning never can bring back again.
No more—oh, it must be no more!

But perished now for evermore and past
That costly consciousness of answered love,
Let my heart tremble into rest at last,
And wear the chains it unsuspecting wove.
No more—oh, it must be no more!

FROM THE FORGET ME NOT.

The Goodwives of Weinsberg. By Mary Howitt. Who can tell me where Weinsberg lies? As brave a town as any;
It must have cradled good and wise,
Both wives and maidens many.
Should I eer wooing have to do,
I faith, in Weinsberg will I woo! The Emperor Conrad, on a time, In wrath the town was battering, And near it lay his warriors prime, And sturdy horsemen clattering; And, with fierce firing, rode and ran All round about it horse and man. As him the little town withstood, As nim the little town wintstood,
Though every thing it wanted,
So did he swear in vengeful mood
No mercy should be granted;
And thus his heralds spake.—" This know,
I'll hang you, rascals, in a row!" When in the town was heard this threat,
It caused a great dejection,
And every neighbour neighbour met
With mournful interjection: Though bread was very dear in price, Yet dearer still was good advice. "Ah wo for me, most wretched man! Great wo the siege has won us!"
They cried, and overy priest began
"The Lord have mercy on us!"
"Oh, wo, wo, wo!" on all sides clanged;
"We feel e'en now as good as hanged!" When in despair wise men will sit, In spite of council-masters How oft has saved them woman's wit From manifold disasters! Since woman's wit, as all men know, Is subtler than aught else below. There was a wife to her goed man
But yesterday united,
And she a wise scheme hit upon,
Which the whole town delighted,
And made them all so full of gies,
They laughed and chattered famously.



Then, at the hour of midnight damp, Then, at the hour of midnight damp, Of wives a deputation Went out to the besiegers' camp, Praying for capitulation: So soft they prayed, so sweet they prayed! And for these terms their prayer was made

"That all the wives might be allowed
Their jewels forth to carry;
What else remained the warriors proud
Might rive, and hang, and harry."
To this the emperor swore consent,
And back the deputation went.

Thereon, as soon as morn was spied,
What happened? Give good hear
The nearest gate was opened wide,
And out each wife came, bearing—
True as I live!—all pick-a-pack,
Her worthy husband in a sack!

Then many a courtier, in great wrath,
The goodwives would have routed;
But Conrad spake: "My kingly faith
May not be false or doubted!
Ha! bravo!" cried he, as they came;
"Think you our wives would do the same?"

Then gave he pardon and a feast. Then gave he parton and a reast,
Those gentle ones to pleasure;
And music all their joy increased,
And dancing without measure;
As did the mayoress walting twirl,
So did the besom-binding girl.

Ay, tell me now where Weinsberg lies, As brave a town as any,
And cradled has it good and wise
Both wives and maidens many:
If wooing e'er I have to do,
'Faith! one of Weinsberg will I woo!

FROM THE FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING.

The Miniature. By R. F. Williams.

Time hurries on. Like the fleet courser in his arrowy flight;
Thus have the swift and joyful moments gone
In rapturous delight;

While I have cast
O'er my full heart a dream of bygone hours—
Visions of bliss that fing around the past
Their sunshine and their flowers.

Yes! once again
From those dear lips doth memory bear to me
Words whose sweet muste falls like summer-rain,
All joyously and free.

Winds waft around Sighs softly murmured—whispers faint and low; While the fresh air is rich with every sound That loving voices know.

Still are my eyes
Full of the scenes where thou wert fond and kind;
The fields, the flowers, the streams, the very skies
Are pictured on my mind,

Making still mine
Smiles rich in gladness as an autumn sky,
Thoughts breathing wisdom full of truths divine,
And meanings pure and high;

Bliss born of youth, Shedding a beauty on life's golden years, Stirring its hidden springs of love and truth, With feelings nursed in tears;

Joys that impart
Deep in the mind a knowledge fair and good,
Gladdening the breast, and feeding the young heart
With wild, delicious food;

Giving the breath
Language too kind for thoughts of worldly strife,
Filled with an influence as strong as death,
And deep as human life.

How sweetly blest
Musing I sit, entranced in visions rare,
While on my brain undying memories rest,
And leave a gladness there!

Thus as I gaze,
Fancy keeps weaving shadows fresh and bright;
Thus, too, the blissful dreams of other days
Come crowding on my sight.

What fairy spell,
Borne on the breath of the soft atmosphe
Hither has brought me all I love so well,
And all I hold so dear?

Charm is there none Save what is sealed within the enamoured breast; Memory awakens all the past has done, And Love performs the rest.

He 'tis who flings O'er our dull lives such deep and priceless worth; He 'tis who holds beneath his radiant wings Our Eden upon earth.

Brightest of themes!
Mine is the joyousness your spells impart—
Mine are your blissful thoughts and witching dres
The world within the heart!

We must also take this opportunity of men- the length with him. If vice breeds vice, and as well as the patent theatres; but smaller

tioning "the Veiled Lady of Ajmere," a beautiful eastern story by Mr. Fraser.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

THE DRAMA.

Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee, &c. &c.

As our analysis of this evidence, if we may judge from the use made of it by our contemporaries, previous to any copies of it having got abroad, seems to have excited considerable public interest, we are more confirmed in our original purpose of going through the minutes, and enabling Monsieur Public to employ what are called his tongues (each speaking a different language) upon this as upon every other subject.

In our first paper we quoted Mr. Colman's opinions about angels and the naming of their stage, in applying them to women; but we are glad to see that during his (the examiner's) absence at Boulogne, Mr. Collier, who transacted his business, and did his duties for him, entertained opposite notions on the angelic controversy. Ex. gr. a question or two put to

"In the exercise of your duty as examiner of plays, suppose the word 'angel' was applied to a woman on the stage, should you erase it or not? Certainly not, speaking for myself, if it were not applied profanely: if a man in love were to call his mistress 'my angel,' I should think it no profanation; I should think it an ordinary expression of speech. — 'Gracious heaven!' for instance? I should not object to that. I should object to the unnecessary introduction of the name of the Creator on any occasion; but at the same time I should take this distinction, that expressions of this kind are to be allowed in tragedy, which is a serious representation, which in a comedy are not to be allowed. For instance, we see in Lear the old king kneel and imprecate a curse even on his child. In a comedy any thing of attended, there will be a number of personal the kind would be very revolting. The situation it disposed to frequent houses of ill-fame. the kind would be very revolting. The situa-tion could not occur, but if it could it would be offensive, inasmuch as it would not be at all consistent with the rest of the performance.

In our opinion Mr. Collier cuts quite close enough; but it is the invariable consequence, when a fuss is made about the merest trifle, by becoming a theme of discussion it becomes a thing of importance, and even strong minds cense; that he finds Shakespeare's plays attract are betrayed into the folly of being grave in as they are performed at the minors (thus condiscussing it. But Mr. Collier's testimony is full of good sense on all points: starring, for instance

"With respect to the star system that has been adopted by the two great theatres, do you not think that it has been exceedingly hostile to dramatic literature, especially to any new plays? Certainly, inasmuch as it induces authors to write plays for particular actors, instead of composing them for a whole company capable of representing them; inasmuch, too, as it induces managers of theatres to neglect all the inferior parts of plays, and to rely entirely on one performer: when I call them inferior parts of plays, I call them so in reference to the hero and principal characters, not that they do not require considerable talents to act them properly."

With regard to this gentleman's opinion, that

crime begets crime, it is obvious that wherever they have a speculative mart and field they will be encouraged by the opportunity and contagion; but beyond this, and this is little, the opprobium is not justly incurred. Theatres, like all other public occasions, congregate into an observable mass the profligate characters of the day; but it does not (beyond our foregoing exception) create them. The following are Mr. Collier's answers, &c. on this point :

" As you say a greater degree of immorality always exists in the neighbourhood of theatres, would it not be increased by an increased number of theatres? I think perhaps it might in the immediate neighbourhoods, but they would be smaller, and more divided; the theatres would not be so large, and the persons attracted there would not be so numerous._ Then the immorality depends on the area of the theatre? I think it will depend on the number of persons the theatre contains. If it contain 1000 persons, there will not be so large a bad neighbourhood round it as if it contains 4000 persons. - Is there any thing of that nature perceivable round the two large houses? I think it exists in a degree, and it is a very ancient complaint against theatres, that they collect a bad neighbourhood round them.—You think that the character of the neighbourhood of those two theatres is to be attributed to its vicinity to the theatres? a considerable degree. I am of opinion, that the number of houses of ill-fame in the neighbourhood is much owing to the number of women of the town who frequent the theatres. -Have you no means of judging whether the houses of ill-fame in the neighbourhood of the two great theatres bear a proportion to the number round the small theatres? I have no sufficient means of judging; but my opinion is that it is in proportion. I beg to state again, that I consider it in proportion to the size of the theatres; and that the quantity of immorality in the neighbourhood will depend on the attraction of the theatre. If a theatre is well attended, there will be a number of persons in

And this bears us out in our position. theatres collect the vicious together, but it is not the theatres which make them vicious; and they would equally exist over the area of the metropolis were there no theatres at all.

Mr. Davidge in his evidence plainly says that he acts as he likes, regardless of law or litradicting the theories of Mr. Dum and others), and that therefore he gives them when he thinks fit. He is then asked if he wishes the monopoly to be thrown open; to which he replies (as his interest prompts, like most of the other theatrical witnesses), "Not entirely; I conceive the patent theatres should in some measure be protected, and, in fact, theatres generally. I do not think it should go in that sweeping way which it is imagined is intended. I conceive if plays produced at the patent theatres or minor theatres in London or out of London were the property of those persons producing them for at least twenty-one years, the effect would be entirely answered. I do conceive, after the plays have been performed twenty-one years in the major or minor theatres, if they become public property, the full end would be answered .- Do you wish more theathe multiplying of theatres would increase vice tres to exist than exist at present? I am afraid and crime, because, as he observes, the environs there already are too many; because on the faith of theatres are always notorious for a profusion of licenses and on the faith of protections, large of both - we do not know that we can go all property has been risked on the minor theatres

theatres are springing up applying for neither protection or license. How far that may be conceived beneficial to the drama, I am not at liberty to give an opinion."

Some more of this individual's testimony throws an amusing light upon the remunera-tion of authors, and the arts by which theatres

sometimes try to attract notoriety.

" How is an author remunerated at your theatre? Much in the same way as at the patent theatres. Authors who have been successful in some instances at the patent theatres, are the authors at the minor theatres. The author of the Rent-day, which has been instanced as the most profitable production at Drury Lane, was the author of a number of pieces at the Coburg Theatre.—Do you know what is the general mode of remuneration? Sometimes a stipulated sum of money; at times I have given 50%. and at other times 20%.- Has an author any nights? Not besides .- That is the case sometimes? Occasionally; at other times the author will receive half-a-guinea or a guinea a night for each night the play is performed.—Is that the whole remuneration; does he retain no right in the play after? Certainly; the entire copyright.—Then he has no right to any subsequent remuneration at the theatre? Not any other remuneration beyond the run of the play, when he has received his stipulated sum. Abroad their rights extend to a very considerable length of time? I am aware of that; but it is not the case in England .- Has an author a right to any remuneration from country theatres?-No; when once the piece is published, it becomes, according to the present system (out of London, at least), public property. All persons who can get a copy of the piece, play it without advantage to the author or the person who has the convicient copyright.

George the Third was prohibited, was it not? No; I think I played it nine or ten weeks, and the theatre was visited by the different branches of the government, and they could not see any thing obnoxious; but at the next licensing day, the magistrates, who held discretionary power, told me they thought such representations injudicious, if not improper, representing sacred characters and the highest personages in the realm.—You are now representing the old piece Tom Thumb? They are not sacred characters.—The king and queen are introduced into that? King Arthur and Queen Dollaloila.—You leave people to apply them as they please? Yes; if we find them a piece, we are not compelled to find them comprehension .- You think there is no danger of the magistrates giving you the same hint at the next licensing day as to Tom Thumb ?-It is played as it has been played for the last fifty years, without the alteration of a single line. -But the play-bill does not announce it in the usual way? No; I do not defend that playbill. It was issued during my absence from town at another establishment I have; and I was much annoyed at it on my return, for I conceive managers of theatres have nothing to do with politics or party; they are open to all parties, and they have nothing to do with one party or the other. I must take the onus upon myself, but I do not for a moment defend it .-Does it draw? As much as Tom Thumb would generally draw.—Not more? Certainly would generally draw.—Not more: Certainly not. — Why should not you give it as Tom ferring by gesture to striking passages in these Works. As almost all the most eminent actors think it was unnecessary, if not injudicous belonging to the theatre appear on this occa—Why was it continued? It was stopped on the sight of them alone is sufficient to attract the country visitors in London, were

communication from Mr. Roe, the magistrate of Bow Street.—And that play-bill has not No. -What been issued since your return? do you give for the average run of new pieces, melo-drames, and so forth? About 201. I should conceive."

Mr. Serle's evidence goes in favour of throwing open the monopoly, and compensating the patent theatres by means of a lottery. Respecting the causes of the decline of the drama,

"Some of those which have been adduced, I think, may mean something, such as the lateness of the dinner-hours; but I think the great cause of the decline of the drama has been its separation from the literature of the country. It has become a difficult matter in the theatres to hear the language of a play from the size; consequently managers have been obliged to resort to spectacle: the public have left off going to see and to hear, and, consequently, the stage itself has deteriorated in public estimation. - Do you consider that the saloons attached to the theatres have any influence either in promoting the attractions of the theatres, or in decreasing the respectability? I think that they have done a great deal towards destroying that constant attendance upon the theatres of respectable people, which they were in the habit of giving before. I do not know what was the practice in Garrick's time; but I am quite sure that they would never have been attached to the theatres by the actors themselves, who would never have ventured upon such a breach of morality for the purpose of attracting the public. - Whom do you consider that that breach of morality arises from? From those who have a share in the theatres: from those who have rebuilt them. — Did they not exist in the old theatres? They might; but I do not think they are the kind of alliance which the actors themselves would have sought as an attraction."

DRAMA. DRURY LANE.

On Saturday the pageant in commemoration of Sir Walter Scott was produced here, with great ¿clat, and has been represented every night since to admiring audiences. The feeling with which it is witnessed must depend very much on the mood of mind of the spectator. The general effect is certainly very impressive. The curtain drawn, and Abbotsford, with all the lovely scenery of the Tweed, admirably and feelingly painted by Stanfield, is exhibited to the view. A hatchment indicates the loss which the world has just sustained by the death of the owner of that mansion; which we trust will never be suffered to depart from the race of Scott, but stand, with all its collected contents (so indicative of the character of him who placed them there), an everlasting memorial of his national heart and literary pursuits. The pageant then commences: Cooper, as the Last Minstrel, recites a few appropriate and beautiful lines from the poem of that title; and groups of the principal characters in Waverley, the Fortunes of Nigel, Guy Mannering, the Bride of Lammermoor, Rob Roy, Ivanhoe, the Antiquary, the Heart of Mid Lothian, Peveril, the Lady of the Lake, the Legend of Montrose, and Kennilworth, pass in succession over the stage, rewill was it continued? It was stopped on my return to town; it was stopped in the course of a week. In fact, I received a polite it only to have a look at Macready, Braham,

Farren, Power, Harley, T. Cooke, Serle, Bedford, Seguin, J. Russell, Templeton, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Faucit, Mrs. C. Jones, and so many other supporters of the living drama. And the pleasure is much enhanced by the younger and fairer portion of the spectacle. Miss Phillips looks Queen Elizabeth to perfection. Mrs. Nesbitt, as Lucy Ashton, is all loveliness and pathos; while her sister, Miss A. Mordaunt, as Amy Robsart, is hardly less to be admired. Miss Ferguson as Isabella Wardour, Miss Cawse as Ellen (Lady of the Lake), Miss Faucit as Jeanie Deans, Miss Kenneth as Fenella, Miss Pearson (and since her marriage Mrs. Humby) as Rebecca, Miss Hyland as Martha Trapbois, Miss Betts as Diana Vernon, Mrs. Brudenell as Madge Wildfire, Miss Somerville as Countess of Derby, Mrs. Hughes as Alice Bridgenorth, &c. are charming in these various parts, in a great degree realising the poet's and the reader's fancies. Feeling thus, we rather doubt the intrusion of comic incident, as in Flibhertigibbet (Weiland), Sir Geoffrey Hudson (Master Marshall), Dumbiedykes (Ross) on his obstinate pony, and even Dalgetty (Power) on his horse Gustavus. If the imagination is truly touched by the pageant, these, however true, become incongruous through juxtaposition; but, after all, audiences are so mixed and different in tastes, that what may jar on one may be the most entertaining to another. The second and last scene shews us Scott's beloved study, and all the creations of his mind we have mentioned ranged around his bust. The effect is almost overpowering, though a little marred by the flight of an ordinary child-and-spangled-muslin genius who flies up after crowning the bard with laurel in front of a Grecian temple. More solemnity might be given here—and Scott had nothing to do with Greek temples; his name is for ever associated with altogether different objects. Cooper again recites some fine poetry, and Braham sings in his most touching style; the banners are low-ered (they should go to the ground) and the curtain falls. The idea is an excellent one, and the representation is honourable to the talent and enterprise of the theatre.

On Wednesday we were again delighted with Der Freischüts, and Braham in full voice; Bedford excellent in Caspar; J. Russell, a Kilian worthy of Harley; Seguin, in song, a capital Bernhard; Miss Betts correct and effective in Linda; and Miss Cawse a real Rose. The music throughout well executed. and Mrs Pringle, acted as well as a little comedy can be by Farren and Mrs. Glover, aided by Miss Cawse, Mrs. Humby, and the less prominent characters, continues to dismiss the house in good humour to their homes. We regret to see a run made by part of the press against the author of this piece, for taking his groundwork from the French. His effort set forth no pretensions; and the ability with which he has performed his task, ought to recommend him to favour, rather than censure, for doing well what so many of his compeers often do ill, and yet obtain praise from the very same quarters which abuse him. This is not even-handed justice.

COVENT GARDEN.

On Friday, last week, All's Well that ends Well restored the universal favourite R. Jones to the public, after a six years' absence, in the part of Parolles. He was received with the



stock of amusement which it offers when confided to such talent. The play itself, with musical introductions by Rophino Lacy from Rossini, Paer, Auber, &c. did not seem to make a hit; and has been only once repeated this peculiarly interesting to geologists is, that Some of the songs, &c. by Wilson, Miss Shirreff, and Miss Inverarity, were extremely pleasing; but the effect of the whole was heavy. We are glad, therefore, to observe that many novelties are announced, especially as it would appear, by a note from our noticing correspondent of the Unrehearsed Stage Effects, that the very dresses in All's Well that ends of Catherine of Cleves, Mesdames Inversity and Shirreff wear the same dresses they appeared in in The Haunted Tower; and the rest are from Henry the Eighth, Der Frieschütz, Cintributed to the formation of the 'new' ward-robe; and England, Bohemia, Verona, and Heaven knows what other countries, or in what ages, contribute to render 'correct' the dressing of a play, the scene of which is laid in France."

ADELPHI.

WE have said nothing of the Adelphi these two weeks, because it is so popular with its course of old pieces that it has had no occasion to resort to new. Certes, for three hours' amusement, it could hardly invent better; and the theatre fills accordingly. But we do want to see Mrs. Yates again, were it only for a bonne bouche.

OLYMPIC.

THE same round of pieces have gone on as per last, Miss Murray adding to her reputation every succeeding night in Mary Dobbs, till Thursday, when she appeared in her second character as Mary in the Dumb Belle. It was marked with great nature and simplicity, and yet not deficient in sprightliness and grace. The applause she elicited ought to have sustained the fair actress; whose trepidation, on the contrary, almost overcame her at last. She should feel greater assurance, for she is already high in public favour.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Drury Lane. October 11.—Der Frieschütz. Mr. Bedford, as Caspar, having duly explained the vital necessity of firing the sixth bullet, or last but one, levelled his rifle, which, though charged with a magic and unerring ball, made no report save that of the trigger's futile click, and no flash save of the sparks which issued from the pan. As to manifest disappointment would have muddled the plot of the play, by admitting the failure, Mr. Bedford marched off as though all were right, and as though the

audience, of course, thought so.

Covent Garden. October 15.—Mr. Butler, as Hamlet, enters in the second act reading a volume of The Keepsake, with its red watered silk cover, gilt title at the back, plates and all. Every one recognises, and, of course, laughs at it.

VARIETIES.

tributed to the credit of the drama, and to the stroyed an Indigo factory, and killed and hurt rica; and that much light had been thrown several of the natives.

Coal Mine .- A very abundant coal mine, it is stated in the Manchester Guardian, has been discovered at Pendleton; and what renders the strata has been found under red sandstone, and at the depth, severally, of 144 and 226 yards from the surface.

Licensing Theatres. - At the Middlesex county sessions on Thursday, applications for licensing twenty-one new theatres were made, and all refused, except one, we believe. Some which had taken a temporary license for them-Well are not only inappropriate, but old. He selves were also rejected; and it seems pretty writes us, that "Abbot's dress pertains to the clear that the question, whether we shall have Romeo and Juliet collection, Wilson's to that two or three dozen of little theatres acting independently of authority, or whether we shall have the law (conflicting and dubious as it is) enforced, must now be brought to issue.

The Penny Trumpet, another penny paper, derella, &c. Thus, many seasons have con- has appeared, to be blown weekly by the breath of T. Dibdin. As we hear this class of publication is rapidly sinking, we may congratulate them on the accession of a contemporary who may blow them up.

Anecdote of Sir W. Scott .- Sir Walter Scott. when at Rome for a short time, about two months ago, was in a very weak state of health, where, says a letter from a sculptor there, " I had the honour of being introduced to him by a very particular friend of his. He was very cheerful and agreeable, and, though very much improved in his general health and speech since he left England, it was necessary to pay the greatest attention to understand him. was always lame, though since his attack he has become much more so, and he now walks with difficulty. Can you believe, that although in Rome near a month, he never once went to the Vatican; he went to Frascoli, a small village about twelve miles from Rome, where Cardinal York passed the latter part of his life, and was very anxious to glean any parti-culars concerning him. He likewise went to see an old castle of the middle ages at Bracciano, belonging to Tortonia, who, from having purchased the estates, inherits the title of Duke of Braccia, every part of which he examined with the greatest attention."

Fine Arts. — It has been some time in contemplation to open the Suffolk Street Gallery during the winter with an exhibition of the works of dead English artists, contrasting them with the productions of the living school. If paintings of our elder masters could be brought together, the collection would be most interesting; for many of them are hardly known out of private mansions, and are, nevertheless, of great merit.

J. Stephen, Esq. - This gentleman, known to the literary world, died at Bath on the 10th, aged seventy-four. He was an intimate friend of Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Macaulay, and the party with whom they have acted; author of the pamphlet entitled War in Disquise; and one of the most indefatigable writers against the slave trade and slavery

Lectures on the Ear. - On Monday week Mr. Curtis commenced his lectures for the season, at the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear. The lecturer took occasion to remark, that nearly twenty years had elapsed Whirlwind.—In the end of April an extratomy, physiology, and pathology of the ear; tomy, physiology, and pathology of the ear; tomy, physiology, and pathology of the ear; the Annuals still press so temporarily on our weekly sheet, that we have again allotted a larger space to them treatment pursued at the institution, which had relieved above 15,000 patients, had not and accompanied by a rumbling noise. In its only been successfully employed in this counsince he delivered his first course on the ana-

gratulations due to one who has so largely con-course it tore up trees, dismantled houses, de-try, but also in France, Germany, and Ameon ottorrhœa, and deafness and dumbness diseases of the most formidable character. Many discoveries had been made by chance, many from observation; and of the latter class was the important one he had now the pleasure of communicating to the profession, viz. that in treating cases of deafness conjoined with amaurosis, or gutta serena, frequently the worst species of blindness, he had, by attending to the local and constitutional treatment, while removing the deafness, frequently succeeded in restoring sight, without the pain and uncertainty of an operation; and from what he had seen during his long and extensive practice in diseases of the ear, he was convinced that remedies of a similar nature were equally efficacious in those of the eye, if had recourse to in the incipient stage. At the conclusion, the lecturer traced the connexion of the nerves of the eye and ear; and remarked on the important function of the ganglionic plexus of nerves, and particularly on the great sympathetic, which by its communications with the principal parts of the body, exercises a leading influence on the organs of hearing and sight; and the derangement of which is often the cause of disease connected with the semilunar ganglion and solar plexus. As illustrative of his views of disease, he exhibited some rare and valuable preparations of the eye and ear, which excited much interest. The whole lecture was highly instructive and gratifying. We observe the lecturer has in the press, besides a second edition of his "Essay on the Deaf and Dumb," a Treatise on the Diseases of the Eye, with a new method of curing incipient blindness by external applications and constitutional treatment, whereby the pain and uncertainty of operations may be avoided.

Sydney. - A bush-ranger, of the name of George Clark, is reported to have discovered a great river far to the north of Bathurst, and a rich tract of country extending to the sea-coast.

New Gold Mine.—A French traveller, of the

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No. 823.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1832.

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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Life of General the Right Hon. Sir David Baird, Bart. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1832. Bentley.

Or the two volumes of which this memoir is advertised to consist, we have the first before us; and having satisfied ourselves that it is not likely to disappoint the very great in-terest entertained by the public respecting it, we lose no time in submitting an anticipatory notice, with some extracts relating to the early career of the highly esteemed and dis-tinguished hero who is the subject of this biography, which, we think, cannot be perused without much gratification by every reader, nor without deep emotion by those of the military

To this profession Sir David Baird was a model: noble-minded, upright, and splendidly brave. His adventures and deeds as a soldier, too, have all the variety and intenseness of romance; and, on viewing their record, we can frankly say, with the full recollection of Admiral Collingwood's delightful history upon our mind, that, combining greater individuality and vicissitude of service, the Life of Sir David Baird possesses in other respects all the attractions of those Memoirs—it is, indeed, (and what higher encomium could we bestow?) the biography of a military Collingwood.

Sir David Baird was the fifth son of Baird of Newbyth, Berwickshire; and born in Deember 1757. At the early age of fifteen he entered the army, for which every qualification of soul and body eminently fitted him, and proceeded to Gibraltar, for a season. On his return he was promoted into Lord Macleod's gallant regiment of Highlanders (the 73) and results its effort to the contract of the process of t the 73d); and went with it, after the unfortunate mutiny at embarkation, to India, in 1779_80.

At this period our Indian empire was in a very precarious state; and the melancholy war with Hyder Ali shortly ensued. In this Captain Baird was engaged; and from the details

*Having been so long before the public, and our principles, we may trust, from our extended influence in literature, truly appreciated, it is not for the sake of our own Journal, but in justice to publishers, that we repeat here our inflexible rule with regard to all works of which we have copies previous to their appearance in the bookselers shops: —if our opinion is favourable to them we have no hesitation in stating it, and shewing by extracts the grounds on which we have formed our judgment; if, on the contrary, our opinion is unfavourable, we hold ourselves bound, in common fairness, not to take advantage of a civility, whence we have a knowledge which we could not otherwise have acquired, to depreciate the enerprise in question; and we are alient till it is fully before the world. As we have said, we, for ourselves, utterly despise the venal attempts so disgracefully persevered in by most notorious puffers, to misrepresent this honourable course as a system of puffing; but these attempts are tenfold reprehensible as they are directed to injure the property of individual publishers, and impugn the general character of the press. And, after all, what have the reviewers or readers of books to do with the persons the reviewers or readers of books to do with the persons the merit sor demerits of what they produce. For the literary Gazette we shall only add, that it challenges calumny itself to name the works which, during fifteen year, it has praised, and which have not been received with public approbation; or the works which it has condemned, and which have not been received with public approbation; or the works which it has condemned, and which have not been received

we shall select the first of our illustrations, | ment the heads of the different columns of reserving for our ensuing number the glorious contrast which awaited him in the conquest of Seringapatam. Colonel Baillie was endeavouring to form a junction with Sir Hector Munro, but Hyder "had obtained accurate intelligence of the movement of this detachment, and accordingly despatched a strong body to intercept it. Colonel Fletcher and Captain Baird, however, having reason to suspect some project of the sort, suddenly altered their line of march, and by a wide détour, which, although it added to their fatigue, insured their safety, succeeded in joining Colonel Baillie on the morning of the 9th, having, nevertheless, fallen in with Hyder's picquets, close to his position at Perambaukum. The troops of this detachment, wearied as they were, were permitted to halt only till the evening, when the whole force marched, under the command of Colonel Baillie, to join Sir Hector Munro. Hyder had again obtained the most correct intelligence of their movements, and taking advantage of the necessary delay in the return of this gallant body of troops, enfiladed every part of the road by which they were to march with artillery, and placed his best infantry in ambuscade at every available point. The English troops had not proceeded more than four miles, when an alarm was given that the enemy was on their flank. They immediately formed, but finding the attack was not serious, continued their march. The road lay through an avenue of banyan trees, with a jungle on either side, and upon their entrance into this road, they were again attacked on the flank, by the enemy's opening two or three guns, and commencing a fire of some musquetry from the thick part of the jungle. They instantly halted, and immediately afterwards endea-voured to take the guns, but the darkness frustrated their efforts; and then it was, that Colonel Baillie determined to halt till day-light - a determination at first sight incompatible with the admitted necessity of making the march by night; while it not only afforded an opportunity to the enemy to draw off his cannon to another and stronger point, which the English had inevitably to pass in the morning, but practically announced to Tippoo the exact position in which he had checked them, and moreover of suggesting to Hyder the importance of advancing, in order to take advantage of their unexpected halt. Colonel Baillie's words, explanatory of his decision, addressed to Captain Baird, were, 'that he was determined to halt till day-light, that he might have an opportunity of seeing about him.' At day-light they accordingly re-commenced their march, and as the column moved out of the avenue into the plain, a battery of ont of the avenue into the plain, a battery of eight guns opened upon it, supported by a strong body of cavalry and infantry. Baillie immediately ordered Captains Kennedy and Gowdie, with the native grenadiers, to attack most of the guns, and in driving back the

Hyder's army appeared, (Hyder having passed Sir Hector Munro in the night,) moving down upon the line, which induced Kennedy and Gowdie immediately to call off their detachment from the captured guns to join the main body. At this juncture Baillie formed his force, consisting of little more than three thousand men, in line upon the bank of an old nullah, or water-course, and opened his guns upon the enemy. But Hyder, too powerful an antagonist for a mere handful of men, so disposed his immense army, as completely to surround him, and commenced a destructive fire upon him from his artillery in every direction. The various descriptions of this memorable and most unequal contest, however, all agree in confirming the belief, that vast as was the disparity between the contending armies, and although Hyder had upwards of seventy pieces of cannon in the field, the day would have been won by the English, if the fortune of war had not been so decidedly against them. The enemy were repeatedly and continually repulsed, their infantry gave way, while their cavalry were falling in all directions, and, it is said, Hyder was only prevented from retreating, by the persuasions of Colonel Lally, who represented to him, that retiring would bring him in contact with Sir Hector Munro, who was in his rear; and at this moment, and while the English were actually sustaining the combined attack of Hyder and his son Tippoo, two of their tumbrils exploded, and in an instant the brave men who were on the eve of gaining one of the most splendid victories ever achieved, were deprived of their ammunition, and the services of all their artillery. In this helpless, dreadful state, under a heavy and tremendous fire of cannon and rockets, these gallant but unfortunate soldiers remained from half-past seven until nine o'clock. The slaughter of the British began to be tremendous, as the enemy closed in upon them on every side. Colonel Fletcher had carried off the grenadier company of the 73d to support the rear-guard, and was never heard of more. Hyder Ali came with his whole army on their right flank, charging them with columns of horse, while the infantry kept up a heavy fire of musketry. These were followed by the elephants and Mysore cavalry, which completed the over-throw of the gallant band of heroes. In the midst of this, Colonel Baillie, wounded as he was, formed his men into a square, and, without ammunition, received and repulsed thirteen different attacks of the enemy's squadrons. At length the case became evidently hopeless, and the sepoys, under Captain Lucas, having been broken and dispersed, Colonel Baillie, seeing that further resistance was vain, tied his handkerchief on his sword as a flag of truce, and ordered Captain Baird, who was now second in command, to cease firing. Hyder's officers refused to attend to Colonel Baillie's signal, them; they did so, and succeeded in taking pointing to the sepoys who in their confusion most of the guns, and in driving back the were still continuing to fire; this, however, troops who supported them. But at this mo- being explained, they agreed to give quarter,

rounded by the merciless enemy, who were yet could, and procured him water to drink,—a busily employed in the horrid work of slaughter. luxury, the extreme value of which, no one The very circumstances of his moving and who has not suffered the parching thirst caused opening his eyes were sufficient to attract the by still recking wounds, under a burning sun, attention of these blood-thirsty barbarians, and can at all appreciate. Captain Baird, while he in an instant one of Tippoo's men raised the lay senseless on the field, had been stripped by of Perambaukum, by the glorious conquest of since they had left it only two days before." Seringapatam. Nothing can exceed the hormiserable sufferers, who were not at once redeath by these animals, were doomed to linger out a wretched existence, exposed during the day to the raging heat of a vertical sun, and should day to the raging heat of a vertical sun, and should dispersely. When Hyder moved through the night to the ravages of tigers and his camp, he separated his prisoners, kept jackals, allured to the scene of their misery by the scent of human blood. Hyder, who, naturally apprehensive of pursuit from Sir Hector Munro, had retreated after the action to Damal, six miles from the field of battle, gratified his vengeance by enjoying the sight of his prisoners and the heads of the slain, as he sat in his tent, enthroned, as it were, on a chair of state. Colonel Baillie, wounded as he was, was dragged to his presence on a cannon; and while he, and several other officers, in an equally dreadful condition, lay on the ground in the open air at his feet, they experienced the additional misery of seeing the heads of many of their late companions in arms presented to the heartless conqueror. Nay, to such a pitch of barbarity were his cruelties extended, that the duty of presenting these bleeding trophies of his victory was imposed upon the yet surviving English prisoners. One English gentleman in particular was forced to carry two heads to the tyrant, which proved to be those of his intimate friends Captain Phillips and Doctor Wilson. For every European head brought in, Hyder gave his people five rupees, and for every European prisoner alive, ten. Amongst the victims who had as yet escaped the misery of these scenes was Captain Baird. One of Hyder's horsemen, who found him wounded on the field, took charge of him, and, strange to say, had the humanity to give him a little water to drink. From loss of blood he fainted twice on his way towards the camp, and twice his guard and conductor stopped and waited for his recovery, in order to obtain the reward paid for bringing in a prisoner; but when the unfortunate sufferer a third time

order his men to ground their arms. The order a human being to minister to his wants, withwas of course obeyed; and the instant it was out a living creature to compassionate his sufso, the enemy's cavalry, commanded by Tippoo ferings. How long he remained in this state Saib in person, rushed upon the unarmed troops is not known, but at length his eyes were before they could recover themselves, chopping gratified by the appearance of a sergeant and down every man within their reach. The a private of his own company. The latter was greater part of Captain Baird's company were disabled in both arms, and the former (Sergeant literally cut to pieces by these wretches; and Walker) in one. They had fortunately escaped he himself having received two sabre wounds on so far from the field; and as they could both his head, a ball in his thigh, and a pike-wound walk, while the captain, from the wound in in his arm, fell senseless on the ground. • • his thigh, could not move without the greatest On recovering, Captain Baird found himself in pain and difficulty, they raised him from the the midst of the dead and dying, and still sur- ground, and helped him along as well as they spear with which he was armed, to despatch the enemy, who left him nothing but his shirt him, when another unfortunate soldier happen- and trowsers, which were saturated with blood; ing to stir at the same instant, the new object and yet, thus tortured as he was, he, and his diverted the fellow's notice, and received the equally destitute and bleeding companions, deadly blow. And thus, by an almost miracu- crawled on, animated by the hope of reaching lous accident, the gallant Baird was preserved Sir Hector Munro's camp, which they naturally by Providence to revenge the fatal devastation concluded could be at no very great distance,

Sir Hector had, however, changed his route, rors of the scene which this defeat produced, and retreated rapidly. Captain Baird and his Amidst the wounded and bleeding English, the companions escaped for a time, but at length, horses and elephants of Hyder were paraded in the utmost misery, surrendered to the and marched in fiend-like triumph; and those French, who treated them kindly, but were obliged to send them as prisoners to their leased from their agonies, by being trampled to master, the eastern tyrant Hyder. They were thus added to their fellows who had survived Colonel Baillie, Captain Baird, and six others, with his camp; sent twenty-three officers not wounded to Bangalore in irons, and twentyseven wounded to Arnée, a fort near Arcot. The private soldiers were similarly disposed of.

While Hyder " was carrying on his operations against Arcot, the English prisoners were kept in the neighbourhood; their place of confinement was a tent, pitched in the skirts of a village, to which a black doctor was occasionally sent, to look at and dress their wounds. say occasionally, for it not unfrequently happened that several days passed without his taking the trouble to visit them. The consequences of this inhuman neglect were almost too dreadful to relate; but such was the state from the combined effects of negligence and the dreadful heat of the climate, that while they lay languishing in agony, their wounds were literally crawling with maggots. In this dreadful condition did they remain for a fortnight, when Captain Baird, together with Lindsay, Bentinck, and Wragg, were separated from Colonel Baillie (with whom Rumley and Fraser remained), and were marched to Se-

ringapatam."

Here they were incarcerated in a hideous prison, and dreadfully ill-used.

" On the 10th of May, the French surgeon's visits were prohibited, and all the prisoners, except Capt. Baird, were put in irons, weighing about nine pounds each pair; and this seemed to be generally considered the first step of a deliberate system which had been adopted of ending their existence without absolute violence; and so it really proved to be. No reason, other than a desire of eventually exterminating

and Colonel Baillie directed Captain Baird to noble-minded subject of our memoir, without hitherto escaped this additional cruelty through the humanity of those who had charge of them. without the privity or sanction of Hyder. It is in vain to attempt to describe the feelings of the captives when the order for their being ironed was announced to them; they remonstrated, but remonstrance was vain, and, as we have just said, the order was carried into effect.

We have here to call attention to a noble

and magnanimous piece of conduct.

"When they were about to put the irons upon Captain Baird, who was completely disabled in his right leg, in which the wound was still open, and whence the ball had just then been extracted, his friend Captain Lucas, who spoke the language perfectly, sprang forward, and represented in very strong terms to the myar the barbarity of fettering him while in such a dreadful state, and assured him that death would be the inevitable termination of Captain Baird's sufferings if the intention were persisted in. The myar replied, that the circar had sent as many pair of irons as there were prisoners, and they must be put on. Captain Lucas then offered to wear two sets himself, in order to save his friend. This noble act of generosity moved the compassion even of the myar, who said he would send to the keeladar to open the book of fate. He did so : and when the messenger returned, he said the book had been opened, and Capt. Baird's fate was good; and the irons were in consequence not put on at that time. Could they really have looked into the volume of futurity, Baird would undoubtedly have been the last man to be spared."

We cannot pursue the whole particulars of the atrocious barbarities practised on our hapless countrymen during their protracted confinement of three years and eight months, except. ing those whom sufferings and murder removed from their earthly sorrows. A few extracts

will speak for the rest.

"On the 17th of March, Colonel Baillie's irons, and those of Captain Rumley and Lieutenant Fraser, were taken off; those of Captain Baird were removed on the 9th of April, on account of his sickness. The next day, Lieu-tenant Lind's irons were removed; and on the 14th he died.

The end of the gallant Lucas, and other affecting circumstances, are thus told :

"At this period symptoms of violent disease exhibited themselves amongst the captives; but all applications to the keeladar for medicine, or to which the unhappy sufferers were reduced from the combined effects of negligence and On the 5th of July died Captain Lucas, whose conduct towards Captain Baird, which we have recorded, will speak volumes in his praise, and whose amiable and engaging manners, and cheerfulness and vivacity of temper, made his loss a matter of deep calamity to his fellow-sufferers. On the 7th died Mr. Hope, Captain Baird's particular friend, and the eldest son of Sir John Hope; a slight medicine would have relieved—saved him—but it could not be obtained. On the 9th, Ensign Machonochy also fell a victim to similar barbarity. Capt. Baird himself at this period was suffering dreadfully from dysentery; and he has often described the torture, when under the blessing of Providence he was recovering, that he experienced from hunger, which the scanty prison allowance did not afford the means of allaying, even with the coarsest food. He used frequently to declare, that the inclination he felt to snatch a portion of their food from others was almost the soldier was exhausted, and he left him to die. Here then, stretched upon the ground, covered with wounds, still bleeding, lay the transpired at the time, that they had only the greatest eagerness and delight. During

as much pay as they received in our army, as many horses, palanquins, and wives, as they chose, and promised that they should be considered and treated as his children. Of course, these offers never obtained a moment's consideration. The prisoners assured the emissaries of the tyrant that nothing in the world could tempt them to serve any sovereign except their own, and desired never again to be insulted by a repetition of such a proposal. Towards the close of the year 1782, the arrival of European prisoners became very numerous; and most of them had, previous to their arrival, been forced to embrace the Mahommedan religion, and undergo all the frightful ceremonies connected with its adoption. On the 13th of November Colonel Baillie expired; an event which, it should seem, had been anticipated and provided for by the tyrant; for during the whole course of his confinement, and his severe and painful illness, he never received medicine or assistance, nor even the advice of a medical man. The second year of their captivity was now drawing to a termination."

The death of the tiger Hyder made no change in the sad fate of the survivors; on the contrary, the hypocrite and bigot Tippoo almost augmented their sufferings. Of this, we give

a touching example :-

" Having felt it necessary to attract the reader's attention to the case of General Matthews, it may be as well to conclude the sad history of that ill-fated officer with another extract from the journal. Sept. 8th, 1783. The washerman gave us the melancholy account of General Matthews's death. He died the 7th; and at the time he departed this life he was in irons. The general, when he learnt from a combination of suspicious circumstances, as well as hints let fall from those who were occasionally about his person, that it was the sultan's intention to cut him off by poison, was afraid to taste the victuals that were sent to him, at stated times, from the keeladar; some of the guards, and even the servants who carried the poisoned food, took compassion, and gave him some of theirs. The havildar, who had charge of the general, connived at these acts of humanity at first; but when it was found that General Matthews still protracted his melancholy existence, this officer was sent for by the keeladar, who told him that the general's life, if much longer continued, must be paid for by the havildar's death. Upon this the havildar communicated his orders with the threat that accompanied them, to his unfortunate prisoner, who had now no alternative left but perishing by poison or famine. The anxious love of life for several days maintained a struggle with the importunate calls of hunger. These, however, prevailed in the issue of the contest: he ate of the poisoned food; and drank too, whether to quench the rage of inflamed thirst, or to drown the torments of his soul in utter insensibility of the poisoned cup; within six hours after this fatal repast he was found dead. This is a faithful and true account of the death of Lieut.-Gen. Matthews, which has been set forth in various ways. October the 3d, the prisoners heard that their companions, Rumley, Fraser, and Sampson, had been poisoned at Mysore on the 5th; they received further information from Comrah Sepoy, a Tanjore man, that eighteen or twenty officers confined at Kavel-Drook, had been not

this period Hyder sent some of his principal soned by order of Tippoo. On the 9th of Notion upon which their safety or preservation officers to endeavour to induce the English to vember, Lieutenant Butler died absolutely of hung, was, whether was Stringer to be carried enter his service. He offered them three times neglect. From this time, until the 7th of March, before the keeladar, or not? Their satisfaction 1784, another dismal period of five months, nothing but increasing arrivals of European Mussulmans occurred to vary the sameness of the scene; but on that day one of the prisoners became insane; and, during the paroxysms of his dreadful disorder, unfortunately raved upon subjects the most vitally important to the hopes and interests of his almost bewildered companions. This officer, Lieutenant Stringer, unluckily knew the language so perfectly as to converse fluently with his guards, and the first act of his insanity was to go to the officer on duty, and request that he might be permitted to speak to the keeladar, as he had something of the greatest importance to communicate to him. The consternation occasioned amongst the other prisoners by this application is not to be described: there was no possibility of guessing what a madman might say, actuated as he was by a spirit of animosity against his fellow-sufferers, upon whom he was prepared to charge the intention of poisoning him. They had, amongst others, one very serious cause of alarm; for, although the use of pen and ink was prohibited on pain of death, they had contrived to obtain them, and several of the officers kept journals; and, as we have already shewn. corresponded with prisoners in other places of confinement. It was quite clear, that if this very important infringement of the regulations was detected, the extreme punishment awarded for it would be inflicted. In these trying cir. cumstances it was debated, whether it would not be expedient, for the common safety, to smother the unhappy maniac during the night. Against this barbarous proposition, suggested only by the natural feeling of self-preservation, Capt. Baird resolutely opposed himself; and, although he did so upon the high principles of feel ing and duty, he made it appear to those, who were but little inclined to put sentiment in op-position to security in such an extremity, that t would be most inexpedient, as a matter of policy, and that the sudden death of one of them, who had manifested a desire to make some communication to the keeladar, would certainly cause a dreadful consternation, which even the wild disclosures of the lunatic himself might not have the effect of producing. At the same time, he entreated his companions to wait the event of the morning, and to occupy the previous hours of the night in disposing of all written documents which they might have in their possession. In pursuance of this advice, the party proceeded to burn some of their papers, digging holes and hiding others, or depositing them under the tiles of the prison, until some future period; and in the course of the night, they destroyed upwards of a hundred sheets of paper, which they had collected, by stealth. in order to amuse themselves by learning different languages. Nor was it alone that for their own sakes they were so anxiously engaged : it was quite certain that all those who had contributed to the clandestine introduction of the prohibited materials would have been equally compromised. Nothing could be more dreadful than this night. The unhappy maniac, with a pair of irons weighing nine pounds, began to walk about the prison at five o'clock in the evening, and continued to do so incessantly at a rapid pace until two in the morning, vowing the most terrible vengeance against all his fellow-sufferers. Next morning the myar came, and asked to see Stringer; and at this moment

before the keeladar, or not? Their satisfaction can scarcely be imagined when they found that the keeladar declined seeing him, and had authorised the myar to receive any communi-cation he might have to make. This was another awful moment of suspense to his companions, who now gathered round him, and of course were unable to anticipate the nature of his charge or communication. After much delay, the effect of which was greatly to prejudice the myar against him, Stringer said that his life was in danger, that a conspiracy had been formed against him, and, as a proof of the fact, he drew from his pocket a piece of bread which he affirmed was poisoned. Captain Baird was next him at this moment; the myar seemed struck by the proof adduced, when Baird, having stated that the man was mad, and not to be credited, snatched the bread from his hand, and ate it; thus, by a prompt and judicious movement, terminating an affair which, even in its lightest consequences, might have been to the captives a matter of the most serious importance. The unfortunate officer was afterwards confined in a lunatic asylum, at Madras, where, many years afterwards, Captain Baird saw him. It was just at this time that a guard who had been for some time placed over Captain Baird, but who had been ordered to a hill fort called Assec-Droog, with the officers of General Matthews, returned; he appeared melancholy and cast down, and extremely shy of communicating with the prisoners, although, before his de-parture, he had been on remarkably friendly terms with them. At length, however, the mystery was solved, and he disclosed the fatal history to which we have before cursorily alluded, of the death of sixteen of General Matthews's officers, who had been poisoned with the milk of the cocoa-nut tree. Besides these it was ascertained, that Lieutenant Matthews of the Bengal establishment, brother to the unhappy General, and Lieutenant Wredon, of the Bombay army, were, by Tippoo's orders, taken out of the fort at Bednore, at ten o'clock at night, carried to a retired place overgrown with grass, and there cut to pieces. Indeed, it was certain that orders had actually been issued

At length the liberation of these brokenhearted men approached, and the account is

by the sultan, to murder all the English officers

in his different prisons who would not enter

his service, but that intelligence having arrived

in the middle of the bloody work that the com-

missioners for negotiating a treaty of peace had

set out from Madras, the barbarous orders were

for the present countermanded."

most affecting:
"The whole prison resounded with the frantic voice of excessive joy and exultation. 'This tumult,' says the writer, 'having in some degree subsided, a proposal was made, and most heartily embraced, to collect all the ready money in our possession, without the least regard to shares or proportions, and to celebrate our approaching deliverance with a regale of plantain fritters and sherbet, the only articles of luxury we could command, on account of our extreme poverty. By nine o'clock at night, supper was announced, consisting of sixty dozen of plantain fritters, and a large chatty of sherbet; every one being seated on the ground, the repast was received with the utmost content and satisfaction. Friends and toasts were drunk as long as our chatty stood out; and such was the feelings of all the prisoners were worked up the agitation of our minds, that there was not so the highest pitch of excitement. The questhe agitation of our minds, that there was not

[·] Kept by an officer in the prison.

deed, who possessed the power, to compose himself to sleep. We now waited with the utmost impatience for the return of day, and were impressed with a strong desire that our irous might be knocked off immediately; but, to our great mortification, there arrived, about seven in the morning, only one armourer. Every one struggled to have his fetters knocked off first : promises, threats, bustling and jostling, every expedient that could be imagined was put in practice, in order to obtain that which would come unsought, in the course of a few minutes, or hours at farthest. The same men who had suffered for years the rigours of imprisonment and the menaces of a barbarous policy, with invincible patience and resolution, as well as with general sympathy, were so transported by the near prospect of liberty, that the delay of a few moments seemed now to be more insupportable than even the tedious languor of our long, most alarming, and anxious confinement. About two or three in the aftermoon our irons were all knocked off, and we were conducted to the keeladar.' Their limbs being released from restraint, they joined their former companions, Baird and the others, and proceeded with them to Soomua Pettah; on their arrival at which place, having an opportunity of conversing with the soldiers, they had the gratification of receiving every mark of affection and respect from their humbler companions in arms. At Soomnah Pettah they were permitted to walk about, and bathe in the river. Every object and every recreation, however simple, became a source of ardent delight. All the satiety which the free enjoyment of the beauties of nature generates, had been overcome by years of restraint and abstinence; and the mere sight of the country, with all the advantages of scenery and climate, from which they had been so long excluded, excited of itself alone the most agreeable emotions in their hearts and minds. One physical fact is curious, but natural; although their irons were knocked off, it was a long time before these liberated prisoners recovered the use of their limbs, so as to walk with perfect freedom. ' Never,' says the writer of the journal, ' was the inveterate power of habit more forcibly displayed, than on this occasion; we could never get the idea of being in fetters out of our heads. No effort of our minds, no act of volition, could, for several days, overcome the habit of making the short and constrained steps to which we had been so long accustomed. Our crippled manner of walking was a subject of laughter to ourselves as well as to others."*

Hence they proceeded to Madras; and we have only to add, that, however difficult to convey an entire impression of this most interesting narrative, we trust we have been able to place such a picture before our readers as must be viewed with strong emotions. Our next shall shew the vanquished victors in a description no less striking.

The Literary Souvenir for 1833. Edited by Alaric A. Watts, Esq. London: Longman and Co.

A VERY delightful volume, the literary portion of whose contents entitle it to a foremost place among its competitors: there is some beautiful poetry, and the tales animated and original; we must say the editor has been fortunate in his contributors and judicious in his selections. Among the stories which have especially pleased us we would mention, " The Jacobite Exile and his Hound," by the author of "Three Nights in a Lifetime;" "The Sleeper's Shrift," by F. Chorley; "The Marsh Maiden," by Leitch Ritchie; "Beatrice Adony and Julius Alvinzi," by the author of "Recollections of the Peninsula;" "Retrospections of the Life of Secundus Parnell," by William Howitt; "Frank Lygon," by the author of "Selwyn."
"A Morning in Kensington Gardens," by Mrs. Alaric Watts, will best serve for the purpose of quotation, though we regret that our space will only admit a part.

"Among the many and heavy charges which our travelled countrymen are apt to bring door kind of existence, which is so highly valued and so rationally enjoyed by our continental neighbours. For the absence of these cheap pleasures, which are there shared in common both by the rich and the poor, the nature of our climate is usually made chargeable; and certainly we are, in this particular, far less happily circumstanced than they. And yet I think it may be fairly questioned whether the dissimilarity of our habits in this respect is not rather the result of the different character of our minds and feelings, than of any at-mospheric impediment; and whether this national distinction may not be briefly summed character. It would, I think, be a matter of no great difficulty, to assign a sufficient reason for this want of sympathy in the inhabitants of two nations placed by nature itself in such close approximation, did the discussion of such a question form any part of my present object. It is enough that such discrepancy does exist, and that its influence is perceptible in every thing that has relation to the two countries No sooner do we step across the Channel than we see the result of this expansiveness of feeling, if I may be allowed the expression, in the very face of the country itself. In the manners of the people; in their domestic relations; in their habits of business; in their business of pleasure; in their institutions, royal, scientific, domestic, and even religious. In all these their expansiveness of spirit is apparent, and forms a singular contrast to the more selfish characteristics of our own country, in which we are accustomed to carry our spirit of exclusiveness into the very temple of God himself, where the closely curtained pew seems to utter words, which with a slight variation we might adopt as our national motto as it regards each other, 'Stand off, for I am holier than thou.' from this want of geniality in ourselves, I think, rather than from any want of geniality in our climate, that our public gardens present mind. I had read of persons so different a spectacle from those on the continent. It is true that ours cannot boast the groves of orange-trees, the marble fountains, the antique statues of the Tuileries, but then

apparent; where the huxter's stall derives its support from the walls of a royal palace; and seats which would disgrace the humblest cottage, are provided for the repose of its belles dames, under the very eyes of the Muses and Graces themselves! In extent, the gardens of Paris will bear no comparison with those of our own metropolis; neither in natural advantages, if we rank among them the seclusion which that extent affords, in their affluence of noble forest-trees, nor in their eligibility as places of promenade, when we compare the arid sand of the Champ Elysées and Tuileries with the emerald greensward and well-rolled gravel-walks of our own parks and gardens. Truly they require nothing save to be peopled by an equal number of happy faces to make them eclipse not only these, but the far-famed Sans Souci of other days. I have been led to make these reflections on calling to mind the deserted appearance which our own Kensington Gardens presented on one of the most delightful days of the early part of July."

Two or three groups, however, pass by; we

must confine ourselves to one.

" Among the few equestrians in the circle, against their native land, one of the most I remarked especially one fashionable-looking common, and certainly the most plausible, is, woman; she was unattended save by a groom that we have none of that delightful out-of- and an Italian greyhound. My observation was more particularly attracted to her from the circumstance of her riding at a pace somewhat too rapid, as I thought, to be quite comme il faut; I was rather surprised than gratified, when after whirling some half-dozen times round the ring, I saw her advance towards the garden and proceed to dismount; and after throwing the rein on the neck of the noble steed, and addressing a few words to the servant, she entered the gardens. I cannot say that the impression made on my mind at a first glance, was very favourable. There was something cold, and hard, and masculine about her; it was a trifle (but the habit of up in two words, namely, the diffusiveness of mind is shewn as effectually in trifles, as in the French and the exclusiveness of the English things of moment), and I observed that she bestowed no mark of favour on the noble animal from which she had just dismounted, though he pawed the ground, and arched his neck, as if he were accustomed to receive, and conscious of deserving, some token of consideration at her hands. As for the beautiful Italian greyhound that had accompanied her in her ride, and which manifested an equal desire to attend her in her walk, he received an order in a stern voice, to 'stand back,' which mandate not meeting with instant attention, a slight stroke of the whip enforced obedience. There was something not quite agreeable in all this; and yet as she passed me, and the wind blew aside her veil, I could discover nothing of the Amazon in her countenance. On the contrary, she looked singularly feminine, despite her half-masculine attire. I was not much elated by this discovery; I did not like the idea of a favourite theory being dispersed by a breath of wind; more especially as evidence was not wanting that my impression was, on the whole, correct. For the lady seemed to entertain as strong a predilection other, for rapid walking as quick riding; she passed
It is me several times, and I remarked a fever spot on her brow, and a tremulous motion about her lips, which argued something of an unquiet

Walking their troubled spirits down; and certes, if such a malady were to be thus dispelled, and she were its victim, she appeared in a very fair way of achieving a victory. they are not disgraced by that mixture of the I had reached the extreme end of the walk, mean and the magnificent, which is there so when on turning round, I observed that an-



^{*} It may not be uninteresting to the reader, to enumerate the articles which were manufactured by the prisoners during their captivity. We copy some:

"Sir David Baird used frequently to jest about his expertness in cutting out and making his own shirts. One of them he long kept as a memento of his captivity; but it was lost with his carriage and baggage, many years after, during Sir John Moore's retreat at Corunna. Cots of bamboo, made by means of an old knife, notched into a saw, the cot lashed with coarse rope made from the cocoa-mut. Cards, two folds of paper and one of cloth, stuck together with thick congee, and polished with the jaw-bone of a sheep. Ink made of lamp-black, with a little gum-water. One chatty was placed over another to collect the smoke of the wick, which was awept off every day. Pens of fowl quills."

other pedestrian had been added to our number, | was even menaced—he walked where dogs are in the person of a fashionable-looking man. I hardly knew why, but I could not help connecting his sudden appearance with that of the lady, whose manifestation of chagrin, if I were correct, was at once sufficiently accounted for; a 'tryst' which the gentleman is the last to remember, is certainly any thing but complimentary. Such was my inference :after all, I was right in my unfavourable impressions, for there is something peculiarly undignified in a clandestine interview; it argues a deficiency of moral courage; there is a want ashamed of avowing that which they are not afraid to do. I had just arrived at this satisfactory conclusion, when the parties met; and certainly, if they were lovers, their meeting was any thing but cordial. They did not shake hands; all the common courtesies of mere acquaintanceship seemed dispensed with by mutual consent; the fair one continued her walk, and the gentleman turned and accompanied her, and in a few minutes the parties were in appeared to be received with an air of affected nonchalance on the part of the lady, whose impressions." assumed indifference, by the way, seemed strangely contradicted by the nervous agitaof course entirely ignorant; but they pro-duced a marked effect on the manner of the we think, indispensable to an ann disdains reply to an unworthy accusation: they pursued their walk in silence for a considerable time, and at length seated themselves at a short distance from the place I occupied. I was rather uneasy; and began to fear that the lady had gone a little too far.
Ah! soliloquised I, it will require no little skill to lure the bird back to its accustomed jesses; and I was proportionably relieved on observing both parties tracing lines in the sand with their riding whips. This spoke of a better understanding and a milder temperature. By degrees the twain, who when they sat down, occupied the extreme corners of a seat, approximated; the gentleman changed his place for one close beside the lady; and when they rose, he took her hand and drew her arm within his, and retained it too, without any manifestation of displeasure on the part of the object thus unceremoniously treated. In a few minutes I had the satisfaction of observing the greyhound (that ill-used animal) bound across the fosse that separates the garden from the park, and meet with a most cordial welcome at his lady's hand. Whether, with the instinct of his kind, he had perceived her change of mood, or whether the presence of a well-known patron ensured him a better reception, I know not; but
certainly his gambols were received with any
thing but coldness. No stern 'stand back'
repressed his frolics. No stroke of the whip ther the presence of a well known patron en-

forbidden to walk-nay, where it is death to dogs to be seen; and he did all this with perfect impunity! After a few more turns, in which the steps of the party had nearly subsided into a loiter, I had the pleasure of again seeing the lady's face. The fever spot had vanished-the tremulous motion of the lip was exchanged for a bland smile; she looked more feminine than ever; and I wondered how I could ever have fancied there was aught of the Amazon about her. As for the suspicion of a clandestine interview, I was ashamed of myself of delicacy about it; no person ought to be for entertaining so unworthy a thought. They were affianced lovers - there was no concealment in the matter-

A something light as air, a look, A word unkind, or wrongly taken— A love the tempest never shook, A word, a breath, like this had shaken.

The fair one had passed a sleepless night, and rode out early to get rid of its evidence on her person. Her betrothed had suffered from a like malady, and had sought the same remedy. close conversation. I had no inclination to They happened to meet,—the causes of offence play the eaves-dropper, or to subject myself to were mutually explained and forgiven,—the the anathemas of the squire, or to be regarded groom was summoned, and the horses brought as an intruder by the dame. I therefore took round;—a delicately gloved hand was preas an intruder by the dame. I therefore took round;—a delicately gloved hand was pre-a chair as far removed from the parties in sented, a slender foot placed upon it, and in question as possible, consistently with commanding a view of the gate; and I became the steed received at her hands such a measure witness of as pretty a pantomime as heart of caresses as fully made up in my mind for could desire. The parties continued their pro- all former neglects. In conclusion, I had the menade and their colloquy, which certainly felicity of seeing the pair ride side by side, at a appeared of deep interest to themselves. It pace manifesting all due respect for the bienwas accompanied by frequent gestures of asse- seance of equestrian exercise; and nothing reveration on the part of the gentleman, which mained to be regretted, save the destruction of my favourite theory of the infallibility of first

Among the poems our favourites are,—
"Stanzas" by Edward E. Gauntlet; "Stanzas" tion with which she occasionally struck the by Caroline Bowles; "A Lyric of the Heart" folds of her riding-habit. At length she al- by Alaric A. Watts, and the two which appear most stopped, and turning to her companion, in another part of our paper. We only object uttered a few words—of what nature I was to the picture of the Naiades being illustrated of course activals important but they are a custom from it Alegaeida. novelty is, we think, indispensable to an annual: but, as He drew himself up to his full a whole, we congratulate Mr. Watts on having height, with something of the air of one who produced one of the most graceful and pleasant tomes that have appeared of the Literary Souvenir.

> The Amulet for 1833. Edited by S. C. Hall. London: Westley and Davis.

> THE aim of the work now before us has been to blend information and amusement; and the best tribute paid to its success is, as the editor states in his preface, that several of the papers have been republished, and widely circulated in other forms. Amid the interesting articles this year, we notice-" A Pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre," by the original and imaginative author of Contarini Fleming; "Wanderings of the Israelites," by the author of Letters from the East; and a curious "History of the Holy Cross," by Lord Mahon. There is a most touching and beautiful essay, called "Soldiers' Wives," by the Rev. C. B. Tayler; while Mrs. S. C. Hall has three stories, and all good. " Poor Rosalie," by Mrs. Opie, is the narrative, very prettily told, of the incident on which the popular drama of Fra Diavolo is founded. "Age and Youth," by S. Laman Blanchard; "the Emigrant," by

given it a place in our poetical column; and "the History of the Holy Cross" is so singular a picture of the superstition of the darker ages, that we shall extract the principal portion.

" In the reign of the Emperor Constantine the Great, his mother Helena, when almost an octogenarian, undertook a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Her pious zeal was particularly directed to the search of the holy sepulchre, and of the cross on which Jesus Christ had suffered; and, according to her own judgment at least, she was successful in both. A vision, or perhaps a dream, disclosed the place of the holy sepulchre: the three crosses were found buried near it; and that of the Saviour is said to have been distinguished from the others by its healing powers on the sick, and even restoring a corpse to life. This discovery caused great and general rejoicing throughout Christendom. The spot was immediately consecrated by a church called the New Jerusalem; and of such magnificence, that the celebrated Eusebius is strongly inclined to look upon its building as the fulfilment of the prophecies in the Scriptures for a city of that name. A verse of the sibyl was also remembered or composed, which, like all predictions after the event, tallied in a surprising manner with the holy object so happily revealed. The greater share of the cross was left at Jerusalem, set in a case of silver, and the remainder was sent to Constantine, who, in hopes of securing the prosperity and duration of his empire, enclosed it within his own statue on the Byzantine forum. The pilgrims also, who thronged to Jerusalem during a long course of years, were always eager, and often successful, in obtaining a small fragment of the cross for themselves; so that at length, according to the strong expression of St. Cyril, the whole earth was filled with this sacred wood. Even at present, there is scarcely a Roman Catholic cathedral which does not display some pretended pieces of this relic; and it has been computed, with some exaggeration, that, were they all collected together, they might prove sufficient for building a ship of the line. To account for this extraordinary diffusion of so limited a quantity, the Catholic writers have been obliged to assert its preternatural growth and vegetation, which the saint already quoted ingeniously compares to the miracle of the loaves and fishes. That the guardians of this cross at Jerusalem should have had recourse to such evident and undoubted falsehood, should, I think, very much increase our doubts whether the cross itself was genuine, and whether the old age and credulity of Helena may not have been grossly imposed upon. Where we see one fraud, we may justly suspect another. From this period, however, the history of this fragment of wood may be clearly and accurately traced during the twelve succeeding centuries. In spite of its frequent partitions, the holy cross, say the monkish writers, thus remained undiminished at Jerusalem, receiving the homage of innumerable pilgrims, until the year 614, when this city was besieged and taken by the Persians. Their barbarous fanaticism reduced to ruins or burnt to the ground nearly all the sacred buildings, and made a great slaughter of the Christians, in which they are said to have been actively assisted by the resident Jews. The bishop and the relic in question were re-

captivity it had happily escaped the pollution It was on the holy cross that Heracleonas of infidel hands; the case which contained it was brought back unopened to Jerusalem, and Heraclius himself undertook a journey in order to replace it in its former station on Mount Calvary. The prelude to this religious ceremony was a general massacre of the Jews, which the emperor had long withstood, but at length granted to the earnest and renewed entreaties of the monks of Alsik. The fact itself, and all its details, are so disgraceful to the parties concerned, that I would gladly reject it as false or overcharged, did it not rest on the authority of a patriarch of Alexandria. Heraclius then-attended by a solemn procession, but laying aside his diadem and purplebore the cross on his own shoulders towards the holy sepulchre. An officer was appointed to its peculiar care, with the title of Staurophulax; and the anniversary of this event, the 14th of September, is still celebrated in the Greek church as a festival, under the name of the Exaltation of the Cross. The relic did not long continue in the place to which the valour and piety of Heraclius had restored it, but was doomed to undergo still further vicissitudes of fortune. Only eight years afterwards (A.D. 636), an army of Arabs, the new and fervent proselytes of Mahomet, invaded Palestine. At the battle of Yermuk the imperial forces were totally routed; and Heraclius, downcast and dismayed, returned to Constantinople, bearing with him, as a source of consolation, the invaluable fragment, whose alleged miraculous powers were never exerted for its own protection. It is rarely that when a sovereign despairs of success, his subjects have the courage (it would, perhaps, be termed the disloyal pre-sumption) to prolong their resistance; but the inhabitants of Jerusalem were animated by religious zeal and local associations, and did not, till after a doubtful siege of several months, yield the holy city to the Saracens. The event soon justified the prudent foresight of Heraclius in removing the cross from the danger of Mahometan masters. The caliph of Omar experienced some difficulties in the construction of a mosque at Jerusalem; he immediately supposed those difficulties to be supernatural, and, by the advice of the Jews, destroyed a great number of the neighbouring crosses: so that it seems certain that the wood of the real crucifixion could still less have escaped the effects of his ignorant fanaticism. At Constantinople, on the contrary, it was preserved with the utmost veneration in the metropolitan church of St. Sophia, and the honours paid to it are attested and described by the father of English historians. Never, but on the three most solemn festivals of the year, was its costly case unclosed. On the first day, it received the adoration of the emperor and principal officers of state; on the next, the empress and chief ladies repeated the same ceremony; and the bishops and clergy were admitted on the third. While exposed to view on the altar, a grateful odour pervaded the whole church, and a fluid resembling oil distilled from the knots in the wood, of which the least drop was thought sufficient to cure the most inveterate disease. This precious fluid is also mentioned by Pope Gregory the Great in one of his letters to Leontius:—'I have received your present,' writes the pope, 'some oil of the holy cross and some wood of aloes, of which one confers blessing by its very touch, and the other, when burnt, diffuses a pleasant perfume.' In a period of several centuries, during which this relic re- of his subjects, Henry, the next year, on Easter mained at Constantinople, we find it occa- Day, announced that a new cross had been pre-

swore to cherish and defend his nephews; it was to the same fragment that the son of Justinian the Second clung for protection, in the revolution which hurled his father from the throne: and we might entertain more respect for the superstition of the Greeks, if the supposed sanctity of this relic had produced either the observance of the oath or the safety of the suppliant. At length, in the year 1078, the object of my narrative recommenced its travels. A wealthy citizen of Amalfi, whose name is not recorded, had long felt a wish to exchange active life for the cloister, and had selected the monastery of Casinum-as the place of his future retirement. Being present in the eastern ca-pital during the tumultuous deposition of Michael the Seventh, he perceived in the general confusion a favourable opportunity for appropriating this precious fragment to himself. His zeal did not forget at the same time to secure the golden case, richly embossed with jewels, which contained it; and both were laid as a welcome offering before the shrine of St. Benedict, at Casinum. The good fathers must have felt no little pride when strangers beheld, in their secluded and obscure retreat, a relic which a long succession of the most illustrious princes had gloried in possessing. The next place to which we can trace the cross is Palestine, during the crusades, to which it had doubtless been conveyed for the purpose of restoring it to its more ancient and appropriate station at Jerusalem. In that country it was exposed to frequent hazards, as the crusaders appear to have been in the habit of bearing it in the van of their armies when marching against the Mussulmans, hoping by its presence amongst them to secure the victory. One of their battles against the forces of Saladin by no means fulfilled their expectations, and in the course of it the sacred relic itself was unfortunately severed; one half of it being captured by the enemy, and most probably destroyed. This untoward accident, however, by no means impaired their veneration for the remaining fragment; and, at the commencement of the thirteenth century, it is again recorded as taking the field with the King of Hungary and the Duke of Austria. From these it passed into the hands of their brother crusaders, the Latin sovereigns of Constantinople; and thus, by a singular train of circumstances, a change of dynasty restored this precious relic to the people which had so long enjoyed its possession. It does not, however, appear to have received the full measure of its ancient veneration; and a new crown of thorns, alleged to be that of the passion, held at this period a far higher rank with the public. In the year 1238, the pressure of poverty and impending ruin compelled the Emperor Baldwin the Second to sell what the piety of St. Louis, King of France, induced him as eagerly to purchase. A very considerable sum was given in exchange for the holy wood, and on its arrival in Paris it was deposited by King Louis in a chapel which he built on this occasion. There the cross remained for above 300 years, until at length, on the 20th of May, 1575, it disappeared from its station. The most anxious researches failed in tracing the robber, or recovering the spoil; and the report which accused King Henry the Third of having secretly sold it to the Venetians, may be considered as a proof of the popular animosity rather than of royal avarice. To appease in some degree the loud and angry murmurs sionally mentioned in the annals of the time. pared for their consolation, of the same shape, of. Nothing of the kind was ever even dreamt

size, and appearance, as the stelen relic; and asserted, most probably with perfect truth, that in divine powers, or claim to religious worsh ip. it was but little inferior to its model. 'The people of Paris,' says Estoile, an eye-witness of this transaction, 'being very devout, and of easy faith on such subjects' (he is speaking of the sixteenth century), 'gratefully hailed the restoration of some tangible and immediate object for their prayers.' Of the original frag. ment I can discern no further authentic trace ; and here, then, it seems to have ended its long and adventurous career."

The great improvement in the pictorial department has been mentioned before, and we only allude to it here, that we may congratulate the editor on his success; a success so well deserved, by the modesty, the industry, good taste, and good feeling, which have so strongly though unobtrusively marked Mr. Hall's lite rary career.

Works of Lord Byron. Vol. XI. Murray. ONE of the jolly interlocutors in Blackwood's last Noctes Ambrosiana is made to express a sentiment which we suspect is any thing but peculiar to him, whoever he may be; namely. that the sight of this new edition of Byron is enough to stir the thought, "When shall we have the other poetical worthies of our thricepoetical era dealt with in this really satisfactory fashion?" With one exception, which we need not mention, none of our poetical contemporaries will ever command so much attention as Lord Byron; but we own we are quite of this compotator's mind, that whoseever may have to edit, post mortem, the opera omnia of any one of the true poets of this age, can follow no better model than what is afforded them in this annotated Byron. Crabbe sleeps with his fathers; and the sooner we see the same system applied to him the better. The "Newspaper," "the Village," "the Borough," are all eminently, if not chiefly, valuable, as pictures of a state of men and manners which may not be lasting; and since it is possible, if not probable, that the phasis of society, which they represent in such vivid colours, may be obsolete to our grandchildren — and most certain that that phasis, if it were but for that poetry, will be centuries hence a subject of interest and of study all over whatever may then be the civilised world-it is surely most " meet, fit, and necessary," that Crabbe should be dealt with forthwith as the editor before us has been and is dealing with Lord Byron. That Scott will be so dealt with anon, there can be little doubt; and richly instructive as have been that illustrious author's own already published confessions as to his works, who can question that much of even more interest, if not instruction. remains to be brought forth with respect to them, by those who have had access to his familiar conversation, and private diaries and correspondence? Long, as the Knight of the Noctes says, may it be ere we have any title to expect elucidations of this order for the dark places of Coleridge, Southey, Moore, Campbell, or Wilson; but, whenever the time comes, may they, each and all of them, be handled in the same truly careful, elaborate, and tasteful fashion which has won such universal approbation for the first edition of the "Life and Works" of the author of Childe Harold.

A hundred years and more passed before any attempt to do this sort and measure of justice to Dryden, to Pope, to Swift, to Addison - we need not say to Milton-was thought

of for Spencer, or Shakespeare, or Ben Jonson, until the whole affair was hopeless: and if we would fairly appreciate the book, of which the eleventh volume is on our desk, we must ask ourselves one question :-- What would we not give for even a stray proof-sheet of such an edition of any of the great English classics of a century back? Compare it with the best edition that the most diligent research of the most able hand of a succeeding generation has been enabled to produce-and we shall at once be compelled to admit that the two things are not of the same genus. Take, for example, Sir Walter Scott's Dryden, and consider for a moment what a world of trouble has been expended, and with, comparatively speaking, how woful a blank for the result! Byron, in one of his humorous epistles addresses John Murray as the "Strahan, Tonson, Lintot, of our times:" alas! Strahan, Tonson, and Lintot, suffered their great authors to descend to the grave without even dreaming of embalming them in the style which the shrewd man of Albemarle Street has exemplified in the case of his hero, who being "dead, yet speaketh."
"In the contents of this volume," says the

editor, "together with the fourth canto of 'Childe Harold,' the reader may trace the poetical, as well as personal, history of Lord Byron, from October 1816, when he left Switzerland, down to the beginning of 1820, by which time he had taken up his residence at Ravenna. It includes some example of almost every kind of poetical composition in which he excelled: among others, the first, and perhaps greatest, of his dramatic efforts, and the earliest specimen of his comic narrative.

The contents of the volume are indeed extremely various, and perhaps not one in the is an example: series will be considered as more interesting. Here are Manfred, the Lament of Tasso, Beppo, Mazeppa, the Ode on Venice, the Translation for the Morgante of Pulci, the Prophecy of Dante-and sixteen minor pieces, all occasional, that is to say, sprung from, and illustrative of, the personal feelings of the poet on incidents of his individual history. This is, in short, the political autobiography of Byron, from his residence among the Alps, down to his establishment domestic with Madame Guiccioli in Ravenna, A.D. 1820; and most truly and powerfully do the contents of the volume reflect all the "changes" that came over "the spirit of his dream" during this eventful period. The utter desolation of heart and feeling under which Byron had left England, and wandered over Switzerland, is the very soul of his Manfred: the reckless, care-me-devil reaction into which he plunged on reaching Venice, seems to be the inspiration, as to moralia, of Beppo: and in all the subsequent contents of the volume we have the Countess and solemn character, approaching to the very Guiccioli continually before us.

The cautious, delicate style of the editor's annotation may be exemplified in the following instance—one of the many we might cite on the pages of his Mazeppa.

Methinks it glides before me now, Methinks it glides before me now,
Between me and yon chestnut's bough—
The memory is so thick and warm;
And yet I find no words to tell
The shape of her I loved so well:
She had the Asiatic eye,
Such as our Turkish nelghbourhood
Hath mingled with our Polish blood,
Dark as above us is the sky;
But through it stole a tender light,
Like the first moonrise of midnight;
Large, dark, and swimming in the stream,
Which seem'd to melt to its own beam;
All love, half languor, and half fire,
Like saints that at the stake expire,

And lift their raptured looks on high, As though it were a joy to die.

A brow like a midsummer lake, Transparent with the sun therein, When waves no murmur dare to make, And heaven beholds her face within

I loved, and was beloved again; In sooth it is a happy doorn,
But yet where happiest ends in pain.
We met in secret, and the hour
Which led me to that lady's bower Was fiery Expectation's dower. . . .

An angry man, ye may opine, Was he, the proud Count Palatine; And he had reason good to be, But he was most enraged lest such An accident should chance to touch Vipon his future pedigree;
Nor less amazed that such a blot
His noble 'scutcheon should have got,
While he was highest of his line."

The note is simply and shortly, but sufficiently-

"The copy of Mazeppa sent to this country by Lord Byron, is in the handwriting of Theresa, Countess Guiccioli; and it is impossible not to suspect that the poet had some circumstances of his own personal history in his mind when he portrayed the fair Polish Theresa, her youthful lover, and the jealous rage of the old Count Palatine."

Manfred had the good fortune to be reviewed at the time by several of the ablest critics of the day in their best respective manners; and it is extremely interesting now to look back to and compare the several observations of such minds. Jeffrey is, we should say, always by far the neatest and cleverest; but there is a rich gusto about Wilson, that, however one may regret the laxity of his too fluent language, will always command a deeper admiration. Here

"There are three only, even among the great poets of modern times, who have chosen to depict, in their full shape and vigour, those agonies to which great and meditative intellects are, in the present progress of human history, exposed by the eternal recurrence of a deep and discontented scepticism. But there is only one who has dared to represent himself as the victim of those nameless and undefinable sufferings. Goethe chose for his doubts and his darkness the terrible disguise of the mysterious Faustus. Schiller, with still greater boldness, planted the same anguish in the restless, haughty, and heroic bosom of Wallenstein. But Byron has sought no external symbol in which to embody the inquietudes of his soul. He takes the world, and all that it inherit, for his arena and his spectators; and he displays himself before their gaze, wrestling unceasingly and ineffectually with the demon that torments him. At times, there is something mournful and depressing in his scepticism; but oftener it is of a high verge of a confiding faith. Whatever the poet may believe, we, his readers, always feel ourselves too much ennobled and elevated, even by his melancholy, not to be confirmed in our own belief by the very doubts so majestically conceived and uttered. His scepticism, if it ever approaches to a creed, carries with it its refutation in its grandeur. There is neither philosophy nor religion in those bitter and savage taunts which have been cruelly thrown out, from many quarters, against those moods of mind which are involuntary, and will not pass away; the shadows and spectres which still haunt his imagination may once have disturbed our own ;-through his gloom there are frequent flashes of illumination; -and the sublime sadness which to him is breathed from

joined with a longing after immortality, and expressed in language that is itself divine. Compare this with Jeffrey.

"Manfred's worst fault, perhaps, is that it fatigues and overawes us by the uniformity of its terror and solemnity. Another, is the painful and offensive nature of the circumstance on which its distress is ultimately founded. The lyrical songs of the spirits are too long, and not all excellent. There is something of pedantry in them now and then; and even Manfred deals in classical allusions a little too much. If we were to consider it as a proper drama, or even as a finished poem, we should be obliged to add, that it is far too indistinct and unsatisfactory. But this we take to be according to the design and conception of the author. He contemplated but a dim and magnificent sketch of a subject which did not admit of more accurate drawing or more brilliant colouring. Its obscurity is a part of its grandeur ; and the darkness that rests upon it, and the smoky distance in which it is lost, are all devices to increase its majesty, to stimulate our curiosity, and to impress us with deeper awe.'

Mr. Gifford's condemnation of the original third act of Manfred, was, no doubt, on the whole, fortunate - the actual third act being much better than what it supplanted. in botching there is almost always something really good lost; and we were not aware till now that the discarded act had contained such a morocau as this song of Ashtaroth.

"The raven sits
On the raven-stone,"
And his black wing fits
O'er the milk-white bone:
To and fro, as the night-winds blow,
The carcass of the assassin swings;
And there alone, on the raven-stone,
The raven flaps his dusky wings.

The fetters creak — and his chon beak
Croaks to the close of the hollow sound;
And this is the tune, by the light of the moon,
To which the witches dance their round —
Merrily, merrily, cheerily, cheerily,
Merrily, speeds the ball:
The dead in their shrouds, and the demons in clouds,
Flock to the witches' carnival."

Byron's editor, collecting so diligently whatever other people have said as to the pieces under his cura, does not very often obtrude criticism of his own. Sometimes, however, he cannot tell, what he seems to consider as his proper business and concern, the history of a particular poem, without, in a certain degree, becoming its critic too: and we can sincerely say, that we wish he had in all instances felt himself called upon to make the same sort of exertion. In justice to him, not less than to the now neglected, but brilliantly clever Whistlecraft, we shall make a long quotation from the note editorial here prefixed to Beppo.
"Beppo was written at Venice, in October

1817, and acquired great popularity immediately on its publication in the May of the following year. Lord Byron's letters shew that he attached very little importance to it at the time. He was not aware that he had opened a new vein, in which his genius was destined to work out some of its brightest triumphs. 'I have written,' he says to Mr. Murray, 'a poem humorous, in or after the excellent man-ner of Mr. Whistlecraft, and founded on a Venetian anecdote which amused me. called Beppo - the short name for Giuseppo, that is, the Joe of the Italian Joseph. It has politics and ferocity.' Again — 'Whistlecraft is my immediate model, but Berni is the father of that kind of writing; which, I think, suits

* "Raven-stone (Rabenstein), a translation of the German word for the gibbet, which in Germany and Switzer-land is permanent, and made of stone." the mysteries of mortal existence, is always

our language, too, very well. We shall see by this experiment. It will, at any rate, shew that I can write cheerfully, and repel the charge of monotony and mannerism. wished Mr. Murray to accept of Beppo as a free gift, or, as he chose to express it, 'as part of the contract for canto fourth of Childe Harold; adding, however, 'if it pleases, you shall have more in the same mood; for I know the Italian way of life, and, as for the verse and the passions, I have them still in tolerable vigour.' The Right Honourable John Hookham Frere has, then, by Lord Byron's confession, the merit of having first introduced the Bernesque style into our language; but his performance, entitled 'Prospectus and Specimen of an intended National Work, by William and Robert Whistlecraft, of Stowmarket, in Suffolk, harness and collar makers, intended to comprise the most interesting particulars relating to King Arthur and his round table,' though it delighted all elegant and learned readers, obtained at the time little notice from the public at large, and is already almost for-gotten. For the causes of this failure, about which Mr. Rose and others have written at some length, it appears needless to look further than the last sentence we have been quoting from the letters of the author of the more successful Beppo. Whistlecraft had the verse; it had also the humour, the wit, and even the poetry of the Italian model; but it wanted the life of actual manners, and the strength of stirring passions. Mr. Frere had forgot, or was, with all his genius, unfit to profit by remembering, that the poets whose style he was adopting always made their style appear a secondary matter. They never failed to em-broider their merriment on the texture of a really interesting story. Lord Byron perceived this; and avoiding his immediate master's one fatal error, and at least equalling him in the excellences which he did display, engaged at once the sympathy of readers of every class, and became substantially the founder of a new species of English poetry.'

In justice to Mr. Frere, however, whose "Specimen" has long been out of print, we

In justice to Mr. Frere, however, whose "Specimen" has long been out of print, we must take this opportunity of shewing how completely, as to style and versification, he had anticipated Beppo and Don Juan; though we can only find room for one of those little snatches of critical quizzing, which are perfect in their way. Take, for example, this goodhumoured parody on one of the most magnificent passages in Wordsworth:

"In castles and in courts Ambition dwells,
But not in castles or in courts alone;
She breathed a wish, throughout those sacred cells,
For bells of larger size, and louder tone;
Giants abominate the sound of bells,
And soon the flerce antipathy was shewn,
The tinkling and the jingling, and the clangor,
Roused their irrational, gigantic anger.

Meanwhile the solemn mountains that surrounded
The silent valley where the convent lay,
With tintinnabular uproar were astounded,
When the first peal burst forth at break of day:
Fceling their granite ears severely wounded,
They scarce knew what to think, or what to say;
And (though large mountains commonly conceal
Their sentiments, dissembling what they feel,

Yet) Cader-Gibbrish from his cloudy throne
To huge Loblommon gave an intimation
Of this strange rumour, with an awful tone,
Thund'ring his deep surprise and indignation;
The lesser hills, in language of their own,
Discuss'd the topic by reverberation;
Discoursing with their echoes all day long,
Their only conversation was, 'ding-dong.'"

Considering the almost utter oblivion into which the admirable Whistlecraft has sunk, we cannot but applaud the candid liberality of Byron's editor, in immortalising, we may say, the merits of Mr. Frere on this occasion. If

we had room for further extracts, Ugo Foscolo's beautiful remarks on the Morgante Maggiore would have been drawn upon with not less boldness. As it is, we must dismiss this volume with our best thanks to all concerned, not forgetting Mr. Turner, whose exquisite views of the Bridge of Sighs at Venice, and the Bernese Alps, form its engraved embellishments. This great artist, unlike the minors of his race, finds time for every thing; and amidst the, as one would suppose, all-engrossing demands of his more serious avocations, contrives to throw out, without difficulty, such little gems as these_as worthy, to be sure, as any things can be of his high genius-by the dozen; just as Byron himself jotted down carelessly in diaries, thoughts which would have made the fortune of any ordinary poet; or as Scott, in the heyday of his coining, (as the Edinburgh writers to the Signet called his novel-making), had always leisure for private letters, sufficient, if he had indited nothing besides, to give him an eminent place among the masters of wit, humour, sagacity, and eloquence.

The Geographical Annual for 1833. 12mo. London, Bull.

INTO this signally neat and convenient cabinet atlas the latest discoveries and changes in geographical science have been introduced; so that, although it is on a small scale, the quantity and the character of the intelligence it contains for reference can hardly be surpassed. It is altogether an extremely useful and admirable compendium.

The Biblical Annual. Idem.

This is a similar production for the illustration of Bible history, both as connected with the ancient and the modern world. A copious index adds to its utility; and for what it professes to do, it is quite equal in merit to its foregoing companion, and deserves a like measure of public favour. The two volumes form a family treasure.

Complete Election Guide, &c. &c. By George Price, Esq. Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. pp. 294. London, 1832. Rideway.

London, 1832. Ridgway.

The reform act, here given with ample dissection and references, having greatly altered the practice of elections, the country is much indebted to the able elucidation of the subject in this volume, which certainly, as far as the law is now understood, is what it purports to be, and an admirable guide both to candidates and electors.

Lafayette, Louis Philippe, and the Revolution of 1830; or, History of the Events and the Men of July. By B. Sarrans, jun. 2 vols. 12mo. Translated from the French. London, 1832. Wilson.

This is another translation of a work of much party interest, and of the general character of which we have already given our opinion. It is therefore unnecessary for us to go over the ground again. The friends of Lafayette, and those who espouse the same side of the cause, will, of course, be much gratified by the publication; which also possesses the farther recommendation of making us acquainted with the conflicting elements which still threaten the tranquillity of France. The English of the work is not over clearly executed: we read, for example, "Nothing could exceed the rhagnificance of Lafayette's reception at Lyons, that second city of the kingdom, which, forty-four years before, had hailed within its walls the

youthful glory of the defender of American liberty, on beholding him again, in the decline of a career full of conflicts, of glory, and, above all, of honour:"—than which, except in these volumes, we have seldom met with more complicated construction.

We observe, from a circular, that the two rival publishers of this work have fallen out upon the subject; but non nostrúm tantas componere lites.

The K'Haunie Kineh-Walla, or Eastern Story-Teller. A Collection of Eastern Tales. By John Shipp, author of the "Memoirs," and the "Military Bijou." London, 1832. Longman and Co.

A VERY amusing and characteristic little volume; we recommend it as a pleasant Christmas present. The "Foresters of Nepaul" is a wild but interesting story; and there is a portrait of the industrious and intelligent author.

Kidd's Picturesque Pocket Companion: Guide to Hastings. With Views by Bonner. Pp. 70. London, 1832. Gilbert.

ONE of the neat little local guides which are being brought out in this fashion, very prettily illustrated with wood-cuts, and very convenient for visitors to this watering-place.

The History of Ireland, from the earliest Period to the present Time. By John Lawless, Esq. 8vo. Parts I. and II. London, 1832. Ridgway; Wilson; Strange.

As only sixpence-worth, or thirty-two pages of Mr. Lawless's history have yet appeared, we can give no opinion upon it, except that in its view of the early traditions and chronicles of the country it takes the side most favourable to the ancient fame of Ireland. When we descend to less remote and less fabulous times, we shall be better able to judge of the author's powers.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR NOVEMBER. 21d 18h 24m—the Sun enters Sagittarius.

	J First Quarter in Aquarius	30	U	58	
е	Moon will be in conjunction	wi	th		
			н.	M.	
	Jupiter in Pisces · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3	12	48	
	Mars in Taurus	9	0	30	
	Saturn in Virgo	17	14	4	
	Mercury in Ophiuchus	23	8	34	
	Venus in Sagittarius	24	14	15	
	Uranus in Capricornus		1	0	
	Jupiter in Pisces	30	22	ŏ	

8d — Mercury in aphelion. 28d — greatest south latitude.

12d—Venus in conjunction with 39 Ophiuchi: difference of latitude 2'. 19d—in aphelion.

13d 3h — Mars in conjunction with I A Tauri. 20d 3h 30m — in opposition to the Sun south of the Pleiades.

4d—Vesta about two degrees north of x Virginis. 4d—Juno near 88 Virginis. 28d—Pallas near 1 x Aquarii. 7d—Ceres in conjunction with y Ceti; the planet north of the star.

13d-Jupiter stationary.



The ring of Saturn continues invisible, or seen only with very powerful instruments as a faint line across the disc of the planet. (See Celestial Phenomena for October.)

64 13h 45m - Uranus in quadrature.

Comet of Biela .- The following are the places of this comet, at the times specified, according to the Ephemeris of M. Damoiseau :

27d-the comet will pass its perihelion. The atmosphere has latterly been very unfavourable for astronomical observation.

Deptford.

J. T. BARKER.

THE Astronomische Nachrichten give the observations on Encke's comet, made by Mr. F. Mossotti at Buenos Ayres, on the 2d and 6th of June last. On the first day, he says, the comet appeared like a nebula of very small diameter without a nucleus, and very faint, which Mr. M. thought might perhaps be owing to the humidity of the atmosphere over the river. It was not till the 6th that the weather cleared up, but Mr. M., to his great surprise, found the comet so faint at half-past six A.M., that it was scarcely discernible with one of Dollond's three-feet telescopes; and more than an hour before sunrise, it had quite vanished. Mr. H. C. Droerhagen, in a letter to Dr. Olbers, likewise the 6th of June, adds, that Mr. M. compared it to a star of the seventh or eighth magnitude; and though the weather was clearer than when he made his first observation, the comet had become so much fainter, that he almost feared he should not be able to make another; and Dr. Olbers says, that from the present faintness and decreased size of this comet, it is hardly possible to help thinking that it must have undergone some physical changes. If it is so weak this year in the perigee, we need not wonder that it was looked for in vain in Europe in the perihelion.

WAX CANDLES.

FROM celestial luminaries we aptly descend to terrestrial lights. Several months have elapsed since we called the attention of our readers to what appeared to us a most important improvement in the manufacture of wax caudles, by a discovery of the process of moulding them; and we have since frequently expressed both surprise and regret that any want of perseverance should have occasioned the relinquishment of so promising a benefit both to the public and

the ingenious inventor.

It seems, however, that Dr. Bulkeley, the patentee, not being fully satisfied with the result of his first experiments, has, in the interim, been laboriously and sedulously engaged in a fresh course, of which the details, did our space admit, would afford much to entertain as well as instruct. It must suffice to say, that the Dr. has dissected, and examined with the minutest accuracy, the candles of every known manufacturer in or near the metropolis; that for three months he has nightly burned, and nightly watched, from twenty to thirty of these candles, for the purposes of comparison; and that by such, and other means, he has succeeded in producing an article which, upon trial, we can truly declare, for brilliancy of light, pureness of material, and beauty of form, to be hitherto unequalled. The most manifest improvement the Dr. has achieved beyond his first essay, is in the wick, which is con-

thereby consume itself. Another great advantage to the public, without mentioning the reduction in price, is, the less liability to fraud; as the composition, by the process of moulding, is homogeneous, while the common wax candle is almost invariably of inferior material nearest to the wick.

Extract from a Letter to Baron Humboldt, Berlin, from M. Bonpland.

Buenos Avres, June 10, 1832.

"I EMBRACE the opportunity of the sailing of a vessel to send you the good news that my collections from Paraguay, and the Portuguese missions, will be here in a few days. The herbal and the collection of rocks, accompanied with circumstantial particulars on the position of the strata, will, I hope, prove interesting to the professors of the Museum, to whom I shall immediately send them.

"By the same vessel I write to the minister of foreign affairs, thanking him for the orders he has given to the consul-general of Buenos Ayres to facilitate my return to Europe. I have informed the minister of my motives for wishing to remain here some time longer, for the promotion of the sciences. I wish to collect new materials, and recover those which I have unfortunately lost.

"I hope shortly to send down the Uraguay a beautiful collection of living plants, which will furnish the Museum with numerous shrubs of the make, or Paraguay tea, which may be cultivated in our colony of Algiers. I know that the Province of the Missions has been visited by able botanists, M. A. St. Hilaire, and my countryman M. Sellon; but there is still something to glean after those enlightened and zealous travellers. M. Sellon has discovered on the banks of the Arapey, in the Banda Oriental, enormous remains of the megatherium, which is generally believed here to be an armadillo dasypus.

"I send to-day a second remittance of very fresh seeds to the Museum, and have written to M. Bosc about this parcel, as I did respecting that which I sent from San Borja in June 1831. I believe that there were 140 species. Since my restoration to liberty, I have been stuffing all the rare birds I could procure. I intend to engage a skilful bird-stuffer to accompany me to the Pampas, where I shall hunt the viscachas, which, I believe, are scarce, and the anatomy of which will be very interesting.'

M. Bonpland mentions the appearance of Encke's comet on the 2d of June, which was still visible on the 10th, and had traversed the constellation of Eridanus. Baron Humboldt. in a note, states, that his countryman, M. Sellon, who had formed a most beautiful collection, had been unfortunately drowned in October 1831, in the Rio San Francisco.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

THAT highly respectable journal, the Allgemeine Zeitung, has the following as an article of correspondence:

Rome, October 9th.

The news of the death of Sir Walter Scott has caused a great sensation in Italy, where his works are so generally read, and which he has so lately visited. The Journal des Debats, of the 28th September, denies that he left two unpublished novels, "Pizarro," and the "Cross of Malta." The Journal des Debats is mistaken on this point. These works were really

This was the last work of the great author. I guarantee this as a fact: for Sir Walter Scott spoke to me about the first work during his stay in Rome. He said that he had sent it to England, where it had only to be revised for the press. He said, that from his boyhood the Maltese knights had so interested him, that after he had visited the island, the book, as it were, composed itself. Sir Walter was engaged on the tale Pizarro while he was at Rome: I several times found him writing, and have had the manuscript in my hands. The honoured author presented it to me beforehand, promising to send it me from England as soon as he had made it ready for the press. The fit which Sir Walter had on his journey home, his sickness, or death, probably hindered him from putting the last hand to these two works; and I cannot know whether there is any likelihood of their being printed.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Windsor Castle. Drawn by W. Daniell, Esq. R.A.; engraved by J. C. Armytage.

ONE of the illustrations of the forthcoming Number of the Court Magazine. The subject we spoke of when we mentioned Mr. Daniell's large and beautiful views of Windsor, published last year. The present engraving is an exquisite piece of art; it has all the clearness of line, and all the mellowness of mezzotinto.

The Banks of the Loire. A Series of Views.

By Louis Parez. Part II. Ackermann. THE second part of M. Parez' picturesque work is entitled to quite as favourable a notice as that which we took of the first. Its contents are: —a portion of the magnificent exterior of the "Château de Blois;" the ancient town of "Montrichard; the "Château de Cheronmontained; the Content of Cheron-ceaux," the most curious and admirable monu-ment of the middle ages in the department in which it stands; the "Pont des Traies, at Angers;" a vignette of "Fontevrault;" and a

Map.
The typographical illustrations abound with interesting matter. Who can help shuddering at the following description of the prison of the unfortunate Cardinal de Guise, in the Château

de Blois?

"It has a heavy iron door, communicating with the castle, and another into the town, and is illumined by a solitary narrow aperture in its massive wall. In the middle of this dungeon are the remains of an oubliette, underneath which was a deep pit, furnished with an iron machine, having two wheels armed with sharp Here the wretched victims, whose hands were tied behind them, met death in its most horrible form, their bodies being literally torn to pieces by the force of the machine, and thence thrown into another pit, filled with quick lime, where the mutilated remains were speedily consumed."

Landscape Illustrations of the Works of Sir Walter Scott, with Portraits of the Principal Female Characters. Parts VI. and VII. Chapman and Hall.

THE portraits are—a rich and mellow head of "Diana Vernon," from a picture by Boxall; and another, full of bewitching expression, of "Amy Robsart," from a picture by Mrs. Car-penter. "The Black Dwarf," "Old Mortality," and the " Heart of Mid-Lothian," have furnished the subjects of eight very pleasing landscape illustrations, of which "Durham," after Robson, and "Bothwell Bridge," after structed so as always to keep the point out of the flame, and by exposure to the atmosphere Malta," and "Pizarro, a Calabrese Tale." Roberts, are two of the most striking. The



following letter from Sir Walter Scott, of which following letter from Sir water Scott, or which a fac-simile appears in the seventh part, is interesting in itself, and also as shewing the opinion entertained by that illustrious and lamented man, of an early portion of the work under our notice.

"SIR,—I have very ungraciously left unacknowledged your present of the Landscape Illustrations of Waverley. I pretend to no knowledge of art, so my opinion ought to go for nothing; but I think they are very beautiful, and sincerely hope they will answer the purpose of the artists and publishers. I remain, sir, your obliged humble servant.

"Walter State of the Beakerley" "Walter Scott. vant,
"Mr. Charles Tilt, Bookseller."

Lady Sophia Sidney, the ninety-fifth of the female nobility, for the Court Magazine, painted by Morton, and engraved by Cochran, is rather muddy in execution. These things should be done in a lighter manner.

PORTRY.

FROM THE LITERARY SOUVENIR.

Timour's Death-bed. By William Kennedy.

"Ungird the saddle from his back,
And set my war-steed free—
No more to slaughter or the sack
Shall he be urged by me!
Our circle in the field is run,
Quick comes a long release—
The prophet calls his faithful son,
Cathay may rest in peace!"
Thus spake in his tent, midst his mighty ones lying,
Timour Beg, the world's master, whose great soul was
figing.

nying.

"My wives, my sons, my chiefs, draw near!
Draw near, but not to weep—
Some fleeting hours you linger here,
While with my sires I sleep.
Time-bowed, and bettle-shaken now,
Ere claims the dust its own,
I'd tell the heir of empires how
Rose Timour to his throne"—
Then all, with hush'd lips, 'round the royal couch gather,
And Prince Jehaungeer bendeth low to his father.

"The Melakus forced we force was horse."

"The Uzbeks forced me from my home

"The Usbeks forced me from my home
Some forty years ago.

The fallen find where'er they roam
Few friends and many a foe:
And I was fallen—comrades seven,
With my dear wife Alzai,
Were all that cleaved to me when driven
From my loved land away!
Save one—the just Allah I whose sun, every morrow,
Showers gifts that make gladsome the dull track of sorrow.

Showers gifts that make gladsome the dull track of sorrow.

In the Kharismian waste, at night,
Encamped beside a well,
Three of my band in sudden flight,
Off from my fortunes fell;
Those knaves of Khorassaun despaired
Of Timour's waning star,
And reckless how the exile fared,
They turned their reins afar—
'Tis thus, in life's tempest, the baseness we cherish
Gives its back to the storm-cloud, and leaves us to perish.

Gives its back to the storm-cloud, and leaves us to perian.

A friend! ay true, I had a friend,

To win me to remain—

What did the bosom-brother lend?

A dungeon-vault and chain!

Braving the worst, I snatched a sword,

And burstieg through the guard,

I asked that hospitable lord,

If such were my reward?

Then shame moved the breast of the chief fickle-hearted,

And he said, "Go in peace?" so the captive departed.

And he said, 'Go in peace i' so the captive departed.

I went in peace—small cause to fear,
For wolfish men had I,
The robber spares the lone fakeer
Whose pleasure-cup is dry.
The arrow from the Thunderer's how
The blast that shakes the sea,
Strikes not the peasant's dwelling low,
Rends not th' up-rosted tree.
Though no hand held to Timour the morsel he needed,
Ris way in the desert was safe and unbeeded.

Now list, Prince Jehaungeer, list all—
Upon a hill I stood
At midnight, and began to call
On God, in humble mood—
'Do with him as thou wilt,' I cried,
'Thy creature of the dust
Forsakes his dreams of earthly pride,
To Thee confines his trust;'
Soft smiles seemed to lighten the dim face of heaven,
And sleep to the eye of the watcher was given.

Again I felt awake—a voice Swelled solemn in mine ear; It said, 'O Munsour's son, rejoice! Blest is the prayer sincese;

On, on! the lights that live on high
Salute thee with a sign,
That honour, power, and victory,
Are henceforth to be thine!'
The voice died away and the bright stars shone brighter,
While a grief-burthened spirit grew lighter and lighter.

I swam the Jihon on the morn— That Tartar stream is strong;

That Tartar stream is strong;
Yet, buoyant, as young Hope, was borne
Lame Timour's frame along.
The 'voice' had stirred my soul, Ameers,
With danger-daring fire,
And earth seem'd won, when seventy spears
Hailed me their battle-sire!
The fugitive's banner by men was surrounded,
Whose hearts in their hands were when War's trumpet
sounded.

The followed by Darie to the fore

what followed?—Ruin to the foe
That held my lands in thrail—
To trait'rous kindred, overthrow—
To true hearts triumph all.
The winds of desolation swept,
Like chaf, dark hate's array,
And soon the wandering outcast kept
Sole rule o'er Zagata!
And day after day, his dominion extended,
And his soul blessed the Lord, who his servant befriended.
My gray haired converdes 'round the helm.

And his soul blessed the Lord, who his servant Decreased
My gray-haired comrades 'round the bed—
Your lion-looks to me
Are tablets stern, of scenes long sped—
Of strife and victory.
Where Indus rolls his mighty course,
Where Dols brinks in snow,
The clang of our unconquered horse,
Pealed to the guilty—wo!
The Mongols went forth like the earthquake, to level
The domes where the godless delighted to revel.
Khattsmo—Kaundahaur—Lrun—

The domes where the godless delighted to revel.

Kharismé—Kaundahaur—Iraun—
The shores the Caspian laves—
The pastures of the Toorkoomaun—
Goorgistaun's mountain caves—
Imperial Delhi's golden towers,
The Syrian's mellow vale,
Turned not our bridles back—thy powers,
O Allah! must prevail!

Let the dogs drink their gore who refuse to adore Him!
Was the cry of the Khaun, with the Koraun before him.
The Pages also, the Natarone.

Was the cry of the Khaun, with the Koraun before hin
The Pagan slave—the Nazarene,
Alone, I humbled not;
Purged were those Moslem shrines unclean,
Where Islaum was forgot.
Ask Haleb—Baughdaud's ghastly heap—
Down-trodden Yeldarrüm—
Did Timour, the Avenger, sleep
Upon his march of doom?
His soul sought not blood, but the mandate was given
To deal on the faithless the judgment of Heaven.
Ancel of Death I the dusky wings

To deal on the faithless the judgment of Heaven.

Angel of Death! thy dusky wings
Fling their chill shadows near;
The realms of seven-and-twenty kings
I yield to Jehaungeer.

Spotless the robe of empire wear,
My son. Now, Ameers brave!
Swear fealty to the Khaun,—then bear
An old man to his grave."
Timour Beg speaks no more; and his people, who gath
All pale, round his tent, call in vain on their father.

The Isles of the Son Fairies. By Mary Howitt.

Among the isles of the golden mist I lived for many a year, And all that chanced unto me there 'Tis well that ye should hear.

I dwelt in a hall of silvery pearl, With minbow light inlaid; I sat on a throne as old as the sea, Of the ruby coral made.

The old carbuncle lit the dome
Where I was sworn a king;
And my crown was wrought of the pale sea gold,
And so was my fairy ring.

And she who was set on my right hand, As the morning star was fair; She was clothed in a robe of shadowy light, And veiled by her golden hair.

They made me king of the Fairy Isles That lie in the golden mist, Where the coral rocks and the silvery sand By singing waves are kissed.

Far off, in the ocean solitudes, They lie—a glorious seven! Like a beautiful group of sister stars In the untraced heights of heaven.

For the mariner sails them round about, But he comes not them anigh; They are hid far off in a secret place Of the sea's immensity.

O beautiful isles! where there comes no death, Where no winter enters in, And their fairy race, like the lily flowers, Do neither toil nor spin!

O beautiful isles! where the coral rocks
Like an ancient temple stand,
Like a temple of wondrous workmanship
For a lotty worship planned!

The heights of heaven do roof it in, O'erspanned like an azure bow; And its floor is the living waves of light, That cover the depths below.

The unsumed depths of the ancient sea, Where the emerald caverns lie, Where an earlier race of the fairy kings Made their great treasury.

O beautiful isles! when the waning moon Sinks down from the vales of earth, She rises upon those fairy seas, And gives to their daylight birth.

And gives to their daylight firth.
There comes no cloud to dim her rays,
She shines forth pure and bright;
The silver moon she shines by day,
And the golden mist by night.
O beautiful isles! and a fairy race,
As the dream of a poet fair,
Now hold the place by a charmed spell
That has power o'er sea and air.
This has the present of the large possible.

Their hoats are made of the large pearl-shell
That the waters cast to land,
With carved prows more richly wrought
Than the work of mortal hand.

They skim along the silver waves
Without or sail or oar;
Wherever the fairy voyager would,
The pearl ship comes to shore.

They taught me the song which is their speech, A tone of love divine: They sat me down at their banquet board, And poured me out fairy wine.

The wine of the old sea vintage red, That was made long years ago,
More rich than the blood in kingly veins,
Yet pure and cool as snow.

I loved that idle life for a time, But when that time was by, I pined again for another change, And for human sympathy.

They brought me then a glorious form, And gave her for my bride; I looked on her, and I straight forgot That I was to earth allied.

I matched the crown they offered ma-I forgot what I had been; I snatched the crown to be a king, That she might be a queen.

For many a year and more I dwelt In those isles of soft delight, Where all was kind and beautiful, With neither death nor night.

We danced on the sands when the silver moon Through the coral arches gleamed, And pathways broad of glittering light O'er the asure waters streamed.

Then shot forth many a pearly boat,
Like stars across the sea;
And songs were sung, and shells were blown,
That set wild music free.

For many a year and more I dwelt With neither thought nor care, Till I forgot almost my speech, Forgot both creed and prayer.

At length it chanced that as my boat Went on its charmed way,
I came unto the veil of mist
Which round the Seven Isles lay.

Even then it was a sabbath morn, And a ship was passing by, And I heard a hundred voices raise A sound of psalmody.

A mighty love came o'er my heart, A yearning toward my kind, And unwillingly I spoke aloud The impulse of my mind.

O take me hence, ye Christian men!'
I cried, in spiritual want,
And anon the golden mist gave way,
That had been like adamant.

The little boat wherein I sat Seemed all to melt away; And I was left upon the sea, Like Peter, in dismay.

Those Christian mariners, amazed, Looked on me in affright; Some cried I was an evil ghost, And some a water-sprite!

But the chaplain seized the vessel's boat, With mercy prompt and boon, And took me up into the ship, As I fell into a swoon.

As one that in delirlous dreams
Strange things doth hear and see—
So passed before my mind the shapes
Of this bright heresy.

In vain I told the mariners, No man to me would list; They jested at the fairy isles, And at the golden mist.

They swore I was a shipwrecked man, Tossed on the dreary main; and pitled me, because my fate Had crazed my 'wildered brain. At length, when I perceived how dull The minds of men had grown, locked these things within my soul, For my own thought alone.

For my own thought alone.
And soon a wondrous thing I saw;
I now was old and gray,
A man of three score years and ten,
A weak man in decay.
And yesterday, and I was young!
Time did not leave a trace
Upon my form, while I abode
Within the charmed place.

I trembled at the fearful work
Of three score years and ten;
I asked for love—but I had grown
An alien among men.

I passed among the busy crowds;
I marked their care and pain,
And how they waste their manhood's strength,
To make but little gain.

I saw besotted men mistake
For gold, unworthy clay;
And many more, who sell their souls
For the pleasures of a day.

I saw how years on years roll on,
As a tale that has been told;
And then at last they start, like me,
To find that they are old.

at o near they are out.

Said 1, "These men laugh me to scorn,
My wisdom they resist;
But they themselves abide, like me,
Within a golden mist!"

Oh up, and save yourselves! even now
The ship goes hurrying by,
And I hear the hymn of the souls redeemed,
Who are bound for eternity!

FROM THE AMULET.

FROM THE AMULET.

The Wonders of the Lane.

By the Author of "Corn-Law Rhymes."

Strong climber of the mountain's side,
Though thou the vale disdain,
Yet walk with me where hawthorms hide
The wonders of the lane.

High o'er the rushy springs of Don
The stormy gloom is rolled;
The moorland hath not yet put on
His purple, green, and gold.
But here the titling spreads his wing,
Where dewy daisies gleam;
And here the sunflower of the spring
Burns bright in morning's beam.
To mountain winds the famished fox,
Complains that Sol is alow,
O'er headlong steeps and gushing rocks
His royal robe to throw.

But here the lisard seeks the sun,
Here colls, in light, the snake;
And here the fire-tuft hath begun
Its beauteous nest to make.
On! then, while hums the earliest bee
Where verdure fires the plain,
Walk thou with me, and stoop to see
The glories of the lane!
For, oh! I love these banks of rock,
This roof of sky and tree,
These tufts, where steeps the gloaming clock,
And wakes the earliest bee!
As spirits from eternal day
Look down on earth, secure,
Look here, and wonder, and survey
A world in ministure:

World not scorned by Him who made
E'en weakness by his might;
But solemn in his depth of shade,
And splendid in his light.
Light!—not alone on clouds afar,
O'er storm-loved mountains spread,
O'r widely teaching sun and star,
Thy glorious thoughts are read;
Oh, no! thou art a wondrous book,
To sky, and sea, and land,
A page on which the angels look,
Which sheets understand!
And here, O light! minutely fair,
Divinely plain and clear,
Thy bright small hand is here!
You drop-fed lake, six inches wide,
Is Huron, glrt with wood;
This driplet feeds Missouri's tide—
And that, Niagara's flood.
What tidings from the Andes brings
Yon line of liquid light,
That down from heaven in madness flings
The blind foam of its might?
To lot hear his thunder roll,
The roar that ne'er is still!

What forests tall of thisest moss
Clothe every little stone!

What pigmy oaks their foliage toss
O'er pigmy valleys lone!
With shade o'er shade, from ledge to ledge,
Ambitious of the sky,
They feather o'er the steepest edge
Of mountains mushroom-high.
Oh, God of marvels! who can tell
What myriad living things
On these gray stones unseen may dwell!
What mations, with their kings!
I feel no shock, I hear no groan,
While fate, perchance, o'erwhelms
Empires on this subverted stone,
A hundred ruined realms!
Lo! in that dot, some mite, like me,
Impelled by wo or whim,
May crawl, some atom's cliffs to see,
A tiny world to him!
Lo! while he pauses, and admres
The works of nature's might,
Spurned by my foot, his world expires,
And all to him is night!
Oh, God of terrors! what are we?
Poor infsects sparked with thought!
Thy whisper, Lord, a word from thee,
Could smite us into nought!
But should'st thou wreck our father-land,
And mix it with the deep,
Safe in the hollow of thy hand
Thy little one will sleep.

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

On Monday the play of Kenilworth was revived at this theatre, with the characters very effectively supported. Miss Phillips as Elizabeth was every inch the queen; and her haughty speech and abrupt action agreed admirably with the look of that imperious sovereign. Amy Robsart had in Mrs. Nesbitt a representative equally beautiful, natural, and pathetic; and Miss Kenneth as the faithful Janet Foster filled the trio of the principal female parts in a manner to delight the audience. The other sex was also ably cast: Cooper was excellent in Leicester, and Stanley no less so in Tressilian; while Younge, Mathews, Harley, and Bedford, did ample justice to Varney, Antony Foster, Wayland Smith, and Michael Lambourne. The house was full, and the performances much applauded. The Commemoration, still replete with attraction, and Massaniello, followed, completing an evening of varied and most agreeable entertainment.

COVENT GARDEN.

Waverley, a play founded on the novel of that name, by Mr. Calcraft, the Dublin manager—and not hitherto performed in London, though it has been in Edinburgh and Dublin—was produced here on Monday. The story of Waverley is essentially undramatic; and therefore might be recently as a factor of the control fore, with the exception of a few striking and well-acted scenes, we found it drag heavily along upon the stage, during its endurance for three hours and a half. The relief of a ball at Holyrood House was so welcome, that it was encored. The principal characters was a well gustained as the inequivolence. ters were as well sustained as the inaptitude of the actors at the northern Doric dialect After the play, "a Masque in honour of the genius of the Minstrel of the North," written by Mr. Sheridan Knowles, was got up with great beauty and splendour. Of the poetical portion of the work we cannot say much from hearing it recited on the stage; but it rather surprised us in parts by the odd expressions used, than afforded us the idea of superior merit. Mr.

The Masque has since been published by Mr. Moxon, and only reaches the mediocre character of a hurried com-position, got up for an occasion. The Bard calls himself

Knowles, the author, opened the scene by declaiming, as a Bard, some verses addressed to the tomb of Scott; after which he invokes Fancy (Miss Sidney), the Genius of Scotland (Miss E. Tree), the Spirit of the Mountains (Miss Shirreff), the Genius of Scotlish Song (Miss Inversity), and Immortality (Miss Tayllar) to calebrate the fame of the departed. lor), to celebrate the fame of the departed. Meanwhile he lies down to sleep upon a bank, and the imaginary beings hold a colloquy, in which the posthumous glory of the minstrel is recorded. This takes place in Dryburgh Ab-bey, of which one of the most magnificent views ever painted for a theatre is given : and the Messrs. Grieve have with no less skill and taste produced the scenery, in which succeeding tableaux vivans from the works of Scott are vividly and admirably represented, with appropriate action, in the following order:—

THE LADY OF THE LAKE:

Loch Katrine.

Ellen Miss Lee.

Fits-James Mr. Forester.

GUY MANNERING: GUY MANNEHING:

Cavern of Derncleugh.

Meg Merrilles Miss Ryalls.

Col. Mannering Mr. Mears.

Henry Bertram Mr. Irwin.

Dirk Hatteralck Mr. Turnour.

Gilbert Glossin Mr. F. Matthews.

Dandie Dinmont Mr. Evans.

Highlanders.

THE ANTIQUARY:

Sir Arthur Wardour Mr. Perkins.
Edie Ochiltree Mr. Meadows.
Miss Wardour Miss E. Romer.

ROB ROY:

Hamish and Ropert

Bender.

Ballie Nicol Jarvie

Mr. Bartley.

Mr. Mitchell.

Highlanders.

HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN:

Royal Gardens.
Queen Caroline Mrs. Payne.
Duke of Argyle Mr. Diddear.
Lady Suffolk Miss Stanfield.
Jeannie Deans Miss H. Cawse.

OLD MORTALITY:

Ruined Abbeys.

Old MortalityMr. Barnes.

KENILWORTH:

Interior of the Castle,
Queen Elizabeth Mdlle, Adele.
Earl of Leicester Mr. Payne,
Varney Mr. Sutton.
Sir Walter Raleigh Mr. Stanley.
Tressilian Yeomen of the Guard.

Nothing can exceed the splendour and exquisite effect of these scenes, which mingle the grand and touching in the dramatis persona with the superb and charming in art, in a style which must be seen to be appreciated and felt. The whole closes with a jubilee, in which

"a brother" of the immortal Minstrel of the North, who,

e says—

"Repaid his mother-land his happy birth;

For thou didst sing her so, that other lands,
Drawn with the wonders thou didst tell of her,
Did come themselves to see her!"

Did come themselves to see her!"

The epithet "fair claymore;" the phrases, "for oft begullement;" "She knew him well as shou—lements as well;" "lusty birth," applied to the creations of fancy; and "radiant with intellectuality,"—are only instances of imperfections too numerous in so short a production. Nor is the following ill-expressed bull any better:—

"Behold the pile wherein they laid thee in Thy mortal sleep—"tis levelled with the dust;"
and consequently not years easy to behold.

and consequently not very easy to behold.

all the characters reappear and are grouped with many others at Abbotsford, which is seen in ruins, as if centuries had elapsed—the effect of which is surpassing. As a spectacle, we have never witnessed any thing finer upon any stage.

On Wednesday the play was much shortened, and was all the better in four acts; and it was improved in other respects, so as to diminish its tedium. The drunken scene was most spiritedly enacted; and Abbott, in particular, won himself a bacchanalian crown of the greenest ivy. The Holyrood Palace and ball scene were also still more effective, both as regards admirable scenery and clever acting. Miss Shirreff, by her sweet warbling of Scottish song, more than earned her universal encore. The Masque scenery went off with increased éclat.

ADELPHI.

On Monday a new piece, from the pen of Mr. Beazley, entitled the Divorce, was brought out at this house, and, as if agreeable to the wish we expressed in our last No., gave us the satisfaction of seeing Mrs. Yates again on these boards, where her entrance was hailed by longcontinued plaudits. The plot is of that perilous kind which it is difficult, if not impossible, to dramatise without risk of offence. A Ladu Clifford (Mrs. Yates) obtains a divorce from her Lord (Clifford, Mr. Yates), on the score of incompatibility of disposition, and unites herself to the object of her early love, De Merville, Mr. Hemmings. They are found at a foreign Spa, where the detection of their secret, their repudiation by more select society, and the generosity of the deserted husband, cover them with shame and misery. In the end the poor lady falls between the two stools; both past and present husband fly from her in despair, and she sinks under the accumulation of disappointment and misfortune, not finding the world well lost, though all is sacrificed for love. The catastrophe is well wrought up, and, but for the objectionable nature of the story itself, a lesson which is far more fit to be read than to be personated, we would commend alike the talent of the author and the excellence of the acting. Mrs. Yates performed with all her wonted feeling; and Yates, in Lord Clifford, was even more than usually successful. Mr. Hemmings also acquitted himself ably in De Merville. The main incident was heightened, as well as lightened, by Buckstone, the keeps of the best level with the state of the s the keeper of the hotel, and his pretty levity of a wife, Mrs. Honey; whose separableness (to coin a word) was a severe trial of the De Mervilles. Reeve had an original character, a waterhunter; i. e. an eccentric, who runs over all the Spas of Europe, and, without being ill, drinks deep at all their wells. It is a very whimsical part, and often excited laughter.

OLYMPIC.

The Court of Queen's Bench is a happy title for the new burletta at this prosperous theatre, where such a dramatic queen as the fair Vestris reigns, surrounded by such a court of female beauty. It is a burlesque taken from the Urgella Maga of Casti, or more probably from its copy the Ce qui plait aux Dames of Voltaire; as, we understand, is also the Doom Kiss forthcoming at Drury Lane. In this dramatic

knight called Sir Lionel, pro Roberto, (Mr. J. Vining) ravishes a kiss from the fairy queen Rose (Vestris), disguised as a peasant girl selling flowers, and not, as in the original, having butter to spoil, and eggs to break in the struggle. His horse having absconded with the whole of his riches, twenty crowns, he is unable to satisfy the offended damsel; and being cited before Bertha (Eudora in the bills, Miss Gliddon), the Queen of Dagobert, is tried by a court of love, and condemned to die, unless he can tell within a certain period what it is that all women like best. In his utter extremity, the secret is revealed to him by an old hag, on condition that he will do whatever she desires in return. He meets the reassembled court, and answers the question that "Every woman likes best to have her own will;" and is, of course, acquitted. But then comes the old crone, and claims him as her husband; after much nausea he redeems his knightly faith by marrying her, and out of gratitude consents to fulfil his conjugal pledge. The old lady immediately turns out to be the lovely fairy queen; and they are as happy as happy can be.

Such is the outline of this little brilliant piece, sustained by splendid dresses and scenery, by very sweet music by John Barnett, and by charming acting and singing by Mad. Vestris, Miss Murray, and the rest. A humorous squire is also appended to the knight, and very cleverly personated by Mr. Cooper, who frequently reminded us of the quaintness of Mun-den. We need hardly say that the burletta is already extremely popular: indeed one of the scenes is enough to make it so, viz. that in which all the nymphs of the Olympic appear in counsellors' gowns and wigs, to try the cause of the defendant knight. This is truly laughable, though we could scarcely penetrate the disguises so well as to be able to tell who were the learned persons that furnished so much amusement. We almost venture to name Tulip, in which Miss Murray looked prettier than ever; Fusia, Miss Fitzwalter; Wallflower, Mrs. Bland; Lily of the Valley, Miss Crawford-but we are wrong in particularising where both personal attrac-tion and talent were so generally shared, as to render distinction invidious. The pleadings and wrangling of the bar were done with all the ludicrous force of parody.

As the same origin is assigned to the production at a larger theatre, it may please those of our readers attached to the belles lettres to recall to their memory some passages from the Italian and French poets to whom we have alluded. They will recollect the delicious versification of Casti, and the simple humour with which Dagobert refers the matter at issue to his queen.

"E corre a darne parte a Dagoberto,
Avanti a cui la sua querela espone:
Qualmente un certo giovinastro, esperto
Seduttor delle semplici persone,
Il di cui nome sente esser Roberto,
Le ha fatta una cotal sporca azione,
Lei forsando onestissima fanciulla;
Le ha rotte l'uova, e non le ha dato nulla.
Il saggio Prence a Martuccia rispose:
Qui si tratta di stupro a quel che lo sento;
Ite a Berta mia mogile: ella in tai cose
Ha molta esperienza e serrimento;
Berta ha maniere affabili, amorose,
E faravvi cortese aocoglimento.
Pol disse a i suoi Baron: non è così?
E tutti replicaron: Maestà si."

The luscious warmth of the Italian's descriptions (which we do not quote*) are converted

into more pungent satire by the wit of Voltaire, who tells us of the knight:

"Il voyagea devers Rome la sainte,
Qui surpassait la Rome des Césars;
Il rapportait de son auguste enceinte,
Non des lauriers cueillis aux champs de Mars,
Mais des agnus avec des indulgences,
Et des pardons, et de belles dispenses;
Mon chevalier en était tout chargé,
D'argent fort peu; car dans ces temps de crise
Tout paladin fut très mai partagé;
L'argent n'aliait qu'aux mains des gens d'église."

He makes Marthon (the peasant girl) claim the twenty crowns promised her in a more degrading style.

"Enfin Marthon, rajustant sa coiffure, Dit a Robert: Où sont mes vingt écus? Le chevaller, tout pantois et confus, Cherchant en vain sa bourse et sa monture, Veut s'excuser: nulle excuse ne sert; Marthon ne peut digérer son injure, Et va porter sa plainite à Dagobert: Un chevalier, dit-elle, m'a pillée, Et violée, et sur-tout point payée. Le sage prince à Marthon repondit: C'est de viol que je vois qu'il s'agit; Allez plaider devant ma femme Berthe; En tel procès la reine est très experte: Benignement elle vous recevra, Et sans délai justice se fera."

The rest of the narrative is as closely similar; but we will see what is made of it next Monday before we go any farther—if we do then, considering that in Chaucer's Wife of Bath's Tale another more ready English illustration may be found.

STRAND THEATRE.

HERE we have also, in the Female Cavaliers, a piece originally Spanish, but we suppose taken from the nearer French stage. We recognise in it Cervantes' Novella de las dos Doncellas; and we think it might have furnished a superior drama. It is, however, very piquant and entertaining.

VARIETIES.

Tempest at Naples.—A dreadful storm, accompanied by some remarkable phenomena, occurred in the province of Otranto on the 10th ultimo. A deluge of rain fell, mingled with great hailstones; and a whirlwind, about three hundred paces in width, ravaged the country in a stripe of fifteen or sixteen miles in extent, uprooting the olive-trees, and damaging and destroying houses, including those of Diso and Otranto, till it reached the Adriatic sea. A number of persons were killed and hurt.

A number of persons were kined and nurte Agricultural Meeting: Highland Society.— The Kelso Mail newspaper contains a long and animated account of a great meeting at Kelso,

"E si vide apparir vecchia canuta,
Che il mento a vea schiacciato, e il naso aguzzo,
L'occhio sanguigno, e la palpebra irsuta,
E lungo e secco il collo al par di un struszo;
Grinzosa in faccia, e nelle spalle ossuta,
Zoppa, curva, schentata, e lungi il puzzo
Dalle schifose sue carni esalava,
E dalla bocca uscia sordida bava.
Dal petto si vedean nudo e scabbloso
Due zinnacce cader rugose e flosce,
E un giubboncello sudicio e cencioso
A meta le copria le nere cosce;
E appoggiando a un bastone il piè dubbioso,
Moveva il passo con affanni e angosce;
In veder la bruttissima figura,
Roberto ebbe a morir dalla paura."

† And in still more modern verse by Dryden, where Arthur of the round table and his queen Genevra are the sovereign authorities; and the moral concludes by advising all maids to have fresh husbands to rule, and

"Wid was to wed as often as they can, And in each change to get a better man." The point is also maintained in the epigram, where the dame says to her spouse,

"My own sweet Will, how dearly do I love thee; And ne'er was woman yet, or good or ill, But dearly, dearly loved her own sweet Will."

And they will have it too, by wheedling, or fighting, or persevering, or teasing, or by force, or by treachery, or by fondness, or by some means or other. So it is better for men to yield at once.



^{*} They seem to accommodate matters equally dramatically, and more socially, in Nottinghamshire—if we may judge from the annexed paragraph:—"There is now living at Sandiacre a woman who has married two husbands: they both live in the same village, and she, very conveniently, sometimes is found with one, and sometimes with the other; and amongst them all the greatest peace and harmony prevails."—Nottingham Paper.

We insert, however, the wonderfully powerful picture of the old crone (which, by the by, Vestris diaguises far too little for effect: she should adopt a partial masque, and not look so pretty that no knight could refuse her advances):—

where, for the first time, the premiums of the Highland Society were thrown open to English breeders and agriculturists. The show of cattle, produce of husbandry, implements, improvements, &c. was equally extensive, and well cal-culated to be eminently useful; and we regret we cannot go into the detail of the prizes. Not only did the nobility and gentry of the Scottish border assemble on this occasion, but many came from the far north, and from the English counties. After the business of the day was over, above five hundred individuals dined. under the presidency of the Duke of Buccleuch and the Marquess of Tweddale (there not being any room to accommodate the whole together), and another party of sixty refreshed at a separate inn, headed by Scott of Raeburn. Such associations, and so supported, must be most beneficial to the country. Many interesting speeches were delivered; and the next annual meeting appointed to be held at Stirling.

Play-Bills .- One of the Covent Garden playbills of the week announced several " new novelties" as being forthcoming; which is very proper, for not a few dramatic novelties turn out to be old; and the Olympic advertised "To-morrow, Monday the 22d, will be performed" - oh, fie, Madame, to issue bills on

Sunday!

The Tourist, from No. I. to No. VI. inclusive, is acknowledged; and though it adds one more to the list of weekly penny publications, we had not previously seen it. Its chief principle seems to be strong anti-slavery, which is supported by cuts of flogging slaves, &c. &c.; but there are also miscellaneous papers, among which we recognise the "Gipsy Party," from the Literary Gazette, appropriated, like many others, without acknowledgment.

Ancient Coins .- Every old copper, or other metallic piece of coin found i'the bowels of the earth, furnishes from time to time a paragraph for the provincial newspapers nearest the spot of discovery, which is duly copied into the London papers, and thence disseminated over the whole press of the country. Considering that most of these are very common articles, this species of intelligence does not seem to be of much importance, otherwise than to fill up the corners of columns in the journals when there is a scarcity of matter. We observe that a hoard of this sort has recently been dug up at the ancient monastery of Hexam, in Northumberland, which, from the account given of it, appears to be of some antiquarian consequence. It is said to be of the period of Ethelred, and the specimens very numerous.

Sir Walter Scott .- The impression made on the public by Mr. Swain's affecting poem, Dryburgh Abbey, in our No. 821, is testified by many letters we have received. Among others, two different writers have suggested the following additions, which we insert, though they are offered with great modesty by their au-

thors.

"owen" passed with tottering step, and lost and wandering looks;
"He's balanced his account," he cried, " and closed his carthly books;" old "Loxley," with his bow unbent—unhelm'd "Le Belafre," Old "Owen" passed with tottering step, and lost and

Together pass'd—the archer wiped one silent tear away. Stern "Bridgenorth," with his daughter's arm hung on his own, stalked by;
The blushing "Allic" veils her face from "Julian Pe-

veril's" eye:
Alack-a-day," " Daft Davie" cries; " come, follow.

follow me. followine,

We'll strew his grave with cowslip buds and blooming

Brown, called Reason and Passion.

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In distance from the mournful throng, like stars of other

spheres,
The lovely "Mary Stuart" pays the homage of her tears,
With "Cath'rine Seymore," at the shrine of Scotia's dearest name, And with her bends the "Douglas" knees, with bold

young " Roland Græme.

But hark! what fairy melody comes wafted on the gale—Oh! 'tis " Fenella's" sighing lute, in notes of woe and wail.

"Claud Halcro" catches at the strain, and mourns the

misstrel gone,
"His spirit rest in peace where sleeps the shade of
glorious John!" With spattered cloak, the ladies' knight, the gallant

"Rawleigh" see,
"Sir Crevcceus's" plump waves by his side, and "Durwarde-lis;
There "Janet" leans on "Foster's" arm—e'en "Varney's"

treacherous eye
Is moistened with a tear that speaks remorse's agony.

Next, muffled in his sable cloak, "Tressilian" wends his

way, His slouching hat denies his brow the cheering light See how he dogs the proud earl's steps, as "Leiceste (throu

bears along [throng.

The lovely "Amy" on his arm through that sad mournful There " Lillias" pass'd with fairy step, in hood and

Anere "Limas" pass'd with fairy step, in hood and mantle green,
Her sire, "Redgauntlet's" eagle eye is fixed on her, I
And "Wandering Willie" doff's his cap, to raise his sightless eye
To Heaven, and cried, "God rest his soul in yonder sunny sky!"

Here "Donald Lean," with fillibeg and tartan-skirted

knee;
There pale was "Cleveland," as he slept by Stromness' howling sea;

"Tranhois" by, with drooping

with faltering step crept "Trapbois" by, with drooping palsied head,
More like a charnel truant stray'd from regions of the

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832. And thus they pass, a mournful train, the "squire," the "belted knight,"

The "hood and cowl," the ladies' page, and woman's

image bright;
In distance now the solemn notes their requiem's chant

prolong, And now 'tis hush'd—to other ears they bear their funeral

"Two beauteous sisters, side by side, their wonted station kept; iark-eyed 'Minna' look'd to Heaven, the gentle

tion kept;
The dark-eyed 'Minna' look'd to Heaven, the gentle
'Brenda' wept;
Wild 'Norna,' in her mantle wrapp'd, with noiseless

step moved on,
'Claud Halcro' in his grief awhile forgot e'en 'glorious John.

John.

The princely 'Saladin' appear'd, aside his splendour laid,
And only by his graceful mien and piercing glance betray'd;
The lofty 'Edith,' followed by the silent 'Nubian

Dropp'd lightly, as she pass'd, a wreath upon the poet's grave."

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

And after these, with hand in hand, the Sisters Troil appear;
Poor "Mima's" cheek was deadly pale, in "Brenda's" eye.
And "Norna," in a sable vest, sang wild a funeral cry.
And "Norna," in a sable vest, sang wild a funeral cry.
And "Norna," in a sable vest, sang wild a funeral cry.
And "Norna," in a sable vest, sang wild a funeral cry.
And "Norna," in a sable vest, sang wild a funeral cry.
And "Norna," in a sable vest, sang wild a funeral cry.
And "Norna," in a sable vest, sang wild a funeral cry.
And "And "Jenkin Vin" with 'prentice-cap in hand—

"Caeorge Heriot" crap'd, and "Jenkin Vin" with 'prentice-cap in hand—

"Dand En "Leady Palis" left her shrine to join that funeral But hood and vell conceal'd her form—yet, hark! in whisper's tone

She breathes a Christian's holy prayer for the mighty spirit flown.

A wail!—a hollow, churchyard wail!—a wild weird-sister's cry!—

Ah! "Annie Winnie," thou too here?—and "Alice?"—

Ah! "Annie Winnie," thou too here?—and "Alice?"—

Yanish—fly!

"Not so," they shrieked, "we'll see the corse—the bonny corse; 'twas meet—

Not so," they shrieked, "we'll see the corse—the bonny corse; 'twas meet—

And pity 'twas we were not there to bind his winding" thouse of the surface of the surf Mr. Hood, as usual, ushers in his Comic Annual with a

Morning Post, which anyounces the arrivals and departures, and also to the actuary of the Norwich Union, which insures my biography. I should have relieved your joint anxieties some days earlier, but till I met Mr. Livingstone at Bury, I was really not alive to my death." A Memoir by Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart, with a Refutation of the principal Essays, &c. advocating Mr. Clarke's claims in relation to the manœuvre of breaking the line.

A third edition of the Messiah, by Robert Montgomery, is announced.

is announced. second series of Traits and Stories of the Irish Pea-

santry.

A Periodical Publication, supported by distinguished literary men, is about to appear in Edinburgh, under the management of Mr. Aitkin, well known as late editor of Constable's Miscellany, the Cabinet, &c. &c.

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October.			. Thermometer.				Barometer.		
1	Thursday	4	From	44.	to	61.	29.74	to	29.57
.	Friday ····	5		48.		61.	29.44		29.3
1	Saturday · ·	6	1	40.		61.	29.44	٠.	29.5
. !	Sunday	7	1	33.		62.	29-52		29.58
'n	Monday	Š		47.	• •	61.	29-16	• •	29.57
•	Tuesday	9		40.	• •	59.	29.76	••	29-85
1	Wednesday	10		40.	• •	62.	30.00	• •	30.0

Wind S. and S.W. Generally cloudy; raining daily, except the 10th. Rain fallen, 2 inches and 2 of an inch.

October.
Thursday... 11
Friday.... 12
Saturday... 13
Sunday.... 14 Thermometer. Thermometer.
From 49. to 68.
... 52. . 62.
... 39. . 61.
... 41. . 61. Barometer.
30·16 to 30·22
29·98 · 20·68
29·89 · 30·07
30·20 · 30·23
30·19 · 30·11 Monday · 15 Tuesday · 16 Wednesday 17 40. 43. 31. 61. 30.11 ... 30:17 30-22 . 30-24

Wind S.W. and N.W., the former prevailing; except the 12th and 17th, generally clear: rain in the afternoon

of the 12th.
Rain fallen, 1095 of an inch.

Train mice, one or an incin								
October.	: The	Thermometer.				Barometer.		
Thursday 18	From	41.	to	59.	30.22	to 30.15		
Friday · · · · 19		43.	••	57.	30.14	• • 30.20		
Saturday 20	• • • • •	28.	••	58.		•• 30.25		
Sunday 21		31.	• •	57.		• • 30.24		
Monday 22		34.		57.	30.19	stationary		
Tuesday 23		35.	• •	56.	30.22	30.27		
Wodneydor 91		40.		63.	30.96	etationary		



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No. 824.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The String of Pearls. By G. P. R. James author of "Richelieu," "Henry Masterton," &c. 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Bentley. Few faculties more deserve or better repay cultivation than that of the imagination; it is the soil of mind whence flowers and fruits equally spring. The child when

"Delightfully dwells he mid fays and talismans" is not only rich in present pleasure, but is unconsciously nourishing a sense which, through all his after-life, will prove one of his purest sources of enjoyment. The tales before us embody oriental superstitions under the form of pleasant narrative; and, in addition to interesting stories, the young reader will obtain much knowledge of the customs, manners, beliefs, and traditions of the East, which Mr. James must have turned over many a grave tome to acquire. We cannot here but observe, how much more moral the Asiatic mythology is than the Grecian. In the Olympian creed, the deities were rather capricious than just, and mingled with mankind not for the benefit of the inferior race, but for their own pleasures; while a terrible and inevitable Destiny oppressed all with equal injustice and cruelty. But in eastern tradition, the consequences of good and of evil are ever kept in view; the one is rewarded and the other punished, while benevolence is especially inculcated. When superior spirits mingle with mankind, it is for their advantage and instruction, or to counteract the designs of evil genii. It is from Arabian, not from classical literature, that our own fictions have taken the prevailing custom, of always finally punishing vice and rewarding virtue.

Rich in fancy, telling their story with great animation, these volumes deserve warm commendation. We must endeavour to give a specimen of their style, which, however, is not very easily done; for the tales are too long for quotation, and too connected to admit well of being broken into small portions. We must try. Even in these days of rail-roads, the following chariot

would bear competition:

"When they had proceeded for some way along the banks of the lake - which were as beautiful as can be conceived, shaded with tall trees that hung down to the water, which, being very clear, reflected again all their leaves, and the beautiful flowers that some of them bore, they came at last to a little shady bay, round about being room enough for several persons to stand, but so surrounded by rocks, mountains, and forests, that nobody could over-look them, or see what they were about; and here Mahmood, the governor, stopped short, and taking the wood out of the hands of the alave, he made it into a pile, and putting the lamp to it, it presently took fire, and blazed up very high. As soon as he saw that it was thoroughly kindled, he ran round it three times,*

repeating certain words in a low voice, which Prince Acbar, though he knew many languages, did not at all understand. Then snatching one of the lighted sticks from the fire, he took and drew some characters on the sand, such as we often see written on sabres and talismans. When he had done this, he retired back a little, and threw the stick into the lake; whereupon immediately they found the ground shake under them, and a great fear fell upon the slave, who thought that the day of judgment was about to come; but presently the ground opened before them, where Mahmood had written the characters, and instantly closed again, leaving behind a beautiful and rich chariot, made of the shell of a certain fish that lives in the China seas, and one of which, when empty, is large enough to contain a man upright. The wheels of the chariot were of amethyst, and the axle-tree consisted of one single stick of amber. Prince Acbar could have looked at the chariot for ever, had not his admiration been turned to the horses, which were of a dazzling whiteness, without one spot or blemish, with their nostrils and pasterns of pale pink; but that which was most extraordinary was, that just above their shoulder bone began the blade of a long wing, which folding down on each side, after the fashion of a bird's, were also of an excessive whiteness, all except one spot, exactly in the centre, which was enriched with rose colour and gold. It is also a thing to be remarked, that these wings lay flat and close to their body, and were covered with feathers similar to those of a swan. But it was their actions which surprised Prince Acbar even more than their appearance; for no sooner did they perceive the fire which the governor had lighted, but they both fell upon it, as other horses would do upon corn, and had soon eaten every bit up, flames and all. When Mahmood saw that the horses had quite done their fiery meal, he hastened Prince Acbar to take his seat in the chariot, and he himself followed, making the slave sit himself down at their feet, for it was scarcely large enough to hold three. As soon as they were all seated, the horses gave a loud neigh, and expanded their wings, which they fanned backwards and forwards for a minute or two, collecting air. At the same time, the amber axle of the chariot began to move of itself, and eight wings, exactly like those of the horses, starting out from the wheels, four being placed at equal distances on each wheel, were all at once put in motion by the turning of the axle-tree, and speedily wafted the chariot into the air."

sistent with every principle of magic, three being a cabalistic number of great influence."

These horses seem to bear some affinity to the

"These horses seem to bear some ammity to the camels which, according to the Mahommedan superstition, will be sent to carry the true believers into Paradise, which are furnished with white wings, and decked with gold. But this tale, which believe originated with All, seems rather at variance with the doctrine of the prophet himself. On how the camele could have their vider. himself; for how the camels could carry their riders over the Siral, which is a bridge sharper than the edge of a cimeter, I cannot conceive, unless they had been trained over the Siral, which is a bringe shalper than the Caphel believe, be found some use made of a circle, which has always been considered the emblem of eternity: running three times round the fire was, therefore, perfectly con-

The next extract might be a parallel to the story of the German prince, who, arriving in London at night, was quite distressed that the inhabitants should have illuminated on his account.

" The shop of an oriental tradesman is most frequently entirely detached from his dwelling; and so little idea have the nations of Asia of lighting their streets by any means, that when one of their most enlightened monarchs was informed that some of our cities were illuminated every night with globe lamps, he treated it as a traveller's tale, and concluded his expression of unbelief by saying, 'It cannot be true, for I should like to know who would pay for it;' with which sage remark all the sceptical court were very much delighted, and laughed three times at the joke of the sultan."

All our rapid buildings, even by contract, do not equal the edifices in Shadukaam.

"The next thing he saw was a palace constructed of roses, without any wood or stone whatever, and these were so fancifully trained, that of themselves they formed pillars and windows, and terraces, and were of three sorts red, white, and blue, regularly disposed; and these, he was informed by the geni, never decayed, and only from the growing of the plants changed their places, but always so as to form some new sort of architecture, keeping in just symmetry and proportion. When he had done admiring this, he turned to the other side, and beheld a palace built of a great number of columns of gold, which dazzled his eyes very much, as they were continually turning round so rapidly that he could scarcely see them; and which he could not at all comprehend, until such time as the geni told him that they belonged to a certain fairy, who delighted in air, and whose palace was made by forty whirlwinds, which, taking up the golden sand, as the wind does the sands of the desert, formed those columns which he saw. 'And if you will raise your eyes,' continued the geni, 'you will see that she has arched them all over with rainbows, which form a perfect dome."

We conclude with the famous sayings of Jemsheed :-

"The first was, 'God has no partner in his wisdom; doubt not, therefore, though thou understandest not.' The second, 'Greatness followeth no man, but goeth before him; and he that is assiduous shall overtake fortune. The third was written, 'Hope is always as much better than fear, as courage is superior to cowardice.' The fourth was, 'Seek not so much to know thine enemies as thy friends; for where one man has fallen by foes, a hundred 'He that telleth thee that thou art always wrong, may be deceived; but he that saith thou art always right, is surely a liar.' The sixth. Justice came from God's wisdom, but mercy from his love; therefore, as thou hast not his wisdom, be pitiful, to merit his affection.' The seventh, 'Man is mixed of virtues and of vices; love his virtues in others, but abhor his vices in thyself.' The eighth, 'Seek not for faults, but search diligently for beauties; for the thorns cosmogonies, like those contained in the Orphic most deserving compositions, and assigned to are easily found after the roses are faded." doctrines. This knowledge, though in part every poet, thus deemed worthy of admission

him from the island, which at first seemed only things, and this gave them their political ima bright spark upon the dark struggling of the distant waves; but very soon he saw that it yet not every thing connected with them was was a boat made of a single diamond, which secret. They had, like those of Eleusis, their was so fine that it cast a light upon the water round it like the beams of the sun. In shape in which none but the initiated took a part; it resembled a half moon; and though there was no one in it to guide it, and its sail was tator. Whilst the multitude was permitted to nothing but one snowy white feather of immense size, yet it came gliding along on the top of the spray and billows, as if it had all been quite calm and smooth."

The present work is particularly interesting, for it is the one which Messrs. Colburn and Bentley liberally purchased in MS., and whose product Mr. James presented to the Literary Fund. Its future possessors will thus have the satisfaction of adding charity to their gratification. Literature is the most uncertain of professions: dependent on health, on the contingencies of caprice, on the chances of trade. A fund whose aid has so often comforted the sick and the unfortunate, well deserves the encouragement which has hitherto rewarded its exertions. The String of Pearls has been one ruses and plays. The theatres were built of its tributes; and, both in this light, and for its own merits, we earnestly direct towards this

A Manual of Grecian Antiquities; being a compendious Account of the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Greeks: with an Appendix on the Greek Coinage and Currency. By G. H. Smith. 12mo. pp. 283. London, 1832. Priestley.

WE do not merely consider this volume to be an excellent book for upper-form boys and youthful students, but to possess merits which entitle it to the praise of the more mature scholar. The explanations of technical words and phrases relating to Grecian antiquities throw a strong light upon the delightful classics in that language, and enable us clearly to understand customs and manners which are otherform a very sufficient idea of the character, It was at the second Dionysia, The Annaia, or polity, and religion of the Greeks. For this purpose he has laid Professor Heeren under the city near the Acropolis, in which was large and judicious contribution; and has also advantageously consulted Potter, Dr. Robin-Bacchus, that the comic contests were more son, Genelli, Dr. Cardwell, and other eminent particularly, though not exclusively held: as

Referring for good examples of the author's diligence and talent to a chapter of introductory remarks on the gods, another on dramatic contests, and also on the army, navy, architecture, and computation of time, we shall endeavour to exhibit the ability he has displayed by an extract or two, readily separable from the rest.

On the Religion of the Greeks it is well said -" Beside the popular religion, Greece possessed a religion of the initiated, preserved in the mysteries. The symbolical meaning would have been lost, if no means had been provided to ensure its preservation. The mysteries afforded such means. Their great end, therefore, was to preserve the knowledge of the peculiar attributes of those divinities which had under new forms; what powers and objects of at the Lenca under that of him called the king nature they represented; and how these, and archon. To this presiding archon the candi-

We must, however, give the magic chariot a preserved by oral instruction, was perpetuated by symbolical usages and representations. The magic boat for companion.

by symbolical usages and representations. The He perceived something coming towards mysteries preserved a reverence for sacred portance. Although they had their secrets, public festivals, processions, and pilgrimages, yet no one was prohibited from being a specgaze at them, it learned to believe that there was something sublimer than any thing with which it was acquainted, revealed only to the initiated; and while the value of that sublimer knowledge did not consist in secrecy alone, it did not lose any of its value by being concealed. Thus the popular religion and the secret doctrines, although always distinguished from each

other, united in serving to curb the people.' Of the ancient Drama, - " Among the Greeks the drama was an affair of religion, and therefore an essential part of the festivals; and these being considered the business of the state, and regarded as necessaries, not luxuries, hence a Grecian state could not exist without festivals, nor festivals without choand decorated at the public expense; and there is no instance of their having been work the attention of the public. They will erected by private persons, as was usual at find it verify the excellent old saying,—"A Rome. The representation of plays was one of good action is its own reward." lent were obliged to bear in rotation, or which they voluntarily undertook; but although the state threw these expenses in part upon private persons, they were not the less a public concern, as they were considered a contribution due to the state. In accordance with the origin of the drama, its contests were confined to the Dionysia, or festivals of Bacchus, the patron deity of scenic entertainments. These festivals were three in number, and took place in the spring months of the Attic year. Ta zar' ayeous, or the rural Dionysia, were held in all the country towns and villages throughout Attica, in Hornday, the sixth Athenian month, corresponding to the latter part of December and the beginning of January. Aristophanes has left wise perplexing, if not unintelligible, and to us a picture of this festival in the Acharnians. τὰ is Λίμναις, so termed from Λίμναι, a part of situated the Annaior, an enclosure dedicated to not unfrequently the rival comedians exhibited their new pieces during the great Dionysia. Τὰ ἐν ἄστυ, τὰ κατ' ἔστυ, τὰ ἀστικὰ, οτ τὰ μιγάλα Διονύσια. At the time of this festival there was always a great concourse of strangers in Athens: deputations bringing the tribute from the several dependent states, visitants from the cities in alliance, and foreigners from all parts of the civilised world: for these Διονύσια were the dramatic Olympia of Greece. It was then that the new tragedies were brought out, and the great annual contest took place. We may estimate the importance attached to these scenic exhibitions, from the care manifested in providing by public enactment for their due regulation and support. They were placed under the immediate superintendence of the first magistrates in the state: the representations at the great been incorporated into the popular religion Dionysia under that of the chief archon, those

to the contest, three actors by lot, together with a chorus. The impularai of each tribe selected one of their body to bear the cost and superintend the training of a chorus. This individual was termed xeenyos, his office xoenyia. Whilst some of the choragi provided the tragic and comic choruses at the two Dionysia, the others furnished the remaining choruses - the xogos arden, the xoeds raider, &c. We have fortunately a particular statement of the several choragic expenses left us by Lysias, in one of his minor orations. 'Απολογ. Δωςοδ. vol. i. p. 395. The dates referred to in this passage extend from B. c. 410 to B. c. 402; and consequently include the latter years of Sophocles and Euripides, with the prime of Aristophanes. During this period, we see that the expenses of a tragic χοςηγία were not quite 1001.; of a comic, little more than 501.; whilst that of the xopos aroper, the most costly of them all, amounted to about 1601. Some years after this a reduction seems to have taken place in choral expenses, for the charges of a tragic chorus are then stated as being 2,500 (80L) instead of 3000 drachmæ (100L) No one could legally be choragus of a chorus of boys unless he were above forty years of age. With respect to the other choruses, the age required in the several choragi is not known. No foreigner was allowed to dance in the choruses of the great Dionysia. If any choragus was convicted of employing one in his chorus, he was liable to a fine of a thousand drachmæ. This law did not extend to the Lenaa; there the Mirsus also might be choragi. The rival choragi were termed ἀντιχόρηγοι; the contending dramatic poets, and the composers for the Cyclian, or other choruses, arrandarana, the performers, arrivezes. The prize of tragedy was originally a goat; of comedy, a jar of wine and a basket of figs; but of these we have no intimation after the first stage in the history of the drama. In later times the successful poet was simply rewarded with a wreath of ivy. His name was also proclaimed before the audience. His choragus and performers were adorned in like manner. The poet used also, with his actors, to sacrifice the impiese, and provide an entertain. ment, to which his friends were invited. The victorious choragus, in a tragic contest, dedicated a tablet to Bacchus, inscribed with the names of himself, his poet, and the archon. In comedy, the choragus likewise consecrated to the same god the dress and ornaments of his actors. The merits of the candidates were decided by judges appointed by the archon. Their number was usually five.

"The actors were called browners, or aye. neral. They took every pains to attain perfection in their art: to acquire muscular energy and pliancy they frequented the palæstra, and to give strength and clearness to their voice they observed a rigid diet. An eminent performer was eagerly sought after and liberally rewarded. The celebrated Polus would sometimes gain a talent (or nearly 200%) in the course of two days. The other states of Greece were always anxious to secure the best Attic performers for their own festivals. They engaged them long beforehand, and the agreement was generally accompanied by a stipula-tion that the actor, in case he failed to fulthe contract, should pay a certain sum. The Athenian government, on the other hand, punished their performers with a heavy fine if they absented themselves during the city's festivals. Eminence in the histrionic prohow the universe came into being; in a word, dates presented their pieces. He selected the fession seems to have been held in considerable



estimation in Athens at least. Players were | sible for private buildings to rival them. Arnot unfrequently sent, as the representatives of the republic, on embassies and deputations. Hence they became in old, as not unfrequently in modern times, self-conceited and domineering: pesiZor diverrai, says Aristotle, Tur wantur of irozeirai, the players have more influence than the poets themselves. They were, however, as a body, men of loose and dissipated character, and as such were regarded with an unfavourable eye by the moralists and philosophers of that age."

It is droll to find Aristotle thus blaming performers for the very same fault we hear so much imputed to them in the present day. On Greek architecture, the following is inte-

resting, though briefly put. "No trace is to be found of any pavement

in the streets. The houses of the heroes were large and spacious, and at the same time suited to the climate. The court was surrounded by a gallery, round which the bed-chambers were built. The entrance from the court to the hall was direct, which was the common place of resort. Movable seats $(\theta_0(m))$ stood along the sides of the walls. Every thing shone with brass. On one side was a place of deposit, where the arms were kept. In the back ground was the hearth, and the seat for the lady of the mansion, when she made her appearance below. Several steps led from thence to a higher gallery, near which were the chambers of the women, where they were employed in household labours, especially in weaving. Several outhouses for the purpose of grinding and baking were connected with the house; others for the common habitations of the male and female slaves; and also stables for the horses. The stalls for cattle were commonly in the fields. In the dwellings and halls of the kings there prevailed a certain grandeur and splendour, which, however, we can hardly designate by the name of scientific architecture. But when the monarchical forms disappeared, and the habit of living in cities began to prevail, and republican equality at the same time gained ground, those differences in the dwellings disappeared of themselves; and every thing that we read respecting private houses, in every subsequent age, confirms us in the idea that they had no pretensions to elegance of construction. It would be difficult to produce a single example of such a building. Indeed, we find express evidence to the contrary. Athens was by no means a fine city like some of our modern ones, in which there are whole streets of palaces occupied as the dwellings of private persons. A stranger might have been at Athens without imagining himself to be in the city which contained the greatest master-pieces of architecture. splendour of the city was not perceived till the public squares and the Acropolis were approached. The small dwellings of Themistocles and Aristides were long pointed out; and the building of large houses was regarded as a proof of pride. But when luxury increased, houses were built on a larger scale; several chambers for the accommodation of strangers and for other purposes were built round the court, which commonly formed the force and operation of exchequer bills. They centre; but all this might take place, and yet the building could lay no claims to beauty. a town, which was, it is true, but a provincial town, may be cited to corroborate this, we have one still before our eyes. A walk through the excavated streets of Pompeii will be suffi-cient to establish our remark. Where the at Samos, and made payable, in one instance, so great as among the Greeks, it was not pos- the general of division at Samos. These bills

chitecture, as applied to public purposes, began with the construction of temples; and till the time of the Persian war, or that which immediately preceded it, we hear of no other considerable public edifices. The other principal kinds of public buildings which were conspicuous for their splendour, were the theatres, the places for musical exhibitions, the porticoes, and the gymnasia. This line of division. carefully drawn between domestic and public architecture by the Greeks, who regarded the latter only as belonging to the fine arts, gives a new proof of their correct taste. In buildings destined for dwellings, convenience and architecture are in constant opposition. The architect desires in his works to execute some grand idea independent of the common wants of life; but a dwelling is intended to meet those very wants, and is in no respect founded on ideas connected with beauty. The temples are dwellings also, but dwellings of the gods; and as they have no wants in their places of abode, art finds here no obstacle to its inventive powers."

We shall conclude with a quotation respecting the monetary system of Athens, which, if it does not present entirely novel features, certainly puts several curious facts in a very dis-

tinct point of view.

"The system of banking pursued at Athens gave occasion to a new kind of money, constructed upon the credit of individuals, or of companies, and acting as a substitute for the legal currency. In the time of Demosthenes, and even at an earlier period, bankers appear to have been numerous, not only in Pireus, but also in the upper city; and it was principally by their means, that capital, which would otherwise have been unemployed, was distributed and made productive. Athenian bankers were, in many instances, manufac-turers, or speculators in land, conducting the different branches of their business by means of partners or confidential servants, and acquiring a sufficient profit to remunerate themselves, and to pay a small rate of interest for the capital intrusted to them. But this was not the only benefit they imparted to the operations of commerce. Their ledgers were books of transfer, and the entries made in them, although they cannot properly be called a part of the circulation, acted in all other respects as bills of exchange. In this particular their banks bore a strong resemblance to modern banks of deposit. A depositor desired his banker to transfer to some other name a portion of the credit assigned to him in the books of the bank; and by this method, aided, as it probably was, by a general understanding among the bankers (or, in the modern phrase, a clearing house), credit was easily and constantly converted into money in ancient Athens. 'If you do not know,' says Demosthenes, 'that credit is the readiest capital for acquiring wealth, you know positively nothing.' The spirit of refinement may be traced one step further. Orders were certainly issued by the government in anticipation of future receipts, and may fairly be considered as having had the were known by the name of ανομολογήματα. We learn, for instance, from the inscription of the Choiseul marble, written near the close of the Peloponnesian war, that bills of this description were drawn at that time by the government of Athens on the receiver-general pomp and splendour of the public edifices were to the paymaster at Athens; in another, to

were doubtless employed as money on the credit of the in-coming taxes, and entered probably, together with others of the same kind, into the circulation of the period. The gold employed by the ancients for their coin, if not obtained at first in a sufficiently pure state, was improved, as far as their means would admit of it, by grinding and roasting. They were not able to separate the baser admixture by any chemical process, but they could expel it by the action of fire, leaving the gold itself uninjured. It is in this way that we understand the words xevelou ἀπίφθου, used by Thucydides (ii. 13), which the scholiast interprets πολλάκις έψηθέντος, ώστε yiviolai obeugor, and the word obrussam occurs in Pliny and Suctonius, denoting gold so purified. But simple as the operation was, it seems to have been completely successful. The Darics of Persia appear to have contained only 1 part of alloy; the gold coins of Philip and Alexander reach a much higher degree of fineness; and from some experiments made at Paris on a gold coin of Vespasian, it appears that, in that instance, the alloy was only in the ratio of one to 788. In our own gold coin the alloy consists of one part in twelve.

"The medals of the ancients were produced by the hammer, rather than by melting. It appears, indeed, that the flan, or piece of unstamped metal, was commonly prepared for the die by melting, but afterwards the impression was given to it by the hammer. •

"It is a singular fact, that in very few instances have any two ancient coins been found which evidently proceed from the same die. The Prince Torre-Muzza, for instance, who was for many years a collector of Sicilian medals, could not find in his extensive cabinet any two that corresponded in all particulars with each other."

Again we bestow the meed of well-deserved approbation upon this very clever and very useful volume, which is well digested, and replete with every kind of valuable information.

The Juvenile Forget Mc Not: a Christmas and New Year's Gift, or Birth-day Present. 1833. Edited by Mrs. S. C. Hall. London. Ackermann; Westley and Davis.

WE do not know whether the children of this generation consider themselves particularly lucky: we think they ought, at all events in the present month, when poet, painter, and publisher, exert themselves so much for their amusement. The little volume now before us is enough to make November itself cheerful. Some of the stories are, according to our judgment, the very perfection of childish tales_information and instruction almost imperceptibly conveyed. L. E. L.'s "Indian Island" of her best contributions to the Annuals: there is a simplicity blended with imagination which gives it a peculiarity of interest. Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Seven and Seventeen" is another very delightful story; and we are glad to meet our old friend Mrs. Hofland, one of the most able instructors of youth. "The Settlers," by Miss Leslie, is a new and striking picture of the hardships endured by the early settlers; and hardships endured by the carry "Poetical all these are ushered in by a lively "Poetical Prefera" by W. H. Harrison. "My Dog Preface," by W. H. Harrison. "My Dog Quail" is, however, too interesting a personage for us not to find space for his history.

"Great pains had been bestowed on Quail's education: she was instructed by me and my brothers in every thing we supposed her capable of learning. These she acquired with extraordinary readiness, and very little severity. But the accomplishments thus taught her,

numerous as they were, bore no proportion to empty he put a halfpenny into it, and gave frequently looking up and licking the face-a those which natural intelligence conferred upon her without instruction. When young, the first preparatory step was to make her perfect in fetching and carrying whatever she was sent for, both in and out of the water, till both elements were alike to her; and this seemed the foundation of every thing else. She soon learned to distinguish what belonged to every person, and to every part of the person. If I lost a glove, I shewed my hand to Quail, and she set out on a quest, searched every place in and near the house, and almost always succeeded in finding it. This she soon improved into finding, of herself, whatever was dropped, and conveying it to us. Many a pocket-handkerchief was saved in this way, which we never thought of sending Quail in search of. If I met, out of doors, a companion who asked me to walk, and I did not wish to lose time by returning for my hat, I had only to touch my head to Quail, and go on. Our hats lay on the hall table, and Quail never failed to return to the house, select mine from the rest, and holding it carefully out of the dirt, as she had been taught, bring it to me to a considerable distance. When sent back on such occasions, she sometimes found the door shut, and could not get in: having tried in vain to obtain entrance by scratching, she then adopted another method. There was no rapper to the back door, and the persons knocking generally thumped with their fist; this Quail of her own sagacity learned to imitate with her tail; she turned her side, wagged it against the door, and produced a sound which never failed to bring the people to open it, as if for some human being. Her capability of finding lost things was very useful to us. On one occasion I remember I went out to shoot rails, and having fired at a bird, I prepared to charge again, but could not find my powder-horn. This loss Quail soon comprehended, and instantly set back in search of it. My way had been through several meadows and fields, and across roads and ditches, since I had last used it: through all these she retraced my footsteps, frequently questing through the intricate crossings I had made several times over the same fields, and so unravelling the whole distance I had gone for several miles, at length found the powder-horn, and returned to me with it, after an absence of nearly an hour. The faculty of recognising and carrying away things that had been touched by us was used for a bad purpose, and severely compromised her character. There was an old woman who sold apples and oranges at the corner of the next street. We had a servant boy who often set his eyes on them. One day he took up an orange, and asked the price of it; but thinking it too dear, the old woman snatched it out of his hand, and bid him go home. This was observed by Quail; and when he returned, she immediately ran back, snapped up the orange, and brought it to him in triumph. When this quality was discovered, it was soon put into requisition, and all the fruit-women in the town were laid under contribution. The appearance of Quail in the market put every one on the alert; and many a severe blow she received in doing as she was bid. She at last, however, became so sagacious that she stole quietly behind the stall, watching her opportunity, and carried off the fruit without being perceived. When we found it out, we severely prohibited the practice. Her talent in carrying things in this way was sometimes useful to the servants. We had a very old woman who was fond of snuff, but not able to go for it herself.

it to Quail, who forthwith carried it in her mouth to the snuff-shop; and then, rising up to the counter with her fore-legs, she shook her head and rattled the halfpenny in the box. This was soon understood by the shopman, who took the money and filled the box, which Quail brought safely back to our old woman. Within doors her utility and sagacity were equally in requisition. We sat, in the winter time, in a large parlour, reading round the fire, with Quail between the legs of one of us, her head resting on our knees, and waiting for orders, either to ring the bell or shut the door, as occasion might require. On this latter duty she was often sent, as it was usually left open by whoever came in, and the room was sometimes very cold. Her method was to lift up her right fore-paw (for she had actually a human preference for the use of the right hand), and push the door forward till the lock clicked. On one occasion she could not move the door : and after sundry efforts she returned, whining in that peculiar way by which she expressed embarrassment. It appeared that the room was smoking, and the servant had opened the door to let the smoke out, and placed a smoothingiron against it to keep it so. Quail pondered for some time on the case, with her head on one side, when, as if the cause suddenly struck her, she ran at the smoothing-iron, and having dragged it away, she pushed with both her feet against the door, shut it, and returned to us rejoicing, with the same feelings, no doubt, as the philosopher when he discovered the mathematical problem. We often placed similar obstructions there, but Quail was never again embarrassed to find out the cause; she always, however, barked at it, and shook it after she had removed it, as if to express her displeasure for the trouble it gave her. When she found any thing that was mislaid, she was rewarded, and she was not long in applying this to profit. If a knife or spoon was dropped at dinner, she always took it up and presented it to the person next to it. When this did not happen, and she waited in vain, she proceeded to the sideboard, where knives were laid, with the handles sometimes projecting over the edge. Here she waited her opportunity, and when no one was observing, slily drew a knife forward, then let it fall with a noise, took it up, and proceeded to the next person and claimed her reward. It would be endless to mention all the instances in which she improved, by her natural sagacity, every thing she had been mechanically taught: and there were always such traces of reasoning on cause and effect, that it was almost impossible to suppose she was not gifted, to a certain extent, with the human faculty of arguing cases in her own mind and drawing conclusions. Her power of distinguishing persons was also very great, and decided by means very different from the mere instinct of smell. A circumstance of this kind occurred, which highly gratified an eminent and very sensible artist. Of all the inmates of our family, Quail was most attached to my mother, who returned her good-will, and was very kind to her. She had sat for her picture, and afterwards gone on a visit to a friend for a short time; and Quail seemed very uneasy at her absence. The picture, which was a strong likeness, was sent home; and before it was hung up, it stood on the sofa where my mother was used to sit. I could not account one day for the boisterous joy of Quail in the dining-room; but on looking in, I saw that she had recognised the pic-The boy was not always willing, and he taught ture, and was wagging her tail and frisking Quail to be his substitute. When her box was about, as she always did to express her joy.

mark of affection she tried to pay to those she was fond of. When the picture was hung up, she never failed to notice it when she entered the room, and lay for some time before it on the carpet, gazing at it intently; and this practice she continued till my mother's return, and the original quite absorbed her attention from the representation. The ingenious artist who drew it frequently declared, that he considered this recognition the highest compliment that could be paid him, and he preferred it to the most elaborate eulogy of a connoisseur."

We would recommend a more substantial binding: the contents of the Juvenile Forget Ms Not well deserve all possible durability.

The Beauties of Percy Bysshe Shelley; consisting of Miscellaneous Selections from his Poctical Works: the whole of the Sensitive Plant. Adonais, Alastor, Julian and Maddalo, and Queen Mab free from the objectionable Passages. With a Biographical Memoir. Third 12mo. pp. 287. London, 1832. edition. Lumley.

GENERALLY speaking, we object to "the beauties" of any poet: if worth collecting, we are tempted to ask, as Dr. Johnson did of Donne when he gave him his Beauties of Shakespeare, "Very good, but where are the rest?" Shelley is a complete exception to this rule : long, unintelligible, and shadowy, as a whole - beautiful in detached passages — he is the writer, of all others, for whom selection is the royal road to popularity. His great fault is, that he writes poetry for poets, and requires too much imagination in his readers. There are some remarks, full of that excellent judgment which was Sir Walter Scott's great characteristic, that are peculiarly applicable to the generality of the themes selected by Shelley.

"The waste of boundless space into which they lead the poet, the neglect of precision which such themes may render habitual, make them, in respect to poetry, what mysticism is to religion. to religion. The meaning of the poet, as he ascends upon cloudy wing, becomes the shadow only of a thought, and having eluded the comprehension of others, necessarily ends by escaping from that of the author himself. The strength of poetical conception, and the beauty of diction, bestowed upon such prolusions, is as much thrown away as the colours of a painter, could he take a cloud of mist or a wreath of smoke for his canvass."

Shelley was in all respects a visionary; his good was unattainable, his beauty impossible—"he took no count of obstacles." But with moral and political opinions we have nothing here to do; and of the poetry scattered over his pages let the following extracts speak.

"When the lamp is shattered
The light in the dust lies dead—
When the cloud is scattered
The rainbow's glory is shed.
When the lute is broken,
Sweet tones are remembered not;
When the lips have spoken,
Loud exercise as seen 6-most Loved accents are soon forgot.

As music and splendour
Survive not the lamp and the lute,
The heart's echoes render
No song when the spirit is mute;
No song but sad dirges,
Like the wind through a ruined cell,
or the meaning laws and the spirit is mute. Or the mournful surges
That ring the dead seaman's knell.

When hearts have once mingled,
Love first leaves the well-built nest;
The weak one is singled
To endure what it once possest.
O Love! who bewailest
The frailty of all things here.

Why choose you the frailest
For your cradle, your home, and your bier? Its passions will rock thee
As the storms rock the ravens on high;
Bright reason will mock thee,
Like the sun from a wintry sky.
From thy nest every rafter
Will rot, and thine eagle home
Leave thee naked to laughter,
When leaves fall and cold winds come."

"Ah! fleeter far than fleetest storm or steed,

An! fleeter far than fleetest storm or steed,
Or the death they bear,
The heart which tender thought clothes like a dove
With the wings of care:
In the battle, in the darkness, in the need,
Shall mine cling to thee,
Nor claim one smile for all the comfort, love,
It may bring to thee."

The Medusa.

"Yet it is less the horror than the grace
Which turns the gaser's spirit into stone,
Whereon the lineaments of that dead face
Are graven, till the characters be grown
Into itself, and thought no more can trace;
'Tis the melodious hue of beauty thrown
Athwart the darkness and the glare of pain,
Which humanise and harmonise the strain."

Exquisite comparison.

"Like a poet hidden
In the light of thought,
Singing hymns unbidden,
Till the world is wrought
To sympathy with hopes and fears it heeded not." Fine description.

Fine description.

"Athens arose: a city such as vision
Builds from the purple crags and silver towers
Of battlemented cloud, as in derision
Of kingliest massonry: the ocean-floors
Pave it; the evening sky pavilions it;
Its portals are inhabited
By thunder-zoned winds, each head
Within its cloudy wings with sunfire garlanded,
A divine work! Athens diviner yet
Gleamed with its crest of columns, on the will
Of man, as on a mount of diamond, set:
For thou wert, and thine all-creative skill
Peopled with forms that mock the eternal dead
In marble immortality, that hill
Which was thine earliest throne and latest oracle."

Haunt for a summer noon.

Haunt for a summer noon.

"There is a cave,
All overgrown with trailing odorous plants,
Which curtain out the day with leaves and flowers,
And paved with veined emerald, and a fountain
Leaps in the midst with an awakening sound.
From its curved roof the mountain's frosen tears,
Like snow, or silver, or long diamond spires,
Hangdownward, raining forth a doubtful light:
And there is heard the ever-moving air,
Whispering without from tree to tree, and birds,
And bees; and all around are mossy seats,
And the rough walls are clothed with long soft grass;
As simple dwelling, which shall be our own;
Where we will sit and talk of time and change,
As the world ebbs and flows, ourselves unchanged."

Magnificent landscape.

Magnificent landscape.

"Beneath is a wide plain of billowy mist,
As a lake, paving in the morning sky,
With azure waves which burst in silver light,
Some Indian vale. Behold it, rolling on
Under the curdling winds, and islanding
The peak whereon we stand, midway, around
Encinctured by the dark and blooming forests,
Dim twilight lawns, and stream-illumined caves,
And wind-enchanted shapes of wandering mist;
And far on high the keen sky-cleaving mountains
From icy spires of sun-like radiance fing
The dawn, as lifted ocean's dazzling spray,
From some Atlantic islet scattered up,
Spangles the wind with lamp-like water-drops.
The vale is girdled with their walls, a howl
Of cataracts from their thaw-cloven ravines
Satates the listening wind, continuous, vast,
Awful as silence. Hark! the rushing anow!
The aun-awakened avalanche! whose mass,
Thrice sifted by the storm, had gathered there
Flake after flake, in heaven-defying minds
As thought by thought is piled, till some great truth
Is loosened, and the nations echo round,
Shaken to their roots, as do the mountains now."

Perhaps the following passage is among the

Perhaps the following passage is among the finest embodyings of that regret for present suffering, and of the desire of unattainable excellence, which are our writer's chief charac-

"All things are sold: the very light of heaven
Is venal; earth's unsparing gifts of love,
The smallest and most despicable things
That lurk in the abyses of the deep,
All objects of our life, even life itself,
And the poor pittance which the laws allow

Of liberty, the fellowship of man,
Those duties which his heart of human love
Should urge him to perform instinctively,
Are bought and sold as in a public mart
Of undisguising selfishness, that sets
On each its price, the stamp-mark of her reign.
Even love is sold; the solace of all wo
Is turned to deadliest agony; old age
Shivers in selfish beauty's loathing arms,
And youth's corrupted impulses prepare
A life of horror from the blighting bane
Of commerce; whilst the pestilence that springs
From unenjoying sensualism, has filled
All human life with hydra-headed woes.
There is a nobler glory, which survives

All numan lite with nydra-neaded woes.
There is a nobler glory, which survives
Until our being fades, and, solacing
All human care, accompanies its change;
Deserts not virtue in the dungeon's gloom,
And, in the precincts of the palace, guides
Its footsteps through that labyrinth of crime;
Imbues its lineaments with dauntlessness,
Even when, from power's avenging hand, it takes
Its sweetest, last, and noblest title—death;—
The consciousness of good, which neither gold. Its sweetest, last, and noblest title—death;—
The consciousness of good, which neither gold,
Nor sordid fame, nor hope of heavenly bliss,
Can purchase; but a life of resolute good,
Unaturable will, quenchless desire
Of universal happiness, the heart
That beats with it in unison, the brain,
Whose ever-wakeful wisdom toils to change
Passon's the stoom for its sternal weel. Reason's rich stores for its eternal weal.

This commerce of sincerest virtue needs No mediative signs of selfahness, No jealous intercourse of wretched gain, No balancings of prudence, cold and long: In just and equal measure all is weighed, One scale contains the sum of human weal, And one, the good man's heart.

And one, the good man's heart.

How vainly seek
The selfish for that happiness denied
To aught but virue! Blind and hardened, they
Who hope for peace amid the storms of care,
Who covet power they know not how to use,
And sigh for pleasure they refuse to give—
Madly they frustrate still their own designs;
And, where they hope that quiet to enjoy
Which virtue pictures, bitterness of soul,
Pining regrets, and vain repentances,
Disease, disgust, and lassitude, pervade
Their valueless and miserable lives."

Beautiful scenery.

" The oak, Expanding its immeasurable arms,
Embraces the light beech. The pyramids
Of the tall cedar, overarching, frame
Most solemn domes within, and far below,
Like clouds suspended in an emerald sky,
The ash and the acacis floating hang
Tremulous and pale. Like restless serpents, clothed
In rainbow and in fire, the parasites,
Starred with ten thousand blossoms, flow around
The gray trunks, and as gamesome infants; eyes. Starred with ten thousand blossoms, flow around The gray trunks, and as gamesome infants' eyes, With gentle meanings and most innocent wiles, Fold their beams round the hearts of those that love, These twine their tendrils with the wedded boughs, Uniting their close union; the woven leaves Make net-work of the dark blue light of day, And the night's noontide clearness, mutable As shapes in the weird clouds. Soft mossy lawns Beneath these canoples extend their swells, Fragrant with perfumed herbs, and eyed with blooms Minute yet beautiful. One darkest glem Sends from its woods of musk-rose, twined with jasmine, A soul-dissolving odour, to invite A soul-dissolving odour, to invite
To some more lovely mystery. Through the dell,
Silence and Twilight here, twin-sisters, keep
Their noonday watch, and sail among the shades
Like vaporous shapes half seen; beyond, a well,
Dark, gleaming, and of most translucent wave,
Images all the woven boughs above,
And each depending leaf, and every speck
of azure sky, darting between their chasms;
Nor aught else in the liquid mirror laves
Its portraiture, but some inconstant star
Between one foliaged lattice twinkling fair,
Or pain. ed bird, sleeping beneath the moon,
or gorgeous insect floating motionless,
Unconscious of the day, ere yet his wings
Have spread their glories to the gase of noon."

"Julian and Maddalo." we think, had h

"Julian and Maddalo," we think, had better have been omitted. For the curious who delight in coincidences, we must point out one line __ most singular when we remember Shelley's melancholy fate. Julian, by whom he personified himself, after some sceptical remark, is thus addressed by his companion:

" If you can't swim, Beware of Providence.

With the exception of this one poem, the volume is not only beautiful, but contains a world of poetry and thought.

The Masque of Anarchy; a Poem. By Percy Bysshe Shelley. Now first published; with a Preface by Leigh Hunt. London, 1832. Moxon.

HAVING only a portion of this work before us, we prefer giving Mr. Hunt's criticism to our own, and shall leave till next week the expression of our proper opinion, especially as we have in our preceding review made some remarks on

Shelley's genius.

"The poem, though written purposely in a lax and familiar measure, is highly characteristical of the author. It has all the ardour of his tone; the unbounded sensibility by which he combines the most domestic with the most remote and fanciful images; and the patience, so beautifully checking, and, in fact, produced by, the extreme impatience of his moral feeling. His patience is the deposit of many impatiences, acting upon an equal measure of understanding and moral taste. His wisdom is the wisdom of a heart overcharged with sensibility, acquiring the profoundest notions of justice from the completest sympathy, and at once taking refuge from its pain, and working out its extremest purposes, in the adoption of a stubborn and loving fortitude which neutralises resistance. His very strokes of humour, while they startle with their quaintness, and even ghastliness, cut to the heart with pathos.

" 'Anarchy the Skeleton,' riding through the streets, and grinning and bowing on each side of him,

As well as if his education Had cost ten millions to the nation,

is another instance of the union of ludicrousness with terror. Hope, looking 'more like Despair,' and laying herself down before his horses' feet to die, is a touching image. The description of the rise and growth of the Public Enlightenment,

- upborne on wings whose grain Was as the light of sunny rain, and producing 'thoughts' as he went, As stars from night's loose hair are shaken,

till on a sudden the prostrate multitude look up,

and ankle-deep in blood, Hope, that maiden most serene, Was walking with a quiet mien,

is rich with the author's usual treasure of imagery and splendid words."

Anecdote.—"I remember his coming upon

me when I had not seen him a long time; and, after grappling my hands with both his in his usual fervent manner, sitting down, and look-ing at me very earnestly, with a deep though melancholy interest in his face. We were sitting in a cottage study with our knees to a fire, to which we had been getting nearer and nearer in the comfort of finding ourselves together; the pleasure of seeing him was my only feeling at the moment; and the air of domesticity about us was so complete, that I thought he was going to speak of some family matter, either his or my own; when he asked me, at the close of an intensity of pause, what was 'the amount of the national debt.'"

Again, speaking of a pamphlet of Shelley's:
"The title-page of the proof is scrawled over with sketches of trees and foliage, which was a habit of his in the intervals of thinking, whenever he had pen or pencil in hand. He would indulge in it while waiting for you at an inn, or in a door-way, scratching his elms and oak-trees on the walls. He did them very spiritedly, and with what the painters call a gusto, particularly in point of grace. If he had room, he would add a cottage, and a piece of water, with a sailing-boat mooring among the trees. This was his beau-ideal of a life, the repose of which was to be earned by a zeal for his species, and warranted by the common good.'

The preface does much credit to the kindly feeling and affection with which Mr. Hunt preserves the memory of his friend.

Discoveries of the Norman Navigators, in Africa, the East Indies, and America; folloved by Observations. By M. Estancelin, Deputy for the Department of the Somme.

THE author of this curious volume has raised a monument to the honour of Normandy, which will draw from unjust oblivion the ancient glories of the town of Dieppe. Every Frenchman will with pleasure accompany M. E. in his laborious researches. We say laborious; for our local archives being all dispersed and partly destroyed during the storms of the Revolution, it is necessary to search in private collections, and even in foreign countries, for documents relative to our cities.

Our histories state that the Portuguese discovered the west coast of Africa, and were the first that visited the East Indies, doubling the Cape of Good Hope. This is not fact: the Normans had passed the formidable Cape Nun, and had formed establishments on the Senegal, at Sierra Leone, &c., sixty years before the arrival of the Portuguese. One of the first Norman expeditions is of the year 1363: at the head of this expedition were Vallard of Dieppe, and Denis of Honfleur. This same Denis discovered a great part of Brazil.

It was the Normans who first settled in the

Canary Islands. One of them governed there, with the title of king. Jean de Bethencourt, this king of the Canaries, was a native of the

environs of Dieppe.

But there is something better still. A seaman of that town, Captain Cousin, anticipated by some years the celebrated discovery of the route to the East Indies by Vasco de Gama. Cousin sailed in 1488, and returned three years afterwards. This glorious voyage was not without advantage to Normandy. Ango, a merchant of Rocan, perhaps the richest private individual of the 16th century, partly owed his fortune to the spice trade with the islands of Sunda, before other nations had pushed their mercantile speculations beyond Cape

The collection of proofs is the really curious part of the book. Almost a century after the discoveries of Vallard, and Denis of Honfleur, on the coasts of Africa, the Spaniards sent Pietro Guirino, an experienced mariner, to see whether there were any inhabitable countries beyond Cape St. Vincent. Guirino was driven far into the ocean; he was tossed about for forty-five days in the Canary seas; and in his narrative, he says, "Luoghi incogniti e spa-ventosi à tutti marinari." Yet the Normans reigned quietly in these unknown and frightful countries.

Another remarkable particular is the following: - In our own times, Capt. Sabine, who seems to have undertaken to study the currents of the Atlantic, mentions, as something new, that the equatorial current and that of Guinea offer the phenomenon of two parallel currents in contact with each other, running with great rapidity in opposite directions. Precisely the same remark was made 150 years earlier, by M. Carolus, agent for our African Company.

The author takes care not to forget that a Norman ship was the first that penetrated to Australia, passing through the Strait to which Magellan gave his name seventeen years afterwards. He also reminds us, that we are in-

debted to his countrymen for the discovery of Newfoundland, and consequently for the little that we still possess in those seas.

Lastly, he adduces a Norman, J. B. de la Feuillade, as the first European who performed the voyage round the world, at least from west to east. The expedition of La Feuillade was in 1667.

France derived no advantage from the glorious discoveries of the Normans. thor thinks that his countrymen, desiring to keep to themselves the profitable commerce with Africa and India, refrained from publishing their discoveries, for fear of competition.-From a French Review.

Sunshine; or, Lays for Ladies. 12mo. pp. 86.
London, 1832. Willoughby.

A VERY lively and agreeable poetical variety. Messrs. Praed and Fitzgerald were the first to mingle pathos and pleasantry, and who deemed puns as potent as tears for relief. The present writer looks to the laughing side of the question, and makes as light of his miseries as possible; while the musical versification gives an easy flow to his sorrow. We subjoin two poems.

" A Lady's Advice. Why, love in a cottage, my dear, ls all very well for the young—But when you've been married a year, A different song will be sung; And flowers (if they suit the complexion) Are all very well for the hair, But jewels (a pretty selection) Have a vastly superior air.

Have a vastly superior air.

It's all very pleasant for girls

To prate about beautiful eyes,
Dark hair, and its masses of curls,
Love kisses and moonlight's soft sighs;
But spring with its lilies and roses,
For ever, my love, will not last,
And bowers where perfume reposes,
Must yield to December's cold blast.

I confess for myself when I married
I confess for myself when I married
I deemed that no pleasure could dwell,
Unless in a garden I tarried,
With dew-drops on violets to swell;
But dew-drops, and garden, and flower,
And incense, and light, and perfume,
Words of love, and a soft star-lit bower,
Passed away with the violet's bloom.

Passed away with the violet's bloom.

And as for the poetry of Fred,
Why, every one writes in these days;
Believe me, my love, if you wed,
You will not be the star of his praise:
Remember the old man may die,
Just think on your jointures, dear girl;
What a portion you'll have by and by,
How many a jewel and pearl.

You many a jewer and pearl.
You may then marry Fred if you like,
Or wherever your fancy may lead;
Ah! I see now my arguments strike—
(The last was a strong one indeed).
There, like a sweet girl, dry your tears
(They do make you look such a fright),
And, despite of your sighs and your tears,
We'll go and hear Pasta to-night."

" The Excursion.

The Ercursion.

Dear Harry, I'm making a party
To go up to Richmond by water—
As I know that your appetite's hearty,
We shall dine at the Star and the Garter:
There'll be Frederic Scheer from the city,
There'll be Adelaide Rose from the west;
And Mr. and Mrs. Van Chity
Are sure to go with us if pressed.

And I have in my head such a scheme,
I have got such a sweet girl to go—
Like the visions which come when we dream,
Like the thoughts of a young poet's brow:
You must quit, my dear brother, your books,
And come up from your studies to town:
Pray put on your very best looks—
I shall put on my very best gown.

I have managed the matter so well, I have managed the matter so well,
There will not be one man fit to talk with her;
You are certain to bear off the belle,
If you take but one nice qulet walk with her:
And you shall sit next her at table,
You shall breathe your soft tones in her ear;
(Make love to her while you are able—
She has got fifteen hundred a-year.)

You must praise all Madonna-like faces
(For she fancies that her's is that style); You must touch on her delicate graces, You must yow how adored is her smile; You can give her a stanza from Byron, With a melody out of Tom Moore; But don't say that you think her a syren, Or she'll possibly point to the door

Or she'll possibly point to the door.

You must speak about mutual affection,
You must talk about beauty and blight,
You must hint at your fear of rejection,
You must touch upon love at first sight;
You must give her a look of the tender,
You must talk about hearts that are fading—
If at that she declines to surrender,
I should try with a gentle upbraiding.

I should try with a gentle upbraiding.
But, Harry, I dare say you're smilling,
To think of my lecturing you;
Who all these fine nights are beguiling,
By keeping such lessons in view:
All I say is, my dear brother, come,
And I'll wager a dozen of gloves.
That when you go back again home,
You'll be murmuring of angels and loves.

We have only to add that the little tome looks very pretty in purple and gold.

Life of Sir David Baird. [Second Notice.]

In pursuing our review of this work, we regret to observe that its editor, Mr. Theodore Hook, enters with all the warmth of a partisan into allegations hostile to the East India Company and its Direction; which cannot but be reflected on the general character of the country. It is true that Sir David Baird was frequently opposed to the superior authorities, and never flinched from asserting his own claims and pre-tensions. It is equally true that his services were gallant and great; but we are not pre-pared to go along with his biographer, not only in contending that his views were invariably right, but that dissent from them involved misconduct or injustice. However, it is not for us to sift the various occasions of controversy, and we merely notice the facts in discharging our impartial duty as reviewers. We now resume the narrative from our last No.

Baird having returned to England, obtained the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 71st (originally the 73d), to which he was most zealously and affectionately attached; and a remarkable in-

cident is thus told :-

"When Major Baird was in London at this time, and upon this business, he happened one morning to go into a coffee-house, and was expressing to a friend who was with him the annoyance he felt at the negligence of his Scotch agent, who had neglected to send up the money requisite for concluding the purchase of the commission. He had not observed that Mr. Ewen, a Madras civil servant, who had been his fellow-passenger on the voyage home, was sitting in the adjoining box, and had been paying particular attention to what he had been saying. Mr. Ewen, however, followed him out when he quitted the coffeehouse, and confessing that he had overheard his conversation, offered him any pecuniary ac-commodation he might require. Major Baird, although he declined the offer (apprehensive that something more serious than negligence might have delayed his agent's remittances), was yet sensibly touched by the kindness of the proposition, for which he expressed his warmest thanks. But it is curious to observe, that in consequence of this very piece of delicacy on his part, coupled with the unwarrantable delay of his man of business, Lord Cavan, Lord Ludlow, and Sir John Moore, were gazetted before him; and trifling as that circumstance appeared at the moment, its consequences were afterwards most striking. With all these officers Sir David afterwards met on service, and was of course their junior (by three or four days). instead of commanding them, both in Egypt and in Spain. Nothing can more fully justify the common remark, that the most important



Having rejoined his regiment in India, our gallant subject served with distinction in the campaign under Lord Cornwallis against Tippoo; which terminated in the forced submission of the sultaun in 1792, and the reduction of his wealth and power. In this war the storming of Savendroog, and the taking of other strong forts, afforded opportunities for displaying the bravery of Colonel Baird and his companions in arms. In one of the operations a misadventure befell the division under General Medows, through the faults of guides, and without the slightest imputation on the general, of which affair the following is told:-

"The feelings of General Medows, at this most untoward frustration of his own hones and the designs of the commander-in-chief, may easily be imagined, although it was universally admitted that no blame whatever could personally attach to him.

When General Medows at last did meet Lord Cornwallis on the Carrighaut Hill, which the reader will recollect was on the extreme left of the whole line, he naturally exclaimed, 'Why, Medows, where have you been all night?' Your lordship may well ask that question,' said the mortified general; and after giving all the explanation he could of the disaster, perceiving Lord Cornwallis to be wounded in the hand, he said, with an expression of stronger feeling than the words convey, 'It is I, my lord, and not you, who should have got a rap over the knuckles on this occasion.'"

There is a long account of the ensuing mi-litary command of Baird at Tanjore, and his quarrel with Mr. M-, the political resident, supported by the president in council; with which, as we have hinted, we will not intermeddle. Our only remark on this part shall be the critical one, that in history we do not see the use of designating a public functionary by the initials of his name "Mr. Msince, if it be worth ascertaining who the individual was, it is only troubling a reader to refer to preceding works, or to East India registers.

The issue of these disputes seems to have been unsatisfactory to the government; for the 71st regiment was broken up, and drafted into others, and Baird himself sailed for the Cape. Here he accepted a command; and when Lord Mornington (Marquess Wellesley) found him there on his way out as governor-general, an arrangement was effected, and he again went to Madras on the staff of the army.

The second and final contest with Tippoo ensued, and no man was more fit to take a leading share in it than the gallant Major-general Baird, whose previous knowledge of the Mysore, and exploits there, made him a leader of the utmost importance. We find, however, at the outset, much dissatisfaction that he should only be entrusted with the command of a brigade, while to a lieutenant-colonel, Arthur Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington), was confided the command of the Nizam force; and the author quotes a letter on the point to General Harris, in which he says -

"It must appear to every one extraordinary that a major-general, sent out expressly by his maiesty to serve on the staff in India, should remain in command of three battalions, while a lieutenant-colonel, serving in the same army. is placed at the head of seven, or rather thirteen corps. Meer Allum's request to have the brother of the governor-general in command of the troops under him, is certainly a reason;

effects frequently result from the most trivial rently degraded in the eyes of the army and causes." of my friends at home. stances, I trust to your adopting such measures as to you may appear proper, that the real cause may be made known, why Colonel Wellesley is appointed to a superior command."

The army, however, marched against Tippoo. and the war was carried to the gates of Seringapatam by a series of brilliant actions; among which we have an interesting version of the affair in which the Duke of Wellington failed, and which has been so often discussed and so often misrepresented. We copy it.

April 4th, "a body of troops and rocketmen assembled in considerable force in front of the line, under cover of a betel-tope,* called the Sultaunpettah Tope. Gen. Baird was directed, with part of his brigade, to dislodge them. He marched at eleven o'clock at night; and after scouring the tope in all directions, (at no time a work of easy operation, on account of ditches five or six feet deep by which it is intersected, for the purpose of watering the betel plants, and rendered infinitely more difficult by the darkness), he discovered that the enemy had already quitted their post. Their retreat rendered General Baird's further stay in the tope unnecessary, and he accordingly prepared to return to the camp; and an officer who had been attached to his force as a guide, confidently undertook to lead the way. At that period Lieut. Lambton of the 33d regiment, (afterwards Lieut.-Col. Lambton, whose scientific labours have made his name so familiar to the learned of all countries), who was on General Baird's staff, came up to him, and assured him that the troops were moving in an opposite direction to that which was intended, and were, in fact, marching directly towards the enemy. The guide was again appealed to, and was confident as before, although Lieutenant Lambton supported his opinion by the fact, that as the night was clear, he had convinced himself by watching the stars, that instead of proceeding in a southerly direction, which it was necessary to do to regain head-quarters, they were travelling due north. In this dilemma, General Baird took a compass from his pocket, and putting a fire-fly upon the glass, ascertained beyond a doubt that Lieutenant Lambton was right, or, as he used humorously to observe, that the ' stars were correct,' and immediately the troops were faced about; but owing to the detour which they had made, they fell in with one of the enemy's pickets, which they surprised; and having made prisoners of several of the men composing it, and seized their horses, they returned to camp, whence next morning the army was to march, to take up its ground before Seringapatam. The next day, how-ever, the enemy again possessed themselves of the Sultaunpettah Tope, as well as of some other neighbouring posts, whence it was deemed absolutely necessary to expel them. For this purpose his majesty's 33d regiment, commanded by Colonel Wellesley, was directed to perform a similar duty to that which it would have been General Baird's province to execute the night before, if the enemy had not abandoned their position; and Colonel Shawe, with the 12th regiment, was ordered to take possession of some other posts to the left. This force marched at sunset: Colonel Shawe got possession of a ruined village, and completely succeeded in his object; but Colonel Wellesley advancing at the head of his regiment, the 33d,

whilst, as the order now stands, I am appaamongs the native of Linnaus, and an article of universal consumption
amongs the natives of India."

into the tope, was instantly attacked, in the darkness of the night, on every side, by a tremendous fire of musketry and rockets-the men gave way, were dispersed, and retreated in disorder, several were killed, and twelve grena-diers were taken prisoners. The report of this disaster ran through the camp like wildfire, and the mortification and distress of Colonel Wellesley himself are described as having been excessive. On the following morning, General Harris ordered a detachment to be formed, consisting of the 94th regiment, two battalions of sepoys, and five guns, under Col. Welleslev's command, to make a second attempt upon the tope. As the 94th regiment formed part of General Baird's brigade, he accompanied it to the parade, where he found General Harris walking about. Upon the arrival of the 94th, all was in readiness for the march; but Colonel Wellesley did not appear to take the command. The troops having waited more than an hour under arms for their leader, General Harris became impatient, and ordered General Baird himself to take the command of them. He instantly mounted his horse, and called his aidede-camp; but a moment afterwards a generous feeling towards Colonel Wellesley (although he seemed destined to be his rival throughout the campaign) induced him to pause; and going back to General Harris, he said, 'Don't you think, sir, it would be but fair to give Wellesley an opportunity of retrieving the misfortune of last night?' General Harris listened to the kind and considerate proposal; and shortly afterwards Colonel Wellesley appeared, took the command of the party, and at its head succeeded in getting possession of the tope. This plain statement, while it successfully vindicates Colonel Wellesley from any imputation but that of ill success in a night-attack upon the tope, establishes the magnanimity and honourable feeling of General Baird in the highest degree; and it ought to be added, that it was with the greatest difficulty, in after-times, that General Baird could be brought ever to allude to the circumstance: and it was only a most absurd report connected with Col. Wellesley's conduct upon the occasion, that induced the general to explain the case, which, as it oc-curred on parade, and in the face of the whole army, is universally known to have been exactly as it is here described."

as it is here described.""

""What we have given above, is that which occurred within General Baird's own knowledge. By statements of various persons, and especially that (which is subjoined) of Colonel M'Kenzle, who was with Colonel Wellesley in the tope, his absence from parade is easily accounted for. 'When the light company of the 33d, with which Colonel Wellesley was leading the column, pushed perhaps too eagerly into the tope, they came suddenly on a work of the enemy, who opened a heavy fire upon them: the men, too much in advance, finding themselves not supported, retreated precipitately, leaving Colonel Wellesley and Captain Mackenzie by themselves. In such a helpless and hopeless situation, the only thing for these two individuals to do was to endeavour to regain the division; but, in attempting it, the darkness of the night was such, that they lost their way; and it was not until they had groped about through strange ground for several hours, that they alone reached the camp. When they arrived, Col. Wellesley proceeded to head-quarters, to report what had happened; but finding that General Harris was not yet awake, he threw himself on the table of the dinner-tent, and, worn out with fatigue and anxiety of mind, fell asleep. This is the statement made by the gallant Col. M'Kensle, who was Col. Wellesley's companion in the adventure. We give it as it has been repeated to us, and as we believe it; but we cannot quit the subject without remarking on the invidious partiality of Colonel Beatson (who, before he wrote his history of the war with Tippoo, had been an aide-de-camp of Lord Wellesley's, who, in describing the affair of the discomfiture of Colonel Wellesley's detachment in the tope, says:—'Colonel Wellesley advancing about the same time to attack the Sultaunpettah Tope, was upon entering it assailed on every side by a hot fire of musketry and rockets. This circumstance, joined to the extreme darkness of the eight, the uncertainty of the ememy's position, and the badness of the ground, induced him

General Harris received the following letter from Tippoo, who appeared considerably moved by the extensive preparations which he saw in progress: __ ' The governor-general, Lord Mornington Bahander, sent me a letter, the copy of which is enclosed—you will understand it. I have adhered firmly to treaties. What, then, is the meaning of the advance of the English armies, and the occurrence of hostilities? Inform me. What need I say more?' To this General Harris, on the following day, returned this answer:—' Your letter, enclosing copies of the governor-general's letter, has been received. For the advance of the English and allied armies, and for the occurrence of hostilities, I refer you to the several letters of the governor-general, which are sufficiently explanatory of the subject. What need I say more? April 10, 1799. The peculiar style of oriental diplomatic literature, will, perhaps, render this letter and answer worthy the notice of the reader."

But having given place to these extracts, all we have now to do is to redeem our promise of contrasting Baird the conqueror of Seringapatam, with Baird the captive of our last Gazette.

"On the 3d of May the breach was considered nearly practicable, when General Baird, who had gallantly volunteered his services to command the storming party, (it having been determined that the storm should take place the following day,) was sitting with General Harris in his tent, discussing some details of deputy-adjutant-general, when a sudden explosion took place in one of the batteries, which had taken fire. General Baird and Colonel Agnew instantly ran to the front to discover the cause, not only of the explosion, but of a heavy firing which was kept up upon those who were attempting to extinguish the flames, in which service many lives were lost; amongst others, that of Captain Henry Cosby, who was killed by a grape-shot after he had descended from the merlons into the battery. In looking at this affair, General Baird saw in an instant that the whole strength of the enemy's fire came from a number of guns planted all round the breach. This he observed to Colonel Agnew, and also observed that under the circumstances he thought it would be better to give the breach an additional four-and-twenty hours' firing, in order to knock off those defences, and prevent the needless loss of a great number of men in the assault. Colonel Agnew replied, ' If you knew our actual situation as well as I do, you would not think so. We have but two days' rice in camp for the fighting men, and if we do not succeed to-morrow, we must go.'
'I am answered, sir,' said General Baird,
'either we succeed to-morrow, or you will never see me more;' and he instantly prepared to proceed on the service."

The storming force consisted of between four and five thousand men, Europeans and natives, and the whole of these troops "were in the trenches before day-break on the 4th; and in passing along, General Baird recognised a num-

operation to the object of causing a diversion, and to postpone the attack of the enemy's post until a more provurable opportunity should after. Did Col. Beatson imagine that such a misrepresentation, however it might please Lord Wellesley, would gratify such a man as his brother?—or did Col. Beatson's concealment of the whole affair which transpired on parade the next morning, arise from the fear of exciting Lord Wellesley's displeasure, by exhibiting Gen. Baird's magnanimity and high feeling in their proper colours? The tone given to this portion of Colonel Beatson's narrative is somewhat too courter-like to be satisfactory to the man who reads for information."

The approaches proceeded, and "on the 9th | ber of his old companions of the 71st, and even some of his fellow-sufferers in his original captivity at Seringapatam. To these he spoke with his usual kindness and affability, and bade them recollect that they would soon have an opportunity of 'paying off old scores.' It may easily be imagined that such an appeal from their old commander had its effect. In the course of the forenoon, General Baird received the following communication from Colonel Close, the adjutant-general.

> To Major-general Baird, commanding the Troops ordered for the assault of Seringapatam.

'Sir_ -The breach being reported practicable, the commander-in-chief desires that the assault may be made this day, at 1 P.M. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant, ' BARRY CLOSE,

'Adj.-gen. of the Army. 'Head Quarters, Camp, 4th May, 1799.

' P.S. You are requested to shew this order to Major-general Popham, senior officer in the trenches.

" It was ten minutes past one o'clock in the afternoon when General Baird, having completed all his arrangements for his heroic enterprise, stepped out of the trenches, and drawing his sword, exclaimed to the men, in the most gallant and animating manner, 'Now, my brave fellows, follow me, and prove yourselves worthy of the name of British soldiers. The effect was like magic. In an instant both columns rushed forward, and entered the bed of the river, and being of course immediately service, together with Colonel Agnew, the perceived by the enemy, were in a few minutes assailed by a tremendous fire of musketry and rockets. The night before the assault Lieuterockets. nant Farquhar had crossed the river and placed sticks, indicating the best ford of the Cauvery. Colonels Sherbrook and St. John of course led the flankers of each column. General Baird had intended to lead the left column himself, but observing that the troops, being very severely galled by the enemy's fire, had swerved from the line of marks which had been made to direct their passage over the river, and had got into deep water (where, although they found themselves protected by the high bank of an old tank, their progress was necessarily retarded), dashed forward himself by the shortest and most exposed passage. By this intrepid movement he gained the opposite bank just at the moment the head of the first column reached t. He cheered the men by his personal example, and himself rushed onwards close to the forlorn hope, which in spite of the determined opposition of the enemy, made good its lodgment in the breach, in which, in six minutes from the first assault, the British colours were seen proudly floating in the breeze, by the troops, who were eagerly following their noble leaders. The gallantry and rapidity of this attack overcame all obstacles. In a few minutes more, the breach was crowded with men, who, according to General Baird's orders, filed off to the right and left. As the troops pressed forward, the enemy retired, and in a very short space of time another British flag was hoisted on the north-west bastion. When General Baird had reached the top of the breach, he discovered, to his inexpressible surprise, a second ditch full of water within the outer wall. The almost insurmountable difficulty of overcoming this unexpected impediment staggered him, and he exclaimed, 'Good God! how shall we get over this?' Fortu-

men who had been repairing the wall, by availing himself of which he was enabled to surmount that which at first appeared an unconquerable obstacle. Having immediately taken advantage of the opportunity which thus luckily presented itself, he crossed the inner ditch, and proceeded by the ramparts to the other side of the fort, where the two columns were to meet, and enter the body of the town. The attack was so sudden and even unexpected, being made in the broad noon of day, and at the general hour of dinner, that the assailants met with no very considerable resistance. The left column, however, was more vigorously opposed; they proceeded along the north ram-part, which they found traversed and well defended. It was there Tippoo placed himself; he was the last man to quit the traverses, as they were successively taken possession of by the European troops, and was seen firing upon his enemies with his own hand, his attendants loading and handing him the firelocks; being wounded, however, he endeavoured to return with his people through the sally-port into the fort. It is necessary to observe that part of the 12th regiment, not in strict obedience to orders, instead of proceeding with the rest of the left column along the ramparts, pressed forward into the body of the town, and kept along the inside of the rampart, and found themselves opposite the sally-port, through which the sultaun proposed returning. instantly halted, and commenced firing from the inside, while the rest of the column were firing from the outside, so that Tippoo was literally placed between both fires; and it is to this accidental variation from the orders given to the 12th, that his death may be attributed. for it was on this very spot, as we shall presently see, that he was found buried under the bodies of hundreds of his faithfully devoted subjects and defenders. Meanwhile, General Baird, with the right column, having cleared the south rampart, halted at the east cavalier to give the men breathing-time after the fatique they had endured under a burning sun, before they entered the town to summon the palace; and while they were resting, Colonel Close came to General Baird, and told him, that a native officer who accompanied him, assured him that Tippoo had caused the twelve grenadiers of the 33d regiment, whom it will be recollected had been taken prisoners on the night of the 5th of April in the Sultaunpettah Tope, to be murdered. General Baird desired Colonel Close to be extremely particular in his inquiries touching the truth of his report, which the Mussulmaun persisted in repeating; and when General Baird marched towards the palace, he told Colonel Wallace, of the 74th, that if the man's story was true, the instant he laid hands on Tippoo, he would deliver him over to the grenadiers of the 33d regiment, to be tried for the murder, in cold blood, of their comrades. As the troops were now in possession of every part of the ramparts, and it appeared hopeless in the sultaun to make further resistance, General Baird sent forward Major Allan, to offer protection to all persons, Tippoo himself included (for General Baird did not believe the story of the murder of the English soldiers, knowing the mendacity of natives, who may be interested in doing mis-chief), provided they all surrendered themselves unconditionally; and this proposition was made, with the alternative, that if it were not accepted, the palace would be instantly asnately, however, in leading the troops along saulted, and no quarter given. Upon arriving the ramparts, he discovered some scaffolding, at the palace, Major Allan found Major Shee, which had been raised for the use of the work- with part of the 33d drawn up opposite to the

dently in a state of great alarm and agitation. In a short time, however, Major Allan, together with Captain Scohey and Captain Hastings Frazer, were admitted into the palace by the killadar, and brought into the presence of two him. To these he addresses verses, and trifles of the younger princes, whom the British officers endeavoured to reassure by promises of protection; and for the purpose of calming all their personal apprehensions, Major Allan offered to remain with them himself. Soon after this, General Baird arrived at the gates of the palace."

The body of the sultaun was found, as is well known; and therefore we here conclude our narrative.

" The loss of the European and Indian army during the siege, was twenty-two officers killed, and forty-five wounded, one hundred and eightyone European non-commissioned rank and file killed, six hundred and twenty-two wounded, and twenty-two missing; one hundred and nineteen natives killed, four hundred and twenty wounded, and one hundred missing-of the officers twenty-five were killed and wounded in the assault. Upon his return to the palace, General Baird took with him the 74th and the 33d regiment, ordered them to pile their arms in one of its magnificent courts, and posted guards for the protection of the zenana, and after the fatigues of the eventful day, laid himself down to rest on a carpet in the verandah; thus ensuring and enforcing by his presence the protection he had promised to the helpless women and the family of the dead sultaun, who had in the days of his ascendency inflicted on him the horrors of a long and dismal imprisonment, and that too, as has been observed, within a few paces of the very spot where he then reposed, his conqueror!"

Another subject of misunderstanding, and we have finished.

" General Baird having done this, was proceeding to make further arrangements for the tranquillisation and regulation of the town, when Colonel Wellesley arrived at the palace, bringing with him an order from General Harris to General Baird, directing him to deliver over to him (Colonel Wellesley) the command of Seringapatam; the city which he had conquered the day before, and the conquest of which was to him, above all living men, most glorious - and, to use the memorable words of the hero himself (found in the copy of a letter in his possession), 'Before the sweat was dry on my brow, I was superseded by an inferior officer.' Deeply did General Baird feel this unexpected blow - but his regret, though mingled with surprise, we may even add, with indignation, partook of no personal feeling of hostility against Colonel Wellesley, whose actual merits, as we have already observed, he always justly appreciated, and whose future exaltation he always confidently anticipated."

The Poetic Negligée. By Caleb, Author of "Vox Populi." 12mo. pp. 262. London, 1832. Simpkin and Marshall.

THE greatest merit of this book is, that it is printed on pink paper—as if the writer blushed for publishing it. Of all the things about which a poor poet can write, his "loves," as he pleases to call them, are the least interesting to other people; and we doubt if even the Fannys and Kittys to whom such stuff is addressed, care much for the threadbare compliments and trite protestations they contain. A bad imitation of Scott is bad; a bad imitation of Byron liberal and enterprising, -whose results could

to be compiled by some idler of an officer, who, having nothing else to do, fancies he is in love with every woman he meets, and intrigues with such of the most free of them as will let away that portion of his time which is not worse employed. But what has the public to do with this?—cannot people keep their follies to themselves!

Family Classical Library. No. XXXV. Valpy. THIS No. gives us the second vol. of Euripides, and consists of six tragedies.

Shakespeare, with Illustrations. Vol. I. 12mo Valpy.

THE first of an edition of Boydell's Shakespeare, with the text of Malone, 1821, published according to the prevalent monthly mode. A hundred and seventy illustrations are promised; and every person of taste knows how charming these illustrations (Boydell's) are. The present volume, besides a portrait, contains several, in outline, by Romney, Smirke, Hamilton, and Angelica Kauffman, which grace the text in a very pleasing manner, and are well calculated to render the edition popular.

The Four Gospels, in Greek, for the Use of Schools, from the Text of Griesbach, &c. 12mo. pp. 257. London, 1832. Taylor. This is a very neat edition of the Gospels, with useful marginal references to parallel passages. and the most important varia lectiones from Mill and others as notes. We have read three or four chapters, and can say that it is very carefully printed: there is, however, in our copy a blunder that renders it imperfect, and which we suppose is an oversight of the binder: of the first leaf of John's Gospel we have two impressions, and none of the second and third.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

CAPTAIN ROSS'S EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF A NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

IT is seldom, we believe, that the voice of humanity is heard without an echo in this country; and we hail with no common sympathy an appeal, made at last, in the cause of the suffering, perhaps, assured that it cannot be made in vain, on behalf of those whose home is the boisterous sea, or whose shelter may be the snow-hut, or the floating iceberg. It is now more than three years since Captain Ross took his departure in search of a north-west passage. In November 1829, he was heard of, as having touched at Icelanburgh, on his northward course. In the month of July it was subsequently reported that the steamer had lost its fore-mast, which was afterwards replaced at Holsteinberg, in Greenland, where the Rockwood, of London, was providentially found, deserted by her crew, and from which the expedition supplied themselves with provisions and stores. The only subsequent account that has reached us was inserted in the Gazette for Jan. 1831. It was mentioned that Capt. Ross, after his refittal, had been forced back into Lively Bay, Baffin's Bay, where himself and his little crew spent the winter of 1830. The thoughts of where they may have passed the winter of 1831, must excite feelings of the deepest anxiety and sympathy. We do not demand the same ostentatious display of research that accompanied the death of La Pérouse; but, though Captain Ross was not employed by government, the nature of his undertaking,-

gate, in the balcony, over or near which se- worse: but a bad imitation of Moore is the only be of public advantage and beneficial to veral of the sultaun's family appeared, evi- worst of all. We can suppose such a collection civilisation, demand some sacrifices on the part civilisation, demand some sacrifices on the part of those for whom that brave commander made

The humane and patriotic design of despatching an overland expedition through the northern continent of America, the chief object of which will be to endeavour to ascertain the fate of Capt. Ross and his companions; and, if within the scope of human powers, to restore them to their country, was brought forward at a meeting convened for the purpose on Thursday at the Horticultural Society's chambers in Regent Street. Sir George Cockburn was in the chair, supported by Mr. Hay, under-secretary to the colonial department, Sir Byam Martin, and many other distinguished naval officers and scientific persons.

The chairman ably and eloquently dwelt on the debt owed by the country to the gallant and adventurous men who endured the fatigues and dangers of distant expeditions to serve the cause of science and exalt the fame of their native land; and then particularised the career of Captain Ross, his chagrin at failing in his first voyage, and his subsequent attempt, at his own peril and expense, to complete the work left unfinished even by the exertions of Parry and Franklin. To stimulate future Britons of the same noble and enterprising character, and to shew that their country never forgot those who, though out of sight, were so devotedly employed in her service, he warmly enforced the propriety of sending out this expedition. He also adverted to the admirable qualifications and gallantry of Captain Back, who had volunteered to lead it; and finally estimated the expense of the attempt for two years at 50001.; and if persevered in for three, at 7000/. Of this sum Lord Goderich had recommended to the treasury to give 20001.; the rest he could not for a moment doubt would be immediately raised by public subscription.

We regret that we cannot go more at length into this interesting meeting; but, owing to a mistake, our reporter failed in attending it, and we can only recall to memory the principal

Some conversation ensued, in which it was explained, that the Hudson Bay Company had already exerted themselves to promote the success of the inquiry in the northern parts of America. That it was supposed Captain Ross and his comrades might have reached the Fury, abandoned by Captain Parry, and found in her shelter and fuel. The impression that our brave countrymen might yet exist, and be rescued, was strongly corroborated by the opinion of Captain Beechey, who eulogised Captain Back in the most handsome manner, as the fittest person to conduct the enterprise; but stated that himself, and other naval officers, had been ready for some time to volunteer the same service, in the firm belief that their labours might not be in vain.

Captain Back acknowledged the compliments paid to him. Thanks were voted to the Hudson Bay Company, Sir G. Cockburn, Lord Goderich, and Mr. Hay. Resolutions in furtherance of the object were agreed to, a committee of management named, and a subscription opened. About 800l. was down when we last examined the list; and there can be no question that, almost as soon as generally known, more than the whole sum required will be forthcoming, especially as the East India Company, the Trinity House, and other large bodies, may be expected to subscribe liberally.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

AFRICA

WE have in a literary notice alluded to the appearance of the second volume of the Transactions of the Royal Geographical Society; but, late in the week as it is, we cannot refrain from quoting a passage relative to the late traveller Mr. Coulthurst, the last victim to that destructive climate.

" Mr. Coulthurst was the only surviving son of C. Coulthurst, Esq., of Sandiway, near Northwich, and was thirty-five years of age at the time of his death. He was educated at Eton; studied afterwards at Brazen Nose College, Oxford, where he took a very honourable degree; was entered at the Middle Temple, called to the bar, and resided six years in Barbadoes, where the influence of an uncle, who held a high legal situation in the West Indies, seemed calculated to bring him into advantageous practice. But from infancy his heart was set on African enterprise. His family is still in possession of some of his Eton school books, in which maps of Africa, with his supposed travels in the interior, are delineated; and at Barbadoes he used to take long walks in the heat of the day, in order to season himself for the further exposure which he never ceased to contemplate. His eager desires also took a poetical form; and a 'Soliloquy of Mungo Park,' and other pieces of a similar description, of considerable merit, were written by him at different times. The stimulus which at length decided him, however, was the recent success of the Landers. He feared that if he delayed longer, another expedition would be fitted out on a great scale, and leave nothing which an individual could attempt. He completed his preparations accordingly."

Having quoted this fragment of interesting biography, we shall surely gratify the feelings of our readers by submitting to their perusal, from original MSS., some of the poetical compositions here alluded to. The first is very affecting,

Supposed to be Mungo Park's Soliloquy.

Supposed to be Mungo Park's Solitoquy.

While from the forest frowning down the steep,
O'che half the plain noon's changing shadows sweep,
Cheerless and sick, and wearied and alone,
Beneath this hanging rock I sit and moan!
Whose moss-grown canopy, on high o'enspread,
From the fierce rays shall shield my throbbing head:
Kindly it bids me to its shelter trust,
Or, kinder still, 'twill crush me into dust.
Friendship! revered, but yet afflicting name,
This thirsty desert nursed the quickening flame,
With that warm cement joined our kindred hearts,
Which mutual suffering, mutual hope, imparts;
But, oh! delusive, like the vapoury beam
That lures the stranger to his fabled stream,
To add excitement to the pangs of thirst;
On me 'tis well its vengeance shed the worst!
Thy couch the wild flowers, on whose scented air
Thy soul rose joyful to her God in prayer,
When flashed conviction on this erring mind,
Who rears a flower, will he neglect mankind?
There art thou laid! affection's fostering care
Sank o'er the toils too fondly asked to share—
Cheered by fresh hopes, fresh scenes, we blithely strayed,
'Neath the tail palm or sweet mimosa's shade.

With features rude as when the world began,

With features rude as when the world began, With features rude as when the world began, Here nature ranges uncontrolled by man; So wild and wondrous all my soul to fill, The landscape brightens from each lonely hill. Fantastic cliffs that pierce my bleeding feet, With horrid glare reflect the burning heat, From whose high pinnacle I dimly view A sandy ocean and horizon blue; Where not the acacia strikes her tapering root, Nor zebra browses mid her golden fruit; Encircling forests to the glowing skies Blend their rank foliage in a thousand dyes.

No friendly negro bids the stranger stay—
The Bushman's voice hath charmed his heart away;
The swarthy Moor with a vindictive zeal,
Spurs his proud steed, and grasps his angry steel.
Better to fall exhausted on the waste,
Than the lone captive's cup of sorrow taste;
Than lingering pine upon this sun-worn shore,
Where shapeless caves swing back the hyema's roar;

And see on sails of speed the ostrich roam. That will not waft me to a happier home.

Ye bright sands, rippling with inconstant wave,
That soon may drift o'er mine unhonoured grave—
Ye foes that hunt me with religious hate—
I spy relief, nor that at Ali's gate,
Where insult cannot gibe, nor faith betray,
But living fountains for the thirsty play;
Glare, mid-day's heat, or evening vapour's fly!
The friendless Christian does not fear to die.

Scared from the swampy dingle far below, Spreads the wild pelican her wings of snow, And on her tender errand as she flies, And on her tender errand as she flies,
To my strained sight what long-lost forms arise?
Of love and friendship, as in act to part,
Pressed their warm fingers to my withering heart,
But could not calm the fever of unrest,
Th' impassioned pulse that played within my breast;
That undefined, perchance, celestial fire,
Which still shall glow, till worlds themselves expire.
Yes, let the dreary wilderness extend
On the dark thicket, blackest clouds descend,
Or envious sand-hills guard the servet suring. Or envious sand-hills guard the secret spring, Yet check not Enterprise his early wing.

Our next specimen consists of

Lines written at Sea. Upon the wide and wintry seas
As desolate I roam,
My throbbing spirit, ill at ease,
Sighs for its native home;
For all the nameless blandishments
That grace the cherished spot:
Discomfort shines through wind-worn rents,
The sailor's rugged lot.

I raise my head and clear my brow, And strive not to repine, And the heart's sickness disavow, And view the eddying brine:
But with the heaving billows' swell,
My heart seems heaving too;
And thoughts that tears forbid to tell
Come crowding fast to view.

come crowding fast to view.

I fancy whilst the hissing urn
Its cheering chorus gives,
Some ask when next will he return?—
Where now his vessel lives?
My sister, I thy hand did press,
When her fresh sails were set—
As thy young eyes of tenderness,
They now are drinning west

They now are dripping wet. And driving with the weltering tide
On Afric's rugged shore,
Returns my boyhood's cherished pride,
In that dark country's lore.
But when return the envied days
Together we have next?

Together we have spent? Yet shall, between the ocean's lays, Each wish towards home be sent.

Each wish towards nome be sent.

Each fairy dream of happiness,

Each web of fancy spun,

Thither recline, all consciouses,

As shadows to the sun;

And though the breeze my mirror break,

Another still succeeds—

The idea won't the soul forsake,

O'er which it freshly bleeds.

Yes, tropic suns may drink the blood
Of young life to the lees,
But cannot crisp the changeless flood
Of thoughts so prized as these;
Nor tropic gales more flerce can blow
Within their viewless sphere,
Than this lone bosom's ever glow
For those more doubly dear.

The next strain has, we believe, been printed before, in a provincial journal: it also still turns towards Africa.

On the Death of Major Laing. I wish I were laid upon Zara's sand,
Where thou art so calmly lying;
And the speaking eye, and the firm-set hand,
But an ebb to its wane supplying.

For short is the pang of the murderous arm, And soon does the life-blood thicken; And a noble cause sheds a sunset charm, As the ambushed arrows quicken.

Almost I could envy thine early fate, Were it not for one forsaken, Where you Roman archery rears its state, And the Syrtes' currents waken.

And nobler by far than the battle-field
Is the couch where thou art lying—
The wide horizon's purple shield,
And the Simoom's blazon flying.

In conclusion, we copy from the Transactions country-the theme of these lays :-

an association (with a capital of 50001) for Hancock, Wyatt, Mrs. Carpenter, R. B. Davis,

the purpose of trading to the source of the river Gambia, or as high up as should be found practicable. They assumed the appellation of the 'Tandah Company,' from Tandah, the name of the country highest up the river of which they had any authentic information; the principal trading port of which, called Tenda-Conda in the chart, is stated to be several 'tides' above the Falls. of Barraconda. Tandah, and the neighbouring states, are very productive in wax, hides, and ivory; and contain, it is said, some mines of gold. The people, who are of a mild disposition, have shewn much inclination to trade; but, through the intervention of the Woolli tribe, have hitherto been prevented from reaching the British factories. The object of the merchants is, in the first place, to effect a firm footing in the Tandah country, where they hope to draw a considerable gum trade from the neighbouring states; and then, by degrees, to attract the traders from Bambaak, Kaarta, Bambarra, Bourree, Koukan, Footah-Jallon, and the intermediate countries, to all of which Tandah is a central point. The lieutenant-governor thinks that the extent to which the merchants may be thus able to open an intercourse with the interior of Africa, can hardly be estimated, if the company should form caravans of the discharged soldiers on the coast, many of whom are natives of those countries, and who could join with the merchants and trade in coffilahs between the Gambia and Sego, Bourree, Timbuctoo, &c. He therefore applied for the permission of the secretary of state to incur a small expenditure in exploring the river with the colonial schooner and canoes; and expressed an intention of performing this service in person. Lord Goderich approved of this expedition, and the lieutenantgovernor has only been prevented from as yet effecting his object by the recent hostilities in which he has been engaged with the King of Barra."

PINE ARTS.

WINTER EXHIBITION Of deceased and living British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.

THE Suffolk Street Gallery will open to the public on Monday next, with what may be termed a winter wreath of art; in which the past and the present of the British school are to a certain extent brought into juxta-position; and although the near neighbourhood of the evergreens of former days, the tints of which have been mellowed and enriched by the hand of time, may in some respects be unfavourable to plants of recent growth, yet there are points in which the comparison will be in no way discreditable to the latter.

Of the attractions of this novel exhibition we can speak with confidence: and we have no doubt that the variety of talent thus assembled will prove highly interesting to the public in general, as well as to the amateur. To say that the rooms are rich in examples from the pencils of Dobson, Walker, Richardson, Jervas, Reynolds, Wilson, Hogarth, Worlidge, Gains-borough, Zoffany, Loutherbourg, Opie, Mor-land, Romney, Kirk, Raeburn, Harlowe, West, Owen, Hoppner, Fuseli, Bonington, Jackson, Lawrence, Northcote, Liverseege, &c., would be a sufficient guarantee for the truth of our assertion, even were we unable to add, that of the following curious notice connected with the living art, many productions of various degrees of merit will be found under the names of "In the month of May 1831, most of the Stothard, Smirke, Hart, J. Wilson, Allan, merchants at Bathurst formed themselves into Child, Clater, Starke, Linton, Wood, Burnet,



Lance, Holland, Barker, Boaden, Kidd, Linnel, Roberts, R. T. Bone, Miss Dagley, Thayer, &c. &c.

The works are upwards of three hundred in number. We shall take another opportunity of pointing out such as appear to us to be most deserving of notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Finden's Landscape Illustrations of the Works of Byron. Part VIII. Murray. THE preceding parts of this delightful publication have exhausted our vocabulary of admira-

tion; and were it not so, we should find it difficult to discover words that would adequately express our sense of the beauty of "Bacharach," after Turner; "St. Sophia, Constantinople," after Roberts; "Mount Etna," after Purser; "The Simplon," after Gastineau; or "Verona," after Calloott. They may be equalled, but they can never be excelled.

Major's Cabinet Gallery of Pictures. With Historical and Critical Descriptions and Dissertations, by Allan Cunningham. No. III. WE think this a decided improvement upon the former numbers of the work. The Wilson, especially, is a very rich and beautiful plate.

Memorials of Oxford. Edited by the Rev. J. Ingram, D. D., President of Trinity Col-With Engravings by J. Le Keux, from original Drawings by F. Mackenzie. No. I. Oxford, Parker, Slatter, and Graham; London, Tilt.

WHEN Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Le Keux combine their talents, the result must always be highly satisfactory. The present number contains two very pleasing plates; especially the view of the interior of the Chapter House of the Cathedral.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. I, who, erewhile, with Hope's delightful strain,
To Italy's bright sun and siren bay,
O'er the blue splendour of the midland main,
Accompanied the Minstrel on his way,
And preluded his glories yet to come—
The golden close of Fame's unclouded day—
Now strew these fading flowers on his untimely tomb.

HARP of the North! Death's ruthless stroke Thy chord, that witched the world, has broke, And thou in Dryburgh's hallowed gloom Ly'st on the great magician's tomb Thy chord is broke, but ne'er shall die The echo of his minstrelsy. Drawn by the magic of his rhyme, Wild, romantic, bold, sublime, Not Caledonia's sons alone, The race of her poetic zone, But in far Dryburgh's still retreat The pilgrims of the world shall meet, And tell of him whose changeful lay Held o'er each heart resistless sway Could rouse the passions, yet control-

Yet while his lay had power to bind In chain of sympathy mankind, And on the universe imprest Each image glowing in his breast, While o'er the world his spell was thrown, Scotland, his heart was thine alone-To thee the patriot passion given, Thy rocks, thy lakes, his earthly heaven.

Could soothe, yet elevate the soul-

And tranced in visions of delight

The summer day and winter night.

Por this tribute to our departed minstrel we are in-debted to the feeling and genius of his admired contem-porary, Mr. Sotheby.—Ed. L. G.

E'en when Italia's treacherous gale Lured to the syren bay his sail, While round him breathed from every bower The fragrance of the orange flower, " Land of the mountain and the flood," Thy image still before him stood; And when life's sunshine was o'ercast, Ne'er from his dream that vision past.

His prayer was heard, to view once more, While death yet paused, his haunts of yore, Where Tweed his course romantic leads 'Mid Abbotsford's delightful meads, Or where the woods he planted spread Their grateful shadow o'er his head.

His prayer was heard—he sunk to rest Beneath that roof where life was blest, Sunk in their arms whose ceaseless care Watched o'er a father's silver hair. While his last look on them reposed. And death in peace his eyelid closed.

His prayer was heard: where Scott had birth, He rests within his native earth: There, in proud Dryburgh's sacred aisle, Raise, Scotland, his sepulchral pile: But not the sculptor's utmost art That to a rock can life impart-Tis Scott's imperishable page That spreads his fame from age to age: It needs not where his relics lie The pomp of idle eulogy— One word shall consecrate the stone, Bard of the North! thy name alone!

EXTRACTS

From the forthcoming Volume of Poems by Mr. Elliott, Author of "Corn-Law Rhymes."

LIGHT is around him, and the chime of streams; Bees hum o'er sallows yet; and in the brake, Coil'd like a chain of amethyst, the snake Basks on the bank, above the streamlet's flow. Oh, there are beauteous plumes, and many a bill.

And life, and love, beneath the ivy's bough! The swallow dips his purple in the rill, The lark sings in the cloud, and from the hill The blackbird's song replies.

The storm hath ceased. The sun is set: the trees

Are fain to slumber; and, on ocean's breast, How softly, yet how solemnly, the breeze, With unperceived gradation, sinks to rest! No voice, no sound is on the ear impress'd; Twilight is weeping o'er the pensive rose; The stoat slumbers, coil'd up in his nest;
The grossbeak on the owl's perch seeks repose;
And o'er the heights, behold! a pale light grows. Waked by the bat, up springs the startled snake.

The cloud's edge brightens-lo, the moon! and grove,

And tree, and shrub, bathed in her beams, With tresses cluster'd like the locks of love. Behold! the ocean's tremor, slowly move The cloud-like sails; and, as their way they

Fancy might almost deem she saw, above, The streamer's chasten'd hues: bright sleeps the surge,

And dark the rocks, on ocean's glittering verge. White billow, know'st thou Scotland? did thy

wet Foot ever spurn the shell on her loved strand? There hast thou stoop'd, the sea-weed gray to

fret-Or glaze the pebble with thy crystal hand? I am of Scotland. Dear to me the sand

That sparkles where my infant days were nursed!

Dear is the vilest weed of that wild land Where I have been so happy, so accursed! Oh, tell me, hast thou seen my lady stand Upon the moonlight shore, with troubled eye, Looking towards Norway? did'st thou gaze on her ?

And did she speak of one far thence, and sigh?

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

TALE OF A POST-OFFICE.

L. E. L. contributes two sweet poems to the Keepsake of this year; but we have selected, for variety's sake, a comic tale from her pen, called "One peep was enough," wherewith to enliven

our pages this week.
"All places have their peculiarities: now that of Dalton was discourse—that species of discourse which Johnson's Dictionary entitles conversation on whatever does not concern ourselves.' Everybody knew what everybody did, and a little more. Eatings, drinkings, wakings, sleepings, walkings, talkings, sayings, doings,—all were for the good of the public; there was not such a thing as a secret in the town. There was a story of Mrs. Mary Smith, an ancient dame, who lived on an annuity, and boasted the gentility of a back and front parlour_that she once asked a few friends to din-The usual heavy antecedent half-hour really passed quite pleasantly; for Mrs. Mary's windows overlooked the market-place, and not a scrag of mutton could leave it unobserved; so that the extravagance or the meanness of the various buyers furnished a copious theme for dialogue. Still, in spite of Mr. A.'s pair of fowls, and Mrs. B.'s round of beef, the time seemed long, and the guests found hunger growing more potent than curiosity. They waited and waited; at length the fatal discovery took place-that in the hurry of observing her neighbours' dinners, Mrs. Smith had forgotten to order her own. It was in the month of March that an event happened which put the whole town in a commotion-the arrival of a stranger, who took up his abode at the White Hart: not that there was any thing remarkable about the stranger; he was a plain, middle-aged, respectable-looking man, and the nicest scrutiny (and Heaven knows how narrowly he was watched) failed to discover any thing odd about him. It was ascertained that he rose at eight, breakfasted at nine, ate two eggs and a piece of broiled bacon, sat in his room at the window, read a little, wrote a little, and looked out upon the road a good deal: he then strolled out, returned home, dined at five, smoked two cigars, read the Morning Herald (for the post came in of an evening), and went to bed at ten. Nothing could be more regular or unexceptionable than his habits; still it was most extraordinary what could have brought him to Dalton. were no chalybeate springs, warranted to cure every disease under the sun; no ruins in the neighbourhood, left expressly for antiquarians and pic-nic parties; no fine prospects, which, like music, people make it matter of conscience to admire; no celebrated person had ever been born or buried in its environs; there were no races, no assizes—in short, there was 'no nothing.' It was not even summer; so country air and fine weather were not the inducementa. The stranger's name was Mr. Williams-but that was the extent of their knowledge; and, shy and silent, there seemed no probability of learning any thing more from himself. Conjecture, like Shakespeare, 'exhausted worlds,



was hiding from his creditors, others that he had committed forgery; one suggested that he had escaped from a mad-house, a second that he had killed some one in a duel: but all agreed that he came there for no good. It was the 23d of March, when a triad of gossips were assembled at their temple, the post-office. The affairs of Dalton and the nation were settled together: newspapers were slipped from their covers, and not an epistle but yielded a portion of its contents. But on this night all attention was concentrated upon one, directed to 'John Williams, Esq., at the White Hart, Dalton.' Eagerly was it compressed in the long fingers of Mrs. Mary Smith of dinnerless memory; the fat landlady of the White Hart was on tip-toe to peep; while the post-mistress, whose curiosity took a semblance of official dignity. raised a warning hand against any overt act of violence. The paper was closely folded, and closely written in a cramped and illegible hand; suddenly Mrs. Mary Smith's look grew more intent-she had succeeded in deciphering a sentence; the letter dropped from her hand. 'Oh, the monster!' shrieked the horrified peeper. Landlady and post-mistress both snatched at the terrible scroll, and they equally succeeded in reading the following words:-' We will settle the matter to-morrow at dinner; but I am sorry you persist in poisoning your wife-the horror is too great.' syllable more could they make out : but what they had read was enough. 'He told me,' gasped the landlady, 'that he expected a lady and gentleman to dinner—oh, the villain! to think of poisoning any lady at the White Hart; and his wife, too-I should like to see my husband poisoning me!' Our hostess became quite personal in her indignation. 'I always thought there was something suspicious about him; people don't come and live where nobody knows them, for nothing,' observed Mrs. Mary Smith. 'I daresay,' returned the post-mis-tress, 'Williams is not his real name.' 'I don't know that,' interrupted the landlady; 'Williams is a good hanging name: there was Williams who murdered the Marr's family. and Williams who burked all those poor dear children; I daresay he is some relation of theirs; but to think of his coming to the White Hart-it's no place for his doings, I can tell him: he sha'n't poison his wife in my house; out he goes this very night—I'll take the letter to him myself.' 'Lord! Lord! I shall be ruined, if it comes to be known that we take a look into the letters; and the post-mistress thought in her heart that she had better let Mr. Williams poison his wife at his leisure. Mrs. Mary Smith, too, reprobated any violent measures; the truth is, she did not wish to be mixed up in the matter; a gentlewoman with an annuity and a front and back parlour, was rather ashamed of being detected in such close intimacy with the post-mistress and the landlady. It seemed likely that poor Mrs. Williams would be left to her miserable fate. ' Murder will out,' said the landlord, the following morning, as he mounted the piebald pony, which, like Tom Tough, had seen a deal of service; and hurried off in search of Mr. Crampton, the nearest magistrate. Their perceptions assisted by brandy and water, he and his wife had sat up long past 'the witching hour of night,' deliberating on what line of conduct would be most efficacious in preserving the life of the unfortunate Mrs. Williams; and the result of their deliberation was to fetch the justice, and have the delinquent taken into quality for success. In both of these it poscustody at the very dinner-table which was sesses high claims to applause. The music, by fault of not articulating her words so as to be understood.

has ordered soup to-day for the first time; he thinks he could so easily slip poison into the liquid. There he goes; he looks like a man who has got something on his conscience. pointing to Mr. Williams, who was walking up and down at his usual slow pace. Two o'clock arrived, and with it a hack chaise; out of it stept, sure enough, a lady and gentleman. The landlady's pity redoubled—such a pretty young creature, not above nineteen! 'I see how it is,' thought she, 'the old wretch is jealous.' All efforts to catch her eye were in vain-the dinner was ready, and down they sat. The hostess of the White Hart looked alternately out of the window, like sister Ann, to see if any one was coming, and at the table to see that nothing was doing. To her dismay she observed the young lady lifting a spoonful of broth to her mouth! She could restrain herself no longer; but catching her hand. exclaimed, 'Poor dear innocent, the soup is poisoned!' All started from the table in confusion, which was yet to be increased:—a bustle was heard in the passage, in rushed a whole party, two of whom, each catching an arm of Mr. Williams, pinioned them down to his seat. 'I am happy, madam,' said the little bustling magistrate, to have been, under Heaven, the humble instrument of preserving your life from the nefarious designs of that disgrace to humanity.' Mr. Crampton paused in consequence of three wants—want of words, breath, and ideas. 'My life!' ejaculated the astonished lady. 'Yes, madam, the ways of Providence are inscrutable-the vain curiosity of three idle women has been turned to good account.' And the eloquent magistrate proceeded to detail the process of inspection to which the fatal letter had been subjected : but when he came to the terrible words-' We will settle the matter to-morrow at dinner; but I am sorry you persist in poisoning your wife'-he was interrupted by bursts of laughter from the gentleman, from the injured wife, and even from the prisoner himself. One fit of merriment was followed by another, till it became contagious, and the very constables began to laugh too. 'I can explain all,' at last interrupted the visitor. 'Mr. Williams came here for that quiet so necessary for the labours of genius: he is writing a melodrame called 'My Wife'—he submitted the last act to me, and I rather objected to the poisoning of the heroine. This young lady is my daughter, and we are on our way to the sea-coast. Mr. Williams is only wedded to the Muses.' The disconcerted magistrate shook his head, and muttered something about theatres being very immoral.
'Quite mistaken, sir,' said Mr. Williams.
'Our soup is cold; but our worthy landlady roasts fowls to a turn - we will have them and the veal cutlets up - you will stay and dine with us - and, afterwards, I shall be proud to read ' My Wife' aloud, in the hope of your approval, at least of your indulgence'— and with the same hope, I bid farewell to my readers."

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

THE Doom Kiss, on its first representation on Monday, was, we discovered, "quite another thing" from the Court of Queen's Bench, being a drama of the serious German supernatural school, and depending more on fine music and beautiful scenery than on any other

and then imagined new.' Some supposed he intended to be the scene of his crime. 'He | Bishop, does not strike us as being very original in its ideas, but it is the reminiscence of very pleasing thoughts, and mingled with new combinations, the general effects of which are truly gratifying. Occasionally, we should say the clang of accompaniment is too obstreperous. and this we must the more regret, when such a voice as that of Mr. H. Phillips, whose début it was, struggles in vain to be heard through the din. In other things we have only praise to bestow. The overture is above average; Phillips' first air extremely good; Bedford's drinking song capital; Miss Betts's song a charming composition, and Miss Cawse's not less so, though so opposite in style; and finally a sestetto, Bedford and five other male voices, admirable. The tenor in this concerted piece is one of the most delightful we ever heard. The scenery was very striking and splendid. The mountain of goblins and spirits, blasted and dangerous; the ruined abbey, solemn and magnificent; and the landscape, with lake and the domains of Arenberg, exquisite. It is almost impossible to believe that even Stanfield and his coadjutors could have produced so much excellence in five days, which we are assured is the case. The piece owns Mr. Pocock for its author.

Mr. Dowton has re-appeared here, with even more than his wonted and highly deserved popularity, as Mawworm in the Hypocrite, and also in the School for Scandal. With Jones restored to the other house, and Blanchard also returned, and about to débuter, we really seem to have hopes of the better days of comedy being

COVENT GARDEN.

AFTER Waverley on Wednesday, a new farce, called The Clutterbucks, or the Rail-road of Lore, also by Mr. Pocock, taken from the French piece Le Père d'Occasion, was produced; and with deserved success. Most of the materials are, indeed, of the conventional and long-established farce character; but these are skilfully handled, and, together with the novelties of incident. make a piece of sufficient originality, as well as liveliness and merriment. The rail-road has little business with the matter, except in bringing the dramatis persona as passengers to the scene of action. Capt. Dashall (F. Vining) and his rogue of a valet, Twist (Jones), arrive in quest of Miss Poozly (Miss Lee), who is also blest with a genuine out-and-outer of a lady'smaid, Kitty Carney (Mrs. Keeley). damsel, under the sanction of her father (Mr. F. Mathews) is contracted to Mr. Alexander Clutterbuck, junior (Keeley), son of a shipchandler, or some such thing, Alex. C. senior (Mr. Bartley); and the pair of citizens also appear from the rail-road conveyance in pursuance of the common object; but not before Dashall, in order to forward his views, has assumed the name, &c. of the younger Clutterbuck. Out of this assumption grow all the contrivances, contretems, and bustle of the farce; and they are so numerous and entertaining, that we will neither anticipate them nor occupy the space a detail would require, by telling how Clutterbuck and Son are set by the ears, and how the plot is wrought out to the desired and usual consummation—the union of the lovers, and the disappointment of the ridiculous pretender. But we will say that the acting was admirable. Jones in Twist was the perfection of the Scapin genus, and Mrs. Keeley a consort fit for him - the peerless of waiting-women.



Bartley, as a passionate citizen, was also excellent; and his son, Keeley, inimitably weak and ludicrous. Miss Lee was a very pretty heroine, and all the other parts ably sustained. The fun dustry and comfort is as well worth attention the same periods, the diminution was 513,697 never flagged; and hearty laughter through- as even "the spread of knowledge." out rewarded the efforts of author and performers. In a word, The Clutterbucks is as merry and effective a farce as has been brought out for many seasons.

On Tuesday evening Farquhar's comedy of the Beaux' Stratagem was performed at this theatre; and we very much question both the judgment and taste of those concerned in its revival. Vivacious in its action, replete with smartness verging even upon wit, and exhibiting perhaps the best specimen in our language of easy conversational dialogue, still the gross license of its own times is so thoroughly interwoven with its most brilliant qualities, as to render it irreclaimably unfit for present representation. In the declining state of the national theatres, not a customer should be lost; and as many are kept away by pieces of this and a similar tendency, the more seldom they are repeated the better.

The comedy was acted much too coarsely and broadly throughout; too great a straining for dramatic effect, particularly in the scene where Aimwell is wheeled in after his feigned accident. Some of our histrionic professors, unable to keep pace with genuine wit and humour when set down for them, seem to think noise and grimace a sufficient substitute. The personation of Archer by Jones was one of the most careful and highly-finished performances we have had the good luck for some time to witness. If one part had higher merit than another, it was perhaps in his first introduction to Mrs. Sullen and Dorinda, where the gentleman is allowed to creep out from beneath the livery. Mrs. Sullen, if to be acted at all, should be so by a married woman, for many reasons. We felt for Miss Tree in such a situation: she, however, shewed greater spirit than we have witnessed in her this season. She looks jaded. Surely it is not to the benefit of this establishment to impair the physical powers of this excellent actress by overwork. Keeley was amusing, as he always is; but Keeley is not Scrub. Miss Taylor, as the rosylipped Cherry, lisped with much naïveté, and had the good sense not to overact the character. Mr. Abbott, as Aimwell, introduced a new version of the fighting scene, in which he highly distinguished himself, though rather late in the field. Miss Sidney, as Dorinda, looked pretty; and some nameless person, as Lady Bountiful, acted most vilely.

Gibbet, Foigard, and the rest of the thieves and rogues, merited an earlier catastrophe than the one prepared for them in the comedy. The cast might be much improved by the substitution of Blanchard in the character of Sullen. and Meadows in that of Gibbet.

OLYMPIC.

Kill or Cure, another burletta from the ready pen of Mr. Charles Dance, has been performed here since Monday with considerable success. It is a lively, laughable thing, in which the matrimonial infelicities and squabblings of Mr. and Mrs. Brown are illustrated by the capital acting of Mrs. Orger and Liston.

VARIETIES.

Agricultural Employment Society.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has consented to become the president of this equally benevolent have set up a periodical in Dublin, in which it and patriotic institution; the means resorted to is stated that 721,564 gallons of whisky less columns at the same time.

The Holy Cross .- We ought to have noticed Gazette, was read to the Society of Antiquaries on the 10th of February, 1831, and that a tolerably faithful outline of the paper appeared in the Literary Gazette of the 12th, which was copied into some of the daily papers.

Portrait of Sir Walter Scott .- We have seen the portrait of Sir W. Scott, after Lawrence, as it is in progress under the burin of J. H. Robinson; and we can truly attest that it bids fair to be an excellent likeness of the lamented

Play-bills.-The play-bills are pretty constant sources of amusement. One of Drury Lane this week reads thus: "Ben Jonson. the lessee of this theatre, anxious to present the standard dramas of England," and announces the comedy of Every Man in his Humour, with a strong cast of characters.

Corn-Law Rhymes, &c .- We have a portrait of the author of these poems on our table, en-graved, we presume, (for no explanation accompanies it,) as a frontispiece to his new volume. It is engraved by A. Duncan, and has a striking expression of countenance.

Price One Penny. - No. I. The Ladies' Weekly Fashions and Journal of Elegance. Such is the title of a new contemporary, containing coloured prints of half-a-dozen headdresses, one page, and two of their wearers grouped on another, with a cover, explanatory of the fashions in female dress. How this and the rest of the penny publications can go on, even for a season, puzzles calculation; but we have only to notice them as part of the signs of, we fear, the literary declension of the times.

Goethe and Schiller. - Among the MSS. left by Goethe are about five hundred letters of a correspondence between him and the illustrious Schiller: this treasure is deposited with the authorities of Weimar.

Old Oak.-The oak, a thousand years old. Le Cercle tells us), at Skarsine, Breslau, was destroyed by fire on the 2d of September. It burnt from six till eleven o'clock with great brilliancy, and at last fell with a terrible crash, crushing to death one of the inhabitants of Krakowahue, whom curiosity had attracted too near this flaming monarch of the wood. Only a trunk of thirty feet in height remains to mark where this prodigy of the vegetable world was the admiration of so many ages.

China. — The present Emperor of China, who employs his leisure hours in literary pursuits, is now superintending the printing of a familiar, or conversational dictionary, in the Chinese language, which it is calculated will extend to the enormous number of 168 thousand volumes; 2,708 persons are constantly employed in editing this work. An old Chinese Encyclopædia is extant, consisting of 6000 volumes, of which 68 alone are devoted to

Pun.-A party the other day in Gorhambury Park went to look at the ancient abode of Sir Nicholas Bacon, a ruin of the age of Henry or Elizabeth, when one inquired, "Is there any entrance to see the interior?" To which a punster replied, " To be sure there must be, for it is Two-door architecture !'

Irish Temperance. — The temperance people

by which to ameliorate the condition of the were drank in Ireland during the first six poorer classes have been attended by the best months of 1831, than during the parallel results wherever employed. The spread of in- months of 1830; and that in Scotland, during

Potato-Wine. - A retired French officer at that Lord Mahon's History of the Holy Cross, Forges, department of the Mense, has, it is extracted from the Amulet for 1833, in our last stated, succeeded in extracting a vinous spirit from the potato, out of which he can imitate Muscat and other wines.

Iron Rail-roads in France.-The projects for these modern improvements embrace railways from the capital to Rouen and Havre; to Lisle, with branches to Calais, Dunkirk, and Valenciennes; to Strasburgh, with a branch to Metz; to Lyons and Marseilles, with a branch to Grenoble; to Bordeaux; and to Tours and Nantes. We know not whether this magnificent and important scheme is likely to be carried into execution.

Pump .- An engineer at Strasburg, we observe, claims great merit for inventing a pump which throws the water eighty feet in height. What would the good folks say if they saw one of Mr. Braithwaite's fire-engines?

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Sir A. R. Faulkner's Narrative of his Travels in Ger-

Sir A. B. Faulkner's Narrative of his Travels in Germany and Holland in 1829, 30, 31, is nearly ready.

A new novel, entitled Golden Legends, containing the Bracelet, the Locket, and the Signet Ring.

The Battle of Otterbourne, which is generally supposed to have given rise to the famous old ballad of "Chevy Chase," forms the basis of the forthcoming new Romance by the Author of "Derwentwater."

A Popular Introduction to the Study of Geology, by Mr. Gideon Mantell; with numerous Plates, &c.

The Author of the "Usurer's Daughter" has a new novel in the press, entitled the Puritan's Grave.

The Lauread, a Literary, Political, and Naval Satire, by the Author of "Cavendish"

The Memoirs of the Court of France, by the late King Louis XVIII., are nearly ready for publication.

Gifford's long looked-for edition of Shirley, uniform with his Ben Jonson and Massinger, will appear immediately; with a new Portrait, engraved by Lupton.

Mr. Slade, who performed a tour in the Black Sea with the Capitan Pasha, is about to publish the result of his observations.

The Second Volume of the Journal of the Royal Geo-

graphical Society has just appeared, and is ready for the Members, as well as on sale with the booksellers. We shall speedily notice it more at large.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Lardner's Cyclopædia, Vol. XXXVI. Military Commanders, in 3 vols. Vol. III. 6z. cloth.—Drewry on Suspension Bridges, 8vo. 12z. bds.—Pinkerton's Island of Propontis, and other Poems, fcp. 6z. bds.—Fisher's Shakspeare, with Illustrations, Vol. Iz. 5z. cloth: Family Classical Library, Vol. XXXV. Euripldes, Vol. II. 4z. 6c. cloth.—Memoir of Thomas Hardy, written by Himself, 8vo. 4z. 6d. bds.—Dr. William Wood on the Structure and Functions of the Skin, 8vo. 5z. 6d. bds.—Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, Vol. VII. Fashionable Tales, Vol. II. 5z. cloth.—New Readings of Old Authors, No. I. Romeo and Juliet, 1z. 6d. sewed.—Don's General System of Gardening and Botany, Vol. II. 4to. 3z. 12z. cloth.—Bishop Huntingford's Posthumous Works, 8vo. 12z. bds.—Hinton's Harmony of Religious Truth, 12mo. 5z. 6d. bds.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832

October.	Th	mete	Barometer.				
Thursday 25	From	37.	to	53.	30.33	to	30.31
Friday · · · · 26					30-31	Stat	ionary
Saturday 27		33.	••	51.	30-28	to	30.27
Sunday 28	• • • • •				30-19	••	30.07
Monday · · 29					29-97	••	29.90
Tuesday · · 30					30.06	••	30.00
Wednesday 31					30-04	••	30.00
	·						

Wind variable, S.W. prevailing.

Except the 25th and 30th, cloudy; rain on the 28th and 29th, and evening of the 31st.

Rain fallen, 275 of an inch.

Edmonton.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Le Perroquet, Nos. 1 and 2, has reached us too late for

examination and notice this week.

We are obliged to defer our intention with regard to B. W.'s communication.



ADVERTISEMENTS.

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No. 825.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Heath's Book of Beauty, 1833. By L. E. L. With Nineteen beautifully finished Engrav-

speak of the literary accompaniment of Mr. Heath's beautiful productions. The novelty and originality of his design distinguishes the present volume from all the other Annuals; and we cannot but think that the idea of presenting so many varied specimens of female beauty will go far to outstrip all competition in this class of publication. At least, for ourselves, much as we delight to look upon the gorgeous or natural landscapes of a Turner, a Stanfield, or a Harding-much as we admire the imaginative productions of a Howard, a Martin, or a Corbould-much as we like the characteristic or merry groups of familiar life, in which so many of our artists excel-yet cannot we but feel gratification of a more enchanting kind him. No where are the many contrasts in the when we contemplate the human face divine, appearance of our metropolis more strikingly in the fairest of all its aspects, the most touching of all its expressions, the most deliciously bewildering and dangerous of all its possible existences the matchless and captivating lineaments of woman's countenance, the grace and

L. E. L.; and the exquisite taste and talent House, whose depths they seemed vainly striving which she has displayed in answering the call, prove how well justified was the choice. It is, as we have remarked on a former occasion, extremely difficult for an author to write successfully even upon a single given subject more difficult still to write on many proposed, however various-and, need we say how intensely that difficulty must be increased when to number is added identity of species. These engravings are all fancied portraits of beautiful women; and it was required to compose a narrative which should give life and reality to them all. And admirably has this been accomplished, both in prose and verse—of the former seven, and of the latter ten pieces, but the poetry not occupying thirty pages altogether.

It is not easy to pick from so rich and various

loveliness of her peerless form.

a wreath a specimen of flowers which can convey a just notion of its qualities, whether (we care not for our mixed metaphor) the bloom of its fancy, the fragrance of its thoughts, or the essence of its mentally medicinal virtues. We can only state our opinion, that it is well calculated to charm the fancy and touch the heart, and to furnish a refined intellectual treat to every reader capable of feeling and appreciating the truth and excellence of literature.

The first tale, the " Enchantress," occupying a fifth of the volume, is one of powerful imagining; and we regret that we must pass it over for the "Talisman," as more eligible for a quotation. The Talisman is an interesting over them, as if in encouragement: I here story of an individual whose days are numbered take the last lesson of my destiny. I have by the gratification of his wishes, and who sees | chosen the wrong side of the river-forced upon | to the clock striking! Alas! how emblematic

water at your feet, a stomach-pump in your flannel, and a respectable member of the Humane Society watching the first moment of returning consciousness, in order to point out the horror of your crime! No, no—not now, with witnesses and succour at hand; but in the dark night, when the stars alone behold prophesied, then shall the waters, gloomy as the life they close, give me that repose-death. Content with this determination, he gladly allowed his attention to fix on the scene before assembled than in the view from Waterloo Bridge. As yet the sunshine, which produces the deep shadows deeper for its own brightness, was only prophesied by the clear gray light that brought out every object in the same dim but distinct atmosphere. The large pale lamps To illustrate this justly named Book of were not yet extinguished; but they gave no Beauty the artist has evoked the genius of light, save to the dark arches of Somerset to penetrate. Somerset House conveys the idea of a Venetian palace; its Corinthian pillars, its walls rising from the waters, its deep arches, fitting harbours for the black gondola, the lion sculptured in the carved arms—all realises the picture which the mind has of those marble homes where the Foscarini and the Donati dwelt, in those days when Venice was at her height of mystery and magnificence. The other side is, on the contrary, just the image of a Dutch town; the masses of floating planks, the low tile-covered buildings, the crowded warehouses—mean, dingy, but full of wealth and industry—are the exact semblance of the towns which, like those of the haughty bride of the Adriatic, rose from the very bosom of the deep-Amsterdam and Venice. The history of the Italians is picturesque and chivalric; but that of the Dutch has always seemed to me the beau idéal of honourable industry, rational exertion, generally enjoyed liberty. and all strong in more than one brave defence. He does not deserve to read history, who does not enjoy the gallant manner in which they beat back Louis XIV. 'The two banks of the river embody the English nation,' thought Charles; 'there is its magnificence and its poetry, its terraces, its pillars, and its carved emblazonings; and on the other is its trade, its industry, its warehouses, and their many signs of skill and toil. Ah! the sun is rising

his life ebbing by the gradual disappearance of a piece of shagreen skin, by which his span is life? The river became at every instant more measured. He goes to Waterloo Bridge to beautiful; long lines of crimson light trembled commit suicide, and we copy the graphic pictin the stream; fifty pointed spires glittered in ture both of external objects and of the internal the bright air, each marking one of those sacred ings; from Drawings by the first Artists.

12mo. pp. 264. London, Longman and Co.;
Philadelphia, Wardle.

In this part of our journal we have only to over, to find yourself roused from that stupor shrine, fit for the thanksgiving of a mighty which had been even as death, by bottles of hot people. As yet, the many houses around lay in unbroken repose: the gardens of the Temple mouth, an old woman rubbing you down with looked green and quiet, as if far away in some lonely valley; and the few solitary trees scattered among the houses seemed to drink the fresh morning air and rejoice. 'How strong is the love of the country in all indwellers of towns!' exclaimed Charles. 'How many the dark night, when the stars alone behold creepers, shutting out the dark wall, can I see what their shining records may long since have from this spot! how many pots of brightcoloured and sweet-scented plants, are carefully nursed in windows, which, but for them, would be dreary indeed! And yet even here is that wretched inequality in which fate delights alike in the animate and inanimate world. What have those miserable trees and shrubs done, that they should thus be surrounded by an unnatural world of brick-the air, which is their life, close and poisoned, and the very rain, which should refresh them, but washing down the soot and dust from the roofs above; and ail this, when so many of their race flourish in the glad and open fields, their free branches sprending to the morning dews and the summer showers, while the earliest growth of violets springs beneath their shade? He turned discontentedly to the other side of the bridge.

Beautiful! was his involuntary ejaculation. The waves were freighted as if with Tyrian purple, so rich was the sky which they mir-rored: the graceful arches of Westminster Bridge stretched lightly across, and, shining like alabaster, rose the carved wells of the fine old Abbey, where sleep the noblest of England's dead. Honour to the glorious past!—how it honoured us! Once we were the future, and how much was done for our sake! The contrast between above and below the bridge is very striking. Below, all seems for use, except Somerset House—and even that, when we think, is but a superb office—and the Temple gardens: all is crowded, dingy, and commercial. Above, wealth has arrived at luxury; and the grounds behind Whitehall, the large and ornamental houses, have all the outward signs of rank and riches. Charles turned sullenly from them, and watched the boats now floating with the tide. As yet few were in motion; the huge barges rested by the banks, but two or three colliers came on with their large black sails, and darkened the glistening river as they passed. At this moment the sweet chimes of St. Bride struck five, and the sound was immediately repeated by the many clocks on every side: for an instant the air was filled with music. 'Curious it is,' murmured our hero, that every hour of our day is repeated from myriad chimes; and yet how rarely do we attend

is this of the way in which we neglect the all differing from the ordinary apparel of daily many signs of time! How terrible, when we think of what time may achieve, is the manner in which we waste it! At the end of every man's life, at least three-quarters of the mighty element of which that life was composed will be found void—lost—nay, utterly forgotten! And yet that time, laboured and husbanded. might have built palaces, gathered wealth, and, still greater, made an imperishable name.

There is also a capital description of Covent Garden Market, but we have not room for it; and we will not, by extract, anticipate aught of the dénouement of the story. The "Knife" is a tale of murder, trial, and death; which we merely mention as a novelty, of much pathos, from the pen of our fair writer; and shall transcribe but à few passages as examples in a

different style.

"Death never excites such sympathy as it does when it assumes the shape of murder. In a few days the little garden was stripped of every plant, rosemary, rue, currant, and gooseberry bush, potato and cabbage, -all that their possessors might have some relic of ' the horrible murder; and every one planted the spoil in the most conspicuous part of their own The poor old woman had been unigarden. versally liked; she had kept that shop forty years; nothing had induced her to leave it, though the original motive for settling there had long passed away. The 'Great House,' as it was wont to be called, where she had lived servant, and which had once been scarcely twice a stone's throw from her home, had since been pulled down. Mrs. Bird had for many years been the sole chronicler of the glories of the old family;' and her former connexion with it gave her still something of consequence in the eyes of her neighbours. The most scrupulous honesty, a cheerful temper, and a great love for children (a singularly popular quality), a regular attendance at church (on fine Sundays in the bright red shawl, on wet ones in a less bright red cloak), and a naturally good understanding, made her beloved, and her advice often both asked and taken. complained of the distance of her shop, but no one thought of going to another. All respected the feeling that made the old woman cling to the spot which had witnessed her youth, her marriage, and her old age. She had wedded, early in life, one of the gardeners of the 'Great House,' who, to use that common but most expressive phrase, had turned out 'no better than he should do.' Luckily, going home one night in a state of intoxication, he broke his neck an event Mrs. Bird deplored much more than her neighbours thought necessary. However, it was not that sort of grief which requires consolation; and the widow was not tempted to forget the miseries of her first marriage in the happiness of a second. She never gave hope that triumph over experience, which Dr. Johnson so ungallantly declares a second wedding to be. Years after years rolled away, and Mrs. Bird and her shop seemed as much part of the moor as the stunted furze-bushes. one dreamt of change till the morning of the murder, and then, as we have said, every body had foreseen what the old woman's living by herself, in such an out-of-the-way place, would

"At length the day of trial arrived. Assuredly the English trial for murder is an awful assembling; the vague look of serious horror, which would be ludicrous under any other circumstances, is here redeemed by its fearful source. The grave costume of the bar, the dignified solemnity of the judge, the long robes,

life, have their full effect on at least two-third of the spectators. Some may be too thoughtful. others too thoughtless, to have their imagina-tion affected by all this 'pomp of circumstance;' but this is far from being the feeling of the generality. The court was crowded at an unusually early hour. Gradually the dense and silent mass gave way before the slow approach of the judge: he took his seat; the twelve jurymen followed—there was a slight stir as each one settled in his place, and then all was quiet as the grave. There is a deep impression of awe produced by such a vast but silent crowd : we are at once conscious that the cause is terrible which can induce the unusual stillness. The issue of a trial on which hangs life or death, is indeed an appalling thing. know that men are about to take away that which they cannot give - that a few words of human breath will deprive of breath one of the number for ever; and though we acknowledge that in this evil world punishment is the only security against crime, and that blood for blood has been a necessity from the beginning of time; still, we feel that the necessity is a dreadful one.

"The prisoners were now required to plead guilty or not guilty. ' Not guilty!' replied the kipsy, with an air of mingled confidence and defiance. His wife had not till that moment been aware of his presence. At the first tone of his voice, she sprang forward with a cry and look of intense delight, and throwing herself at his feet, embraced his knees, while joy and affection found vent in a passionate burst of tears. The gipsy seemed the least moved of any by the touching love of his wife; he rather suffered than returned her caresses, receiving them more as homage is accepted, than as fondness is requited. How incomprehensible is woman's love !-it is not kindness that wins it. nor return that ensures it; we daily see the most devoted attachment lavished on those who seem to us singularly unworthy. The Spectator shewed his usual knowledge of human nature, when, in speaking on this subject, he relates, that in a town besieged by the enemy, on the women being allowed to depart with whatever they held most precious, only one among them carried off her husband, -a man notorious for his tyrannical temper, and who had, moreover, a bad - or, as it turned out, a good - habit of beating his wife every morning. Well, all governments are maintained by fear—fear being our great principle of action; and fear, we are tempted to believe, heightens and strengthens the love of woman."

"Theresa" is a narrative, the novelty of whose plot would be spoilt by reference to

parts; and we accordingly venture to supply their place by quoting entire the following poem, entitled "Meditation."

m, entitled "Meditation."

"A awest and melanchely face, that seems Haunied with earnest thought; the dark midaight Has given its taven softness to her hair; And evening, starry eve, half clouds, half light, Is in the shadowy beauty of her syes. How quietly has Night come down, Quiet as the sweet sleep she yields! A purple shadow marks yon town, A silvery huse the moonlit fields; And one or two white turrets rise Glittering beneath the highest ray—As conscious of the distant skies,

To which they teach and point the way. The river in the lustre gleams,

Where hang the blossomed shrubs above—The flushed and drooping rose, whose dreams Must be of summer and of lova.

The pale acacia's fragrant bough Is heavy with its weight of dew; And every flower and leaf have now A sweeter sigh, a deeper hue.

There breathes no song, there stirs no wing—Mute is the blod and evel till the beau.

There breathes no song, there stirs no wing— Mute is the bird, and still the bee;

Only the wind is wandering—
Wild Wind, is there no rest for thee?
Oh. wanderer over many flowers,
Have none of them for thee repose?
Go sleep amid the lime-tree bowers,
Go rest by yon white gelder-rose. What! restless still? methinks thou art What! restless still? methinks thou Fated for a ye to bear along. The beating of the poet's heart, The sorrow of the poet's song. Or has thy voice before been heard, The language of another sphere, And every tone is but a word Mournful, because forgotten here? Mournful, because torgotten here?

Some memory, or some sympathy,
Is surely in thy murmur brought:
Ah, all in vain the search must be,
To pierce these mysterles of thought!
They say that, hung in ancient halls,
At midnight from the silent lute
A melancholy music falls
From chords which were by daylight mute. And so the human heart by night
Is touched by some inspired tone,
Harmonious in the deep delight,
By day it knew not was its own.
Those stars upon the clear blue heaven—
Those stars we never see by day—
Have in their hour of beauty given
A deeper influence to their sway— Felt on the mind and on the soul-Fett on the mind and on the soul—
For is it not in such an hour
The spirit spurns the clay's control,
And genius knows its glorious power?—
All that the head may c'er command,
All that the heart can ever feel,
The tuneful lip, the girted hand,
Such hours inspire, such hours reveal. Such hours inspire, such hours reveal.
The morrow comes with noise and toil,
The meaner cares, the hurried crowd,
The culture of the barren soil,
And gain the only wish avowed:
The hope which then in light had birth,
The flushing cheek, the kindling eye,
Are with the common things of earth.

Are with the common things of earth.

Yet all their influence is not gone:
Perchance in that creative time
Some high attraction first was known,
Some aim and energy sublime.
In such an hour doth sculptor know
What shapes within the marble sleep;
His Sun-god lifts the radiant bow,
His Venus rises from the deep,

And imaged on the saure sir And imaged on the azure air
The painter marks his shadows rise—
A face than mortal face more fair,
And colours which are of the skies.
The hero sees the field his own,
The banners sweep o'er glittering spears,
And in the purple and the throne
Forgets their cost of blood and tears.

And he who gave to Europe's sight
Her sister world till then unseen,
How long to his inspired night
Familiar must that world have been!
All Genius ever yet combined,
In its first hour could only seem,
And rose embodied in the mind From some imaginative dream.

From some imaginative dream.

O beauty of the midnight skies!
O mystery of each distant star!
O dreaming hours, whose magic liee
In rest and calm, with Dey afar!
Thanks for the higher moods that wake
Our thoughtful and immortal part!—
Out on our life, could we not make
A spiritual temple of the heart!"

Of "Rebecca"-a tale of the time of Charles the Second, which introduces Lee the poet in a very affecting manner—the finale is powerfully tragic, and reminds us of Kenilworth. "Experiments" is in a lighter strain, and gives the adventures of a "lover from ennui." It is piquant, and shews great observation of life. We take a Brighton fancy ball sketch as a sample.

"Now, a fancy ball is bad enough in London, where milliners are many, and where theatres have costumes that may be borrowed or copied; but in the country, where people are left to their own devices—truly to them may be applied the old poet's account of murderers, 'their fancies are all frightful.' Miss Temple, we need scarcely observe, wore a turban, and looked as oriental, at least as un-English, as possible. Elizabeth preferred going back upon the taste of her grandmothers; and when Cecil

first saw her standing in the window, with the lose hanging sleeves of former days, and floating draperies of an antique striped silk-her pretty arms just bare to the elbow, and her fair hair in half-dishevelled curls,—he decided, that if you are very young and pretty, extravagance in costume carries its own excuse. To the dance they went: the dancing was bad, the music worse, and instead of ice, sago was handed round to keep the young people from taking cold. Yet Cecil had passed worse evenings. We talk of unsophisticated nature-I should like to know where it is to be found. Elizabeth Temple's hair did curl naturally-she made her own dresses-and for accomplishments, played on her grandmother's spinnet by ear, knitted purses, and took the housekeeping alternate weeks with her sister;—yet had she talents for flirtation at least equal to those of any young lady whose dress and accomplishments are the perfection of milliners and May Fair. Cecil was her partner the most of the evening; and, by a few ingenious and invidious parallels, implied, not expressed, between him and the other cavaliers,—that preference of attention, the best of feminine flattery,—and a deference to his opinion, nicely blended with a self-consciousness of prettiness, Elizabeth contrived to keep him rather pleasantly awake. Mr. Temple's house lay in his way home; and though he had already ate supper enough for six months, his friends would make him go in for another. On his departure, Elizabeth gave him some trifling commission at Hastings; and while she was writing it down, Forrester, with that universal habit of the idle, took up whatever happened to be near, in the laudable intention of twisting it to pieces. It was the little green silk purse, and he looked on it with a remembrance of the slender fingers he had seen employed in its making. Could he be mistaken? No, he saw the letters distinctly, C. F. worked in light brown hair his own initials; and he now recollected that Miss Temple had asked him the other morning what was his Christian name; on hearing which, she made the usual remark of young ladies in such cases, 'Dear, what a beautiful name!' Elizabeth, turning round at this minute, saw the purse in his hand, and also which of the stitches had fixed his attention. Blushing even deeper than the occasion required, she said in a low but hurried voice, 'I really cannot have my work spoilt; give me the purse, Mr. Forrester.' 'Never! said Cecil, in what was for him a very energetic 'Oh, but I must and will have it!' making an attempt to snatch it from himto which his only answer was to catch her hand and kiss it. 'Elizabeth, my dear, Mr. Forrester must be tired; do not detain him with your foolish commissions,' said her father, who advanced, and himself accompanied his guest to the hall, taking leave of him with a mysterious look of mingled cordiality and compas-The young gentleman rode home, too sion. tired for any thing but sleep; and when he arose the next morning, it was with a conviction that light brown hair was an excellent thing in a woman."

We will only let out so much of the secret as to tell that the initials were not his, after all, but those of a more favoured lover.

A portrait designated "Lucy Ashton," gives rise to the subjoined story, told by an old crone to "amuse" the heroine, in an ancient gloomy chamber, by night, when her spirit is most depressed.

" 'Many, many years ago there was a fair peasant—so fair, that from her childhood all Suddenly she stopped in fear—it was so gloomy nor hell should keep me from your side!' And her friends prophesied it could lead to no good. around; the steep banks nearly closed over-

When she came to sixteen, the Count Ludolf | head, and the boughs of the old pines which thought it was a pity such beauty should be | stood in some of the tempest-cleft hollows met thought it was a pity such beauty should be wasted, and therefore took possession of it: better that the lovely should pine in a castle than flourish in a cottage. Her mother died broken-hearted; and her father left the neighbourhood, with a curse on the disobedient girl who had brought desolation to his hearth, and shame to his old age. It needs little to tell that such a passion grew cold—it were a long tale that accounted for the fancies of a young, rich, and reckless cavalier; and, after all, no-thing changes so soon as love.' 'Love!' murmured Lucy, in a low voice, as if unconscious of the interruption; 'Love, which is our fate, like fate must be immutable: how can the heart forget its young religion?' 'Many,' pursued the sibyl, 'can forget, and do and will forget. As for the count, his heart was cruel with prosperity, and selfish with good fortune; he had never known sickness which softenssorrow which brings all to its own levelpoverty which, however it may at last harden the heart, at first teaches us our helplessness. What was it to him that Bertha had left the home which could never receive her again? What, that for his sake she had submitted to the appearance of disgrace which was not in reality her's ?--for the peasant-girl was proud as the baron; and when she stept over her father's threshold, it was as his wife. Well, well, he wearied, as men ever weary of woman's complaining, however bitter may be the injury which has wrung reproach from the unwilling lip. Many a sad hour did she spend weeping in the lonely tower, which had once seemed to her like a palace; for then the radiance of love was around it-and love, forsooth, is something like the fairies in our own land; for a time it can make all that is base and worthless seem most glittering and precious. Once, every night brought the ringing horn and eager step of the noble hunter; now, the nights passed away too often in dreary and unbroken splendour. Yet the shining steel of the shield in the hall, and the fair current of the mountainspring, shewed her that her face was lovely as ever. One evening he came to visit her; and his manner was soft, and his voice was low, as in the days of old. Alas! of late she had been accustomed to the unkind look and the harsh word. 'It is a lovely twilight, my Bertha,' said he; 'help me to unmoor our little bark and we will sail down the river.' With a light step, and yet lighter heart, she descended the rocky stairs, and reached the boat before her companion. The white sail was soon spread... they sprang in, and the slight vessel went rapidly through the stream. At first the waves were crimson, as if freighted with rubies, the last love-gifts of the dying sun-for they were sailing on direct to the west, which was one flush, like a sea of blushing wine. Gradually the tints became paler; shades of soft pink just tinged the far-off clouds, and a delicate lilac fell on the waters. A star or two shone pure and bright in the sky, and the only shadows were flung by a few wild rose-trees that sprang from the clefts of the rocks. By degrees the drooping flowers disappeared; the stream grew narrower, and the sky became darker; a few soft clouds soon gathered into a storm: but Bertha heeded them not; she was too earnestly engaged in entreating her hus-band that he would acknowledge their secret marriage. She spoke of the dreary solitude to which she was condemned; of her wasted youth, worn by the fever of continual anxiety.

in the air, and cast a darkness like that of night upon the rapid waters, which hurried on as if they distrusted their gloomy passage. At this moment Bertha's eye caught the ghastly paleness of her husband's face, terribly distinct: she thought that he feared the rough torrent, and for her sake; tenderly she leant towards him—his arm grasped her waist, but not in love; he seized the wretched girl and flung her overboard, with the very name of God upon her lips, and appealing, too, for his sake!
Twice her bright head.—Bertha had ever gloried in her sunny curls, which now fell in wild profusion on her shoulders-twice did it emerge from the wave; her faint hands were spread abroad for help; he shrunk from the last glare of her despairing eyes; then a low moan; a few bubbles of foam rose on the stream; and all was still-but it was the stillness of death. An instant after, the thunder-cloud burst above, the peal reverberated from cliff to cliff, the lightning clave the black depths of the stream, the billows rose in tumultuous eddies; but Count Ludolf's boat cut its way through, and the vessel arrived at the open river. No trace was there of storm; the dewy wild flowers filled the air with their fragrance; and the moon shone over them pure and clear, as if her light had no sympathy with human sorrow, and shuddered not at human crime. And why should she? We might judge her by ourselves; what care we for crime in which we are not involved, and for suffering in which we have no part? The red wine-cup was drained deep and long in Count Ludolf's castle that night; and soon after, its master travelled afar into other lands -there was not pleasure enough for him at home. He found that bright eyes could gladden even the ruins of Rome—but Venice became his chosen city. It was as if revelry delighted in the contrast which the dark robe, the gloomy canal, and the death-black gondola, offered to the orgies which made joyous her midnights.' 'And did he feel no remorse?' asked Lucy. Remorse!' said the crone, with a scornful laugh; 'remorse is the word for a child, or for a fool—the unpunished crime is never regretted. We weep over the consequence, not over the fault. Count Ludolf soon found another love. This time his passion was kindled by a picture, but one of a most strange and thrilling beauty -a portrait, the only unfaded one in a deserted palace situate in the eastern lagune. Day after day he went to gaze on the exquisite face and the large black eyes, till they seemed to answer to his own. But the festival of San Marco was no time for idle fantasies; and the Count was among the gayest of the revellers. Amid the many masks which he followed, was one that finally rivetted his attention. Her light step seemed scarcely to touch the ground, and every now and then a dark curl or two of raven softness escaped the veil: at last the mask itself alipped aside, and he saw the countenance of his beautiful incognita. He addressed her; and her answers, if brief, were at least encouraging; he followed her to a gondola, which they entered together. It stopped at the steps of the palace he had supposed deserted. 'Will you come with me?' said she, in a voice whose melancholy was as the lute when the night-wind wakens its music; and as she stood by the sculptured lions which kept the entrance, the moonlight fell on her lovely face—lovely as if Titian had painted it. 'Could you doubt?' said Ludolf, as he caught the extended hand; 'neither heaven

gerated phrases of lovers: why, a stone wall or | biographies, and sometimes from local and | a person of admirable parts, than whom, as a steel chain might have kept him away at that county histories. Mr. Burke's design is therevery moment! They passed through many a fore worthy of the utmost encouragement; gloomy room, dimly seen in the moonshine, till they came to the picture-gallery, which was splendidly illuminated-and, strange contrast to its usual desolation, there was spread a magnificent banquet. The waxen tapers burned in their golden candlesticks, the lamps were fed with perfumed oil, and many a crystal vase was filled with rare flowers, till the atmosphere was heavy with fragrance. Piled up, in mother-ofpearl baskets, the purple grapes had yet the morning dew upon them; and the carved pine reared its emerald crest beside peaches, like topazes in a sunset. The Count and the lady beyond the mere enumeration of ancestry, alseated themselves on a crimson ottoman; one white arm, leant negligently, contrasted with the warm colour of the velvet; but extending the other towards the table, she took a glass; at her sign the Count filled it with wine. 'Will you pledge me?' said she, touching the cup with her lips, and passing it to him. He drank it -for wine and air seemed alike freight- of Norfolk, mentioned in a deed anno 1206, ed with the odour of her sigh. 'My beauty!' exclaimed Ludolf, detaining the ivory hand. ' Nay, Count,' returned the stranger, in that sweet and peculiar voice, more like music than language — 'I know how lightly you hold the lover's vow!' 'I never loved till now!' exclaimed he, impatiently; 'name, rank, fortune, life, soul, are your own.' She drew a ring from life, soul, are your own. She drew a ring from Knightley, in the same shire, was born at the severed in. He married Anne, daughter of her hand, and placed it on his, leaving her's in seat of his father, and at ten years of age sent Sir Thomas Fitz-Herbert, of Norbury, and his clasp. 'What will you give me in exchange, - this?' - and she took the diamond cross of an order which he wore. 'Ay, and by he studied for four years, and was in some my knightly faith will I, and redeem it at your years afterwards chosen high-steward of that pleasure.' It was her hand which now grasped university. From Cambridge he removed to his; a change passed over her face: 'I thank Clifford's Inn, and the year after he was enyou, my sister-in-death, for your likeness,' said tered a student in the Inner Temple, whence she, in an altered voice, turning to where the he was called to the bar, and being chosen portrait had hung. For the first time, the reader in Lyon's Inn, acquired so much cele-Count observed that the frame was empty. Her grasp tightened upon him - it was the bony hand of a skeleton. The beauty vanished; daughter and co-heir of John Paston, Esq. of the face grew a familiar one —it was that of Bertha! The floor became unstable, like water; he felt himself sinking rapidly; again he rose with whom he acquired a fortune of thirty to the surface...he knew the gloomy pine-trees thousand pounds. An alliance, too, that overhead; the grasp on his hand loosened; he brought him honours and preferments as well saw the fair head of Bertha gasp in its deathagony amid the waters; the blue eyes met his; the stream flung her towards him; her arms closed round his neck with a deadly weight; ment, and the House of Commons placed him down they sank beneath the dark river to- in the speaker's chair. In the 35th of Elizagether-and to eternity.'

With this our review ends; and we consign the Book of Beauty (so beautiful in every respect) to the universal popularity it so richly merits.

A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c. By John Burke, Esq. author of the "Dictionaries of the Peerage and Baronetage," &c. 8vo. Lond. 1832. Bentley. Tuis is the beginning of a very curious work, the materials for which must have been collected during a long period, and with great pains and industry. The family histories of many of our ancient commoners are as important in a public point of view, and as interesting in domestic annals, as those of the highest peers of the land; and yet we know nothing of them, except here and there from incidental

and, arduous as it is, we trust the aid of individuals in possession of the requisite data will enable him to carry it to as commendable a conclusion as his preceding genealogical la-

Yet, highly as we estimate the zeal and ability of the writer, we hardly know how to introduce his present performance to our readers, so that they may confirm our opinion. To quote family trees is impossible, and to lop off branches, by way of sample, unnatural. We will, however, try to extract something liances, number of wives and children, and other matters of private concernment. We other matters of private concernment. select Mr. Coke of Norfolk as a specimen:

" The family of Coke, from which Mr. Coke derives through female descent, and which he now represents, is deduced by Camden from William Coke, of Doddington, in the county who was father, by his wife Felice, of Geoffrey Coke, of Doddington, from whom descended Sir Edward Coke, the celebrated lawyer. This eminent person, the son of Robert Coke, Esq., of Mileham, in the county of Norfolk, and Winifred, his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of William Knightley, of Morgraveto the grammar-school at Norwich, whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where brity, that he very soon attained considerable practice. About this period he married Bridget, Huntingfield Hall, in the county of Suffolk, third son of Sir William Paston, of Paston, as wealth. The cities of Coventry and Norwich soon after elected him their recorder. The county of Norfolk returned him to parliabeth (1592), Mr. Coke was appointed solicitor, and the next year attorney-general. In 1603 he received the honour of knighthood from King James I. at Greenwich; and in three years afterwards was elevated to the bench as chief of the Court of Common Pleas, from which he was advanced in 1613 to the dignity of Chief Justice of England (being the last person who bore that title), and sworn of the privy council. His lordship incurred subsequently, however, the displeasure of the court : and, while in disgrace, hearing that a noble lord had solicited from the crown a portion of the lands belonging to the church at Norwich, which he had recovered, and settled thereon, he cautioned the peer to desist, or that he would resume his gown and cap, and come into Westminster Hall once again to plead the cause of the church. Between his paternal property, the great marriage-portion he had with his wife, and his valuable offices and lucrative practice at the bar, Sir Edward Coke realised an estate so ample, that each of his sons possessed a fortune equal to that of an elder brother.

none ever applied himself closer to the study of the law, so never did any one understand it better: of which he fully convinced England by his excellent administration for many years together, whilst attorney-general, and by executing the office of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas with the greatest wisdom and prudence. Nor did he give less proof of his abilities in his excellent Reports and commentaries upon our laws, whereby he has highly obliged both his own age and posterity.' His lordship died 3d September, 1633, at the advanced age of eighty-three. A noble monument was erected to his memory at Tittleshall church, Norfolk, with his effigies habited in judge's robes, lying at full length."

The Congreve family is also a good speci-

"William Congreve, Esq., of Aldermanston, in the county of Berks, and of Congreve, in the county of Stafford, married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Pepperrell, Bart. This family, one of the most eminent in the county of Stafford, was settled at Congreve soon after the Conquest, and thence derived its surname. Richard Congreve, Esq. of Congreve, was one of the thirteen Staffordshire gentlemen upon whom King Charles II. intended to have conferred the order of the royal oak, were the institution of such a degree of knighthood pergrandaughter of Sir Anthony Fitz-Herbert, the eminent judge, by whom he had two sons, 1. John, his successor. 2. William, a colonel in the army, father of William Congreve, the celebrated dramatist, born in 1672. This distinguished person is spoken of in terms of admiration by every English writer who has had occasion to mention his name. Steele made him the patron of his miscellany, and Pope inscribed to him the translation of the Iliad. Placed by circumstances beyond the pecuniary anxieties of an author's profession, he is said to have affected contempt for the profession itself. The anecdote of his telling Voltaire, when he came to visit him, that he desired to be considered as a gentleman solely, and not in the light of an author, is one of the mortifying proofs that the highest gifted minds are not always the strongest. The latter years of Congreve's life were rendered miserable by sickness and infirmity. Catarrhs in his eyes produced at length total blindness, and repeated attacks of gout prematurely undermined his constitution. He sought relief from the waters at Bath; but the accident of being overturned in his carriage, left a permanent pain in his side, and probably accelerated his death, which occurred in January 1729, in the sixtieth year of his age. The remains of the poet were in-terred with great solemnity in Westminster Abbey; and Henrietta, duchess of Marlborough, erected a monument to his memory. To this lady, who is said to have entertained a most romantic regard for him, he bequeathed the great bulk of his fortune. Congreve's occasional poems are so far below mediocrity, that we have not deemed it necessary at all to allude w them. As a dramatist, his fame is imperishable; and he stands, if not at the head, in the very first class of writers of comedy: not so much, however, for his humorous and natural portraits, as for those of eccentricity. His wit, indeed, flashes upon us almost to annoyance; and it is often difficult to distinguish the false humour of his fools from the genuine sallies of his lively characters. We shall con-Camden, in his Britannia, says, 'that he was clude these observations with Congreve's lite-

[•] The charming portraits shall be reviewed as productions of art in our next No.; and we have only to asy, that to their beauty and the literary merits of this volume, Mr. Moyes has joined a third quality worthy of high pralae, by printing the book in a superior manner, even for his accurate and admired press.

rary character from the pen of Dr. Johnson : | which is the portion of most of our great poets; Congreve has merit of the highest kind; he is an original writer, who borrowed neither the model of his plot nor the manner of his dialogue. He formed a peculiar idea of comic excellence, which he supposed to consist of gay remarks and unexpected answers; but that which he endeavoured he seldom failed of performing. His scenes exhibit not much of imagery or passion; his personages are a kind of intellectual gladiators—every sentence is to ward or strike; but they are the work of a mind replete with images, and quick in combination."

In the account of the house of Wise, of Ford

House, we are told:
"Sir William. Of this gentleman the following quaint anecdote is related. 'Having one day lente Henry VIII. his signet to seale a letter, which having powdered eremites on the seale, Why how now, Wise, quoth the king, what! hast thou lice here? And, if it like your majestie, quoth Sir William, a louse is a rich coate; for, by giving the louse, I part names with the French king, in that he giveth the floure de lice. Whereat the king laughed heartily to heare how prettily so byting a taunt (namely proceeding from a king) was so daintily turned to so pleasant a conceite.'

The Dymoke pedigree, with the championship, is interesting as it is ancient, but too long for our purpose. Another anecdote is more curious. Baskerville, of Pontrilas, "left an illegitimate son, Walter Baskerville, of Pontrilas, who married Jane, daughter and co-heir of Richard Monington, Esq. of Westhide, and Joan his wife, daughter and co-heir of John Baskerville, Esq. of Wotton, by whom he had a son and successor, James Baskerville, of Pontrilas, of whom it is recorded, that by two wives he had thirty children, and nearly as many by concubines; and it is further related,

that he shewed to King James fifty stout sons."
Here we conclude, as we find nothing to
match this piece of family history in the rest of the volume; and have only to add, that engravings of their arms accompany each genealogy, and that there are eighty-one of the races of the oldest commoners in the empire (many from the Conquest) ably traced in this first Part, which affords the fairest promise of the whole being satisfactorily done.

The Masque of Anarchy; a Poem. By Percy Bysshe Shelley. Now first published; with a Preface by Leigh Hunt. London, 1832.

What a solemn, and yet what a tender thing is death! It goes over the past like a gentle mist, shadowing with a soft darkness its errors, and bringing out with a mournful light its beauty or its excellence. In no instance has this spirit, so honourable to humanity, been more strikingly evinced than in the case of Shelley; his faults and his follies are buried with him, while every generous mind delights in flinging the green leaf or the fresh flower on his grave. Public opinion has greatly changed, but it has been just in its changes. During the life-time of Shelley, the little that Public opinion has greatly was known of him was of the most offensive nature; no sophistry can palliate, no circumstances extenuate, his early conduct : but since his demise, how much has been brought forward of touching regret for the past, of high generosity, of unselfish friendships, and of his kind-heartedness:—so that now a more favourable opinion of him is but justice. As a whole, Shelley's poetry will never, we do firmly believe, attain that familiar and domestic popularity,

his obscurity, his verbiage, his questionable opinions, will be caviare to the million; but parts are of perfect beauty; and a selection, such, for example, as we reviewed last week, though that might be both improved and enlarged, must be a favourite with every lover of poetry. The poem before us has many of his faults and many of his beauties. The principal objection is its tone of exaggeration. Take such verses as the ensuing, quoted at random:

"With a pace stately and fast Over English land he past, Trampling to a mire of blood The adoring multitude. And a mighty troop around With their trampling shook the ground, Waving each a bloody sword For the service of their lord."

And again:

"And at length when ye complain, With a murmur weak and vain, 'Tis to see the tyrant's crew Ride over your wives and you: Blood is on the grass like dew.

Let the fixed bayonet Gleam with sharp desire to wet Its bright point in English blood, Looking keen as one for food."

Now, it is ridiculous to call these stanzas true pictures of the actual state of England; when or where have we been "ankle-deep in blood?" It may be urged, that these are but poetical expressions; but we do say they are injurious, most injurious. Nothing injures any great political cause more than exaggeration; it may have its effect in the feverish excitement of the moment, but the reaction is The reasoning and the rational inevitable. perceive the falsehood of a part, and hence discredit is thrown on the whole. No one who has either knowledge or reflection, can deny how much our legal code needs amendment; no one can deny how imperatively the destitute condition of a large portion of our countrymen calls upon us for alleviation by every means in our power; but the picturesque horrors, accumulated by the poet, not being confirmed by our sober judgment, raise a general inclination to disbelief, which too often extends to really existing grievances. We doubt much whether a writer like Shelley does not rather retard than advance any cause, however excellent, which he may advocate: for example, he associated with liberty and moral regeneration ideas of irreligion, lax morals, and visionary change; companions little likely to expedite the progress of better things. We now turn to the beauties of this slight volume: how fine is the description in these lines!

As clouds grown on the blast, Like tower-crown'd giants striding fast, Which glare with lightnings as they fly, And speak in thunder to the sky."

How noble, too, is the delineation of freedom!

"Science, and Poetry, and Thought, Are thy lamps: they make the lot Of the dwellers in a cot So serene, they curse it not. Spirit, Patience, Gentleness, All that can adorn and bless, Art thou: let deeds, not words, express Thine exceeding loveliness. Let a great assembly be
Of the fearless, of the free,
On some spot of English ground,
Where the plains stretch wide around. Let the blue sky overhead, The green earth, on which ye tread, All that must eternal be, Witness the solemnity. From the corners uttermost

From every hut, village, and town,
Where those who live and suffer, moan
For others' misery and their own.

From the haunts of daily life, Where is waged the daily strife With common wants and common cares, Which sow the human heart with tares:

Lastly, from the palaces, Where the murmur of distress Echoes, like the distant sound Of a wind alive around.

Let a vast assembly be, And with great solemnity Declare with measured words, that ye Are, as God has made ye, free!

Let the laws of your own land, Good or ill, between ye stand, Hand to hand, and foot to foot, Arbiters of the dispute. The old laws of England—they Whose reverend heads with age are gray, Children of a wiser day; And whose solemn voice must be Thine own echo—Liberty!"

We have omitted one or two violent opinions and images, which do but mar the effect of this noble picture. We have been, in this notice, led to touch on more political ground than is often with us either matter of inclination or obligation; but it was impossible without such allusion to speak of these pages. No one can be blind to the great changes now working around us; and we confess to being of those who believe that all great changes are the offspring of necessity: had they not been needed, they would never have arrived. But __ and all history bears us out in the assertion__ the troubles attendant on such epochs would have been as nothing, but for the impetuosity, the fanciful expectations, the violent animosities, the mental fever, into which men have permitted themselves to be wrought. Enthusiasm is unsafe company for new roads. Liberty is usually personified as a female; and Solomon says, "As a jewel in the nose of a swine, is a fair woman without discretion." A cool judgment to take, keep, and retain, is all that a people need for their rights: what passion never could achieve, reason will both attain and preserve.

We before alluded to Mr. Hunt's preface; it is written in the most warm and affectionate manner. There is something very touching in such a friendship; cordial and consistent through life, strong and enduring after death, it is one of those high and lasting feelings which both endear and elevate humanity.

There are many gross errors in the printing; but as ours is an early copy, in loose proof-sheets, we trust they will be corrected before the work is issued to the public, otherwise not a few passages will be wholly unintelligible.

The Missionary Annual for 1833. Edited by William Ellis. London, Seeley and Sons; Holdsworth and Ball; Simpkin and Marshall; Suttaby and Co.

ADDRESSED to one particular class of readers. this work seems to us well adapted to its purpose. The articles are various, and contain much information. Our old friend, Bernard Barton, has contributed a long and interesting poem; while Mr. J. Montgomery has enriched its pages with one or two shorter, but marked with his own peculiar and thoughtful sweetness. We had occasion, not long since, to
mention, with the high praise which it deserved, Mr. Carne's "Lives of the Missionaries," a most delightful work; and his account here of "Kangersluksoak in Labrador," a missionary settlement, well merits that we should repeat our eulogium. The burning alive of Hindoo widows has long been the theme of pity and reprehension; but the bu-rying alive has more of novelty; we shall, therefore, extract the narrative.

"The late Captain Ebenezer Chapman Kemp,

I sailed to India, related to me a painful in-stance of this self-immolation which occurred in his own family. A young woman in his service lost her husband, and resolved, without hesitation, to bury herself alive with the body. Both Captain and Mrs. K. were shocked to hear of her determination, and represented to her both the dreadful character of the crime she was about to commit, and the utter inutility of the sacrifice to the departed spirit of her husband. But all the arguments and entreaties which Christian principle and the feelings of humanity could suggest were urged in vain. She had been taught to believe that, by voluntarily dying with her husband, she would expedite his transit to some unknown region of bliss, and herself bear him company. Every attempt to persuade the infatuated creature to live, whether for the sake of her family, or her own soul, appeared only to cause her the more to exult in her resolution to die. Captain K. continued his humane exertions to the last, even while the awful ceremony was proceeding, but without the least symptom of a favourable impression being produced on her mind. When the pit was dug, and the dead body lowered into it, she walked round several times, repeating the formularies which the priests dictated to her, and scattering about, as she went along, sweetmeats, parched rice, flowers, and other trifles, for which the spectators scrambled. When these preliminary rites were finished, she descended into the grave, amid the din of barbarous music and deafening shouts of applause. Having taken her seat, and placed the head of the corpse in her lap, she gave the signal to throw in the earth. I forget whether she had a son old enough to take part in the horrid scene, in which case he would be the principal actor; but otherwise, her nearest male relatives, as chief mourners, would take the lead, and throw in the first baskets of earth. For some time the grave filled slowly, as the deed of death was perpetrated with appalling deliberation, and the relations continued to throw in garlands, sandal-wood, and other trifles, with the mould that was gradually covering the bodies. When it rose to her breast, the woman raised her left arm, and was seen to turn round her fore-finger as long as it was visible, even after her head was covered. That, however, was a very short time, as the earth was thrown in hastily as soon as the head disappeared, and her relations jumped in to tread it down; and smother their wretched victim. At the very time that Captain Kemp was giving me the affecting account just detailed, several gentlemen in the service of the East India Company were united together for the purpose of collecting authentic information on the subject, with a view to bring it fairly and fully to the notice of the Supreme Government, and, if possible, obtain its abolition. In the following year, 1817, they succeeded in reference to the practice of burying alive, the government issuing orders and instructions for its abolition throughout the company's dominions. These orders were carried into immediate effect, without creating any alarm or dissatisfaction in the native mind."

To this we subjoin an account of an escape from a ship on fire:

" Many of the party, having retired to their hammocks soon after the commencement of the storm, were only partially clothed, when they made their escape; but the seamen on the or set foot on solid ground, absorbed every watch, in consequence of the heavy rain,

pily succeeded in bringing away two compass from the binnacle, and a few candles from the cuddy-table, one of them lighted; one bottle of wine, and another of porter, were handed to us, with the table-cloth and a knife, which proved very useful; but the fire raged so fiercely in the body of the vessel, that neither bread nor water could be obtained. The rain still poured in torrents; the lightning, followed by loud bursting of thunder, continued to stream from one side of the heavens to the other, - one moment dazzling us by its glare, and the next moment leaving us in darkness, relieved only by the red flames of the conflagration from which we were endeavouring to escape. Our first object was to proceed to a distance from the vessel, lest she should explode and overwhelm us; but, to our inex-pressible distress, we discovered that the yawl had no rudder, and that for the two boats we had only three oars. All exertions to obtain more from the ship proved unsuccessful. The gig had a rudder; from this they threw out a rope to take us in tow; and by means of a few paddles, made by tearing up the lining of the boat, we assisted in moving ourselves slowly through the water. Providentially, the sea was comparatively smooth, or our overloaded boats would have swamped, and we should only have escaped the flames to perish in the deep. The wind was light, but variable, and acting on the sails, which, being drenched with the rain, did not soon take fire, drove the burning mass, in terrific grandeur, over the surface of the ocean, the darkness of which was only illuminated by the quick glancing of the lightning on the glare of the conflagration. Our situation was for some time exceedingly perilous. The vessel neared us more than once, and apparently threatened to involve us in one common destruction. The cargo, consisting of dry provisions, spirits, cotton goods, and other articles equally combustible, burned with great violence, while the fury of the destroying element, the amazing height of the flames, the continued storm, amidst the thick darkness of the night, rendered the scene appalling and terrible. About ten o'clock, the masts, after swaying from side to side, fell with a dreadful crash into the sea, and the hull of the vessel continued to burn amidst the shattered fragments of the wreck, till the sides were consumed to the water's edge. spectacle was truly magnificent, could it even have been contemplated by us without a recollection of our own circumstances. The torments endured by the dogs, sheep, and other animals on board, at any other time would have excited our deepest commiseration; but at present, the object before us, our stately ship, that had for the last four months been our social home, the scene of our enjoyments, our labours, and our rest, now a prey to the destroying element; the suddenness with which we had been hurried from circumstances of comfort and comparative security, to those of destitution and peril, and with which the most exhilarating hopes had been exchanged for disappointment as unexpected as it was afflictive; the sudden death of the two seamen, our own narrow escape, and lonely situation on the face of the deep, and the great probability even yet, although we had succeeded in removing to a greater distance from the vessel, that we ourselves should never again see the light of day, feeling. For some time the silence was scarcely

who, in 1816, commanded the Moira, in which dresses, supplied their supernumerary articles not, were engaged on subjects most suitable to I sailed to India, related to me a painful in- of clothing to those who had none. We hapimmortal beings on the brink of eternity. The number of persons in the two boats was fortyeight; and all, with the exception of the two ladies, who bore this severe visitation with uncommon fortitude, worked by turns at the cars and paddles. After some time, to our great relief, the rain ceased; the labour of baling water from the boats was then considerably diminished. We were frequently hailed during the night by our companions in the small boat, and returned the call, while the brave and generous-hearted seamen occasionally enlivened the solitude of the deep by a simultaneous 'Hurra!' to cheer each other's labours, and to animate their spirits. The Tanjore rose in the water as its contents were gradually consumed. We saw it burning the whole night, and at day-break could distinguish a column of smoke, which, however, soon ceased, and every aign of our favourite vessel disappeared. When the sun rose, our anxiety and uncertainty as to our situation were greatly relieved by discovering land a-head; the sight of it filled us with grateful joy, and nerved us with fresh vigour for the exertion required in managing the boats. With the advance of the day we discerned more clearly the nature of the country. It was wild and covered with jungle, without any appearance of population: could we have got ashore, therefore, many of us might have perished before assistance could have been procured; but the breakers, dashing upon the rocks, convinced us that landing was impracticable. In the course of the morning we discovered a native vessel, or dhoney, lying at anchor, at some distance: the wind at that time beginning to favour us, every means was devised to render it available. In the yawl we extended the table-cloth as a sail, and in the other boat a blanket served the same purpose. This additional help was the more seasonable as the rays of the sun had become almost intolerable to our partially covered bodies. Some of the seamen attempted to quench their thirst by salt water; but the passengers encouraged each other to abstain. About noon we reached the dhoney. The natives on board were astonished and alarmed at our appearance, and expressed some unwillingness to receive us; but our circumstances would admit of no denial; and we scarcely waited till our Singalese fellow-passenger could interpret to them our situation and our wants, before we ascended the sides of their vessel, assuring them that every expense and loss sustained on our account should be amply repaid."

"The Story of the World," by Josiah Conder, is a most intelligent paper; and, as a whole, the Annual does much credit to its well-

known editor, Mr. Ellis.

The volume is embellished with a number of very beautiful woodcuts, amongst which we would especially distinguish the "Destruction of the Tanjore.

> Life of Sir David Baird. [Third Notice.]

In continuing our review of this work, we shall not detain our readers by farther comments from the perusal of those extracts by which we propose to elucidate our criticism. A large proportion, nearly half the work, after the point at which we had arrived in our last, is occupied with an account of the remarkable expedition from India to Egypt in 1801, to cooperate with the British army, then engaged in so strange a field of battle against the French having cased themselves in double or treble broken, and the thoughts of many, I doubt in that distant country. The conduct of this

expedition by Sir David Baird, from Bombay to Kosseir, and thence across the desert to the Nile, and indeed the whole of his operations, are replete with interest; but we cannot separate any distinct transaction from the rest for transcript, and will only illustrate this portion by quoting a letter from Sir Arthur Wellesley, who was prevented by illness from accompanying the Anglo-Indian force. It is, says the editor, "a private letter from Colonel Wellesley to the general, which does so much honour to the manly straight-forward feeling of one party, and the high character of the other, that we are quite sure it will be read with pleasure and admiration.

" Bombay, April 9th, 1801. " My dear General, The first circumstance I have to detail to you is the state of my health, which is indeed the cause of this letter. have had no fever since I saw you, but I am sorry to say that the breaking out of which I complained is worse than it was, and has become so bad as to induce Mr. Scott to order me to begin a course of nitrous baths. This remedy, exclusive of the disease itself, is sufficient to induce me to be desirous to wait at least rather longer than the Susannah will, if not to give over all thoughts of joining you. I do this, I assure you, with reluctance, notwithstanding that I think it very probable that I shall soon hear of your being recalled; however, considering that circumstance, and the bad state of my body, and the remedy which I am obliged to use, I should be mad if I were to think of going at this moment. As I am writing upon this subject, I will freely acknowledge that my regret at being prevented from accompanying you has been greatly increased by the kind, candid, and handsome manner in which you have behaved towards me; and I will confess as freely, not only that I did not expect such treatment, but that my wishes before you arrived regarding going upon the expedition were directly the reverse of what they are at this moment. I need not enter farther into this subject than to entreat that you will not attribute my stay to any other motive than that to which I have above assigned it; and to inform you, that as I know what has been said and expected by the world in general, I propose, as well for my own credit as for yours, to make known to my friends and to yours, not only the distinguished manner in which you have behaved towards me, but the causes which have prevented my demonstrating my gratitude, by giving you every assistance in the arduous service which you have to conduct. I shall stay here as long as the season will permit, and then I propose to go round to Madras, and if I cannot get well, I believe I must try a cold climate. The Maria Louisa is unable to go on at present, and the 80th will sail by Saturday in the Morad Bey, 150; the Nelson, 70; the Dundas, 70; and about seventy followers distributed in the three ships. They will have six months' provisions of every thing, even of meat. The Asia would have been taken up for this detachment, according to your desire, only that she is dismasted, and wants copper on her bottom, and the owners were desirous that she should go into dock, if only for three days, before she should take her de parture for the Red Sea. This operation, however, and the equipment of her with masts, &c. was likely to take more time than will be lost by the slow sailing of the vessels above mentioned, and I therefore preferred them, and they will be ready immediately. I enclose the memorandum upon your operations, and I refer you to my public letter for other matters.

Wishing you every success, believe me, my dear general, ever yours most sincerely,
'ARTHUR WELLESLEY.'"

The memorandum alluded to is a very able military view of the probable course to be taken; but General Baird was prepared for every contingency before he received it, and acted most skilfully upon his own information and judgment. One of the most difficult positions of the contest was that in which the British were placed in order to protect the Beys and Mamalukes, who had been their efficient allies, and to whom they had pledged protection from the treachery of the Turkish Vizier and Capitan Pasha—the account of which is very honourable to Baird, and deeply interesting in itself. But, after all the diplomatic and threatening contest in this respect, the circumstances under which our countryman finally departed from Egypt shews that he must have acquitted himself as admirably in the eyes of his opponents, as generously in behalf of his endangered friends. He paid a farewell visit to the pasha, thus described :-

"On the 15th, the General, attended by his staff and other officers, with an escort of the 8th light dragoons, crossed the river from Gizeh to Cairo in the morning, where a Turkish guard of honour of horse and foot were drawn up to receive him. On landing, the general was met by the pasha's chief secretary and interpreter. After the usual compliments and honours being paid, the guards moved off in front at a slow pace towards his highness's palace, the kettle-drums and other music of the Turkish cavalry playing during the procession, while the heralds proclaimed the approach of the English general. On coming near the palace—formerly General Kleber's residence, and in which he was assassinated - we found the streets lined with Albanian guards up to the steps of the great staircase. The appearance of the soldiers was more sanguinary than martial; every man, besides his musket and bayonet, being armed with a brace of pistols, a sabre, and a dagger. Having arrived at the palace, the general dismounted, when he was received by the officers of state, and conducted to the chamber of audience. Here the pasha met the general at the door, and received him in the most flattering and distinguished manner. After being served with coffee, sherbet. &c., and the compliments customary on such occasions had passed, as well as a conversation of some length, relative to the march of the army across the desert, in the forwarding of which his highness offered in the most unreserved manner every assistance in his power. the general rose to take his leave, when the pasha requested his acceptance of a war-horse fully caparisoned, and a sword; adding that they were the gifts of esteem and friendship. The staff and other officers of the general's suite each received a sword. The general was requested by the pasha, as a particular honour, to mount the horse when he left the palace which he accordingly did, and was saluted with nineteen guns on crossing the great square. We then returned home in the same manner we came, amidst an immense concourse of people; and, as is usual in most Mussulmaun countries, were importuned for buckshess (money) on all aides. The saddle presented to General Baird was of solid silver gilt, the furniture of crimson velvet, with stars and crescents of the like metal. The horse was one of the most beautiful animals I ever beheld, and of the finest breed in Turkey. The general's sword was no less costly; the scab-bard and mounting being made entirely of

gold, and the blade one of the true Damascans. We afterwards learnt that the whole of them that the whole of them had been sent by the grand signior to the pasha, upon raising him to his present high station in the empire. Two days afterwards the pasha returned the general's visit. His highness came to the Gizeh side of the river in his state barge, attended by a great number of others, full of grandees, janissaries, and attendants. The morning being remarkably fine height-ened the interest of the scene. The effect of the Turkish music on the water, and the gay appearance of the various flags and pendants, were truly striking; add to this, the reflections arising from a proper pride on beholding a British—and a British Asiatic army, from farther Ind,' drawn out upon the banks of old father Nile, to do honour to the Ottoman crescent, and you will, I think, envy us, as well as regret in no common degree your absence on such an occasion. The pasha, on landing, was received by two of the general's staff, a salute of cannon was immediately fired; the troops formed in a street, presented arms, and the bands began to play. His highness seemed highly pleased, bowed to the officers as he passed with much urbanity, and frequently remarked to the pasha of the Albanians, and the other great officers of his suite, the fine and martial appearance of the soldiers. The sepoys attracted much of his attention. A few yards from head-quarters (formerly the country-house of Morad Bey), the general, accompanied by the principal officers of the army, met the pasha, and after welcoming him to the garrison, and the usual compliments having passed, the whole procession entered the grand saloon, which had previously been fitted up in the Turkish style, with divans, carpets, &c. Here the officers formed a circle, and coffee, sherbet, &c. were served in the Oriental manner, the band of the 86th playing all the time. The pasha seemed particularly delighted with the music; he remarked that the tambourine and triangle, very nearly Turkish, afforded him much pleasure, especially in the 'Battle of Prague,' in which Kotzwarrow has introduced one of their national airs as the quick step. The eyes of the janissaries kindled at hearing their favourite call to battle. After being entertained for a considerable time in this manner, and much civility having been exchanged, the pasha rose to take leave. The general then requested his highness and his principal officers to accept of some arms of English workmanship, consisting of fusees, pistols, &c. He also presented the pasha with some jewels set in the eastern mode. On his highness leaving the gateway, the general having ordered two of the finest Mocha bulls to be brought there, begged his highness's acceptance of them. This last present the pasha seemed highly pleased with, as the breed is unknown in Turkey. The humps on their shoulders occasioned many observations from the attendants. The general having accompanied the pasha a few yards towards the river, his highness requested he would go no farther. He expressed himself highly gratified with his reception, and repeated his professions of friendship, and anxious wish to assist the army in their march across the desert. He then embarked under the accustomed honours and salute. Having thus de-tailed to you this ceremony, I shall not intrude longer on your patience, and only add, that from the cordial and friendly disposition of the pasha, I think we shall accomplish this march across the desert to Suez without much loss or difficulty, and unattended by those fatigues and hardships so severely felt, yet so nobly

surmounted in the former ordeal, from the quoted a portion. Both frontispiece and vigshores of the Red Sea across the arid, burning desert of the Thebaid."

To this quotation we limit ourselves for the present (intending a short conclusion in our next); and shall only add here, that Sir David returned to India, was employed in Arcot, but left the country in disgust upon some disagreement in the service; that hastening home in a South-Sea whaler, he was captured by a French privateer, but luckily retaken by an English frigate; that being regularly exchanged for the French general Morgan, he commanded the expedition, 1805, in conjunction with Sir Home Popham, by which the Cape of Good Hope and all its dependencies were conquered; and that having supported the expedition against South America, so unfortunately frustrated at Buenos Ayrcs, he was recalled by the Whig ministry of 1806-7.

Twenty Parochial Sermons. By the Rev. C. Girdlestone, &c. &c. pp. 346. Second Series. London, 1832, Rivington; Parker, Oxford; Langbridge, Birmingham.

OF the first series of Mr. Girdlestone's plain, practical, and excellent sermons, we spoke in those terms of approbation which they merited from every friend of morality and piety. The present volume is equally praiseworthy, and admirably adapted for family reading.

On Circulating Credit; with Hints for Improving the Banking System of Britain, and Preliminary Observations on some of the Modern Doctrines of Political Economy. By a Scottish Banker. 8vo. pp. 210. Edin-burgh, 1832, Tait; London, Simpkin and Marshall; Dublin, Cumming.

This is a work of great good sense and utility. The author, besides a thorough knowledge of banking, displays an acute and philosophical mind in drawing distinctions (not sufficiently attended to) and defining terms, the confusion of which has much perplexed most writers on this very difficult subject. We do not say that we agree with all the opinions here maintained; and in some cases we would certainly advise other remedies. But still the work is an important one, and has many clear views of its subject. The chief suggestions enforced are—
1. to open London banking to companies, instead of (no one could give a good reason why) restricting the firms to six persons; 2. assimilating the English to the Scots system: 3. allowing licensed bankers to issue bills upon government securities, so as to prevent the ill effects of sudden pressure and panics. Our author, like all men not warped by theories, asserts the expediency and the necessity of a well-regulated and well-secured paper currency.

Standard Novels, No. XXI. Lawrie Todd; or, the Settlers in the Woods. By John Galt, Sq. F.A.S., &c. &c. Revised, corrected, and illustrated with a new Introduction, Notes, &c. by the Author. London, 1832. Bentley.

ORIGINAL, ORIGINAL, intelligent, and characteristic, Lawrie Todd was one of the very best works of its popular author. It now appears as a light and portable volume, with some quaint notes, stating Mr. Galt's opinions on his production; and we doubt not that its second popularity will equal its first. These said direction of Mr. Sidney Hall. The references notes are very curious, as pointing out the to "every city, town, village, and hamlet, in sources of invention and the originals of the three kingdoms," are distinct and sufficiently are should indeed be

nette are pretty, especially the latter, which represents how love and nails are to be made at the same time.

Christmas Tales, Historical and Domestic. By W. H. Harrison. Pp. 280. London, 1832. Jennings and Chaplin.

A VERY prettily ornamented and substantial binding, stories, and pictures - such are the attractions which this little volume holds out to its youthful readers. The engravings were all originally designed to illustrate the works of Sir Walter Scott, of whom there is a medallion in the title-page; and we give Mr. Har-rison no little credit for the ingenious manner in which he has adapted to the prints new and interesting fictions. We would particularinteresting actions. We would particularise "the Novice," as introducing a very distinguished personage in English history, the brave and romantic Earl of Peterborough. We should justify our favourable opinion by quotation; but it spoils a short story to quote a portion, and they are, as a whole, too long for our columns.

The Aldine Poets, No. XXIII.; Dryden, Vol. III. London, 1832. Pickering. MR. PICKERING proceeds steadily and excel-lently with his design. This is an interesting volume of Dryden; containing many of his shorter miscellaneous poems, his prologues and epilogues, and his translations from the Greek and Roman classics. It is delightful to look back on these productions, from the midst of much modern poetry; and even where we excel, the comparison is a very pleasing exercise.

Otterbourne. By the Author of "Derwent-water." 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Bentley.

THIS novel promises to be a manifest improvement on its predecessor; but though we may augur well, we cannot definitively pronounce of a whole work from an animated commencement: and we have not had time for a more extended perusal.

A Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland; compiled from Local Information and the best Official Authorities. With an Appendix, containing the New Population Return, alphabetically arranged, and an Analysis and Statistic Tables in explanation of the Alterations effected by the Three Acts and Boundary Bill passed to amend the Representation.

By John Gorton, Editor of the "General Biographical Dictionary." The Irish and Welsh Articles by G. N. Wright. M.A., Professor of Antiquities to the Royal Hibernian Academy. Accompanied by a Series of Fifty-four Quarto Maps. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1832. Chapman and Hall. WE have copied the title-page of this very

copious and useful publication at length, and have much gratification in saying that, now it is completed, it does ample justice to the eulogy we bestowed upon the first volume, in No. 735 of the *Literary Gazette*. The editors of the work seem to have spared no pains and diligence in executing their task; and the publishers have acted with equal judgment and liberality in having the maps done under the direction of Mr. Sidney Hall. The references junction with the text, or we should have surprised if so much of enterprise, expenditure, yacht.

and merit, were to fail in being rewarded by a large share of public patronage. For our domestic statistics, no library can contain a work of greater utility.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor, &c.

SIR - In the island of Antigua, where I principally reside, a library society has been established, which takes in your valuable Journal of literature. Having been resident some years in the West India Islands, I have been much impressed with the beauty of their scenery and natural productions. Surpassing the Cyclades in picturesque attractions, they want but their classic associations to be objects of equal admiration. St. Pierre has eloquently and justly remarked - " Nothing is wanting to the other hemisphere of the globe but a Theocritus or a Virgil, in order to our having pictures at least as interesting as those of our own country. It is, however, but too manifest that the beautiful scenery and tropical splendours of the Antilles are seldom sufficiently estimated. Their skies are cloudless, their seas of the deepest purple, and their towering pinnacles crowned with...

" Insuperable height of loftiest shade, Cedar and branching palm."

In short, they present a wide field for pleasing contemplation to those who love to " muse on nature with a poet's eye." Animated by these influences, I have been occasionally led to give expression to my thoughts in verse; and if the following short night-sketch be worthy of a place in your Gazette of elegant letters, it is much at your service. Should you honour it by insertion, I shall, from time to time, do myself the pleasure of communicating with you in a similar vein, and remain, sir, your very obedient servant, THE AUTHOR.

Leeward Islands, 25th Sept. 1832.

A WEST INDIAN BOAT-SONG.

"While in speed His galley mates the flying steet, He chides her sloth."—Lord of the Isles.

Evening had drawn her veil over the West India isles, and began to breathe refreshment through the languid archipelago, when a gay colonist steered the course of his small pleasure-boat to a sister island. It was one of those romantic excursions in which a fair charmer is the loadstar of attraction, and for which the enchanting nights within the tropics seem so peculiarly adapted. The moon had not yet risen, but the planet Venus, in the western horizon, shed a long line of lustre on the water, giving nearly as much light as the moon in her quarters in England. Many brilliant constellations unknown to European skies-and, conspicuous among them, the resplendent cross of the south, - shone down through the transparent atmosphere. The skiff, built of the cedar of the Somers Isles, glided before the steady trade-breeze with the effortless motion of a bird, when it shoots athwart the sky without vibrating its outstretched pinions. Not a sound was heard but the waves' ripple at her bows; and the sea sparkled along her course with that luminous phosphoric beauty which has so often been described by voyagers in warm latitudes, but has seldom been adequately depicted. Darkly majestic, the island of destination slept, far off on ocean, rearing its dim peaks to the skies. With tiller in hand, and eyes turned steadfastly towards the distant haven, the islander, in tones rendered mellower by the water, thus invoked his trim Bermuda-built



My fairy bark, bound, bound along! Venus shines sweetly on the sea; Gift of the land of Ariel's song.* Oh might he lend his speed to the! For beauteous eyes are strained to hail Thy graceful prow and swelling sail. Not he who first this western main Traversed, to wed a virgin world, Sighed fonder the rich goal to gain Than I to see thy white wings furled: Oh, could thy cold unconscious keel The passioned heart's impatience feel! Away, away! yon shaddock-grove
Still with its perfume loads the gale;
That tells me from the grape-tree cove
Thou yet hast made but scanty sail:
Like Love's own breath, o'er occan's face
It comes to chide thy lingering pace. The winged fish, to speed his flight, Spreads his wet pinion to the wind, Shoots past thee like a beam of light, And leaves thee, laggard, far behind: Oh, for those silver wings, to bear Thee, falcon-like, through yielding air! Ye fire-tipt waves that flash around
My flame-lit vessel as she glides,
And, while ye make melodious sound,
Spangle with light her gleaming sides,
You're like the magic halo shed
Round spots where earthly angels tread. My bark, thou'rt on the "ladies' sea"—†
Course gallantly the gentle tide!
This night, as in the race, still be
The fair one's hope, the victor's pride!
Fly! and thy pennon, for thy haste,
Shall be a band from beauty's waist. A virgin-pilot held the helm
Of the charmed skiff of Tuscan song,
And gaily o'er the watery realm
The damsel shaped its course along:
But speed thee o'er the foaming brine,
A lovelier mistress shall be thine. Venus has set, the south cross bends—
The star of love withdraws its smile,
The type of faith down heaven descends;
Then give, oh give the shade-robed isle!
The very stars look cold and dark
On laggard lord and loitering bark.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

LAMBDA.

THE vacation having terminated, the members resumed their meetings on Wednesday evening, and we felt gratified that they assembled so numerously. It appears but the other day that the distribution of rewards took place. The extensive encouragement this institution has afforded, and continues to afford, to all grades of society, is the more to be wondered at, when the rapid progress which the "march of intellect" has made within the last few years is considered. It is admitted that knowledge may act both ways; and that though our surprise is excited when we contemplate the variety of objects which have received the fostering aid of this institution, general improvement is so widely gaining ground, that we doubt not but time will ever produce novelty for the consi-deration of this society. Many communications were reported to have been received, particularly in the branch of mechanics, which were referred to that committee. Among several very valuable works, the secretary announced that the "Public Records" had been presented by the commissioners.

Mr. Faraday is immediately to commence the evening illustrations, on the plan of last year. The subject of the first, the "Theory of Flame."

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

Ox Tuesday evening the first of the evening meetings for the present session was held: A. B. Lambert, Esq. in the chair. A communication addressed to Mr. Brown, by M. Batka, a druggist of Prague, in Bohemia, containing some Observations on the plants which yield the cinnamon and cassia barks, was read to the

M. Batka is induced to view the cassia as only another variety of cinnamon, and that the Chinese cassia bark is the produce of an undescribed species. Cassia buds he considers as perhaps the fruit of the Laurus Manillensis of Cavanilles: the Gumanimi, or East India copal, which has been ranked by some as the produce of the Vateria Indica, and by others as a species of Elæocarpus, he has determined to be the produce of the Hymenaa verrucosa. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Powis, and several gentlemen, were proposed as fellows of the Society. During the recess the rich her-barium of the East India Company has been presented by that honourable body to the Society: this herbarium consists of 100,000 specimens of plants, comprising about 9,000 species, many of them new and hitherto unknown to Europe. The specimens were collected in the East Indies during the last thirty years, chiefly by König, Roxburgh, Röttler, Klein, Hamilton, Heyne, and Dr. Wallich. Accompanying this splendid donation, which renders the herbarium of the Linnman Society by far the richest in the world, was a quantity of the finest paper, what is usually called the water-mark bearing the impress of the Company's arms: the paper (value 3001.) is intended for the preservation of the plants; on each leaf a dried specimen is placed. With so much care and judgment have they hitherto been preserved, that the natural colours and tints of many of them are bright and fresh, and will continue so for a number of years; affording an ample fund for the study of the botanist and artist.

NEW PATENTS

Granted by his Majesty for Inventions .- Scaled, 1832.

Joseph Gibbs, of the Kent Road, and Augustus Applegath, of Crayford, for improvements in machinery for cutting out wood for carriage-wheels, and for cutting and

cutting out wood for carriage-wheels, and to shaping the wheels.

Charles Watt, of Clapham, for a new or improved method or progress of preparing tallow and stuff from fatty materials, and refining the same, for the manufacture of

materius, and remning the same, for the management of candles and other purposes.

Joseph Anns, of Loose, for certain improvements in the construction of an apparatus to be employed in making

paper.

John Travis, of Shaw Mills, near Manchester, for improvements in machinery for roving cotton and other

hbrous substances.

William Palmer, of George Place, Old Street Road, for improvements in making candles and candlesticks, or apparatus for holding candles.

John Joyce, of Sidmouth Street, Gray's Inn Road, for an invention, communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad, of an improvement or improvements in machinery for making nails.

John Swan, of Basingstoke, for improvements in brewing.

John Swan, or Dasaugacuse, we amply ing.

Sherman Converse, of Ludgate Hill, for an invention, communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad, for improvements in making or manufacturing metallic rails for the construction of rail-roads.

Joseph Gibbs, of Kent Terrace, Kent Road, and Augustus Applegath, of Crayford, for improvements in steam-carriages.

John White, of Southampton, for improvements in the construction of pumps or engines for drawing water or other fluids.

other fluids.
William Woods, of Newcastle Street, Farringdon Street.

for an improvement or improvements in the construction

James William Durant, of Brewer Street, Somers town, James William Durant, of Brewer Street, Somers-town, for an improved mode or modes of securing, combining, and preserving printed, written, or plain papers, prints, drawings, music, or other similar matters, so as to be readily accessible, easily referred to, and capable of being taken asunder and replaced at any time with facility.

Nontona and Research

Newton and Berry.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A MEETING was held yesterday at Bridge-water House, the residence of Lord F. L. Gower, and politely assigned for the occasion, to consider what would be the most fitting Gower, and politely assigned for the occasion, to consider what would be the most fitting mark of respect to Sir Walter Scott's memory, and admiration of his genius. His lordship was called to the chair by Mr. Croker, and

briefly stated the object of the meeting. Mahon, after some appropriate observations, moved a series of resolutions, which were seconded by Sir Francis Burdett, who paid a high compliment to the moral worth and integrity of Sir Walter Scott. Some discussion ensued, of which we have only time to say, that the result was the appointment of a general and a sub-committee to carry the resolutions into effect.

"To secure the house and estate of Abbotsford," as they now exist, as an heir-loom to his posterity, is the purpose in view; and a general subscription the means.

One of the chief anxieties expressed by all the speakers was, to have it clearly understood that the lowest donations, as a testimony of the universal feeling of admiration to the de-parted minstrel, would be as acceptable as the highest; and that a system would be adopted to enable the donor of a shilling to give his mite as readily as the donor of many pounds, and have a record of the fact preserved for

ever at Abbotsford. About fifty noblemen and gentlemen distinguished in the literary circles attended.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

THE Royal Society of Literature held its first meeting on Wednesday. Report in our next number

PINE ARTS.

WINTER EXHIBITION

Of deceased and living British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.

[Second Notice.]*

WE observed in our preliminary notice of this exhibition, that the works of the deceased and of the living artists of the British school were, "to a certain extent," brought into juxtaposition. Of course it was not to be expected that the full powers of either the one or the other could be summoned to the comparison at the first experiment. Enough, however, has been done to excite interest, and to gratify curiosity; and the public, as well as the Society to which the gallery belongs, are much indebted to Lord Northwick, Sir William Curtis, Major Beauclerc, Robert Vernon, Esq., and the other patrons of the British school, for the kindness and promptitude of the contributions from their various and valuable collections. Of the works of the deceased artists we do not mean to say any thing further. Most of them have been before the public, and have been celebrated in their day. If there are garlands to be bestowed, let them decorate the brows of the living, rather than be left to fade on the tombs of the dead. Among those which appear to us to deserve such honour, we proceed to particularise:

No. 81. The Falconer. Henry Wyatt. -Whether considered with reference to appropriateness of character, harmony of colour, or vigour of execution, this admirable picture may fearlessly compete with any of the productions, not only of our own artists of former days, but of those who are more generally known by the designation of "the old masters."

No. 14. Study from Nature. James Holland. The works of this artist more than promise to do credit to our native talent. His versa-tility is exemplified in No. 292, Gateway; which he has invested with qualities well fitted

To Bermuda belongs Shakespeare's "delicate Ariel."
 El Golfo de las Damas — the name given by the Spaniards to the tranquil sea of the Antilles.

to rouse the imagination, and fill it with solemn and mysterious ideas.

No. 20. Calais Sands; Shrimpers going out; Morning; No. 245. Autumnal Evening. J. Wilson. — The one displays the effect of splendid and glittering light; the other the gloom of declining day: each is admirable in its way.

No. 145. The Body of Harold, discovered by Swanashal and two Monks, after the Battle of Hastings. A. J. Woolmer. - In this performance Mr. Woolmer has shewn a powerful imagination, as well as great skill in historical composition. The effect of light is grand and

No. 64. The Adjourned Debate. T. Clater. We, for the credit of our legislators, hope there is no necessary connexion between politics and cobblering, but artists seem to think there is; as witness, the lamented Liverseege's " Political Cobbler," and other works of a similar nature. In the present instance, the character and the point of time are well chosen. The chagrin of Strap, and the impatience of the potboy, are happily depicted, and in the artist's best and most careful style. No. 36. The Linguist, also by Mr. Clater, is of a higher class, and exhibits his knowledge of chiaro-scuro to great advantage.

No. 108. Comus, a Sketch. T. Uwins. —We see little to which the term "sketch" is applicable; but much that deserves to be admired as a work of art.

No. 44. Carnarvon Castle; Morning. E. Child. - It must be a strong prejudice that will not allow this performance to rank with many of the works of Vanderneer, of which it is an excellent imitation.

No. 4. The Angler. J. W. Allen. - One of the most brilliant of several similar specimens of light and aërial perspective.

No. 75. Wood Scene; No. 222. Decoy for Wild Ducks. J. Starke.—Whether in wood or river scenery, the pictures of Mr. Starke continue to hold their rank among any masters, old or new.

No. 136. A Blind Girl. J. Boaden. - We imagine a portrait; but whether as portrait or as subject, it is interesting from its character, colouring, and tone; and harmonises well with the older pictures by which it is surrounded.

No. 289. Sacramental Plate; No. 294. Fruit, &c. G. Lance. — In all that belongs to the splendid, these admirable examples have never been excelled; no, not by the artist himself.

No. 48. Privileged Pets. Miss E. F. Dagley. The first tale given to the public by Miss Dagley, in which nature and character were fairly illustrated, was "The Cat and her Kit-ten;" nor are they lost sight of in her graphic representation.

No. 181. "Master's out:" the disappointed Dinner-party. R. W. Buss. — This is a truly cockney misery; comic to all but the unfortu-nate wights, who have toiled up Highgate Hill to get a prospect, an appetite, and "though last, not least," a dinner at the house of their country friend! The whole is depicted with much humour, and with a variety of chagrin that must be seen to be duly appreciated.

No. 221. Interior. D. Roberts. - Like the rest of this artist's admirable works, replete with fine colouring, effect, and execution. We understand that Mr. Roberts has set off for Spain, where he will no doubt further enrich his style by the study of Spanish and Moorish architecture.

(To be continued.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Carlisle, from near Cummersdale. On stone, by G. Barnard, from a Drawing by M. Nutter. Carlisle, Thurnam; London, Moon, Boys, and Graves.

A PLEASING specimen of local lithography.

Lady Peel. Sir T. Lawrence. Engraved by T. Cousins. London, Moon, Boys, and Graves.

This beautiful specimen of art has been published several weeks, and is already so familiar to London eyes, that we need only point out its attractions to our distant readers. It is a peculiarly graceful production, and possesses all the softness and elegance of the artist, without the slightest tinge of the meretricious. The expression of the head is of a touching interest, in which sweetness, or we might, perhaps, say tenderness, prevails. The costume is also executed with a delicate hand; and the whole portrait replete with merit.

Engravings from the Works of the late H. Liverseege. Part II. London, Moon, Boys, and Graves; Manchester, J. C. Grundy. THE second part of this admirable work will extend even the great popularity of the first part. Of its class, we know of no publication of the fine arts superior to it. A portrait (one of the few painted by Liverseege), the closet-scene, and the grave-diggers, from Hamlet, are the three pieces; and the latter alone, by Bromley, is a gem worthy of the choicest habitat in the amateur's portfolio. The looks and attitudes of the characters remove them far from the common-place of the stage; and we think we can hear the argument between them as to Christian burial. The ghost in the closet-scene is also well done by Giller: the portrait (of an artist's sister, we understand) is curious and characteristic.

New Readings of Old Authors: Shakspeare-Romeo and Juliet, No. I. Lond., Wilson. To those who can bear to see the beauties of our great bard turned into the ridiculous, these whimsical caricatures of passages in Romeo and Juliet will furnish amusement and a laugh. They are ten in number, and several of them exceedingly droll. For instance:-A race in sacks illustrates the line, "Wisely and slow, they stumble that run fast." "The mangled Tybalt" is a corpse drawn flat out of a mangle. "Put this in any liquid thing you will," is a cook with a pair of tongs handing a kitten to his wife to be drowned. But sight must be the critic in this instance, for we cannot describe the various new graphic readings.

National Portrait Gallery of Illustrious and Eminent Personages; particularly of the Nineteenth Century. With Memoirs by William Jerdan, Esq. Part XLIII. Fisher. Son, and Co.

THE memoirs in the Forty-third Part of the National Portrait Gallery are those of her Royal Highness Victoria Maria Louisa, Duchess of Kent; the Right Rev. James Henry Monk, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester; and the Right Hon. Robert Stewart, K.G., Marquess of Londonderry. The first, although it comprehends every material fact, is necessarily brief: "It is a compliment," observes the biographer, "that it is so; for a few words suffice to record the events of a life passed in the constant and quiet performance of duties, as an affectionate wife and most devoted mother." The memoir

interest by those who are of opinion with the writer of it; that, " to trace the progress of eminent men to the dignities they fill in the several departments of church or state, is the surest way of trying the worth and working of those institutions which are established among us for the common good: every instance of merit rewarded, and honours judiciously bestowed, swells the sum of the motives which bind the patriot to his native land; for, in every such example, he beholds a new stimulus to exertion in the service of his country." following is the character given of the late Marquess of Londonderry:

"He was bold and uncompromising in character, yet bland and conciliating in manner: possessed of high talents, and devoted to business with an intenseness of application never surpassed. Magnanimous and noble-minded, he shone with a bright lustre in the most difficult of all situations, that of leader of the House of Commons, where he met the attacks of his opponents either with a calm indifference or a proud defiance, as the occasion demanded; but always with a temper which won the admiration and respect of even his bitterest adversaries. His speeches were very unequal; the general style being marked by an infelicitous use of words, and a want of perspicuous arrangement; insomuch that it was sometimes alleged, that he was employing language to conceal and throw a veil of mystery over the measures he was called upon to explain. But at other times, when matters of great national consequence required the exercise of his abilities, he rose with the circumstances, and delivered the most statesman-like, practical, and intelligent orations; laying down fundamental principles with philosophical precision, enlightening questions of complicated embarrassment, and convincing all who heard him of the vast acquisition of knowledge he had stored up through his long-continued association with affairs of equal nicety and magnitude. influence in debate was confessed accordingly; and while his polished deportment disarmed hostility, his firmness and decision overawed offensive attack. And the contest over, however warm it might have been, his spirit seemed instantly to relapse into a repose natural to it; and his memory to retain no angry recollection of the past. The amiable character of his private life soon superseded the ruffling of the political storm; and gentleness and good humour were manifested towards the rivals who had arraigned his administration, and impugned his conduct in the severest terms."

The portrait of the Duchess of Kent is very spirited and pleasing: it is from a picture by H. Collen, which we think we recollect to have seen in the exhibition. The portrait of the Bishop is after Moore; and that of Lord Londonderry from Lawrence's graceful and wellknown painting of that accomplished nobleman.

Illustrations of the Novels and Tales of the Author of Waverley, Part I.: a series of Portraits of eminent historical Characters introduced in those Works, accompanied with Biographical Notices. London, 1832, Evans; Glasgow, Griffin and Co.; Edinb. Stillies.

This is a cheap illustration of these celebrated novels; and of a new character. There are four portraits in the first part, viz. the Young Chevalier, Col. Gardiner, Rob Roy, and the Duke of Montrose; from known pictures of these individuals, some of them, if not all, already engraved. The style is not very good, of the Bishop of Gloucester is more elaborate, and ought to be improved, even though the and will, we should think, be read with great price is low. The notices are succinctly writ-



ten, and sufficient for the purpose. The project is to be completed in eight parts.

Picturesque Illustrations of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland; from Original Drawings by Thomas Allom. Part II. Fisher, Son, and Co.

"CORBY Castle," situated on the rocky but richly wooded banks of the Eden; "Upper Reach, Ullswater," a piece of water scenery that can scarcely be surpassed in grandeur; the magnificent and extensive ruins of "Warkworth Castle;" "Scotswood Suspension Bridge, which adorns the river Tyne a few miles above Newcastle; a bird's-eye view of "Bowness and Windermere Lake;" "Kendal," with the beautiful river Kent winding its course through rich and fertile meadows; "Brancepeth Castle," an edifice deemed equal in magnificence and grandeur to any of the baronial residences in the north of England; and the romantic neighbourhood of "Castle Eden Hall," are the illustrations of the present portion of Messrs. Fisher's most interesting work. They are all highly creditable to the talents and taste of Mr. Allom, and Messrs. Floyd, Lacey, W. Le Petit, and Jeavons.

ROYAL ACADEMY.—Mr. Stanfield and Mr. Geddes were on Monday elected associates of the Royal Academy.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

November 6th, 1832.

Sia,—Having been requested on all sides to give a second part to "Dryburgh Abbey," I have continued the characters, commencing with the "Monastery" and concluding with the last of Scott's novels, "Count Robert of Paris" and "Castle Dangerous." After finishing it, I thought you might possibly have had enough of the subject, especially since a continuation had already appeared in the Literary Gasette: you see, however, that I decided upon sending it you, considering it my best course to leave it to your own judgment. My chief objections to the "continuation" published in the Lite. Gaz. is, that the characters are irregularly mixed, backward and forward, from one novel to another, ad ibitum. I have been at some trouble—from "Waverley" to "Castle Dangerous"—to give the "characters" described in each work in the same order they originally appeared, never beginning a new romance without finishing the last one; so that, considered merely as a "poetical catalogue" of the principal characters in the Waverley Novels, I hoped it might have interest. Should you conclude upon giving it insertion in the Lit. Gaz. I shall be most happy to see it there; and remain, &c. C. SWAIM.

DRYBURGH ABBEY.

[Part Second.]

"But, ah! that mournful dream proved truethe immortal Scott was dead !"

The great magician of romance and knightly lay had fled-

The "Ariosto of the North"-the voice of Tweed no more

Might pour its music o'er our hearts, and charm us as of yore!

The spirit of departed days recall'd my dreaming mood;

Once more, methought, within the vale of gloom and death I stood:

Still, far from east to west that train of mourners swept along,

And still the voice, or vision, of my waking dream was song!

- Oavid Hume visited this part of the country, about 1750; and the following lines, written by him upon a pane of glass at the Old Bush Inn., at Carlisle, were communi-cated to Mr. Howard, to whom Corby Castle belongs, by the late lamented Sir Walter Scott:—
 - "Here chicks, in eggs for breakfast, sprawl, Here godless boys God's glories squall, While Scotsmen's heads adorn the wall; But Corby's walks atone for all."
- † It affords us much pleasure to conclude this poem from the pen of its originator. The design is pathetic, and the composition not less so.—Ed. L. G.

- I saw the courtly "Euphuist," with "Halbert of the Dell,"
- And, like a ray of moonlight, pass'd the "White Maid of Avenel;
- "Lord Morton," "Douglas," "Bolton," and the "Royal Earl," march'd there,
- To the slow and solemn funeral chant of the "Monks of Kennaquhair."
- And she on whose imperial brow a god had set his seal,
- The glory of whose loveliness grief might not all conceal;
- The loved in high and princely halls, in lone and lowly cots, Stood "Mary," the illustrious, yet hapless
- Queen of Scots!
- The firm, devoted "Catherine;" the "sentimental Græme;"
 "Lochleven," whose worn brow revealed an
- early blighted name;
- The enthusiastic "Magdalen," the pilgrim of that shrine,
- Whose spirit triumphs o'er the tomb, and makes its dust divine.
- Next " Norna," of the Fitful-head, the wild Reim-kennar, came,
- But shiver'd lay her magic wand, and dim her eye of flame;
- Young "Minna Troil," the lofty soul'd, whom
 "Cleveland's" love betray d;
 The generous old "Udaller;" and Mordaunt's
- sweet island maid.
- Slow followed "Lord Glenvarloch," first of Scotia's gallant names;
- the fair, romantic " Margaret," and the erudite " King James;
- The woo'd and wrong'd "Hermione," whose
- lord all hearts despise;
 Sarcastic "Malagrowther;" and the faithful " Moniplies :"
- Then stout "Sir Geoffrey" of the Peak and
- "Peveril" swept near;
 Stern "Bridgenorth," and the fiery "Duke,"
 with knight and cavalier;
- The fairest of fantastic elves, "Fenella," glided
- And "Alice," from whose beauteous lip the light of joy was gone:
- With "Leicester, Lord of Kenilworth," in mournful robes, was seen
- The gifted, great "Elizabeth," high England's matchless queen!
- "Tressilian's" wild and manly glance, and "Varney's" darker gaze, Sought "Amy Robsart's" brilliant form, too
- fair for earthly praise;
- And "Quentin's" haughty helm flash'd there; "Le Balafré's" stout lance;
 "Orleans;" "Crevecœur;" and brave "Du-
- nois," the noblest knight of France;
 The wild "Hayruddin," followed by the silent "Jean de Troyes,"
- The mournful "Lady Hameline," and "Isabelle de Croyes."
- Pale sorrow mark'd young " Tyrrell's" mien; grief dimm'd sweet " Clara's" eye;
- And "Ronan's Laird" breath'd many a prayer for days and friends gone by!
- Oh, mourn not! pious "Cargill" cried; should his death wo impart,
- Whose cenotaph's the universe, whose elegy's the heart !
- Forth bore the noble "Fairford" his fasci-
- nating bride,
 The lovely "Lilias" with the brave "Red Gauntlet" by her side;

- "Black Campbell," and the bold redoubted
 "Maxwell," met my view;
 And "Wandering Willy's" solemn wreath of
 - dark, funereal yew!
- As foes who meet upon some wild, some far and foreign shore,
- Wreck'd by the same tempestuous surge, recall past feuds no more;
- Thus prince and peasant, peer and slave—thus friend and foe combine
- To pour the homage of their heart upon one common shrine!
- There "Lacy," famed "Cadwallon," and the fierce "Gwenwyn," march'd on;
- Whilst horn and halberd, pike and bow, dart, glaive, and javelin shone;
- "Sir Damian," and the elegant young " Eve-
- line," pass'd there; Stout "Wilkin," and the hopeless "Rose," with wild, dishevell'd hair.
- Around, in solemn grandeur, swept the banners of the brave,
- And deep and far the clarions waked the wild
- dirge of the grave; On came the "Champion of the Cross," and
- near him, like a star, The regal "Berengaria," beauteous daughter of Navarre:
- The high, heroic "Saladin," with proud and
- princely mien, The rich and gorgeous Saracen, and the fiery
- Nazarene;
 There "Edith" and her "Nubian slave" breath'd many a thought divine,
- Whilst rank on rank a glorious train rode the knights of Palestine!
- Straight follow'd "Zerubbabel," and "Joliffe"
- of the tower,
 Young "Wildrake," "Markham," "Hazel-
- dine,"and the forest nymph "Mayflower;"
 The democratic "Cromwell," stern, resolute, and free;
- The "Knight of Woodstock," and the light and lovely "Alice Lee:"
- And there the crafty " Proudfute," for once
- true sorrow felt;
 "Craigdallie," "Chartres," and the recreant
 "Conachar the Celt;"
- And he, whose chivalry had graced a more ex-
- alted birth,
 The noble-minded "Henry," and the famed
 fair "Maid of Perth;"
- The intrepid "Anne of Geierstein," the false "Lorraine," stepp'd near;
- Proud "Margaret of Anjou," and the faithful brave "De Vere;"
 There "Arnold," and the "King René," and
- "Charles the Bold," had met
- The dauntless "Donner Lugel," and the grace-ful young "Lizette:"
- Forth rode the glorious "Godfrey," by the gallant " Hugh the Great,
- While wept the brave and beautiful their noble
- minstrel's fate; Then "Hereward," the Varangian, with "Bertha" at his side,
- The valorous "Count of Paris," and his Amazonian bride:
- And last, amidst that princely train, waved high " De Walton's" plume,
- Near fair "Augusta's" laurel-wreath, which Time shall ne'er consume :
- And "Anthony," with quiver void, his last fleet arrow sped,
- Leant, mourning o'er his broken bow, and mused upon the dead!

The vision and the voice are o'er! their influ- particularly delighted with these. ence waned away

Like music o'er a summer lake at the golden close of day:

The vision and the voice are o'er !- but when will be forgot

The buried Genius of Romance-the imperishable Scott?

MUSIC.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Musical Gem: a Souvenir for 1833 Mori and Lavenu.

This is the first of the musical Annuals we have seen. It contains some sweet airs: "The May Blossom," "Weep not for thy Roses," and "Merrily, merrily, hark the Bells;" the first and last by Auber, and the second by the Devil and the Temptation, - and is embellished with several lithographic likenesses of last season's prime donne. These make it a very pleasant drawing-room companion. Some of the airs are quite familiar to us, having been published before.

Three Italian Cavatinas, arranged for the voice, flute, and piano forte, by C. M. Sola. Cocks and Co.

NOTHING can be more beautiful than these cavatinas of Donizetti, Blangini, and Pacini, delightfully arranged, and admirably suited to amateur performers from their simplicity. We cannot praise them too highly; and most cordially recommend them to our musical friends.

The Polish Melodies. by T. Augustine Wade, Esq. Cochrane an after-piece, succeeded. and Co.

THE Polish Melodies are not calculated to increase Mr. Wade's reputation; they possess neither spirit nor melody.

Christian Vespers. Written and composed by C. Hutcheson, Esq. Glasgow, R. and J. Finlay.

A WELL-WRITTEN introductory sketch on the rise and progress of sacred vocal music precedes sixteen excellent hymns, the harmony of which displays considerable skill in composition.

Let me waltz along. Nothing can equal the Drum's merry sound. Donnadieu. Boosey and Co.

Two well-known airs of Donnadieu's, with translation of the original.

Four Sacred Melodies. The Words by Charles V. Incledon; the Music by R. L. Wallis. Purday.

WE cannot say much in praise of these melodies: they do not rise above mediocrity.

Farl Percy: a Border Legend. When this
Life is o'er. The Words and Music by
Henry Fase. H. Fase.

Two pleasant compositions. Earl Percy is a peculiar and delightful ballad. We have been much pleased with it, and feel assured it will become popular.

He laughs, and he rides away. An amusing trifle, founded on the Hammersmith hoax about the Duke of Cumberland's frightening some perfections in that quarter.

Je l'aime trop. Romance, by C. M. Sola. Sans le vouloir. The same. Paris, Pacini. EVERYBODY likes this kind of little French

composer.

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

On Monday, the début of Mr. Kean, engaged for a limited number of nights, attracted a full Horn,-two nice sets of quadrilles from Robert the exception of a feebleness in his walk, which is not so injurious to the aged Jew as to parts of greater activity, he retains all the fierce and tiger-like passion of his younger day, and chastened with more of experience and judgment. The rest of the cast was strengthened by Braham in Lorenzo, with introduced songs; and Miss Betts, also, as Jessica, with additional music. The play was received with much applause. On Tuesday, the School for Scandal was repeated with as strong a cast as the company afforded, and including Macready, Farren, Braham, Dowton, Harley, Cooper, Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Glover, &c. On Wednes-day, William Tell was admirably personated by Macready; and Miss Kenneth acted Albert for the first time very delightfully. The The Poetry and Music Doom Kiss, doomed, as we anticipated, to be

On Thursday the Merry Wives of Windsor, with Dowton as Falstaff, drew but an indif-ferent house. The play was indeed only tolerably acted in general.

COVENT GARDEN.

MONDAY was fruitful in novelties, old or new; for, besides Kean at Drury, we had the Queen's Theatre opened under other "allspices;" a piece at the Adelphi; and the Dark Diamond, an original drama, here. The music is by Mr. Adolphe Adam; the scenery by the Messrs. Grieve; and the dresses by Mr. Head and Mrs. Balding: the first uniformly pleasing, and occaof Condottieri, who enlists on the side of palm of the handsomest limbs and . . . F Francis I. of France (Mr. G. Bennett) against be it from us to venture an opinion. M the Emperor Charles V.; and is a most brave E. Tree acted charmingly from first to last. her uncle, Cardinal Jeronimo (Evans) to oppose plans the flight of his mistress, and carries her off from a night-scene, in which the king finds his way to her chamber, and excites the jealousy of the fiery Veronese. Pursuit is vain, and the (not) happy pair get to a wild Alpine castle, where the Dark Diamond resolves on revenge against Francis; and is so wrought upon by a false letter dropped in his way, that when he hastens to join the emperor, he is convinced of his wife's guilt, and leaves her a prisoner in the charge of one of his officers. The letter- A NEW drama, called Henriette, has been played

They are (Warde), an outlawed Condottiere, at the head simple and elegant trifles, and cannot fail to of a band separated from Diamente, and an implease. The former is sung by Cinti Damo- placable enemy of his former associate. In the reau, who does full justice to the taste of the affairs we have thus run over, Checca, a gostherd (Keeley), forcibly employed by both chieftians; Laurina (Miss Shirreff), cousin of Vittoria; Zanetta (Miss H. Cawse), a peasant girl, the affianced of Checca; a chamberlain of Francis Mr. Forrester), and sundry lieutenants and followers, goatherds, &c. &c. act subordinate parts, and carry on the story to its end,-the audience to this theatre, to witness the Mer- defeat of Pavia, and the death of Zingano in a chant of Venice, in the Shylock of which he cavern where he attempts to murder Stefano. made his first appearance in London in January: As a literary or dramatic production it is im-1814. Eighteen years have therefore elapsed possible for us to say much in favour of this since we witnessed the earliest impression he attempt. The language is often poor and often made in this character; and we can bear our inflated. A man would rather see the whole testimony to its being still one of the best world drowned by a second Noah's flood, than within the range of his performances. With tears drop from the eyes of his lady, - which is bombast; and the same person, when refused these very eyes by the king, accuses him of blinking the question — which is pitiful. The heroics throughout are rather in the Ercles' vein; and Mr. Butler delivered his share of them accordingly - certainly not exalting his reputation as a candidate for the highest walk in buskins. The composition, too, was inartificial and disjointed; and the turns so abrupt as to be almost laughable. One important event hinges upon the Diamond's overhearing his wife uttering a loud soliloquy; and his relapse towards Francis, after taking him prisoner at Pavis, is so confoundedly sudden, that it completely justifies the ludicrous good bye bidden him by the imperial general — "I've business." The finale is bad, resting on the ruffian Zingano's gasping repentance and dung-hill confession of his villany; but, truly, little better could be expected from an assassin who, having his hated enemy in his power, could not put an end to him at once, but must do it quite dramatically, by stealing his horn that he might not blow it for his adherents, and playing a number of other very silly and un-murderous tricks. The dresses, we have noticed, were splendid; and the chamberlain must have particularly liked his suit, since he went to the battle of Pavia in silk hose and pumps, his lower extremities being at difference with the cuirass and shining helm which adorned his body and head. When the ladies Vittoria, Laurina, and Zanetta, escape from the castle, they are dissionally of higher merit; the second excellent guised as minstrels, and prettily equipped. All throughout; and the last superb. The Dark the Paris's among the audience seemed to have Diamond (Mr. Butler) is a nom de guerre of had the apple of discord thrown among them; English words: they are little more than a Stefano Diamente, a Veronese noble, and leader for we never heard such disputes as to the Far and successful opponent of the Germans in the spirit of the beginning being only equalled Italy. He is in love with and secretly betrothed by the pathos of the ending. Miss Shirreff and to Viltoria Colonna (Miss E. Tree), protected Miss H. Cawse also both performed and sang at the court of Fontainbleau; and in return sweetly; their duet was by far the best bit of for his services demands the king's assent to music in the piece-very original as of Spanish their union. But the gallant Francis himself birth, and deservedly encored. A violin solo, at entertains a passion for the lady, and procures the opening of the third act, struck us as peculiarly beautiful; and it was delightfully exethe marriage. This is resented by Stefano, who cuted. Upon the whole, however, the Dark Diamond did not shine with sufficient attraction ever to be a gem of the first water. It was too long by a long hour; and the magnificent scenery and clever dancing (witness Adele, Vedy, and Mr. Theodore Guerinot) were not sufficient to compensate for its other defects. Perhaps when compressed unsparingly, it may be more effective.

ADELPHI.

chanson, and everybody will, we are sure, be plot, however, is the performance of Zingano here with great clat throughout the week; and



if admirable acting should draw full and applanding audiences, it well merits the success which has attended it. The story is neither in the 3d, at Coates, Fifeshire) of Sir John Leslie, morale nor conduct so good as Victorine; but in some points of pathetic performance it is of a still higher standard. Henriette, the daughter of the game-keeper of the Marquess de Monval, is seduced under promise of marriage; which promise the marquess is, by the force of circumstances, and lest he should cause the death of his mother, led to forfeit, and marry his cousin, a countess. The gamekeeper had been saved by his father when condemned to be shot for some military offence, and is devotedly attached to the son of his benefactor, and the wronger of his child. This attachment is horridly put to the test, by his being charged with the murder of a gentleman whom the marquess has killed in a rencontre, when sporting in his woods. Philip, though aware of the real opened at Glasgow for the erection of a monufact, refuses to justify himself and involve his ment to the memory of Sir Walter Scott in master. He is condemned and executed in spite of every effort to save him. The third act has the remaining parties, with some other characters, after a lapse of two years, in Italy, where the marquess is pursuing a course of where the marquess is pursuing a wars of mention the almost utter failure of vegetation unlucky wife. Henriette, taken by a friend this season in the Cape de Verd Islands: alas, from the convent in which the marchioness's how ill applied a name! There has been no mother had placed her, and appearing in splendid society, is addressed by a lover of rank, whom she refuses. She subsequently meets the marquess at a ball. Her secret reason transpires, and her lover kills the marquess in a the aggravated evil is now witnessed in the duel. Here ends the drama. We have now animals perishing, and the natives (in number only to speak of the admirable delineation of from 60,000 to 70,000) in a state of famine.

Henricite by Mrs. Yates, especially in the Literature in Germany.—The last num scenes where she obtains her father's forgiveness, where she throws off the man she considers to be his murderer, and where she again meets her sister. Nothing can exceed the feeling, and truth, and force of this fine dramatic effort. Nor was Mrs. Fitzwilliam in the humbler sister, less natural and effective. Yates in the marquess was also excellent; and O. Smith in the father, Buckstone a lowly gardener, Reeve a danso-maniac, Miss Daly the marchioness, Hemmings the lover, equally

VARIETIES.

Sir James Mackintosh .- The library of this distinguished individual has been on sale during there were very few books of a rare kind, the majority being works of reference and common utility. Sir James has occasionally written short memoranda in some of the volumes, but the annotations do not possess much interest.

Thomas Gent, Esq. - On Tuesday last, we have to say with sincere sorrow, expired, after a long declining illness, Mr. Thomas Gent, a man well known in the literary world as the inches by 20; and bordered with engravings author of many elegant poems, and possessing of 33 of the principal buildings of the metroan unfailing fund of wit and humour in society. In our next we shall devote a column to his

been stimulated by the example of Frederick-soord, and the patriotic movement in England, to form a committee, according to a royal ordonnance, for employing the poor, and ablebodied mendicants, in the cultivation of waste lands, (of which there are plenty in that country,) and in manufactures similar to those of the excellent Belgian institution.

To Correspondent that we revery for our young Correspondent that we revery favourably impressed with his talent.

We daresay it is a nice lady's bargain, but must consult some female oracle before we commit ourselves.

We daresay it is a nice lady's bargain, but must consult some female oracle before we commit ourselves.

We cannot insert the poems from Manchester: T. D. We must also disappoint fair Ellen H—, of Southwark.

X. Y. Z. Lines to Walter at our Office.

Ye is too long for us; but we would assure our young Correspondent that we revery favourably impressed with his talent.

We cannot insert the poems from Manchester: T. D. We must also disappoint fair Ellen H—, of Southwark.

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Y.

Sir John Leslie .- In the Scottish newspaper obituary of last week we observe the death (on professor of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. It was only a few months ago that Sir John received the honour of knighthood. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and has contributed much by his writings, both in periodical works and separate publications, to the advancement of science. He has been well known to the literary world

that the state of the state of the state of the state of the subscription advertised in behalf of this patriotic design: it need only be known to have the utmost amount which can be required subscribed in the joint cause of humanity

Sir Walter Scott .- A subscription has been that city. Above a thousand pounds was immediately put down.

Cape de Verd Islands .- Among the uncommon phenomena of nature which have been observed during the few last years, we have to rain, and the drought has dried up every thing of the earth's produce, from the lowly blade of grass to the leaf of the lofty tree. It is four years since the rains were copious enough; and the aggravated evil is now witnessed in the

Literature in Germany.—The last number of the general catalogue of books, published every six months at Leipsic, contains 2,322 new publications; and as the foregoing number of the catalogue has but 320 works fewer, the sum of the books published last year in Germany amounts to 4004! which number surpasses that of the yearly publications of England and France taken collectively.

Synopsis of Stenography. - Stenography, if we may judge from the frequent receipt of productions in that way, must be very sedulously deserving of praise for their exertions. The cultivated by a number of professors. The preball at the end is one of the finest pieces of sent performance is on the face of a large sheet, scenery ever seen; and a pas de deux in it by Mr. Sigston, of Leeds, has a portrait of the quite "refresling." king, to whom it is dedicated, and contains an alphabet, rules, specimens of writing, &c. &c. The plan seems to be simple and useful.

The United Kingdom.—Among the efforts to attract popularity, to which, amid the rival contentions of periodical journals, the emulous the week. The catalogue was numerous, but often resort, by giving portraits, political tables, prints, extra sheets, &c. &c. to their readers, we have been struck with an ingenious device adopted by The United Kingdom newspaper, namely, the presentation, to every subscriber of three months' standing, of a capital map of London, worth, we should think, more than the amount of their subscription. It is extremely well executed, on a scale of above 34

The Lady's Penny Gazette.-No. I. has just reached us, with three ladies, a cap, and a

branches, the lower ends of which he inserts into potatoes, and plants them with an inch or two of the cut above the surface of the earth. The potato nourishes the wood, which speedily spreads its roots, and becomes a flourishing tree.

Humility.

Though proud be its branches, and fair its fruit,
Low, low i' the soil lies the humble root.
The diamond is hid in the depths of the earth,
And mean is the shell where the pearl has birth;
The deeper the fountain, the sweeter the spring—
Fresh, fresh are the streams which the rude rocks bring.

Though foul be the lightnings, they freshen the air—Though rough be the tempests, the ocean they clear; The herb which is bruised sheds the sweetest perfume; The glow-worm shines brightest when deepest the gloom; And the stars which gleam forth on the bosom of night From the darkest heaven give the fairest light. N. C.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Memorials of the Professional Life and Times of Sir William Penn, are announced by Granville Penn, Esq. Our readers may remember that he was a Knight, Admiral, and General of the Fleet during the Interregnum; and Admiral, and Commissioner of the Admirally and Navy, after the Restoration. The period embraced is very interesting, viz. from 1644 to 1670.

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Friday	2		39.	• •	53.	29.89	••	22.82
Saturday · ·	3		44.	• •	54.	29.78	••	29.62
Sunday	4	• • • • •	36.	• •	52.	29.59	• •	29:66
Monday	5		29.	٠.	43.	29.56	••	29-99
Tuesday			33.	• •	47.	30.13	••	30.30
Wednesday	7	• • • • •	32.	••	47.	30-31	••	30-29

Prevailing wind, S.W. Alternately clear and cloudy; rain at times on each day, xcept the 3d. Itain fallen, '375 of an inch.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

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lay before them.

The Bandit's Test.-" A young man, who had been several years an outlaw, on the vio-lent death of the chief of the troop he belonged to, aspired to be Capo-bandito in his stead. He had gone through his noviciate with honour, he had shewn both cunning and courage in his calling as brigand, but the supremacy of the band was disputed with him by others, and the state of the times bade the robbers be specially careful as to whom they elected for their leader. He must be the strongest-nerved fellow of the set! The ambitious candidate offered to give any, even the most dreadful proof of his strength of nerve; and a monster among his companions proposed he should go to his native village and murder a young girl to whom he had been for-merly attached. 'I will do it,' said the ruffian, who at once departed on his infernal mission. When he reached the village, he dared not present himself, having begun his crimes there by murdering a comrade: he skulked behind an old stone fountain, outside of the village, until near sunset, when the women came forth with their copper vases on their heads to get their supplies of water at the fountain. His mistress came carelessly gossipping with the rest. He could have shot her with his rifle, but he was afraid of pursuit, and wanted, besides, time to secure and carry off a bloody trophy. He therefore remained quiet, only hoping that she might loiter behind the

done? He was determined to go through the ried him thus far homeward in safety. He had ordeal and consummate the hellish crime. A no misgiving as to the character of the people child went by the fountain whistling. He laid down his rifle, so as not to alarm the little villager, and presenting himself to him, gave him the reliquary he had worn round his neck for years, and which was well known to his mistress, and told him to run with it to her, and tell her an old friend desired to speak with her at the fountain. The child took the reliquary, and a piece of silver which the robber gave him on his vowing by the Madonna to say nothing about the matter in the village before one hour of the night, and ran on to the village. The robber then retired behind the old fountain, taking his rifle in his hand, and keeping a sharp look out, lest his mistress should betray him, or not come alone. But the affectionate girl, who might have loved him still, in spite of his guilt, who might have hoped to render him succour on some urgent need, or, perhaps, to hear that he was penitent and anxious to return to society, went alone and met him at the fountain, where, as the bells of the village church were tolling the Ave Maria, her lover met her, and stabbed her to the heart! The monster then cut off her head, and ran away with it to join the brigands, who were obliged to own, that after such a deed and such a proof as he produced, he was worthy to be their chief."

Hungarian Horse-dealer .- " On the third night after his departure from Vienna, he stopped at a quiet inn, situated in the suburbs of a small town. He had never been there before, but the house was comfortable, and the appearance of the people about it respectable. Having first attended to his tired horse, he sat down to supper with his host and family. During the meal, he was asked whence he came, and when he had said from Vienna, all present were anxious to know the news. dealer told them all he knew. The host then inquired what business had carried him to Vienna. He told them he had been there to sell some of the best horses that were ever taken to that market. When he heard this, the host cast a glance at one of the men of the family who seemed to be his son, which the dealer scarcely observed then, but which he had reason to recall afterwards. When supper was finished, the fatigued traveller requested to be shewn to his bed. The host himself took up a light, and conducted him across a little yard at the back of the house to a detached building, which contained two rooms, tolerably decent for an Hungarian hostel. In the inner of these rooms was a bed, and here the host left him to himself. As the dealer threw off his jacket and loosened the girdle round his waist where his money was deposited, he thought he might as well see whether it was all safe. Accordingly, he drew out an old leathern purse that contained his gold, and then a tattered parchment pocket-book that enveloped the Austrian rest. She, however, was one of the first to bank notes, and finding that both were quite balance her vessel of water on her head, and to right, he laid them under the bolster, extintake the path to the village, whither all the gos guished the light, and threw himself on the the neighbourhood with his screams?' As it

sips soon followed her. What was now to be | bed, thanking God and the saints that had carno misgiving as to the character of the people he had fallen amongst to hinder his repose, and the poor dealer was very soon enjoying a profound and happy sleep. He might have been in this state of beatitude an hour or two, when he was disturbed by a noise like that of an opening window, and by a sudden rush of cool night air; on raising himself on the bed, he saw peering through an open window which was almost immediately above the bed, the head and shoulders of a man, who was evidently attempting to make his ingress into the room that way. As the terrified dealer looked, the intruding figure was withdrawn, and he heard a rumbling noise, and then the voices of several men, as he thought, close under the window. The most dreadful apprehensions, the more horrible as they were so sudden, now agitated the traveller, who, scarcely knowing what he did, but utterly despairing of preserving his life, threw himself under the bed. He had scarcely done so, when the hard breathing of a man was heard at the open window, and the next moment a robust fellow dropped into the room, and after staggering across it, groped his way by the walls to the hed. Fear had almost deprived the horse-dealer of his senses, but yet he perceived that the intruder, whoever he might be, was drunk. There was, however, slight comfort in this, for he might only have swallowed wine to make him the more desperate, and the traveller was convinced he had heard the voices of other men without, who might climb into the room to assist their brother villain in case any resistance should be made. His astonishment, however, was great and reviving when he heard the fellow throw off his jacket on the floor, and then toss himself upon the bed under which he lay. Terror, however, had taken too firm a hold of the traveller to be shaken off at once,-his ideas were too confused to permit his imagining any other motive for such a midnight intrusion on an unarmed man with property about him, save that of robbery and assassination, and he lay quiet where he was until he heard the fellow above him snoring with all the sonorousness of a drunkard. Then, indeed, he would have left his hiding-place, and gone to rouse the people in the inn to get another resting-place instead of the bed of which he had been dispossessed in so singular a manner; but, just as he came to this resolu-tion, he heard the door of the outer room open then stealthy steps cross it then the door of the very room he was in was softly opened, and two men, one of whom was the host and the other his son, appeared on its threshold. Leave the light where it is,' whispered the host, 'or it may disturb him and give us trou-ble.' 'There is no fear of that,' said the younger man, also in a whisper, 'we are two to one; he has nothing but a little knife about him—he is dead asleep too! hear how he snores!' 'Do my bidding,' said the old man sternly; 'would you have him wake and rouse



could scarcely suppress a shriek, but he saw that the son left the light in the outer room, and then, pulling the door partially after them saw the two murderers glide to the bed-side, all the party which had collected in the stable and then heard a rustling motion as of arms on hearing what passed there. Both father descending on the bed-clothes, and a hissing, and then a grating sound, that turned his soul sick, for he knew it came from knives or daggers penetrating to the heart or vitals of a human being like himself, and only a few in-ches above his own body. This was followed by one sudden and violent start on the bed, accompanied by a moan. Then the bed, which was a low one, was bent by an increase of weight caused by one or both the murderers throwing themselves upon it, until it pressed on the body of the traveller. There was an awful silence for a moment or two, and then the host said, ' he is finished - I have cut him across the throat - take the money, I saw him put it under his bolster.' 'I have it, here it is,' said the son: 'a purse and a pocket-book.' The traveller was then relieved from the weight that had oppressed him almost to suffocation; and the assassins, who seemed to tremble as they went, ran out of the room, took up the light, and disappeared altogether from the apartment. No sooner were they fairly gone than the poor dealer crawled from under the bed, took one desperate leap, and escaped seen enter the unfortunate wretch, who had evidently been murdered in his stead. He ran with all his speed into the town, where he told his horrid story and miraculous escape to the night-watch. The night-watch conducted him to the burgomaster, who was soon aroused from his sleep, and acquainted him with all that had happened. In less than half an hour from the time of his escape from it, the horse-dealer was again at the murderous inn with the magistrate. and a strong force of the horror stricken inhabitants and the night-watch, who had all run thither in the greatest silence. In the house all seemed as still as death; but as the party went round to the stables they heard a noise; cautioning the rest to surround the inn and the outhouses, the magistrate, with the traveller and some half-dozen armed men, ran to the stable-door: this they opened, and found within the host and his son digging a grave. The first figure that met the eyes of the murderers was that of the traveller. The effect of this on their guilty souls was too much to be borne; they shricked, and threw themselves on the ground; and though they were immediately seized by hard griping hands of real flesh and blood, and heard the voices of the magistrate and their friends and neighbours, denouncing them as murderers, it was some minutes ere they could believe that the figure of the traveller that stood among them was other than a spirit. It was the hardier villain, the father, who, on hearing the stranger's voice continuing in conversation with the magistrate, first gained sufficient command over himself to raise his face from the earth; he saw the stranger still pale and haggard, but evidently unhurt. The mur-derer's head spun round confusedly; but, at length rising, he said to those who held him, Let me see that stranger nearer; let me touch him-only let me touch him!' The poor horsedealer drew back in horror and disgust. may satisfy him in this,' said the magistrate; he is unarmed and unnerved, and we are here to prevent his doing you harm.' On this the

was the horror-stricken dealer under the bed | done, the villain exclaimed, 'I am no mur- | English merchant arrived one evening at a derer! Who says I am a murderer?' 'That small mean town, at the foot of the Sierra Moshall we see anon,' said the traveller, who led the way to the detached apartment, followed that there was a body covered with blood, lying who is this!' and rushed together to the bedkilled mine own son!' also found a temporary wife of a murderer, the mother of a murderer, and the mother of a murdered son—of a son apartment, and would have increased tenfold bers and activity there was no escape. its already insupportable horrors by entering shricking and frantic carried back into the inn by main force. The two murderers were forthwith bound and carried to the town gaol, where, on the examination, which was made the next morning, it appeared from evidence that the person murdered was the youngest son of the landlord of the inn, and a person never suspected of any crime more serious than habitual drunkenness; that instead of being in bed, as his father and brother had believed him, he had stolen out of the house, and joined a party of carousers in the town: of these boon companions, all appeared in evidence; and two of them deposed that the deceased, being exceedingly intoxicated, and dreading his father's wrath, should he rouse the house in such a state, and at that late hour, had said to them that he would get through the window into the little detached apartment, and sleep there, as to the window. The deceased had reached the window once, and as they thought would have got safe through it, but drunk and unsteady as he was, he slipped back; they had then some difficulty in inducing him to climb again, for in the caprice of intoxication, he said he would rather go sleep with one of his comrades. However, he had at last effected his entrance; and they, his two comrades, had gone to their respective homes. The wretched criminals were executed a few weeks after the commission of the crime. They had confessed every thing, and restored to the horse-dealer the gold and the paper-money they had concealed, and which had led them to do a deed so much more atrocious than even they had contemplated."

The Spanish Brigand is a story communicated by Mr. Brockedon, and will be a relief to the last.

"A short time after the French war, and the restoration of Ferdinand VII., whose contraveller let the host approach him, and pass duct made many of the loose guerilla parties him in the Sierra. 'But were you really athis hand over his person, which, when he had continue out in the country as brigands, an tacked on your journey?' inquired the mer-

rena. In the posada of the place where he took up his lodgings for the night, he met a Spaniard of a commanding figure, and of a sharp, intelligent, but amiable countenance. Much struck with his appearance, the Englishand son walked with considerable confidence man entered into conversation with him, and into the room; but when they saw by the was still more delighted by his frank, spirited lamps the night-watch and others held over it, style of address and talking. Before supper was ready, the two had established that sort of upon the bed, they cried out, ' How is this! traveller-intimacy which is not perhaps the less delightful because it must finish in a few side. The lights were lowered; their rays fell hours, and the parties, in all probability never full upon the ghastly face and bleeding throat meet again; and when the meal was served, of a young man. At the sight, the younger of they sat down to it together, each, apparently, the murderers turned his head, and swooned in auxious to know more of the other. They consilence; but the father, uttering a shriek so versed together during the progress of the sup-loud, so awful, that one of the eternally damned per, and long after it was over, until the sinkalone might equal its effect, threw himself on ing and flickering lamps on the table warned the bed, and on the gashed and bloody body, the Englishman it must be time to retire to and murmuring in his throat, 'My son! I have rest. As he rose to do so, the Spaniard, with all his former frankness and gentlemanly manrelief from the horrors of his situation in in- ner, asked him which way his road lay on the hostess, who was innocent of all that had the Sierra Morena, and indicated the road he passed, and who was, without knowing it, the meant to take. The Spaniard, shaking his head, said he was sorry for this, as he had ressons to suspect that that very road at that very killed by a brother and a father, ran to the moment was beset by robbers, from whose num-Englishman confessed that this was unpleasant there, had she not been prevented by the honest news, particularly as the affairs that called him townspeople. She had been roused from sleep towards Madrid were urgent. 'But cannot by the noise made in the stable, and then by you stay where you are a day or two?' replied her husband's shriek, and was now herself the Spaniard; 'by that time they may have shifted their ground, and you may pass the mountains without meeting them.' The Englishman repeated that his business was urgent, said he was no coward, that he had hitherto travelled in Spain without any misadventure, and hoped still to do so. 'But, my good Señor,' replied the Spaniard, 'you will not cross the mountains to-morrow without being robbed, take my word for that! ' 'Well, if it must be so, let them rob me,' said the English merchant; 'I have little money to lose, and they will hardly take the life of an unarmed and unresisting man!' 'They have never been accustomed so to act-let it be said to the honour of the band, they are not such cowardly assassins,' replied the Spaniard, who was then silent, and seemed to be musing to himself. The Englishman was beginning to call up one of the servants of the posada, to shew him to he had often done before, and that they two his resting-place, when his companion, raising had accompanied him, and assisted him to climb his hand said, Not yet, Señor, not yet! listen!' and he continued in an under-tone, ' It was my fortune, some time since to have to cross the Sierra Morena alone, like you; it was occupied then, as now, by the Salteadores; but I met a man, also alone, as you have met me, who said he had rendered the captain of the band some service, and that he could give me a pass which should cause my person and my property to be respected by the robbers, and enable me to cross the mountains with perfect safety. 'A much better thing this than a king's pass-port,' said the astonished Englishman. 'Pray what was it? and did it succeed?' 'It was only a button,' replied the Spaniard; 'it did all that had been promised, and perhaps it has not yet lost its charm-I will give it you, here it is!' After searching in his pocket, the Spaniard produced a curiously filagreed silver button, and placed it in the hands of the Englishman, begging him to be careful of it, and to present it to any robbers that might attack

chant. 'The button was respected by all the jed, and soon after rose to take his leave. rebbers I met, and I believe I saw them all, said the Spaniard; 'but ask no more questions, and take care of the button! to-morrow you will see whether it has lost its charm.' many thanks, the Englishman took his leave, and went to bed. On the following morning, when he continued his journey, the silver but-ton ran in his head for some time. But it was not until noon, as he was tolling up one of the most rugged of the mountain paths, that he had the opportunity of trying its virtue. There his guide, who rode before him, was suddenly knocked off his mule by a blow from the buttend of a musket, and the next instant three other guns were levelled at the Englishman's breast, by men who stepped from behind a rock. The attack was so sudden, that his ideas and recollection were disturbed, and he put his hand in his pocket, brought out his purse, and delivered it to the robbers, who were calling him all sorts of opprobrious names, before he thought of his silver button. But when the recollection came to his mind, and he produced it, much doubting of its efficacy, the oaths of the Salteadores were stopped at once, as though a sacred relic had been held before their eyes; they returned him his purse, carnestly entreated his pardon for all that had happened, and informed him that it was their bounden duty to selection of stratagems, exploits, and piracies, see the bearer of that button safe across the mountains. Accordingly, on went the mer-chant with the brigands for his guard, he blessing the silver button, and they shewing him every possible attention and respect. On their way they met with other robbers, which proved how formidable was the band, and how impossible it would have been to escape them without the charmed button. At length they came to a low, solitary house in a wild dell, far away from the beaten path across the Sierra, which they had abandoned for rocks that seemed never to have been trodden. Here the merchant was told he might stop and refresh himself. Nothing loath, he dismounted, and turned to the door, when his companion at the posada tion, connected, as they are, with our religion, of the preceding evening—the donor of the our earliest associations, and our matured magical button, met him on the threshold, with thoughts, those of Egypt and Babylon are the words and gestures of an hospitable welcome. His dress was changed -he now wore a splendid kind of uniform, the jacket of which and peculiar a nature as to rivet the attention same arts and sciences were nurtured; while, was of velvet, embroidered with gold; but the of men of all opinions and tastes. Whether to those for whom superior antiquity has was of velvet, embroidered with gold; but the Englishman recognised his commanding figure and impressive countenance in an instant, and gave him his hand as a friend. 'I got here before you,' said the captain of the banditti, for such in fact was the donor of the button, and have prepared a good dinner for you, being very certain, that what I gave you last night would bring you in safety under my roof.' The Englishman expressed his gratitude, and they sat down to dine. The bandit's dishes were savoury and good, and his wine was better. As the wine warmed the Englishman, he again expressed his gratitude, and lon, with their stupendous antiquities, form a sist of astronomical and genealogical records then ventured to say how astonished he was common centre of attraction to the biblical, the and monthly calendars. One of the brightest that a person of his host's manners, and one capable of such kind and generous feelings and actions, could lead such a kind of life. The remarkable discovery of our age (the hierogly- of Babylon, is that they contain the makers' robber drew his hand across his dark brow and philic key of Dr. Young, matured by M. Chamnames. But if this were true, the names of fiery eyes, and said, 'These are times when pollion and other learned men) gave an un-every Babylonian brick-burner had the same there's and traitors thrive in the royal court hoped-for importance to the mysterious subject initial letter; and what became of the astronoand the offices of government, and honest pa- of Egyptian archæology. For the most strenu- mical records of 1971 years, engraven on baked triots are driven to the highway. As a guerilla, I shed my blood for my country; for my agree to the fundamental truth, that it has defirst authority, assures us were preserved at king, who, when he returned, would have left termined the succession of the ancient Pharaohs, Babylon? If there he any truth in the acme to starve or to beg! But no matter—this is and, consequently, the order and relative anti- count (and the hieroglyphic records of Egypt no business of yours. I met you, liked your quity of the architectural remains on which teach us to treat ancient historians with remanners, and have saved you!—that is enough! their names or titles are found inscribed; so spect), it is impossible to conceive that all those say no more!' The Englishman of course desist. that the main object of inquiry during the sculptured tiles would have vanished from the

captain, who recovered his good humour, told him he should have an escort yet a little further, and be put in the route he wished to follow. The merchant would then have returned the silver button, but the robber insisted on his keeping it. 'You, or some friend of yours, may have to pass this way again, said he, and whoever has the button to produce, will be respected as you have been respected! Go with God! and say nothing as to what has happened between you and me and mine! Adios! merchant's farewell was an earnest and cordial one. Guided by the brigands, he soon reached those of Egypt twenty years ago; nor had the beaten road on the opposite side of the the slightest approach been made towards the mountains, and would there have given them some money for the trouble he had caused them. They said they had their captain's taken. The sagacity of the learned editor strict commands against this—they would not of the journal before us seems to have lifted accept a real, but left him, wishing him a happy the veil; and he has, by his first attempt, journey. Some time—I believe some years if we do not greatly mistake, placed the inafter this adventure—the English merchant scriptions of Babylon in a course of explanaheard with deep regret that the Spanish robber-chief, whom he described as being one of efforts of Dr. Young to those of Egypt. This the handsomest men he ever beheld, had been discovery, although published two months betrayed into the hands of government, and since, may yet be unknown to many of our put to a cruel and ignominious death."

Our extracts have already extended to a great length, and we must therefore close our even though we omit a curious account of a formidable female pirate, the widow of Chingyih, of the Ladrones, for which we refer to the volumes themselves; and only say in conclusion, that Mr. Mac Farlane has collected and narrated his robber annals with equal industry, spirit, and judgment.

BABYLONIAN INSCRIPTIONS AND ALMANACS

The Morning Watch; or, Quarterly Journal on Prophecy, and Theological Review. No. XV. 8vo. London, 1832. Fraser.

NEXT to the antiquities of the Jewish nafraught with the deepest interest to every reflecting mind; and this interest is of so varied of Israel; or as members of that mysterious national triad whose temporal fortunes form forth those of the church and her spiritual adversaries throughout subsequent ages; or of mystery and wonders, and, until the present hour, the great storehouses whence the museums and collections of Europe draw their most interesting contents,-Egypt and Baby-

twenty-three centuries that have passed by since the father of history visited Egypt_ antiquity and progress of the arts and civilisation in that country - are no longer a secret; and the ingenious but fallacious theories advanced by the savans who sought the land of the Pharaohs at the commencement of the present

century, have been replaced by truth.

The Babylonian remains still continued without any satisfactory explanation; and until within a short period of the time at which we write, were overshadowed by a cloud of obscurity, dense as that which veiled elucidation of their arrow-headed inscriptions. The first important step. has been at length tion similar to that opened by the primary readers, in consequence of its announcement in a journal which, although of great critical merit and ability, has, from the peculiar theological opinions — those of Mr. Irving — which it advocates, been, we believe, hitherto of more limited circulation than it is justly entitled to as a journal of learning and science. To announce the progress of discovery, and give publicity to merit, in whatever quarter it is to be found, has been the province of the Literary Gazette since its commencement. We spared neither expense nor exertion to make our readers accurately acquainted with the progress of the great hieroglyphic question, and propose giving similar attention to the progress of that now before us.

The remains on the banks of the Euphrates, from being composed of more perishable materials than those on the Nile, are neither so extensive nor so various. The interest inseparable from the country which was the second cradle of mankind, and the birth-place of the arts and sciences, is, however, not inferior to that which attaches to the nation in which the of men of all opinions and tastes. Whether to those for whom superior antiquity has viewed as the cradle and the prison of the house charms, it will not be less interesting to trace the progress of contemporary civilisation in the age of the pyramids, than in that of their the theme of the Old Testament, and shadow architectural successors, the hieroglyphic monuments

The lithographic inscriptions of Egypt, so as the birth-place of the arts, sciences, and far as we are yet enabled to interpret them, civilisation of mankind; or, lastly, as the land are for the most part either chronological or dedicatory. The arrow-head inscriptions of Babylon appear, from the results thus far developed by the editor of the Morning Watch, to be chiefly composed of symbols, and to conphilosophical, and the merely curious inquirer. ideas hitherto advanced regarding the inscrip-It is now about fifteen years since the most tions stamped upon the tiles found in the ruins ous opponents of the system, in all its details, tiles, which Epigenes, an ancient writer of the existing ruins. It follows, that for seeking astronomical records in these inscriptions, we are warranted and guided by the only ancient written data that are extant; just as the testimony of Manetho taught us to look for the chronicles of the Pharaohs on their sculptured monuments. With his mind thus guided, the first important fact detected by the editor is, that the inscriptions on the Babylonian bricks consist, for the most part, of monthly calendars or almanacs, each involving a series of either thirty or thirty-five numerical characters; the former having reference to the common months of thirty days each, and the latter to the twelfth or intercalary month, to which five days were added by the Egyptian, the Chaldean, and most Oriental nations, after the primitive solar year of three hundred and sixty days was discovered to be imperfect, as ancient writers are unanimous in testifying. The characters of which these numbers are composed are common to every calendar, with certain variations, and consist of a series of seven characters, answering to the planetary days of the week, which are found repeated in each calendar, until the required monthly number is completed; the most prominent variation in the calendars, independently of the difference between those for the common and intercalary months already adverted to, being deducible from the number of lines in which the thirty or thirty-five num-bers are found inscribed. These consist, first, of ten lines, each containing three characters or numbers; secondly, of six lines, each containing five characters, and of seven lines, each containing five, one line being intercalary; and, thirdly, of three lines, each consisting of ten characters; and of four lines, three of them containing ten characters each, with an intercalary line consisting of five.

six-line and seven-line calendars, and the threeline and four-line calendar, are respectively companions; the first, in either case, referring following account of Dr. Adam's youth is a true to the common month of thirty days, and the second to the intercalary month of thirty-five days; while, of the ten-lined calendars, no intercalary companions have been discovered, (three characters in depth, which does not admit of the line of five for the intercalation), none can exist. The immediate inference from this distinction is, that the ten-lined inscripantiquity of the single and double calendars; and, accordingly, the single ones are the rarest, and, from their appearance, the most ancient. It follows, that it was about that age that the nions." single calendars became obsolete, and the double calendars came first into use. These are prominent and self-evident results from general facts the first post-diluvian ages.

of our merely curious readers, to this important subject; which for interest alone bears com-parison with the hieroglyphic key of Dr. Young. We propose to resume it when expedient; and, in the interim, earnestly recommend the able dissertation which has occasioned the present notice to the learned world, and our reflecting friends generally.

Lives of Illustrious and Distinguished Scotsmen, from the earliest period to the present time, arranged in alphabetical order, and forming a complete Scottish Biographical Dictionary. By Robert Chambers, author of the " Picture of Scotland," &c. &c. Embellished with splendid and authentic Portraits. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 558. Glasgow and Edinburgh, 1832, Blackie and Son; Dublin, Curry and Co.; London, Simpkin and Co.

ONE of those great and laborious works which may be emphatically called national—a vast storehouse, where the thoughts and actions of the past are garnered up for the instruction of the future. We know no man so competent to this onerous task as Mr. Chambers. As the Dumfries Courier well observes, " If ever Scotland could boast of an author whom she might call exclusively her own, it is Robert Chambers." His researches and his exer-His researches and his exertions have been entirely devoted to his native country. To the most enthusiastic perseverance he has united the most minute investigation; and never was man of his period of life more thoroughly conversant with a subject, than he is with the annals of Scotland. Lucid. impartial, and in general (i. e. barring a considerable sprinkling of Scotticisms) correctly written, the present volume is invaluable; and the work, when completed, will be an extraordinary monument of the information and industry of an It follows from this arrangement, that the individual. Of such a performance no extracts can give a just idea; but we have made a miscellaneous gleaning of pleasant anecdote. The picture of the life led by many a Scotch scholar.

" He lodged in a small room at Restalrig, in the north-eastern suburbs; and for this accommodation he paid fourpence a-week. All his because, as is manifest from their structure meals, except dinner, uniformly consisted of this distinction is, that the ten-lined inscriptions belong to an age previous to the addition baker's shop; and, if the day was fair, he would of the five intercalary days to the end of the old despatch his meal in a walk to the Meadows or Babylonian year. Hence we have the relative Hope Park, which is adjoining to the southern part of the city; but if the weather was foul, he had recourse to some long and lonely stair, which he would climb, eating his dinner at We may likewise collect, from this distinguish- every step. By this means all expense for ing fact, the amazing antiquity of these inscrip- cookery was avoided, and he wasted neither tions; because the intercalation of five days at coal nor candles; for, when he was chill, he the end of the year, is, at the lowest, as old as used to run till his blood began to glow; and his the eighteenth century before the Christian evening studies were always prosecuted under era, according to the testimony of all antiquity. the roof of some one or other of his compa-

> That of Dr. Walter Anderson is a curious instance of the passion for writing.

" He is a remarkable specimen of that class - facts that, like the results of hieroglyphic dis- of authors, who, without the least power of covery, authenticate the testimony of the an-entertaining or instructing their fellow-creae first post-diluvian ages.

next, and the next, and the next will be atEnough has, we hope, been said to shew that
tended with success. Perhaps Auderson's ca-

the brother of the proprietor-the celebrated David Hume. The conversation having turned one day on the successes of Mr. Hume as an author, Anderson said, 'Mr. David, I daresay other people might write books too; but you clever fellows have taken up all the good subjects. When I look about me, I cannot find one unoccupied.' Hume, who liked a joke upon an unsuspecting clergyman, said, 'What would you think, Mr. Anderson, of a history of Crossus, king of Lydia?—that has never yet been written.' Mr. Anderson was delighted with the idea, and, in short, 'upon that hint he wrote.' In 1755 was published, 'The History of Crœsus, king of Lydia, in four parts; containing observations on the ancient notion of destiny, or dreams, on the origin and credit of the oracles, and the principles upon which their oracles were defended against any attack.' What is perhaps the best part of the jest, the work was honoured with a serio-burlesque notice in the Edinburgh Review, then just started by Hume, Smith, Carlyle, and other wits - the article being written, we have no doubt, by the very man who incited the unhappy author to his

"One of the last attempts of Dr. Anderson was a pamphlet against the principles of the French revolution. This being not only written in his usual heavy style, but adverse to the popular sentiments, met with so little sale, that it could scarcely be said to have been ever published. However, the doctor was not discouraged; adopting rather the maxim, 'contra audentior ito,' he wrote a ponderous addition or appendix to the work, which he brought with him to Edinburgh, in order to put it to the press. Calling first on his friend Principal Robertson, he related the whole design, which, as might be expected, elicited the mirthful sur-prise of the venerable historian. 'Really,' said Dr. Robertson, 'this is the maddest of all your schemes - what! a small pamphlet is found heavy, and you propose to lighten it by making it ten times heavier! Never was such madness heard of!' 'Why, why,' answered Dr. Anderson, 'did you never see a kite raised by boys?' 'I have,' answered the Principal. 'Then, you must have remarked that, when you try to oat-meal made into porridge, together with raise the kite by itself, there is no getting it small beer, of which he only allowed himself up; but only add a long string of papers to its half a bottle at a time. When he wished to tail, and up it goes like a laverock! The reverend Principal was completely overcome by this argument, which scarcely left him breath to reply, so heartily did he laugh at the ingenuity of the resolute author. However, we believe, he eventually dissuaded Dr. Anderson from his design."

Stratford Jubilee ._ " One of the most remarkable masks upon this occasion was James Boswell, Esq. in the dress of an armed Corsican chief. He entered the amphitheatre about twelve o'clock. He wore a short, dark-coloured coat of coarse cloth, scarlet waistcoat and breeches, and black spatterdashes; his cap or bonnet was of black cloth; on the front of it was embroidered, in gold letters, Viva la liberta; and on one side of it was a handsome blue feather and cockade; so that it had an elegant, as well as a warlike appearance. On the breast of his coat was sewed a Moor's head, the crest cients regarding the mode of recording astrono- tures, yet persist in writing and publishing mical data at Babylon, and the quantity of, books, which nobody ever reads, and still, like He had also a cartridge-pouch, into which was and method of intercalating the solar year in the man crazed by the lottery, expect that the was hung upon the belt of his cartridge-pouch. He had a fusee slung across his shoulder, were the discovery is an important one, and in its ge- coëthes scribendi received its first impulse from | no powder in his hair, but had it plaited at full neral principles very likely to be well founded; the following ludicrous circumstance. His pand we also trust, enough to draw the attention of our scientific, our antiquarian, and even was often entertained there, in company with vine, all of one piece, with a bird finely carved

upon it, emblematical of the sweet Bard of | Avon. He wore no mask, saying, that it was not proper for a gallant Corsican. So soon as he came into the room, he drew universal attention. The novelty of the Corsican dress, its becoming appearance, and the character of that brave nation, concurred to distinguish the armed Corsican chief. He was first accosted by Mrs. Garrick, with whom he had a good deal of conversation. Mr. Boswell danced both a minuet and a country dance with a very pretty Irish lady, Mrs. Sheldon, wife of captain Sheldon of the 38th regiment of foot, who was dressed in a genteel domino, and before she danced, threw off her mask."

Beautiful antithesis in a lyric of Boswell's son, Sir Alexander Boswell.

"The auld will speak, the young maun hear. Be canty, but be gude and leal; Your ain ills aye hae heart to bear, Anither's aye hae heart to feel."

Work of Mr. Zachary Boyd .- " He dedicates the second volume to the Electress Palatine, daughter of James VI., and adds a short piece, in a ferry-boat to Amsterdam. The extravagant will would instance a touching life of the grief which he describes in this little work is blind poet Blacklock, and one of the traveller highly amusing. It strikes him that the elec- Bruce; that of Burns, a quotation from Heron, tress must have conceived a violent antipathy we dislike both as regards style and feeling; it to water, in consequence of the mode of her quite verifies our old belief, that where there to water, in consequence of the mode of her son's death, and he therefore makes her con- is much harshness there is little justice. The clude her lamentations in the following strain: memoir of Clapperton is a delightful specimen 'O cursed waters! O waters of Marah, full bit- of biography; and, as a whole, we must proter are yee to me! O element, which of all others shall be most detestable to my soule, I shall never wash mine hands with thee, but I shall remember what thou hast done to my best-beloved sonne, the darling of my soul! I shall for ever be a friend to the fire, which is thy greatest foe. Away, rivers! away, seas! Let me see you no more. If yee were sensible During the period in which the graphic art creatures, my dear brother Charles, prince of has made such rapid strides towards perfection, the European seas, should scourge you with his a more important work than the above in that royal ships, with his thundering cannons he line has not been added to the records of our should pierce you to the bottom. O seas of national archaeology. The editor of the late sorrowes, O fearful floodes, O tumbling tem- Mr. Stothard's beautiful etchings has well obpests, O wilfull waves, O swelling surges, O wicked waters, O dooleful deepes, O feartest "originality of design may be justly claimed for pooles, O botchful butcher-boates, was there no the author of the Monumental Effigies of Great mercy among you for such an hopeful prince?

crossed the Tweed with an army, overthrew the Scottish forces at Dunbar, September 3, 1650; and gained possession of the southern portion of the country. Glasgow was, of course, as they lived." And well did Mr. Charles exposed to a visit from this unscrupulous adver-'Cromwell,' says Baillie, 'with the sarv. whole body of his army, comes peaceably to jects, male and female in succession, from the Glasgow. The magistrates and ministers all first appearance of effigies on tombs to the time fled away; I got to the isle of Cumray, with of the eighth Henry, after which formal ruffs my Lady Montgomery, but left all my family and inflated habits (a style which was even and goods to Cromwell's courtesy, which indeed was great, for he took such measures with the on tombs as memorials for the dead, an air of soldiers, that they did less displeasure at Glas-awkward distortion; a proof how little conmy Lady Montgomery, but left all my family gow than if they had been at London, though Mr. Zachary Boyd railed on them all to their very face in the high church.' This was on the 13th of October; and we learn from a manuscript note upon the preacher's own Bible, that the chapter which he expounded on this occasion was the eighth of the book of Daniel. In this is detailed the vision of the ram with two horns, which is at first powerful, but at length overcome and trampled down by a hegoat; being an allegory of the destruction of the kings of Media and Persia by Alexander of the kings of Media and Persia by Alexander of Macedon. It is evident that Mr. Zachary en-Church of the Holy Trinity, at Caen.

deavoured to extend the parable to existing circumstances, and of course made out Cromwell to be the he-goat. The preacher further chose for a text the following passage in the Psalms. 'But I as a deaf man heard not; and I was as a dumb man that openeth not his mouth. Thus I was as a man that heareth not, and in whose mouth are no reproofs. For in thee, O Lord, do I hope: thou wilt hear, O Lord my God.' Ps. xxxviii. 13, 14, 15. This sermon was probably by no means faithful to its text, for certainly Mr. Zachary was not the man to keep a mouth clear of reproofs when he saw occasion for blame. The exposition, at least, was so full of bitter allusions to the sectarian general, that one of his officers is reported to have whispered into his ear for permission to 'pistol the scoundrel.' Cromwell had more humanity and good sense than to accede to such a request. 'No, no,' said he, 'we will manage him in another way.' He asked Mr. Zachary to dine with him, and gained his respect by the fervour of the devotions in which he spent the evening. It is said that they did which he styles her 'Lamentations for the death not finish their mutual exercise till three in of her son,' who was drowned while crossing the morning." the morning.'

nounce this work to be an honour to Scotland, and still more so to its author.

The Monumental Effigies of Great Britain. By the late Charles Alfred Stothard, F.S.A. With Introduction and Descriptions by A. J.

Kempe, F.S.A. London, 1832. Arch. served, in the introduction to the work, that Britain; for, blending at once the artist with O that I could refraine from teares, and that because they are salt like yourselves! &c." the antiquary, he has aimed at shewing the progress of sculptural science in the memorials Anecdote of Cromwell.—" Cromwell, having extant for the illustrious dead; regarding them extant for the illustrious dead; regarding them not simply as monumental records, but also as the efficient means of bringing before our view the characters of English history in their habits Stothard succeed in this attempt; faithfully yet tastefully transferring to his portfolio subnexion may exist between costliness and elegance in matters of costume.

Effigies made their appearance on tombs about the middle of the twelfth century, and the idea of so placing them had probably been suggested to the sculptor by their having been previously for some time in use on seals. At an earlier period our Saxon and Norman ancestors were contented to place an inscription on the lid of the stone coffin, or to ornament it

with interlacing scroll-work, in which were combined heads of animals, chimeras, flowers, &c.*

The second plate of Mr. Stothard's work

representing Jocelyn, bishop of Salisbury, who died A.D. 1184—is curious, as affording an example of both modes of ornament: the effigy of the bishop appears in the usual attitude in which ecclesiastics are placed on seals-the pastoral staff in the left hand, while the middle and fore fingers of the right are raised in the act of giving the benediction. As a border round the figure, runs a band of the interlaced grotesque scroll-work, which in the previous age had been the only and prevailing decoration of tombs, as has been above remarked.

Of the variation in the modes of defensive arms, we have a comprehensive definition :--"Ancient armour may be classed under three distinct periods. In the first, the outward defence of the body was chiefly composed of mail, to apply that as a general term for armour composed of minute pieces, and not strictly with a view to its derivation;" of which derivation Mr. Kempe has left us in the dark: but we suppose he deduces the word from the French maille, annelet de fer, an annulet or little ring of iron; yet the root of the term may probably be searched for still more deeply: in the strict sense it implies a small piece of hammered metal, in barbarous Latin mallia, from malleatus. Thus there was a small current copper coin in France denominated maille; and the black mail, levied by marauders on the northern border, will be recollected by the readers of Sir Walter Scott: there is therefore no impropriety in applying the term to the lorica squamata, the coat of metallic scales, as well as to the lorica lamata, the coat composed of rings hooked together. We resume our quotation: -" Mail was either of small plates of metal, like fish-scales, of square or lozenge-shaped plates or muscles, or of rings, which perhaps were not at first interlinked and rivetted together, but sewn down upon quilted cloth. Examples of all these will be seen by reference to the prints of the Bayeux Tapestry, published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, after Mr. Charles Stothard's original drawings. With this defensive clothing for the body was worn a conical steel cap, with a nasal, and a long kitc-shaped shield. Pot-shaped helmets, flat at the top, and spherical chapelles de fer, were also among the early defences for the head: these were sometimes worn under the hood of the hauberk, which will account for the forms that the chain-mail armour in some instances assumes in figures represented in our effigies and seals. In the second period the mail was externally strengthened about the arms and legs with plates of iron; a helmet covering the head and face was introduced, or a movable ventaille or baviere was added for the same purpose to the scull-cap. The third period enclosed the body from head to foot in plates of steel, and the chain mail only makes its appearance at the aisselles, or arm-pit joints of the armour, either as gussets, or worn underneath as a haubergeon or lighter shirt of mail.. The camail (cap-mail), or gorget of mail, so called from its being attached by a lace to the basinet or cap, was, on account of the pliability which it afforded to the motion of the neck, at first retained, but was ultimately displaced by a gorget of plate. To the breast-plate the protuberant form of a pigeon's breast was given, particularly well calculated to glance off the

* See an example in the coffin-lid of the conqueror's daughter, Gundred, which has been engraved in the inferior style of art of the period in Gough's Sepulchrul Monuments.



thrust of a spear, and to prevent the body from his body, royally attired, was conveyed to Worbeing injured by blows causing deep indentacester; over his head was placed a monk's tions in the armour."

The description of the armour of Chaucer's knight, in his Rhime of Sir Thopas, is much in point:—

point:

"Next his sherte an hakaton,
And ovir that an habergeon
For percing of his herte;
And ovir that a fine hauberke
Was all ywrought of Jewis' werke—
Full strong it was of plate;
And over that his cote armure,
As white as is the lily-fleur,
In which he would debate,
His jamheur were of cuir-buly,
His swordis she he of ivory,
His helme of laton bright."

The catalogue of body armour in the above is complete; the knight puts on first his quilted aqueton, and next his habergeon, or coat of mail, above a polished hauberk of plate; over the whole the surcoat of his arms. Greaves, of the peculiar preparation of leather called cuirbuilli, a helmet of brass, and a sword in a sheath of ivory, carved with Gothic ornaments, beath of ivory, carved with Gothic ornaments, or complete this lively sketch by our venerable be illustrated by reference to contemporary writers and works of art!

which he was interred. His head is adorned with a crown of state, and supported by two bishops, undoubtedly intended for Oswald and Walstan; between whose remains he, as before mentioned, actually reposed. He is represented and cuffs edged with a gold sheath of ivory, carved with Gothic ornaments, and jewelled border; his tunic is yellow, or cloth of gold; he is girt with a belt; on his finger of the right hand, which supports a sceptre, while his left grasps a sword; he wears

Of all the periods of ancient armour which have been above described, Mr. Stothard's collection affords beautiful examples. For the chain mail we will select the figures of Geoffrey de Magnaville, Earl of Essex, and of William Longespe, Earl of Salisbury, natural son of Fair Rosamond. For the mail and plate combined, we will take the figures of John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, and Sir Robert Shueland, Lord of Minster, in the Isle of Sheppy. For the plate alone, the effigies of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Examples of sceptred majesty attired in "entre-tissued pall," and dalmatic of Tyrian dye, of wimpled dames, and bishops in their gorgeous copes, are not wanting. But a work of this descrip. tion can be better appreciated through the eye than the ear. Of the style and spirit with which Mr. Kempe has executed his share of the work, (the letter-press illustration,) we have room for a single specimen, which we extract from his account of the effigy of King John, who "in the midst of public commotions (to which his misgovernment had largely con-tributed) was cut off by death at Newark, on the 19th of October, 1216, in the eighteenth year of his reign. His death is assigned by Matthew Paris, a writer who lived in his own time, to natural causes, induced by grief for the disaster which had occurred to his army in crossing the Well-stream, or Lincoln Washes, in his march to oppose Lewis, son of the King of France, who, backed by the discontented barons, pretended to the kingdom. Having rested at Swineshead Abbey, in his way to Newark, for a night, a story gained ground that the final catastrophe of his life was accelerated by poison administered to him by a monk. There is no conclusive circumstantial evidence to support this tale. Speed, the historian, asserts that it was believed as a fact by his son, King Henry III., and refers, as his authority, to the reply made by that king to the bold address of the Prior of the Hospitallers, at Clerkenwell, as related by Matthew Paris. The expressions of that writer, however, appear too vague to support such an inference. These are given as the king's words: 'O quid sibi vult istud, vos Anglici; vultisne me, sicut quondam

cester; over his head was placed a monk's cowl, as a sort of cover for all his sins, and a passport to heaven. He was interred between St. Oswald and St. Walstan, whose graves are in the Chapel of the Virgin, at the eastern extremity of the cathedral. Thence, in all probability, his remains underwent translation to their present situation, before the high altar in the choir. The effigy of John, carved in grey marble, which forms the superstructure of his present tomb, was originally the lid of the stone coffin that contained his remains, and in its first position must have been placed on a level with the floor of the building within which he was interred. His head is adorned with a crown of state, and supported by two bishops, undoubtedly intended for Oswald and Walstan; between whose remains he, as before mentioned, actually reposed. He is represented as wearing a dalmatic of crimson, lined with finger of the right hand, which supports a sceptre, while his left grasps a sword; he wears red hose, golden spura; his feet have on them black shoes, resting on a lion. Valentine Green, F.S.A., the historian of Worcester, published a pamphlet, giving a very interesting account of the opening of the tomb of King John, on the 17th July, 1797. The state of the king's mortal relics shewed that they had been at some previous time disturbed, and seemed to favour the conjecture of their having been translated from the Lady Chapel in the cathedral into the choir, most probably about the time of Henry VII. The skull was found turned completely round, and presented what anatomists term the foramen magnum, or aperture through which the spinal marrow passes. The upper jaw lay near the right elbow. agreement of the dress on the body with that of the effigy on the tomb, was very remarkable, and shews, as in the instance of Henry the Second's figure, that these effigies very faithfully represented the defunct as he lay in state. John had, however, no crown on his head or gloves on his hands; in the place of the former was found the celebrated monk's cowl; confirming the minute accuracy of the chronicles. This sacred envelop fitted the head very closely, and had been buckled under the chin by straps, parts of which still remained. The body had been covered with a crimson robe of damask, of strong texture, reaching from the neck to the feet, as in the effigy. Part of the embroidery was still perfect near the left knee. His left arm was bent towards his breast, and the hand had grasped a sword, in the same manner as the figure on the tomb: the cuff of this arm still remained lying on the breast. The sword was much decomposed, and its parts found at intervals down the left side; the scabbard was much more perfect. The covering of the legs (the precise nature of which was not ascertained) was tied round the ankles. These were probably the red hose seen in the effigy. Thus lay royal John, as the immortal dramatiser of his reign has said:

'But now a king—now thus—A clod and module of confounded royalty.'"

expressions of that writer, however, appear too vague to support such an inference. These are given as the king's words: 'O quid sibi vult istud, vos Anglici; vultisne me, sicut quondam patrem meum, à regno precipitare atque secare precipitatum?' John, in his last moments, commended his soul to God and St. Walstan; We close this notice with the observation, the end that, when he was liberated from the daughter, he might be engaged with the mograture meum, a regno precipitare atque secare precipitatum?' John, in his last moments, commended his soul to God and St. Walstan;

seems to prophesy this; the subject is the monumental sculptures rescued from that universal consumer—the edax rerum. Mr. Kempe's illustrations we find were compiled as a tribute of respect to the memory and great talents of his departed friend, who was prematurely cut off in the midst of his labours. They give a literary character and completion to a work which would, however, otherwise have remained a collection of masterly and splendidly illuminated etchings, from the monuments of eminent personages who flourished in England during the chivalrous age.

Memoirs of Dr. Burney. By his Daughter, Madame D'Arblay. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1832. Moxon.

WE have as yet only had an opportunity of dipping into two volumes of this work; and do not feel competent to give an opinion upon it. The style is very peculiar; and there are other traits upon which we shall offer our observations when we have perused the whole work. In the mean time we transcribe an extract as a specimen: it relates to Dr. Burney's second marriage.

"In mingling again with the world upon its common terms of cultivating what was good and supporting what was evil, Mr. Burney now, no longer bewitched by beauty, nor absorbed by social sympathies, found literature and its pursuits without rivals in his estimation; yet, in missing those vanished delights, he deemed that he had the world to re-begin: for though prosperity met his professional toils with heightened reputation and reward, they were joyless, however essential, since participation was gone. The time had arrived, and now was passed, for the long-settled project of Mr. Burney of conveying to Paris his second, and, then, youngest daughters, Frances and Charlotte, to replace his eldest and his third, Esther and Susanna, now both returned thence, with every improvement that a kind parent could reasonably de-The time had arrived, and was passed. But if no man can with certainty pronounce what at any stated period he will perform, how much less is he gifted with fore-knowledge of what, at any stated period, he may wish! heartless, nearly desolate, years of lonely con-jugal chasm had succeeded to double their number of nearly unparalleled conjugal enjoy-ment, and the void was still fallow and hopeless, when the yet very handsome, though no longer in her bloom, Mrs. Stephen Allen, of Lynn, now become a widow, decided, for promoting the education of her eldest daughter, to make London her winter residence. Mr. Burney was, of course, applied to for assistance in the musical line; and not less called upon as the most capable judge and counsellor in every The loss that had been sustained by other. Mrs. Allen was that of a very worthy man, whom she esteemed, but to whom she had been married by her parents early in life, without either choice or aversion. In her situation, therefore, and that of Mr. Burney, there was no other affinity than that each had been widowed by the hand of death. Highly intellectual, and fond even to passion of books, Mrs. Allen delighted in the conversation of Mr. Burney; and the hour for his instructions to Miss Allen was fixed to be that of tea-time, to the end that, when he was liberated from the daughter, he might be engaged with the mo-ther. The superior grief of Mr. Burney, as deep as it was acute, was not more prominent than the feeling of admiration that it inspired

him with daily increasing interest. Mr. Burnev was not less moved by her commiseration, nor less penetrated by her sympathy; and insensibly he became solaced, while involuntarily she grew grateful, upon observing her rising influence over his spirits. To the tender sentiments of the heart, the avenues are as infinite for entrance as they are difficult for escape; but there are none so direct, and, consequently, none so common, as those through whose gentle mazes soft pity encounters soothing sensibility. The task of consoling the sorrower seems, to its participator, nearly a devout one; and the sorrower, most especially where beauty and spirit meet in that participator, would think resistance to such benevolence might sayour of ingratitude. Those who judge of the sincerity of pristine connubial tenderness merely by its abhorrence of succession, take a very unenlightened, if not false view of human grief; unless they limit their stigma to an eager or facile repetition of those rights which, on their first inauguration, had seemed inviolable and irreplaceable. So still, in fact, they may faithfully, though silently continue, even under a subsequent new connexion. The secret breast, alive to memory, though deprived of sympathy, may still internally adhere to its own choice and fondness; notwithstanding the various and imperious calls of current existence may urge a second alliance - and urge it from feelings and from affections as clear of inconstancy as of hypocrisy; urge it from the best least, a final breach of their engagement: of motives, that of accommodating ourselves to our lot, with all its piercing privations; since our lot is dependant upon causes we have no apart, till all prudential exactions should be means to either evade or fathom, and as remote satisfied. As they were each wholly indefrom our direction as from our wishes. If, by pendent, save from the influence of opinion,any exertion of which mortal man is capable, or any suffering which mortal man can sustain, Mr. Burney could have called back his vanished Esther to his ecstatic consciousness, labour even to decrepitude, endurance even to torture, he would have borne, would have sought, would have blessed, for the most transient sight of her adored form. But she was taken away from him by that decree against which there is no appeal. He who loses a parent, a brother, a sister, a friend, however deeply and deservedly they may be lamented, is never branded with want of feeling if he seek another counsellor and guide, if he accept another companion and favourite. It is but considered to be meeting his destiny as a man who knows he must not choose it; it is but consenting to receive such good as is attainable, while bowing down sub-missively to such evil as is unavoidable. Succession is the law of nature; and, as far as her laws are obvious, it is that which stands foremost. The angel whom Mr. Burney had lost -for an angel both without and within she had seemed to him - had the generous disinterestedness, on the bed of death, to recommend to her miserable husband that he would marry again; well knowing that the tenderness of female friendship would come nearesthowever distant - to the softness of consolation; and, maternally weighing, no doubt, that a well-chosen partner might prove a henediction to her poor children. And this injunction, though heard at the time with agony scarcely supportable, might probably, and strongly, in-fluence his future conduct, when the desperation of hopelessness was somewhat worn away by all-subduing time, joined to forced exertions in business. His Esther had even named to him the lady whom she thought most capable to suit him as a companion, and most tenderly disposed to becoming a mother to his children,-

titor, was not then a widow. But Mr. Burney, sacred as he held the opinions and the wishes of his Esther, was too ardent an admirer of beauty, to dispense, in totality, with that attractive embellishment of the female frame. He honoured and esteemed, with a brother's affection, the excellent Dorothy Young: but those charms which awaken softer sensations, were utterly and unhappily denied to that estimable woman, through her peculiarly unfortunate personal defects. Not early, and not easily, did Mr. Burney and Mrs. Allen reveal their mutual partiality. The wounded heart of Mr. Burney recoiled from such anodyne as demanded new vows to a new object: and Mrs. Allen, at that period, lived in a state of affluence that made such a marriage require severe worldly sacrifices. Only, however, transiently; for by an unfortunate trust in an unfortunate. though honourable speculatist, Dr. King, she completely lost all that, independently, was at her own disposal of fortune. And the noble disinterestedness of Mr. Burney upon this occasion, rivetted to him her affections, with the highest esteem. Yet even when these scruples were mutually overwhelmed by increasing force of regard, so many unlooked-for obstacles stood in the way of their union, that, wearied by delays that seemed at once captious and interminable, Mr. Burney earnestly entreated that an immediate private marriage might avert, at solemnly promising, at the same time, that they should keep the alliance secret, and still live which, however, is frequently more difficult to subdue than that of authority, - Mrs. Allen saw no objection of sufficient force to counteract her pleasure in compliance. Their plan was confided to four persons, indispensably requisite for its execution: Mrs. (afterwards Lady) Strange, Miss Young, Mr. Crisp, and the Rev. Mr. Pugh, curate of St. James's church. Mr. Pugh, who was of very long standing a friend of Mr. Burney, aided personally in promoting such measures as secured secrecy with success; and in St. James's church Mr. Pugh tied that indissoluble knot which, however fairly promising, is inevitably rigorous, since it can be loosened only by crime or by death; but which, where it binds the destinies of those whose hearts are already knit together by reciprocated regard, gives a charm to captivity that robs liberty of regret. At the porch of St. James's church Mrs. Strange and Mr. Pugh whispered their congratulations to the new-married couple, as they entered a prepared post-chaise; which, in a very few hours, galloped them to the obscure skirts of the then pathless and nearly uninhabited Chesington Common, where Mr. Crisp had engaged for them a rural and fragrant retreat, at a small farm-house in a little hamlet a mile or two from Chesington Hall. The secret, as usual in matrimonial concealments, was faithfully preserved for a certain time, by scrupulous discretion in the parties and watchful circumspection in the witnesses; but, as usual also, error and accident were soon at work to develop the transaction; and the loss of a letter, through some carelessness of conveyance, revealed suddenly but irrevocably the state of the connexion. This circumstance, however, though at the time cruelly distressing, served ultimately but to hasten their own views, as the discovery was necessarily followed by the Miss Dorothy Young, who was her most valued personal union for which their hands had been friend. Mrs. Allen, Dorothy's nearest compe-joined."

We cannot say that we remember to have read a more curious account of a wedding than Mad. D'Arblay has here given us; and we hope it will entertain others as much as it has done us. At all events, it is a fair example of these memoirs.

Otterbourne. By the Author of " Derwentwater." 3 vols. London, 1832. Bentley. THE writer of these volumes has obviously taken Sir Walter Scott's historic fictions for his model; and herein exposes himself to a disadvantageous comparison. Looking at Otterbourne with no farther reference, it is a faithful picture of the times_an ingenious narrative, with some animated scenes. Like most authors who have drawn deeply on the materiel of the olden chroniclers, the pages are laden with the knowledge thus acquired, and the character rather merged in the costume. Scott's great merit was, that all his details seemed inevitable : and the language, though that of the time, seemed still more appropriate to the individual; he put life into all his figures, and reality into all their actions;

"They lived-they breathed-they moved-they felt." However, it is creditable to the taste of a young writer to choose a good school; though, if he mean to really make his way in the highest walk, he must find out a path for himself: a vast deal of talent is wasted on imitation—a line where it is least rewarded. Before we proceed to extracts, which speak well for the talent of the present writer, we must point out some faults of style. It needs no remark of ours to indicate the coarseness of the following passages.

" No bumpkin who sees a county beauty on the race-stand, and licks his lips in gaping admiration from below, could be more intense, more removed, or more bashful in his raptures.

" With the haughty Hester, too, our esquire rose considerably. Making due mutation of circumstances, she may be said now to have received him as a fashionable miss would a previously slighted beau, after having ascertained that said beau had been publicly seen in the opera-box of some titled demirep.

We only preface the ensuing interesting extract, by saying, that the young esquire has been taken prisoner while on a scout.

" Moray scowled upon the fearless speaker, and handled for a moment the heavy sperthe at his saddle-bow, as if well nigh moved to be himself the executioner of vengeance. account for his extreme ire, it is sufficient to say, that he had more than one reminiscence of discomfiture angrily refreshened. 'Thou should'st have a stout heart, whipster, to venture thus to beard the Moray, said he, grimly; but feel for it, boy, and hold it firm, for thy last sand is running. Were it but to put outrance 'twixt thy lord and me, thou shalt die the death.' These were awful sounds, and uttered by no trifler; but Raimond bore them worthily. His condition of humanity might internally shudder, yet did not the spirit of the trained warrior quail. 'Do thy worst,' said he, steadily. 'To God I bequeath my soul, and to Percy the duty of revenge!' 'Ormiston,' growled Moray, in a deep husky voice, that bespoke the fixed ruthlessness of his intentions, 'I must forward. To thee I leave the charge of dealing fate upon this Englishman. Drag him, bound as he is, to yonder burn; throw him into its deepest eddy; and see that your lances aid the bubbling water in its work. I promised to learn him well where we do fix our boundary, and have not forgotten it. When my behest is done, his blood will tinge the line. Would it were ever ruddy from such veins! A womanish wail issued from the lips of the weak-headed Mabel, and something like a suppressed groan from those of the few villagers who gaped around, at the throats. In the same instant the whole troop, horrid doom thus summarily pronounced. They were, however, more touched by the youth and prepossessing exterior of the victim, than startled at an occurrence, shocking in itself, but unhappily not strange. This was unnoticed by the boiling-blooded chieftain, and disregarded by his brutal vassals. The first, indeed, immediately quitted the spot; and of the last only Ormiston and a chosen few remained. The earl's party, proceeding at a gallop on the track of the eastward verging column, was soon lost in distance. The frightful penalty now about to be visited upon the unlucky and too adventurous Farneley, was one no way unusual in the lawless times, and amongst the fierce race of which we write. The nearest tree or the nearest pool (fossa et furca) were then indifferently made the instruments of, what would doubtless be called justice. With such a custom, our common saw—' that he who is born to hang, will never drown,' would lose its chief application. Raimond was not peculiarly gifted with the indurated nervesthe phlegmatic stoicism which enables some men to look the 'grisly king' in the face with entire composure - neither was the suddenness of his approach calculated to lessen the involuntary throes of nature in such an awful situation. The truant blood might, therefore, leave his cheek a little pale; but, fortified by mental intrepidity, and the high sense of manhood begot by his martial associations, he sustained a firm and noble carriage under this, the severest of all trials. 'Englishman!' said Ormiston, terminating a momentary pause which succeeded the departure of Moray; 'thy minutes are of the briefest. If thou hast aught to do, or say, be speedy.' Something I have,' returned Farneley, a slight quivering of his lip denoting rather a gush of mournful retrospections than an accession of personal tremors; "tis not much.' Here, casting round an inquiring look, his regards fell upon the caustic visage of Tyzack, now relaxed by unequivocal signs of sorrow. 'Leonard,' he resumed, 'thou hast heard of Miles Farneley, of the Newcastle?' I have: he was Tynedale bred.' Wilt thou here promise me, by the Holy Rood! to hie thee to his dwelling with the last sad remembrance of his son?' 'I will — I will!' croaked the affected cripple.

" 'Cease your babble there,' interrupted Ormiston. 'Here is the spot.' The jackmen obeyed, and all drew up close to the edge of a deep eddy, caused by a sort of elbow in the stream. 'Southron,' said the cold, unflinching leader, 'behold the bath that sorts thee for knighthood - in the other world! Prepare! Raimond made no reply, and the brute pro-ceeded to issue detailed orders, which to repeat would be disgusting. Men have been heard of, who have neither blenched nor quailed in moments of this trying nature — nay, who have even jested and made merry. Farneley shewed neither the callous insensibility of the first class, nor condescended to act like the second. He sat pale and motionless upon the animal that bore him; not ostentatiously reckless, but exhibiting no confessed signs of fear or shrinking. At this sad juncture the late-coming spears had arrived within a moderate distance, and could be observed suddenly to open out their front and considerably quicken pace. otherwise we shall be involved in a labyrinth

couching their lances, burst like a tornado upon the startled Scots. So prompt was the attack, that resistance became utterly paralysed. Lucky did it prove for Ormiston and a few others, that they sought safety by dashing across the stream and taking to unqualified flight; for so wightly did the proclaimed Northumbrians bear their points, that of those who remained not one was left in the saddle. The immediate act of Farneley, on hearing a war-cry so vivifying, was to throw himself to the ground, and thereby avoid the risks of the collision. Almost before he could scramble to his feet, the affair was decided; then his name, pronounced in anxious and familiar tones, struck upon his ear. replied to the call, and forthwith a hard but kindly hand grasped him by the shoulder. It was that of the Tynedale leader, and he—Hugh of Hawden. 'Ha! young kinsman,' the latter exclaimed, 'well met, and luckily. By my santy, we've got hither in a deedful hour !' 'You have, indeed, good uncle,' replied the other, emphatically. 'Relieve me from these cords, that I may wring the hand which, under God, has saved my unworthy life.' e'en go so hard with thee, boy?' demanded Hugh, a little affected—'but I forget thy bonds: this will loosen them.' With these words, he drew out his dudgeon knife, and soon set the joyful esquire at liberty.'

Our parting advice is one of privation: let the author of Otterbourne close his favourite old histories, (though his Hotspur and Neville are very spirited), trust more to his own resources, and remember that action and interest are the strength and ornament, the sap and leaves of narrative.

The History of Scotland from the earliest period to the present time. By Robert Chambers, author of the "Picture of Scotland." &c.

2 vols. London, 1832. Bentley.

A MOST intelligent and industrious work—well calculated, by its clear style, its unimpeachable accuracy, and its portable size, to be one of those popular histories in every body's hands. It occupies a middle space between Sir Walter Scott's Tales of a Grandfather, and Tytler's admirable but necessarily voluminous work. It is also the only history which descends to our present time-a great advantage to the juvenile reader; for it is curious to observe how many are ignorant of the important events of late occurrence, who are yet well acquainted with those of an earlier period. We heartily commend and recommend Mr. Chambers' production. A fitter companion to the Scoto-historical portion of the Waverley novels could not be placed in the hands of youth.

Essay on the Natural History, Origin, Composition, and Medicinal Effects of Mineral and Thermal Springs. By Meredith Gairdner, M.D. Zdinburgh, 1832, Blackwood; London, Cadell.

Or this volume we have only to express our entire approbation, and to cite what its author states in his preface.

"It has been said by an eminent writer, that, 'at different epochs in the progress of a science, general theories must be formed,

although, subsequent to his time, a total revolution has been effected in the science. Formerly the doctrine of mineral waters was considered to involve merely a few details of chemical analysis; now, however, it has been found to be intimately connected with the great problems of the geognostic structure and the physical constitution of the earth. In the year 1830, I selected for my inaugural dissertation the subject ' De Fontibus Calidis.' The investigations into which I was then led, as well as a subsequent visit to some of the hot springs in Germany, soon convinced me both of the extent and interest of the subject, and of the hiatus which here existed in my country's scientific literature. Although far from expecting that this little essay can fulfil the objects implied in the above quotation, still, the few results which I have obtained from my reading and observation may not be unacceptable to the public, in the want of more elaborate and profound works upon the subject."

The task is performed more ably than the modesty of Dr. Gairdner allows him to say; and we safely recommend his essay, as one full of useful information on the matters of which it treats.

Lives of the Twelve or Modern Casars, &c. Buonaparte. 18mo. pp. 112. London, 1832. H. Cremer.

WITH several engravings on wood by Vizetelly and Branston, this is a very indifferently writ-ten sketch of the leading events of the life of Napoleon. It is, however, well arranged chronologically.

A Dictionary of Diet, &c. By J. S. Forsyth, Surgeon. Part I. H. Cremer. THE first part, from the word "acid" to the word "coffee," of an alphabetic history of pabulary and nutritive substances, &c. used as food. It is more than a cookery-book, and less than a dictionary; and, like all similar works, contains a great deal of collected infor-mation. We shall examine it more carefully as it proceeds.

Original Family Sermons. Part. I. Pp. 73. London. Parker.

THIS seems to be the commencement of a series of sermons, to be published under the direction of the committee of general literature and edu-cation appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. It contains five plain and sensible discourses; and is well calculated to improve the public morals, by enforcing the most useful precepts and practical examples of Christianity.

Naval Evolutions: a Memoir. By Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. &c. &c. &c. Refuting Mr. Clerk's Claims in relation to Lord Rodney's Engagement, &c. 8vo. pp. 123. London, 1832. T. and W. Boone.

WE have, in preceding Gazettes, gone as much as we thought expedient into the question of the breaking of the line, and therefore merely refer to this publication as one placing Sir Howard Douglas's argument in the strongest possible light. A note at p. 17 clearly proves that Mr. Price Gordon's statement relative to Ormiston, perceiving this, thought proper to of particular facts, betwixt which we can trace the landing of Rodney at Bristol (quoted in face towards them, and vociferate a hail of no connexion, nor consequently apply to any our review of his work) must be erroneous,

and consequently his whole evidence unfit to beautiful flower, fresh from the green-house, be relied upon.

The Island of the Propontis; and other Poems. By E. Pinkerton. Pp. 177. Glasgow, 1832, Robertson; Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd; London, Longman and Co.

THE facility of versification and imitation is a dangerous gift. These are pleasing compositions, but want the originality without which public success is impossible, however much private friends may value the talent displayed.

Taylor's Short-Hand. By J. H. Cooke.

Edition. London, 1832. Crofts.
This system of stenography is, we believe, much in use. The introduction, with a history of the art, is both entertaining and instructive.

Memoir of Capt. Peter Heywood, R.N.; with Extracts from his Diaries and Correspondence. By E. Taggart. 8vo. pp. 332. London, 1832. Wilson.

THE cream of this publication was anticipated in the volume of the Family Library which contained the history of the mutiny of the Bounty; and it so happened, that, in our review of it, we quoted largely from the very parts which would best illustrate the present publication. We shall, consequently, be content with saying, that this is a fuller narrative, not only of that remarkable event, but of the entire and extraordinary life of a most meritorious officer, whose biography is a romance of singular interest.

Tableau Général de la Langue Française. Par J. L. de Lolme. London, 1832. Souter. A VERY useful book for learners of the French language, from which they may acquire not only a general knowledge, but become conversant with most of the niceties of that refined and, in these points, difficult tongue.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

On Tuesday evening the new series of meetings for the session 1832-3 commenced, with an illustration on the theory of flame, by Mr. Faraday. This subject will be followed up by successive illustrations on the solid substances used for artificial light, and on the manufacture of candles; on the liquid substances used for artificial light, and on the construction of lamps; and, lastly, on the gaseous sub-stances used for artificial light; to be delivered by Mr. Aikin, the secretary to the Institution.
On the present occasion Mr. Faraday took a
general view of the phenomenon of flame;
illustrating his observations, as he went along, by an almost endless variety of beautiful experiments. He shewed that every body, even earth, air, and water, when heated to a certain temperature, was in itself a source of light; but flame truly might only be said to exist in gases and vapour; although when solid bodies became heated to the same degree as the liquid or gaseous, the glow was much clearer and more intense. As our limits do not permit us to follow the able lecturer (without experi-ments it would be both arduous and unsatisfactory) through all his remarks, we shall content ourselves by noticing an interesting experiment, illustrative of the changes produced in colours by flame. A few particles of common salt were thrown on the flame proceeding from the wick of a lamp; the flame burnt as before, but a strange, nay hideous change took place on every object submitted to its influence; a especially in the principal sea-ports.

though its leaves retained their crisp appearance, became of a blighted hue,—the hands and face of the lecturer were green and ghastly; and from further experiments it was shewn. that those objects which are most beautiful in their natural state, appear most disgusting when submitted to the action of this flame; notwithstanding Sir David Brewster, that great master of the theory of colours, had found that such a light, when viewed through a prism, was perfect. Mr. Faraday concluded his lecture by making some observations on the safety-lamp, shewing the non-communicative power of flame where a screen of wire-gauze intervenes.

The meeting was exceedingly crowded. In the various rooms of the Institution were placed a variety of objects in mechanics and the sciences.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7 .- This being the first evening of the session, the Society assembled at their apartments in Somerset House; R. I. Murchison, Esq. president, in the chair. Several gentlemen were elected fellows. A communication was read, from Mr. Henwood, on the intersection of veins in Cornwall, and on the changes which have been observed in the position and direction of veins when traversed by cross courses.—The next was a paper, by the Rev. J. Yates, on a submarine forest on the coast of Cardiganshire and Merionethshire, extending for several miles north and south of the river Dovey. In the course of the memoir, it was shewn that the Scotch fir constituted formerly extensive forests in many parts of the kingdom; and that the period of its ceasing to be a member of the English Flora was about the middle of the seventeenth century. - A third memoir, on the geology of the north-west of Mayo and Sligo, by the Venerable Archdeacon Verschoyle, was commenced.

The tables were covered with numerous donations to the museums and library.

THE ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION.

ANOTHER meeting of the promoters of this expedition was held on Monday; with Captain Beechey, the distinguished navigator, in the chair. It appeared that nearly fourteen hundred pounds had already been subscribed enough, in the opinion of the meeting, to au thorise them to commence preparation for immediately embarking in the design. Indeed, in our opinion, if a little more pains had been taken to make it more generally known, the whole amount required, 3000%, or for a third year's pursuit of it the maximum of 50001, would have been subscribed before now: at any rate there cannot be the slightest doubt of its being speedily realised. Captain Beechey addressed the meeting in a very gratifying and affecting manner, pointing out how he had himself sustained the wasting strength and drooping spirits of his own crew, by holding out hopes of sympathy and succour to them from home, when they were placed under circumstances of privation and peril. He applied the same reasoning to the probable situation of Captain Ross, and urged it as an inducement for perseverance in this humane undertaking. He also alluded, with much force, to the French expeditions in search of La Pérouse, even after

forty years of mystery hung over his fate.

Mr. Spence stated that a subscription had been opened at Hull, which he had no doubt would be productive; and trusted that the example would be followed in other places, and

A committee of thirteen was then appointed to proceed with the undertaking, with power to increase their numbers, and to form provincial committees where expedient.

BIELA'S COMET.

THIS comet, concerning which such curiosity prevailed in the public mind a few weeks since, is stealing onwards (secretly almost) in its course, and will pass its perihelion the 27th of the present month. It was re-discovered by Sir John Herschel on the 23d of September; it then appeared as a nebula, about 21' in diameter, without either nucleus or tail, and exhibited a gradual diminution of brightness from its centre to its circumference, till it faded away. Sir John Herschel observed it transit a cluster of very small stars, which were distinctly seen through the nebulous cometic matter, fully proving its highly translucent nature. On the 4th of November the comet was again seen by the same celebrated astronomer; it had much increased in magnitude since the previous ob-servation, and appeared as a fine bright nebula, 4' in diameter, with occasional glimpses of a lucid point, equal in brilliancy to a star of the 13th or 14th magnitude. The comet was also seen at the latter end of October, and early in November, at the Greenwich Observatory. Its extreme faintness has rendered it imperceptible, excepting by such excellent instruments as those employed in the above observations.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

J. W. LUBBOCK, Esq. in the chair. First meeting of the present session. The title of a communication on geometrical progression was announced; as it consisted entirely of calculations, it was not read. Amongst the abstracts read was one on the water-barometer erected in the hall of the Society by Mr. Daniell. It having been long considered that a good series of observations with a water-barometer would be of great value, as throwing light upon the theory of atmospheric tides, of the horary and other periodic oscillations of the barometer, and of the tension of vapour at different temperatures, this apparatus was placed in its present situation, in the centre of the winding stair-case conducting to the apartments of the Society. It is a skilfully made glass tube, 40 feet long, and one inch in diameter at its lower end; and so nearly cylindrical throughout its whole extent as to diminish only by is the of an inch at its upper end. The author's observations are arranged in several sets of tables, and afford some curious results. In windy weather the column of water is found to be in perpetual motion, not unlike that from the breathing of an animal. Many considerable fluctuations in the pressure of the atmosphere are rendered sensible by the motions of an aqueous column, which would totally escape detection by the ordinary mercurial barometer. Mr. Hudson remarked, in the course of his observations, that the rise and fall of the water-barometer precedes by one hour the similar motions of the mercurial one.

A list of donations made to the Society since its last meeting was read; it comprised copies of the transactions of the principal scientific and literary institutions of the continent.

[•] It is a remarkable coincidence, and one that we refer to with peculiar pleasure, that the same No. of the Lit. Gaz. (No. 819) contained the first notices of the re-dis-covery of the two comets of 1832, that of Biela by Sir John Herschel, and that of Encke by M. Massoti, at Buenos Ayres.—Ed.



the same evening, but produced nothing which we may not postpone for a week.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Nov. 7 .- The Rev. Dr. Richards in the chair. The paper read was an essay "On the connexion between true poetic taste and moral sentiment," by Dr. Uwins. The writer's The writer's opinion, that such a connexion between imaginative powers and moral feeling really exists in all cases, notwithstanding some apparently remarkable exceptions, was ingeniously maintained, and illustrated with elegance. He concluded with enforcing the practical inference, that, supposing his principle to be correct, the sublimation of the taste is a no less important part of the business of education than the instilling of ethical and religious precepts. Professor Boeckh, Mr. N. Ogle, Mr. Hal-

lam, &c. &c. were announced among the recent benefactors to the Society's library.

THE LITERARY FUND.

THE first sessional meeting of the committee of this benevolent institution took place on Wednesday; when many cases of literary distress were brought before it and relieved. The grants amounted to no less a sum than 3501.; and were it right to divulge the secrets of humanity administered with the feelings of delicacy due to the unfortunate, it would at once grieve and delight the public to know how much of suffering was thus alleviated. But this blazon must not be. We rejoice to mention, that a communication was made, from which it appears that a legacy of 2000l. may be expected to fall to the fund. The L. F. Club dined, after the business was finished, at the Freemasons' Tavern; and there remembered, in social enjoyment, the friends and supporters who had enabled the dispensers of their bounty to do so much good to their suffering fellowcreatures.

MEMORIAL TO SIR WALTER SCOTT.

IF ever country owed duty and gratitude to the memory of Genius, Great Britain stands so pledged to that of Sir Walter Scott. Among the millions who look to literature for occupation and relaxation, not an individual but is indebted for hours of delight to his pages. One reader has been enlivened by his humour, a second touched by his pathos, a third awakened to research by his information, and all improved by the kindly feeling, the good and wholesome knowledge of human nature with which his works abound. He brought us acquainted with our forefathers; and many to whom the past was as nothing, learnt to trace the progress of improvement by or, to express this by example: Ivanhoe is a brilliant and stirring painting of a brilliant and stirring period in chivalry; but it is also one of severe truth. No reader would be dazzled by it into an erroneous estimate; its hardships, its errors, its oppressions, stand out in as forcible relief as its magnificence, its generosity, and its triumph. None could peruse Ivanhoe, and not perceive our present ameliorated social order. Thus has Scott made history familiar, and his native land classical. By classical, we mean that he has invested its scenes with those associations of thought and emotion, without which mountain and valley, however sublime or beautiful, make no appeal to our higher sympathies. The marked characteristic of Sir Walter's productions is goodness; they obviously emanate from a pure and excellent heart. Nothing requires excuse or the contrast presented in his vivid pictures. Or, to express this by example: Ivanhoe is a

Has a man like this no claim on some definite mark of public thankfulness and public honour? Were it but from the selfishness of encouragement, such a tribute should be paid. It is in as such is professionally rewarded. Had Scott directed his extraordinary abilities and ceaseless industry to the law, or to trade, would not the advantage to himself have been tenfold? But where then would have been that which is now so widely and deeply extended to others? Besides. the imaginative nature of literary exertion requires some imaginative stimulus. The fine "further-looking hope," which gave soul to the hundred volumes bequeathed to posterity, is as a sacred trust, which to disappoint were sacrilege to the illustrious dead. Public opinion has already spoken strongly on this subject; there remains now but a choice of tribute. Surely preserve to his name his "romance in architecture"-Abbotsford. It were treasuring up our Let it remain in his line, a lasting testimony of qualities it is an admirable example. public admiration and public gratitude. His own and favourite edifice is Scott's best monument. For long years it will be a place of pilgrimage to his many admirers, keeping alive a thousand slight but precious remembrances, and encouraging the future aspirants of fame, by the present spectacle of the high and generous distinction awarded by a grateful nation to the genius it delighted to honour. Abbotsford ought to be, and will be, the shrine

"Where Death and Glory a joint Sabbath keep."*

PINE ARTS.

WINTER EXHIBITION

Of deceased and living British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.

(Third and concluding notice.)

No. 50. Dead Game. G. Stevens .- An adin the present Exhibition by this artist, eight of which are dead game.

No. 200. Portrait. E. D. Leahy.—This portrait was, we believe, in the last exhibition

The Society of Antiquaries also assembled on | palliation; and their delicacy is even feminine. | at Somerset House, but certainly was not seen The improvement he wrought in his peculiar until now. It is placed by the side of the porand national branch of literature is within the trait of Dr. Wardrop, by Raeburn, one of the remembrance of all. He found the Rome of finest examples of that artist's powers. Though Fiction, like Augustus, of straw and of mud; in a different style, Mr. Leahy's performance he left it, like Augustus, of stone and of marble, is equally distinguished by its resemblance to nature, and by its excellence as a work of art.

No. 217. Johnny Gilpin. T. Stothard, R.A. This animated subject, and most, if not all, of those under the name of this veteran artist, vain to say that literature is a profession, and have already appeared before the public. The same may be said of the contributions from the pencil of R. Smirke, R.A. We shall, therefore, only observe of them, that such works cannot fail of giving interest to any collection in which they may be found.

No. 176. The Adventures of the Popkins Family. The figures by H. Liverseege. A. Vickers. - A pictorial illustration of the sublime and the ridiculous. A striking effect is also produced by the contrast between the vivid local colours of the figures, and the neutral tone of the mountain background.

No. 252. Boccaccio relating his Tales of the Decameron. H. Andrews.—Lively and brilnone can be so touching or so appropriate as to liant in costume and scenery, and highly creditable to the talents of the artist.

No. 256. The Sketch-Book. B. E. Duppa .own future disappointment, did we allow its A female portrait, rendered peculiarly inte-walls to be dismantled, or its roof to be laid low.

No. 167. The Smuggler's Watch-Dog. C. Hancock.—Like the robber on Minto's crag, described in the Lay of the Last Minstrel, the sagacious animal is intently surveying the extensive country beneath him, ready upon the instant to give note of preparation or alarm. It is one of Mr. Hancock's most able and finished productions.

No. 157. Puppy and Frog. E. Landseer, R.A. The expression of surprise, not unmixed with affright, at the sight of the amphibious creature, is most bappily hit off.

No. 19. Sketch for a Picture in the possession of W. Wells, Esq. S. A. Hart.—No less attractive to the eye by its splendid chiaroscuro than exciting to the imagination by its character, this Sketch presents all that we conceive can

be given in a finished work.
No. 91. ——. W. Kidd.-. W. Kidd From the expresmirable performance: well composed, true in sive and touching song of "John Anderson, the representation of its objects, and skilful in my Jo." Though treated with much skill in their execution. The late alterations in the respect to character and execution, it is, we law seem to have made game plentiful, not only think, deficient in effect. More of the twilight in the poultry market, but also in the market of art ought to have appeared in the representaof art, there being no fewer than nine subjects tion of the twilight of life. No. 13, The Political Barber, by the same artist, is open to no such remark; and the humour of it is excel-

> No. 90. Portrait of a Horse. R. B. Davis .-To relieve a light object against a similarly-coloured sky requires great skill; and that skill Mr. Davis has shewn in an eminent degree in the present instance.

WATER-COLOUR ROOM.

This apartment exhibits much talent and variety. We shall just indicate a few of the most attractive performances. No. 336. Fishing on the Coast of Devonshire. T. M. Baynes.— No. 339. Scene, North Devon. C. Marshall.— No. 346. The Talbot Inn Yard, Southwark. W. N. Hardwick. An interesting specimen of the olden style of architecture.—No. 363. View of an Old House at Islington. J. Wilson. Similar in character to the last mentioned .-No. 367. Hampstead Heath. F. W. Watts. Bold in execution, and admirable in effect.-No. 372. Old Scotch Firs at Hammersmith. H. W. Burgess.—No. 375. Worcester. G. Robson.—No. 382. The Wounded Heron.

Knight. Of the true old-fashioned rustic charecter: like our ancient buildings, it is well to secure resemblances of such originals before they are quite gone.—No. 424. South Port, Lancaster. A. G. Vickers.—No. 436. Lane Seene, a Study from Nature. Mrs. W. Carpenter.—No. 440. Study from Nature. J. Holand .- No. 441. Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire. C. Marshall.—No. 443. Near Lewes, Sussex. J. W. Allen. — No. 448. The Portrait; and No. 462. Market Girl. J. M. Moore. Beautiful both in character and in style of execution. -No. 458. Fête Champêtre. J. Stephanoff. In the usual gay and brilliant style of this clever artist .- No. 466. Weobly, Hertfordshire; and No. 468. A Cottage near Presteign. J. M. Ince...No. 475. An Old Bridge, near Finchley. F. Nash; &c. &c.

We cannot conclude our remarks on this Winter Exhibition without approving the liberal conduct of its managers in allowing free admission to every known artist; and without strongly recommending to the public at large a visit to the Gallery, as one of the pleasantest and most exhilarating modes of spending a morning which the season affords.

MEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Hon. Sir E. H. Alderson, Knt., one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of Common Painted by Briggs; engraved by W. Skelton.

An excellent likeness, and a well-executed print, of a much esteemed and very intelligent judge. Sir Edward Alderson is an ornament to the profession through which his abilities have raised him to the honour of the bench; and this striking portrait of him must be very acceptable to his "learned brethren," as well as to the public at large. Mr. Skelton has not gone out of the beaten track, and accordingly this labour of his burin, will assimilate with the best engravings of judges, speakers, church dignitaries, and other eminent persons whom the arts have delighted to honour and per-

Gallery of Portraits, No. VI. C. Knight. THE learned Buchanan, the amiable Fenelon, and the philosophical but ill-used Wren, are the subjects of the sixth number of the biographical work published upder the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. The memoirs and the plates are all very satisfactorily executed.

Illustrations to Heath's Book of Beauty, 1832. London, Longman and Co.

HEAVENS! Cupid's whole quiver! Such a galaxy of charms was surely never before as-The contemplation of them must warm the heart of the coldest critic. For ourselves (who do not pretend to greater sensibility or insensibility than our neighbours), when, after gazing at every exquisite creature in succession, we arrived at the end of the delightful volume, we could not refrain from breaking out in the old song....

"I'm in love with twenty,
I'm in love with twenty,
And could be so with twenty more—
There's nothing like a plenty!"

Here are beauties of every description -the hir, the dark, the majestic, the elegant, the lively, the pensive, - beauties to captivate all tastes. Is our reader sentimental? the tender "Julia" will wander with him in secluded groves by moonlight, and listen to the romantic effusions of his passion. Is he gay? the L. G.

mazurka or galopade, and will reward his vivacity and wit with her brightest smiles. Does he admire the refinement which befits elevated society? the accomplished "Leonora" will do the honours of his table with ineffable grace and politeness. Is simplicity, on the contrary, the object of his preference? the artless " Orphan" will be the affectionate and faithful companion in the humblest cottage of which he may make her the mistress. There is scarcely a mood of mind or tone of feeling which may not here find its sympathetic response. Besides those already mentioned, our principal favour-"ttes are, "The Enchantress," "Madeline,"
"Theresa," "Meditation," "Geraldine,"
"Rebecca," "The Bride," Lucy Ashton,"
and "Grace St. Aubyn." As to entering into any minute comparison of the merits of so many bewitching damsels, we have too much gallantry (we say nothing of prudence) to think of so invidious an undertaking.

In the production of this fascinating work. the conception of which does Mr. Heath infinite credit, and the popularity of which, we are convinced, will amply recompense him for the pains and expense he must have bestowed upon it. Mesdemoiselles L. and E. Sharpe, and Messrs. Boxall, Chalon, Corbould, Harper, Parris, Stone, Woolnoth, and Wright, have highly distinguished themselves. They have been most ably seconded by Messrs. Cochran, Cook, Dean, Hopwood, Mote, Robinson, Ryall, Scriven, Thomson, and T. Woolnoth.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SKELETON DANCE. From the German of Goethe.

THE warder looked out at the midnight hour On the tombs in the churchyard around, The moon it shone forth with refulgent power, And lighted each distant mound. frise. Then grave-stone on grave-stone successively And females and males in slow order come forth,

In flowing, resplendent guise.

Not a moment is lost, to amusement they go, In gay circle their footsteps advance, The rich with the poor, and the high with the low__

But the mantles impede the gay dance. To modesty little regard they pay, But carelessly doff their cumbrous loads.

And merrily toss their shrouds away. Now foot vies with foot, and heel chases heel, And demonish pranks arise, A click and a clack resounds on the deal,

That music and measure supplies. The warder, astonished, now laughs aloud, While the tempter, the rogue, whispers into his ear.

"Go! seize on a snow-white shroud." 'Tis thought, and 'tis done, and with speediest flight

He retreats to the sanctified doors; Still brightly the moon illumines the night, And her beams o'er the revellers pours. Yet soon by degrees they steal away-

Their shrouds they resume, and desert the green: 'Tis still where 'twas lately so gay.

But one remains tripping and stumbling about, And grabbling each hole and each lair, Yet his friends must be true-'twere shameful to doubt-

His mantle he snuffs in the air.

The turret he shakes, but he shakes in vain, For useless his efforts, while sacred and charmed The crosses of metal remain.

Yet his shroud he must have, nor a moment delay,

Nor for thought has he time or power; Mid the Gothic festoons he soon forces a way, And clambers from tower to tower. Now speedy misfortune the warder betides. As crawling, so long-legged spiders are wont, From pillar to pillar he glides.

The warder turns pale, with alarm half dead, And curses his prize in his fears; Just then, high soaring above his head,

On the spear's iron point it appears ! Now hides the pale moon her diminished light, The clock thunders forth the first hour of day, And the skeleton sank to the shades of night. H. Š.

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

WE are glad to observe that the manager of this theatre has announced his intention to employ the good company he has brought together in representing some of the best specimens of our old dramatic literature. In furtherance of this object, we had, on Saturday last, a revival of Every Man in his Humour, cast with considerable strength, and acted with general, and, in some respects, well-merited applause. Macready, for the first time in London, assumed the part of Kitcly - a character well adapted to his style of acting, and in some of the prominent scenes of which (bating a little too much haste and impetuosity of utterance) he exhibited talents of no common order. best effort was decidedly that in which he hesitates whether he shall trust his favourite servant with the secret of his uneasiness; and here the doubts with which he is distracted were admirably portrayed, and given in his very best manner. The last scene was also well acted; and the reconciliation of Kitely to his innocent and pretty wife appeared to be hearty and sincere. The part next in order and consequence is that of Brainworm. This versatile rogue and "merry knave," as the old Justice calls him, was respectably played by Farren; but the character is not much suited to his peculiarities. Fun, and frolic, and goodhumour, are not exactly the qualities which he best represents. He was, however, better than when we have formerly seen him attempt the part; and, we daresay, with a few nights' practice, will grow more easy, and more at home in the humour of it. Of the Bobadil and Master Stephen we can say little that is favourable; the former is quite out of Power's usual line, and we are surprised that he should have undertaken the task. As to Harley, he seemed to have utterly lost sight of the characteristics of Stephen's humour; and instead of attempting to be "proud, and melancholy, and gentleman-like," as he is described by the author, he was smiling, and smirking, and grimacing, on the best terms with himself and every one around him. Dowton was the Justice Clement; and we think it a pity, as the part is so short a one, that he did not take the trouble to make himself more perfect in the words. Of the ladies, who had little to do, we have as little to say. Mrs. Nesbitt looked exceedingly pretty, and was withal well and appropriately dressed; but how any stage-manager could suffer Miss Cawse, who played the sister of a city trader, to be decked out as she was in "brooches, pearls, and ouches," we cannot comprehend. This

to take a lesson from her sister Harriet, who is a good and correct dresser, and utterly devoid of affectation. As the bills have "respectfully called the public attention to the cast" of the play, we would as "respectfully" suggest to the manager, that we think it would be greatly improved if Cooper were to take Bobadil, vice Power, and Balls Young Knowell, in the room of Cooper.

On Monday we witnessed, with pain, the personation of Hamlet by Mr. Kean, who was evidently too ill for any performance, and far less for the performance of so difficult and elaborate a character as the Prince of Denmark, notwithstanding the extraordinary reports (ctiticisms they cannot be called) which we read in most of the newspapers of the following day. The exact truth is, that Mr. Kean (as is mentioned by our correspondent in Unrehearsed Stage Effects) was hardly able to be supported through the part. He delivered the author most barbarously; was helped up and down as occasion required; and, from his feebleness, caricatured every prominent scene throughout the play. We never saw any thing more ludicrous than the killing of Polonius; nor could we conceive Hamlet worse represented either in appearance or action. But while we state this (as we must, if we do not wish to deceive our readers), we must repeat, that Mr. Kean's indisposition was obviously the cause of our disappointment. Mr. Cooper performed the Ghost "excellently we'll i' faith;" and Miss Faucit justified our best opinion of her in Ophelia.

The tragedy was succeeded by a comic oneact interlude, from the pen of Mr. George Dance, called *Petticoat Government*. It is a very amusing piece, in which Farren, as a malade imaginaire, rough-ridden by his housekeeper, Mrs. Carney, Mrs. Glover, is con-trasted by a jolly laughing farmer, Bedford, and finally cured of his fancies, and released from his physicking dragon, by being tempted to get tipsy, through the example of his friend of rude health.

Farren's performance is perfection, and made the drama. His miserable slippered pantaloon of the commencement relaxing gradually into the enjoyment of meat and drink, from which he has been so long debarred; his furtive indulgence till indulgence excuses itself; and his bearing when primed,-are all touched with traits that proclaim the faithful observer and admirable artist of nature. Mrs. Glover is also "genuine" in the housekeeper; and Bedford tres jolly in the man vot enjoys himself. Mr. Thompson has an Irish character, of which Power would make much. The author's most cheering recompense was paid throughout in hearty laughter and general applause.

On Friday week Mr. Kean's Richard was not less excellently performed than during his best days; for what it wanted in stir and activity, was compensated by the exercise of much judgment and discrimination.

COVENT GARDEN.

LAST Saturday restored our deserving favourite Blanchard to these boards, as Solus in the revival of Every One has his Fault; and he was

lady is; in truth, always a great deal too fond Mrs. Daly (Miss Spinster), Miss Sidney (Miss of shewing off her finery, and would do well Wooburn). The exertions of the performers elicited warm plaudits; and they did as much as could be done for a play of no superior merit, which attracted, on a very wet night, a slender, and consequently discouraging audience. On Wednesday Fra Diavolo succeeded the same comedy as an after-piece, and drew one of the best houses of the season. Mr. Wilson acquitted himself most successfully as the hero, both in acting and singing. A Mr. I. Bennett, from Bath, played Lorenzo in an agreeable manner. Mr. G. Penson was a good Lord Alleash: and Miss Invergrity as his lady was excellent. Miss Romer sustained her original part of Zerlina with all its original merit; and altogether the opera, in the language of the stage, made a hit.

On Monday, Julius Casar, which we wilfully pass over without criticism; as a merely respectable performance of this tragedy is hardly tolerable after the powerful cast of characters to which we have been accustomed in

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Covent Garden. Nov. 8.—Nothing can be more amusing in the Masque (always barring the striking consistency of the author's Irish accent and Scotch trews) than to observe Mademoiselle Adele, as Queen Elizabeth, stamping her feet with cold, and laughing at those who laugh at her for so doing; except, indeed, it is to witness the terror of Immortality (Miss Taylor) lest she should lose her life in the very dangerous descent she is nightly forced to achieve.

Surrey. Nov. 9.—The lord mayor's procession, in The Widow of Cornhill, was represented on the same plan as that pursued by the wags who alarmed the coachman by walking through and through his coach. Divers pairs of trumpeters, guards, and archers, walked with stately pace across the stage, and, having slowly disappeared on one side, rushed round to the other to retraverse it. They were easily recognisable by their respective and peculiar faces and bearings, and greeted with much good humour by the audience on their reappearance. I am very much inclined to suspect that the same gentleman personated the new and the old lord mayor in the procession, or at any rate that one gown served them both: for there could scarcely be so strong a family likeness between the stains (of turtle, I presume) with which they were adorned. But a better joke than all is, that the procession, we were told, both by word and bill, was supposed to be on its way to meet the king; and yet his majesty himself walked in the procession. And it's like to know, I would, what paddy arranged this meeting. In Guy Faux, which followed, two little gin-kegs, and the same number of scant faggots, did duty for the "thirty-six barrels of agous, did outy for the "thirty-six barress of gunpowder," and "those great piles of wood and fagots," alluded to by Hume, &c. It was also one of the former which blew up the "eighty" (acted by four) conspirators in the last scene

Drury Lane. November 10. - There is a cloister scene in the Doom Kiss so effectively contrived, that the audience are at a loss to know whether only one flat surface is before welcomed, as so sterling an actor ought to be, by a discerning public. The play itself was welcomed as discerning public. The play itself was straw bonnet and a stuff petticoat, who glided well cast, and ably performed, by Jones (Sir Robert Ramble), Egerton (Lord Norland), Ward (Captain Irwin), Bartley (Mr. Harmony), Miss Poole (Edward), Miss E. Tree (Lady Eleanor), Mrs. Gibbs (Mrs. Placid), scena at the foot-lights, was so puzzled and dis-

concerted at the laughter which burst from the audience, that he immediately began to sing half a note flat. A female ghost, who descends from a picture, should hang a rosary round a sleeping lady's neck. Mrs. Penly was not recumbing sufficiently close to the point on which the spectre alights, and the unearthly visitant was therefore obliged to stoop forward and endeavour to jerk the talisman round her neck. She was, however, only close enough to deal her protégée a violent blow on the chin with the harm-warding charm. Nothing dispirited at the badness of her aim, she took a second; but, alas! only reached so much farther as to bestow a similar favour on her unfortunate protégée's nose. The spectre was so amused at this joke that, having simply jerked the rosary on to the lady's face, it joined heartily in the laughter of the audience, and shook its sides as it ascended in a manner that made me tremble for its ghostship's safety.

November 12.-Whenever Kean's limbs are weakest, and his memory most deficient, his "improved state" is loudly proclaimed by the majority of the critics. The fact is, he can neither kneel nor rise without assistance, in most cases destructive to the illusion of the scene. In Richard he calls out in the battle-scene, "Upon them! charge!" and slowly halts off, using his sword as a crutch or walking-stick; and in Hamlet, which he acted on the evening of the above date, he omitted many important and striking passages of the part, and delivered the speech on the comparative merits of the two kings, in a manner which made it impossible to know which character applied to which; he wholly left out two-thirds of the lines, and transposed the rest into utter confusion. It must have been not a little annoying to Mr. Cooper to hear the cue for the ghost's entrance near the beginning instead of at the end of the speech. Had he attended to it, about one-eighth only of the speech would have been spoken; but he kindly waited till Mr. Kean remembered some more, and was at last content to come on at the wrong cue. Bluebeard is curiously got up; no elephant (not even a stuffed one), no horses (because, we presume, they are not "legitimate drama"), no military band on the stage, and all the horrors of the blue chamber reduced to the momentary exhibition of a small and foolish transparency. The blue beard is grey, and the blue chamber a most undeniable green, there being no blue one in the establishment; and, no new scenes being painted, the scenes of a certain piece laid in Mysore now serve for views at Constantinople. Harley (who, by the by, uses a Spanish guitar in the character of a Turk,) had the vulgarity (not a customary fault with him) to exclaim, in reference to the length of Miss Cawse's hair, "What a long tail our cat has got!" a piece of slang worthy to pair with Mrs. Humby's "What a shocking bad bonnet!" reported in a former number.

Queen's Theatre. Nov. 13 .- In a demonpiece, the midnight hour is specified by a bell tolling six! In an after-piece, in which some of the characters attempt a few words of French, Monsieur is pronounced Moshu, Mcsheere, and is varied with equal correctness on each occasion of its recurrence. " How long a time?" is translated comme long-temps, and pronounced kong long tong! Why not Wangching-ho?

VARIETIES.

Ninth of November !- Some one, not very easily satisfied with a feed, for the appetite must have been enormous which the provision on the table could not gratify with luxuries to repletion, complained, after stuffing prodigi-ously, of not having enough at the Lord Mayor's feast. "I am sure you ought not to say so," observed a friend; "for you have had a gorge-ous entertainment."

The Jews. - It is stated in the Anglo-Germanic Advertiser (but we know not if on sufficient authority, or merely a rumour picked up from an eastern attendant at Leipsic fair), that the descendants of the lost ten tribes of Israel are to be found in Li Bucharia. They are said to amount to ten millions, to speak the language of Thibet, to observe the rite of circumcision, to keep the kipour, and to have readers and elders like the original Jewish

people.

Phenomenon. - On Monday week, in the afternoon, two or three water-spouts were visible at the same time off the North Foreland. One was funnel-shaped, and estimated to be nearly 800 feet high. The wind was blowing fresh from the north, and the atmosphere surcharged with dark rain-clouds. Heavy thunder and lightning accompanied this extraordinary appearance, and the sea was affected for more than a mile.

The Cambridge Philosophical Society held a general meeting on the 6th, for the purpose of formally accepting the charter lately granted to them by his Majesty; and the occasion was afterwards celebrated by a public dinner at the

Eagle inn.

The Shetland Isles .- We learn, with much commiseration, that the Shetland Islands have been visited with an awful tempest; through which a number of fishermen, while engaged in their usual occupation, at a great distance from land, were doomed to a watery grave. Seventeen boats sunk under the fury of the elements; and of one hundred and eight men who composed the crews, and who had left their homes full of hope and joy, not one returned to tell the tale of their disaster. These ill-fated mariners have left nearly eighty widows and several hundred children, exposed to all the evils of extreme poverty, aggravated by the rigours of a northern winter; and an appeal has been made in their behalf to the generosity of their fellow-subjects. The subscription already amounts to between one and two hundred pounds; but we doubt not, when the distress is generally known, that it will speedily become more adequate to the relief of the numerous and helpless sufferers.

M. Cuvier .- The French nation is doing for Cuvier what the British people are doing for Sir Walter Scott, raising a subscription to perpetuate his memory by a visible and lasting monument. The managing committee have invited the authors of works on natural history, and other scientific writers of celebrity, to contribute copies of their works in aid of the fund; and they make an earnest appeal to all who feel the immense void created in the literary world by the loss of their great contemporary

Gabriel Romanowitch Derjavin died lately on his estate near Novogorod. He was one of the best of the Russian poets; and a translation into English of some of his productions was published (in four volumes, we think,) above twenty years ago.

Inverkeithing .- In the battle of Inverkeithing, between the royalists and Oliver Crom-

finely executed, and, certainly, of a description to convey an imperishable likeness of Scott to succeeding generations. The material is lasting, the portrait good, the price low;—three great recommendations to popularity.

Mr. Blackwood has announced (and the best Edinburgh journals speak in terms of the highest admiration of the portrait) an engraving from Allan's picture of Sir Walter in his study; the demand for which will, we are sure, reward any effort to have it done in the first style.

A shilling full-face portrait has been published in London by Mr. Starie; which is just about what could be expected from the cost.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell, from the Norman Conquest, by J. H. Wiffen; with unpublished Correspondence, from the Reign of Henry Vill. to that of George III. inclusive. Illustrated by Portraits, Views, and Armorial Bearings.

The Scasons: Stories for very young Children. (Winter.) By the Author of "Conversations on Chemistry,"

cc. dc.

Sketches of Vesuvius, with short Accounts of its principal Eruptions, by John Auldjo, Esq.

The Greek Anthology, translated into English Verse and chronologically arranged: containing all the Translations comprised in "Bland's Collections," with Additions, dc. arranged and edited by Charles Merivale, Esq.

Mr. Mayne is preparing for the press a third and enlarged edition of his Poem of the Siller Gun, with Notes and Illustrations.

Paris, or the Book of the Hundred-and-One, being a

Paris, or the Book of the Hundred and One, being a translation from the French work "Le Livre des Cent-

Inquiry concerning that disturbed state of the Vital Functions usually denominated Constitutional Irritation, by Benjamin Travers, Senior Surgeon to St. Thomas's

by Benjamin Travers, Senior Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

The Morbid Anatomy of some of the most important parts of the Human Body, by Matthew Baillie, M.D.; with Preliminary Observations on Diseased Structures, by James Wardrop, Surgeon to the King, &c.

A prospectus is issued of a periodical, under the title of Finden's Gallery of the Graces; to consist of a series of lovely female Portrait Sketches, from original pictures, under the superintendence of W. and E. Finden, and accompanied by poetical 'llustrations by T. K. Hervey, Esq. vey, Esq.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Steel's Shipmaster's Assistant corrected to Oct. 1832, by Stikeman, 8vo. 3ls. bds.—Liston's Surgery, Part 3, 8vo. 8vo. 18s. bds.—Liston's Surgery, Part 3, 8vo. 18s. bds.—To Magdalen, and other Tales, by J. S. Knowles, 18mo. 4s. 6d. bds.— Memoirs of Dr. Burney, by Knowles, 18mo. 4s. 6d. bds.— Memoirs of Dr. Burney, by Knowles, 18mo. 4s. 6d. bds.— Memoirs of Dr. Burney, by Knowles, 18mo. 3s. cloth.—Mac Farlane's Lives and Exploits of Banditti and Robbers, 2 vols. 8vo. 16 Engravings, 21s. bds.—Roberts' Oriental Scenes, Sketches, and Tales, 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.—O' Brien's Irish and English Dic'ionary, 8vo. 12s. bds.; large paper, 18s. bds.—Townson's Discourses on the Four Gospels, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.—O' Brien's Irish and English Dic'ionary, 8vo. 12s. bds.; large paper, 18s. bds.—Townson's Discourses on the Four Gospels, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.—O' Brien's Irish and English Dic'ionary, 8vo. 12s. bds.; large paper, 18s. bds.—Townson's Discourses on the Four Gospels, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.—O' Brien's Irish and English Dic'ionary, 8vo. 12s. bds.; large paper, 18s. bds.—Townson's Discourses on the Four Gospels, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.—Togright, with the Supplement, 8vo. 18s. bls.; or the Supplement separate, 5s. bds.—De Lolme's Tablesu Général de la Langue Française, 16mo. 7s. 6d. cloth.—Taylor's System of Short Hand, edited by Cooke, fcp. 4s. cloth.—Gordon's History of the Greek Revolution, 2 vols. 8vo. 30s. bds.—Goldon's Revolution of our Review of Sir David Baird in our next.

We are unable this week to fulfil our promise relative to a Memoir of Mr. Gent.

4 vols. 12mo. 11. 16s. hds.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

November.	The	Thermometer.			Barometer.		
Thursday 8	From	36.	to	47-	29-99	to	29.0G
Friday 9		37.		43.	29.84		29.80
Saturday · · 10		28.		47.	29.68		29.56
Sunday 11	• • • •	36.		47.	29.50		29 56
Monday · 12		31.		48.	29 64		29.67
Tuesday · · 13		32.		43.	29.72	stati	onary
Wednesday 14							29.69

Wind variable, S.W. prevailing. Except the 11th, cloudy, with frequent rain. Rain fallen, :575 of an inch. Edmonton. CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Latitude ····· 51° 37' 32" N. Longitude ··· 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

Extracts from a Meteorological Register kept at High Wycombe, Bucks, by a Member of the London Meteoro-logical Society. September 1832.

Mean 29-87186

Number of days of rain, 6. Quantity of rain in inches and decimals, 0-45. Winds.—4 East—8 West.—4 North—3 South—0 North-ist—0 South-east—3 South-west.—8 North-west.

east—0 South-east—3 South-west.—8 North-west,
General Observations.—The range of the thermometer,
and also the extremes, greater than since 1824, although
the mean temperature was less than last year: from the
12th to the 22d no rain fell; and the whole quantity was
very considerably less than has fallen in September during
the last ten years, and only one-ninth of the average
quantity in that period. The wind generally from the
westward; and for several days at the latter end of the
month scarcely a cloud was to be seen: the barometer was
also uncommonly high—not only as respects the mean,
but likewise the extremes. The month might be denominated exceedingly dry and fine. nated exceedingly dry and fine.

October. Thermometer-Highest----- 65-00°----2d & 10th. Lowest 29-75 19th.
Mean 47-66935
Barometer—Highest 30-16 25th. Lowest 28-91 8th. Mean 29.81860

Number of days of rain, 16.
Quantity of rain in inches and decimals, 4-40.
Winds.—4 East—12 West.—0 North—7 South—1 Northeast—1 South-east—1 North-west.—1 North-west.

east—1 South-west—1 North-west.
General Observations.—More rain fell than in any corresponding month since 1823—the quantity on the 7th was nearly an inch and a half; on which day and on the following the wind blew strong and heavy: thunder was heard (particularly one clap, about 3 o'clock) on the morning of the 8th: the mean temperature rather below the average, and considerably less than in the same month last year: the range of the barometer was greater than in the last four years, and the mean rather high: several days were extremely fine; rainbows were observed on the 5th and 6th, about 3 p.m. each day.

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No. 827.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Buccaneer; a Tale. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Bentley.

HISTORIC fiction is the most indigenous of literary tastes - the first and the most constantly preserved shape taken by composition. From the days of Homer down to the present, we have ever loved to have the illustrious dead brought again before us by the vivifying power of the imagination. With us it has been a peculiarly national predilection. The ballad, which is essentially our English school of poetry, has chiefly chosen historical subjects witness the popular ones of "Chevy Chase,"
"Robin Hood," and the "Brave Lord Willoughby." The drama succeeded to the ballad; and Shakespeare owes his fame not only to his extraordinary genius, but also to the delight taken in his scenes once still more actively represented on the great stage of existence. grant that the antiquary finds much to rectify that Richard II. certainly had no Queen Anne, of whom to take a pathetic farewell, &c.: but still the outline and the details were intensely English - the nation recognised its feelings and its characteristics, and took the delight we all take in a personal resemblance. A singular interregnum now took place in our literature; the past was for a while forgottenthe past, which we hold does so much to elevate and to beautify; and to this neglect we attribute the unpoetical tone, and the want of the imaginative and high branches of composition, during the reign of Anne and the first two Georges. But the spirit was only slumbering over the dim waters of the past, and many concurring circumstances were preparing its re-The exquisite acting of Garrick again made the noble personifications of Shakespeare familiar. Chatterton's forgeries and fate, and Percy's charming relics, all prepared the way for the great revolution in taste about to ensue. The first adventurers had little merit and much luck: the historic novel made its appearance, and was rewarded with instant popularity; though, like the very old monastic and rhyming chronicles, nothing could well be worse than these productions were, both in taste and in execution. To name two peculiarly successful instances, could there be more wretched trash than Miss Lee's Recess, or Clara Reeve's Old English Baron? Improbable in plot, incorrect in detail, bad in style, and utterly deficient in character, nothing could be more calculated to give false impressions, and limit their attraction to a foolish story. In the Recess, especially, there is committed, in our opinion, the novelist's gravest fault - a thoughtless vilifying of an eminent individual, without sufficient historical ground: we allude to the character of Queen Elizabeth. Yet even the success. of such works proves how strong was the English taste for drawing our materials from history. A period followed of ghosts and dungeons, heroines and harps, outrageous crime, or equally outrageous virtue; when the destroyer There was an atmosphere of silence, not of purer happiness! My father's house! The

arose in the shape of Sir Walter Scott, and repose, within the apartment, at once awful fairly cleared out the Domdaniel caves of literature, never again to be filled with vain delusions and false images, while

"One universal darkness covered all."

We now expect from historic fictions accurate pictures of manners and customs; we look to pleasantly increasing our knowledge of the time, and demand truth as the foundation of any known personage introduced. Of late, faults of another extreme than the former errors have prevailed, viz. writing has been overlaid by reading; the book has been filled with antiquarian details, the hero has been lost in his armour, and the heroine merged in her velvet and embroidery. Attraction gave way to accuracy; they treated the story as the young painter of old did his Helen; and we might address them in the words of Apelles, "Ne pou-

The work now before us belongs to the historic school; but it has that talent which bestows its own attraction on whatever subject its peculiar taste may select. The past can only be reanimated by present feeling, and the mind of the writer must bestow its own originality. There are two principal characteristics belonging to this narrative; first, the great dramatic skill evinced in the progress and effect of the principal scenes; and, secondly, the delicate yet deep tone of feminine feeling running through the whole. Men and women are entirely opposed in their perceptions; both may arrive at the truth, but both will arrive by different roads; both will feel, but a man's feeling more approximates to passion—that of a woman to sentiment. Like all general rules, this, of course, admits of exceptions; still it is the general rule, and peculiarly illustrated by these volumes. There is one character in the Buccaneer which appears to us equally beautiful and original: we allude to the little puritan Barbara Iverk; it is something like Newton's Dutch Girl-a creature that must perforce be good, guileless, and affectionate; touched with the most gentle and subdued colours, destined for

" Hearth, and heart, and home content;"

a character conceived in the very poetry of prose, if we may so use the expression. We have but one fault to find with this exquisite delineation - that we can give no idea of it in our limits; the sweet picture must be seen as a whole: still we are at no loss for extracts; witness the following death-scene:

" The brow of Lady Cecil was calm, smooth, and unclouded, white as alabaster, and rendered still more beautiful by the few tresses of pale auburn hair that escaped from under the headtire. The features were of a noble yet softened character, although painfully emaciated; and not a shadow of colour tinged her upturned lip. Her sleep, though occasionally sound, was restless, and the long shadowy fingers that lay on the embroidered coverlet, were now and for ever, how my heart clings—I fear, sinfully then stirred, as if by bodily or mental suffering. clings, to the remembrance of our earlier and

and oppressive.

Lady Cecil had existed for some days in a state of frightful delirium, and, during that time, her ravings had been so loud and con-tinued, that her present repose was elysium to those who loved her. Constance bent her knees, and prayed in silence, long and fervently, for support. Sir Robert, leaning back in the richly cushioned chair, covered his face with his hands, withdrawing them only when the sleeper groaned or breathed more heavily. At length both felt as if death had indeed entered the chamber, so motionless lay the object of their love: they continued gazing from each other to the couch, until the misty light of morning streamed coldly through the open shutters.

Another hour of sad watching passed, and, with a long and deeply drawn sigh, the sufferer opened her eyes: they were no longer wild and wandering, but rested with calm intelligence on her husband and her child. ' It is long since I have seen you, except in strange dreams,' she said, or rather murmured; ' and now I shall be with you but for a very little time!' Constance put to her lips a silver cup containing some refreshment, while Sir Robert supported her head on his arm. 'Call no one in. Constance - Cecil - my moments now are numbered: draw back the curtains, that I may once more look upon the light of morning! Constance obeyed; and the full heams of day entered the room. 'How beautiful! how glorious!' repeated the dying woman, as her sight drank in the reviving light: 'it heralds me to immortality, where there is no darkness—no disappointment—no evil! How pale are the rays of that lamp, Cecil! How feeble man's inventions, contrasted with the works of the Almighty! Constance rose to extinguish it. Let it be,' she continued, feebly; 'let it be, dearest; it has illumined my last night, and we will expire together.' The affectionate daughter turned away to hide her tears; but when did the emotion of a beloved child escape a mother's notice? 'Alas, my noble Constance weeping! I thought she, at all events, would have spared me this trial: leave us for a few moments; let me not see you weep, Constance-let me not see it - tears enough have fallen in these halls; — do not mourn, my child, that your mother will find rest at last. Lady Cecil had much to say to her husband during the remaining moments of her existence; but her breathing became so feeble, that he was obliged to lean over the couch to catch her words. 'We part, my own and only beloved husband, for ever in this world; fain would I linger yet a little, to recount how much I have loved you - in our more humble state - in this, oh! how falsely termed our prosperity! My heart has shared your feelings. In our late bitter trials, more than half my grief was, that you should suffer. Oh, Robert! Robert! now, when I am about to leave you and all

under whose shadow we first met! The stream, where you and Herbert—wild, but affectionate brother! Oh, Robert, do not blame me, nor start so at his name; his only fault was his devotion to a most kind master! but who that lived under the gentle influence of Charles Stuart's virtues could have been aught but devoted? And vet what deadly feuds came forth hope of day! Your pardon, lady; but is it not from this affection! Alas! his rich heritage has brought no blessing with it. I never could look upon these broad lands as ours. Would that his child had lived, and then—but they are all gone now - all gone! Alas! what had we to do with courts, or courts with us? Our domestic comforts have been blighted - our hearth left desolate - the children for whom you toiled, and hoped, and planned, have been removed from us—nipped in the bud or the first blossoming! And oh, Cecil! take the words of a dying woman to heart, when she tells you, that you will go down childless to your grave, if you do not absolve our beloved Constance from her promise to him whom she can neither respect or love. She will complete the contract, though it should be her deathwarrant, rather than let it be said a daughter of the house of Cecil acted dishonourably - she of the house of Cecil acted disnonourany—will complete it, Robert—she will complete it, Robert—she will complete it — and then die.' Lady Cecil, overcome by duced him to pause at the top of Greenwich emotion and exertion, fell back fainting and Hill, and look around on the richness and beauty of the prospect. Flowing to the right,

Constance entered unbidden, but most welcome. She knelt by her mother's side, and took the hand so feebly but affectionately extended towards her. The fearful change that had occurred during her short absence was but too visible. The breath that touched her cheek was cold as the morning mist. The sufferer would have folded her hands in prayer, but the strength had departed before the spirit was the whole world, rendered us homage and gone. Constance, seeing that the fine expression of life with which her upturned eyes had glittered was gradually passing away, clasped her mother's hands within her own: suddenly they struggled for freedom, and as her eye followed the pointing of her parent's finger, she saw the lamp's last beam flicker for a moment, and then expire !- Her mother, too, was dead! It is ill to break upon the solitude of the dying, though it is good to enter into the solemn temple of death: it is a sad but a useful lesson to lift the pall; to raise the coffin-lid; to gaze upon all we loved, upon all that was bright, and pure, and beautiful, changing with a slow but certain change to decay and corruption. The most careless cannot move along the chamber of death without being affected by the awful presence of the King of Terrors. The holy quiet that ought to characterise a funeral procession, is too frequently destroyed by the empty pomp and heartlessness which attend it; but in the death chamber there is nothing of this; the very atmosphere seems impregnated with the stillness of the time when there was no life in the broad earth, and when only 'God moved on the face of the waters.' Our breath comes slowly and heavily to our lips, and we murmur forth our words as if the spirit watched to record them'in the unchanging book of immortality."

Milton is introduced in a most touching manner; but we can only give two or three

brief passages:
"' How beautiful!' said your sister, as she showered on the now sleeping earth. 'Yes, beautiful!' repeated Milton; and his voice so musical, yet melancholy, thrilled to my inmost handed a rude spy-glass from one to another,

noble oak where the ring-doves built, and soul. 'Beautiful!' he said again, as if the word was pleasant in his ears; 'and yet the time is coming fast when I shall behold that beauty no more; when I shall be more humbled than the poor worms upon which I may now heedlessly tread: they creep, but see; I shall be a thing of darkness in the midst of light irrevocably dark !-total eclipse !-without the and there are few who would engage in a quarstrange, that life's chiefest blessing should be enthroned in such a tender ball, when feeling is diffused all over us?' 'The maker must be the best judge,' replied your sister. 'Tis true,' he said; 'and the same hand that wounds can heal. I will not sorrow, if I can refrain from grief, though it is hard to bear; yet often, when I look upon my daughters, I think how sad 'twill be when I no more can trace their change of form and feature. And this deep affliction comes upon me in my manhood's prime. Life in captivity-all around me grows darker each fair day I live. A bunch of violets was given me this morning; their fragrance was delicious; yet I could not discern the little yellow germ that I knew dwelt within their dark blue petals, and I put them from me because I could not see as well as smell. 'Twas foolish, but 'twas natural."

the broad and glorious Thames turned its liquid mirror to the skies, and reflected every passing cloud upon its translucent bosom. But our noble river had more than clouds to shadow it; the treasures of the universe floated for us upon its wave-the spoils of conquered and humbled nations left their track along its shores; Spain, France, and either India paid us tribute; and proud was our own father Thames to bear that homage and that tri-bute to his favoured city. Well might the great cupola of St. Paul erect its heavy but majestic head, and peer forth through the first heams of day upon the rich and blessed river! Robin felt his heart swell within his bosom when he looked down upon the waters and the land of which every Englishman is so justly proud. 'It is my own country!' was his emphatic ejaculation, as he gazed on this picture of English wealth and English cultivation.

The little village of Greenwich, straggling at the foot of the hill, approaching closely to the palace, and then wandering along the great Dover and London road, formed a more pleasant object than it does now that it has been magnified into a great and populous town. Many wooden cottages nested under the parkwalls, and sent their smoke curling through the foliage of the fine trees that formed a bold, rich back-ground. The palace, extending its squares and courts along the river's brink, gave an air of dignity to the whole scence; while the tinkling music of the sheep-bells, echoing from the heath, lent to it a soft and harmonising effect. On the river, in the extreme distance, an English vessel was towing up some of the Spanish prizes which the gallant Blake had forwarded to their future home. They trailed the water heavily and gloomily, like captives as they were; and their dismantled and battered aspect afforded ample subject for "'How beautiful!' said your sister, as she discourse to a group of old sailors, who, though raised her eyes to the glorious heavens, spark-not yet possessed of their palace-hospital, found

" And told how ships were won."

The character of Cromwell is so well summed

up, that we must find room for it.
"There are two things that to a marvellous degree bring people under subjection — moral and corporeal fear. The most dissolute are held in restraint by the influence of moral worth, rel if they were certain that defeat or death would be the consequence. Cromwell obtained, and we may add, maintained his ascendency over the people of England, by his carnest and continually directed efforts towards these two important ends. His court was a rare example of irreproachable conduct, from which all debauchery and immorality were banished; while such was his deep and intimate, though mysterious acquaintance with every occurrence throughout the commonwealth, its subjects had the certainty of knowing that, sooner or later, whatever crimes they committed would of a surety reach the ear of the protector. His natural abilities must always have been of the highest order, though in the early part of his career he discovered none of those extraordinary talents that afterwards gained him so much applause, and worked so upon the affections of the hearers and standers-by. His mind may be compared to one of those valuable manuscripts that had long been rolled up and kept hidden from vulgar eyes, but which exhibits some new proof of wisdom at each unfolding. It has been well said by a philosopher, whose equal the world has not known since his day, ' that a place sheweth the man.' Of a certainty Cromwell had no sooner possessed the opportunity so to do, than he shewed to the whole world that he was destined to govern. 'Some men achieve greatness, some men are born to greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them.' With Cromwell greatness was achieved. He was the architect of his own fortunes, owing little to what is called 'chance,' less to patronage, and still less to crime, if we except the one sad blot upon the page of his own history, as connected with that of his country. There appears in his character but a small portion of that which is evil, blended with much that is undoubtedly good. Although his public speeches were, for the most part, ambiguous - leaving others to pick out his meaning or more frequently still, having no meaning to pick out, being words, words, words - strung of mouldy sentences, scriptural phrases, foolish exclamations, and such-like; yet when necessary, he shewed that he could sufficiently command his style, delivering himself with so much energy, pith, propriety, and strength of expression, that it was commonly said of him under such circumstances, every word he spoke was a thing.' But the strongest indication of his vast abilities was, the extraordinary tact with which he entered into, dissected, and sorutinised the nature of human kind. No man ever dived into the manners and minds of those around him with greater penetration, or more rapidly discovered their natural talents and tempers. If he chanced to hear of a person fit for his purpose, whether as a minister, a soldier, an artisan, a preacher, or a spy, no matter how previously obscure, he sent for him forthwith, and employed him in the way in which he could be made most useful, and answer best the purpose of his employer. Upon this most admirable system (s system in which, unhappily, he has had but few imitators among modern statesmen,) depended in a great degree his success. His devotion has been sneered at; but it has never been proved to have been insincere. With how much more shew of justice may we consider it

to have been founded upon a solid and upright | scarcely the right to enter. Alas! alas! the | anxiety, the ravages of invading troops, the basis, when we recollect that his whole outward deportment spoke its truth! Those who decry him as a fanatic, ought to bethink themselves that religion was the chivalry of the age in which he lived. Had Cromwell been born a few centuries earlier, he would have headed the crusades, with as much bravery, and far better results than our noble-hearted, but wrongheaded Coeur de Lion. It was no great com-pliment that was passed on him by the French minister, when he called the protector 'the first captain of the age. His courage and conduct in the field were undoubtedly admirable : he had a dignity of soul which the greatest dangers and difficulties rather animated than discouraged, and his discipline and government of the army, in all respects, was the wonder of the world. It was no diminution of this part of his character, that he was wary in his conduct, and that, after he was declared protector, he wore a coat of mail concealed beneath his dress. Less caution than he made use of, in the place he held, and surrounded as he was by secret and open enemies, would have deserved the name of negligence. As to his political sincerity, which many think had nothing to do with his religious opinions, he was, to the full, as honest as the first or second Charles. Of a truth, that same sincerity, it would appear, is no kingly virtue! Cromwell loved iustice as he loved his own life, and wherever he was compelled to be arbitrary, it was only where his authority was controverted, which, as things then were, it was not only right to establish for his own sake, but for the peace and security of the country over whose proud destinies he had been called to govern. The dignity of the crown,' to quote his own words, was upon the account of the nation, of which the king was only the representative head, and therefore, the nation being still the same, he would have the same respect paid to his ministers as if he had been a king.' England ought to write the name of Cromwell in letters of gold, when she remembers that, within a space of four or five years, he avenged all the insults that had been lavishly flung upon her by every country in Europe throughout a long, disastrous, and most perplexing civil war. Glo-riously did he retrieve the credit that had been mouldering and decaying during two weak and discreditable reigns of nearly fifty years' continuance gloriously did he establish and extend his country's authority and influence in remote nations — gloriously acquire the real mastery of the British Channel—gloriously send forth fleets that went and conquered, and never sullied the union flag by an act of dishonour or dissimulation. Not a single Briton, during the protectorate, but could demand and receive either reparation or revenge for injury, whether it came from France, from Spain, from any open foe or treacherous ally; not an oppressed foreigner claimed his protection but it was immediately and effectually granted. Were things to be compared to this in the reign of either Charles? England may blush at the remembrance of the insults she sustained during the reigns of the first most amiable, yet most weak -of the second most admired, yet most contemptible-of these legal kings. What must she think of the treatment of the elector palatine, though he was son-in-law to King James? And let her ask herself how the Duke of Rohan was assisted in the Protestant war at Rochelle, notwithstanding the solemn engagement of King Charles under his own hand!

page of history is but a sad one; and the Stuarts and the Cromwells, the roundheads and the cavaliers, the pennons and the drums, are but part and parcel of the same dust—the dust we, who are made of dust animated for a time by a living spirit, now tread upon! Their words, that wrestled with the winds and mounted on the air, have left no trace along that air whereon they sported :-the clouds in all their beauty cap our isle with their magnificence, as in those by-gone days; the rivers are as blue, the seas as salt; the flowers, those sweet things! remain fresh within our fields, as when God called them into existence in Paradise, and are bright as ever. But the change is over us, as it has been over them: we, too, are passing. O England! what should this teach? Even three things-wisdom, justice, and mercy. Wisdom to watch ourselves, and then our rulers, so that we neither do nor suffer wrong; justice to the memory of the mighty dead, whether born to thrones or footstools; mercy, inasmuch as we shall deeply need it from our successors."

We have intentionally abstained from the most stirring scenes-the reader will be sufficiently attracted towards them by the quick interest of the story - and have preferred such quotations as shew either the peculiar thought or taste of the writer, and whose merits might scarce be dwelt upon in the excitement of following a narrative full of spirit. Among the characters we must mention with especial praise the bold Buccaneer himself, so beautifully drawn towards good by his strong and purifying affection for his child. Robin Hays, the Lady Frances Cromwell, the very beau ideal of a coquette, and placed in such contrast with the noble Constance, and the darker-tinted and more passionate Zillah, Springall the young sailor, and the rough trooper Roupall, are all full of individuality. We must again say how well the Buccaneer is calculated for dramatic effect. The scene in the chapel, that of the arrest, and those of the concluding chapters, would tell well on the stage; so would most of the characters-that, perhaps, of Robin Hays excepted, for natural and true as is Barbara's love, it would be difficult to give it theatrical development. We now conclude, sincerely congratulating Mrs. Hall on the industry (for industrious she must have been to make her so completely acquainted with the period), the interest, and the talent displayed in the Buccaneer.

The Year of Liberation: a Journal of the Defence of Hamburgh against the French Army under Marshal Davoust, in 1813; with Sketches of the Battles of Lutzen, Bautsen, &c. &c. 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Duncan.

Wr. could hardly have supposed that any sketch of the circumstances and events of which these volumes treat could have interested us so much as they have done; but the talents of the writer, whoever he may be, have invested his Journal with such vivacity, that we read its most trivial details with a degree of pleasure we did not anticipate for its more important matter, and certainly rather referable to the mode of treatment than to the subject. Yet the narrative, so ably written, is not without its own intrinsic value. It appears to be a close and faithful account of what the author himself witnessed during a short residence in Germany, at a period when the destinies of Europe hung upon the turn of a day. At a But we are treading too fearlessly upon ground moment when war is again threatened, it is front of the fatal platoon, when suddenly the sa which, in our humble capacity, we have well to recall its evils to memory — the public report of musketry was heard outside the ram-

universal waste of property, and the universal wretchedness spread over private life, - all vividly sketched in these pages. The gallantry of the citizens of Hamburgh also deserved the record it has here received; and we are led to fancy what Englishmen would do in a similar emergency. Would not there be the same precipitation in throwing off the voke? the same great awkwardness and blundering in the use of new expedients against an oppressor? and the same honourable determination to resist the imposition of chains and slavery? moral of the work, thus applied, is valuable to every nation which has liberties to defend or enemies to encounter; and England, which is but a larger Hamburgh, may take a lesson, in case of need, from the simple fortitude displayed by these honest German traders.

The volumes are further recommended by sketches of Napoleon and his battles, and of the scenery and habits of the country, together with some translations of German poems, &c.; the whole forming a very agreeable narrative. We have only to observe, that the author is eminently anti-Buonaparte, anti-French, and anti-revolutionary, before we begin by quoting the defeat of General Morand, one of the most

brilliant affairs of the time. " Morand, the commander of the division. was a fierce ruffian of the revolutionary school; and no man could have been more fitted to clip the wings of rash patriotism. He had been left with the remnant of the French garrisons in Pomerania, from which, on the evacuation of Berlin, he had moved, carrying the French civil establishments with him, and determined to revenge himself wherever he could. His first object was Hamburg, rich, helpless, and patriotic, to the full measure of high treason. He had three thousand men, and eighteen pieces of cannon, which would have robbed and slaughtered to the most complete extent. On his advance, too, he had met the expelled garrison and douaniers; and with this reinforcement to his strength, and probably to his indignation (for a Frenchman stripped of his office is as little likely as any individual on earth to bury his sorrows in his bosom), Morand hurried on to chastise the contumacious territory. But he found an unexpected obstacle. The Danish government remembered that Altona was within sight of Hamburg, and that a French force was at all times a hazardous neighbour. Trifling and tardy as the Danish politics were, the government could not willingly see Hamburg in the hands of a French brigade. A message was accordingly sent to Morand, intimating that the city would be protected. He had then turned off to Lunenburg, blown in the gates, seized the principal inhabitants, and, without an hour's delay, ordered them to be brought before a military tribunal. The law of the drumhead is expeditious; those gentlemen were found guilty on the spot, and before set of sun they would have been where tyranny could touch them no more, but for the Frenchman's desire for a spectacle. They were ordered to be shot next day at noon, in the principal square, in the presence of the troops and people. Yet the man of blood is sometimes disappointed: and there are few instances of thwarted atrocity more striking than the fate of Morand. The next day all was anxiety and melancholy, of course, among the inhabitants; and the condemned, whose friends had in vain made the most strenuous applications to the Frenchman's mercy, were already ordered out to stand in front of the fatal platoon, when suddenly the on horseback to attend the execution, rode off to ascertain the cause. The scene of murder waited for the general's return, but he still delayed; the firing grew heavier, and in various directions. It was soon evident from its approach, and from the number of wounded who were continually dropping back into the streets, that the city was attacked in force by the allies. What must have been the feelings of the condemned men and their families, while the struggle was going on which to them made the difference between life and death! At last, an aide-de-camp rode in, crying out that the general had fallen, and ordering the last troops to move to the gates. The affair was now acknowledged 'to be serious;' and though the French officers ridiculed the idea of their being heaten by the 'ragamuffin Cossacks,' their soldiers took good care to prepare for all contingencies, by packing up all the plunder that they could carry. But it was too late; after a short and desperate conflict, the allies carried the gates; a hurrah, a rush of the French battalions back into the streets, and a crowd of Cossacks and Russian dragoons coming pellmell after them, and cutting them up in all quarters, fully explained the story. All was now triumph; the condemned were brought to their homes with acclamations, and Lunenburg was once more free and German.'

The Cossack commander and governor of more in our way, as it speaks of literature, amburgh was the gallant Tettenborn, who is which we like, and of smoking, which we hate. Hamburgh was the gallant Tettenborn, who is

thus painted :-

"Tettenboin's own story is thoroughly continental; gallantry, good luck, adventure, promotion, and all of a rapidity that might move the bile of our tardy service. The peace principle is nearly the same every where, grumbling, ennui, and half-pay, in Germany, half paid; but in German war the Dalgetty prin-ciple carries all before it. Tettenborn, at the beginning of the year, was a simple half-pay captain in the Austrian service. Nothing was to be done there, for Austria had been so completely eviscerated by the French, in her last experiments in the field, that her policy was pacific per force. Tettenborn offered his sword. according to the custom of the country, to the Russian emperor, then rushing upon France with the impetus gained by a march of a thousand miles through the snow. A crowd of German officers had already done the same; but the demand was overmatched by the supply; and when Captain Tettenborn presented himself, even the emperor had nothing to offer him but a handful of Cossacks. Nothing could seem more unfortunate, nor be more lucky. Another hero, accustomed to the pomps of the regular cavalry, would have scoffed at the Bashkirs, torn up his commission, and finished his history by putting a pistol to his head. But Tettenborn was wiser; he took fortune in whatever shape she came, mounted his horse, determined to ride at every thing, fell on the French without ceremony, became a favourite of his Bashkirs, who found the productiveness of following a 'lucky officer,' and, from mastering their rugged souls, became a favourite of the emperor, who was, to the last, half a Tartar himself. The Cossack makes reconnoissances of two or three hundred miles ahead. On the news of the expulsion of Carra St. Cyr and his donaniers from Hamburg, Tettenborn was sent forward with his pulk as the advanced patrol of the grand army at Berlin! At Hamburg he was received with rapture, and at Hamburg he lived in the first style of the Dal-getties. The simple Austrian captain was sud-

Morand and his staff, who were getting | the king of the whole senatorial territory. Thus exalted, he now loftily disdained to look like a Cossack: he had the handsomest coat, the handsomest horses, and kept the handsomest table that ever dazzled the republican eye of Hamburg."

We add a touch of military life.

"The continent is, after all, the place to see the high style of soldiership. An English general officer, with his aide-de-camp and couple of grooms, makes a most diminished figure beside your true continental brigadier, with his three or four britchskas, his crowd of aides-decamp, valets, and secretaries, and his half dozen led horses; and all those but a moderate provision for him. He lives by billet wherever he goes; all postmasters open their stables at his bidding; he feasts, and every body round him feasts, with no more care for the morrow than the fowls of the air; he is clothed, fed, and lodged, with no more trouble to himself than one of his own chargers; and when he rolls with his suite through one of the German cities, the thunder of his wheels over the aboriginal pavement prepares the world to expect an emperor."

We pass over the warlike details, which tell of the fatal results of the battle of Jena and death of Prince Louis, in 1806, of Napoleon's conduct at the battle of Lutzen, and of the bombardment of Hamburgh, &c., for a sketch

"It is (says the author) impossible to refuse the Germans all the praise due to good-nature, kindness of manner to strangers, and especially to general intelligence. Every one reads, almost every one writes, and altogether there is more of the active power of education visible in general society, than, perhaps, in any other country of the world. But they have two désagrémens, for nothing but the word can express the thing, too slight to be called vice, and too vexatious to be entitled to tolerance; which very considerably undo the spell of German society; and those are — smoking and stocking knitting. A few mornings since, I visited a man of letters, I found him in his study, entrenched up to the chin in books and papers, and surrounded with all the printed wisdom of his country, in bindings that had evidently known a good deal of the 'midnight lamp.' The nocturna versate manu, versate diurna, was in every thing. In short, all was as it ought to be in the sacellum of literature. The master of the shrine was a very intelligent person, I believe a very learned, and certainly a very industrious one; for in a list of his daily pursuits, which he shewed to me, there was scarcely an hour out of the twenty-four which had not its appropriate study. But the genius of tobaccosmoke was there, writing his death-warrant, as legibly as my learned friend ever wrote a line of high Dutch. His pipe was in his hand; his goblet of eau sucrè, its never-failing, and almost equally sickening companion, was beside him; and with a lack-lustre eye, and a cheek as yellow as the yellowest page he was poring over, was this able and valuable man sadly smoking himself into the other world. chamber, his books, his clothes, every thing about him, were tobacco; and I left the interview in sorrow, and half suffocated. Argument in this distemper is but loss of time. No logic can pierce the integument that smoking wraps round the brain. Nothing will ever be effectual, except a general fusillade of the cri-

too, is declared by the physicians to be actually one of the most efficient causes of the German tendency to diseases of the lungs. In point of expense, its waste is enormous. In Hamburg alone, 50,000 boxes of cigars have been consumed in a year; each box costing about 3/. sterling: 150,000l. puffed into the air! And it is to be remembered, that even this is but a part of the expense; the cigar adorning the lip only of the better order, and even among those, only of the young; the mature generally ab-juring this small vanity, and blowing away with the mighty meerschaum of their ancestors. This plague, like the Egyptian plague of frogs, is felt every where, and in every thing. poisons the streets, the clubs, and the coffee-houses; furniture, clothes, equipage, person, are redolent of the abomination. It makes even the dulness of the newspaper doubly narcotic; the napkin on the table tells instantly that native hands have been over it; every eatable and drinkable, all that can be seen, felt, heard, or understood, is saturated with tobacco; the very air we breathe is but a conveyance for this poison into the lungs; and every man, woman, and child, rapidly acquires the com-plexion of a boiled chicken. From the hour of their waking, if nine-tenths of the population can ever be said to awake at all, to the hour of their lying down, which in innumerable instances the peasantry do in their clothes, the pipe is never out of their mouths; one mighty fumigation reigns, and human nature is smokedried by tens of thousands of square miles. But if it be a crime to shorten life, or extinguish faculties, the authority of the chief German physiologists charges this custom with effecting both in a very remarkable degree. They compute, that of twenty deaths of men between eighteen and thirty five, ten originate in the waste of the constitution by smoking. universal weakness of the eyes, which makes the Germans par excellence a spectacled nation, is probably attributed to the same cause of general nervous debility. Tobacco burns out their blood, their teeth, their eyes, and their brains; turns their flesh into mummy, and their mind into metaphysics. The superior part of the creation, the ladies, do not often smoke; but then they have their scarcely less obnoxious indulgence—eternal stocking knit-ting. The needles are never out of their fin-gers. Every hour of the day is filled up with this work, as if the whole soul of the sex were made for nothing but stockings. Some 'Reformers' have attempted to reason down this infinitely peddling and graceless employment. They have argued, that it ought to be left to those who can do nothing better with their faculties or fingers; that the labour of the most industrious baroness is not worth twopence a-day; that the fabric, at the best, is abominable; and that the knitting of an arch-duchess would be spurned by her own footmen. But the reformers are routed by a countless majority. Through every corner of Germany, ninety-nine in a hundred of the sex, be their condition what it may, spend the chief part of their waking hours, and possibly of their sleeping ones, in making stockings. They are to be seen knitting in all times and seasons, 'from dewy morn to dusky eve,' from January to December. On they go, looping and twisting, with remorseless industry; and if they could take their knitting-needles with them to church, they would probably consider them highly advantageous associates to their piety. Hamburg he lived in the first style of the Dal-getties. The simple Austrian captain was sud-denly the governor, the commander-in-chief, cation of the continental soul. The propensity, females to look out of the window on all occa-

sions, is vanquished by this master-passion; and the most showy promenador through a German city, will see whole dens full of women, machinelike, eternally twisting and looping, who no more think of glancing at his display than if they were so many spinning jennies. But the more dexterous sometimes contrive to reconcile the two enjoyments, and by the help of a mirror placed outside the window, which they call an espion, the fair knitter can reconnoitre the external world, luckily, without deducting a single moment from the grand business and pleasure of life. When, by any accident, the stocking is laid down, they seem the most distressed of beings. As this never happens but in compliment to the presence of some English stranger, it only increases the natural embarrassment of all parties. The fingers, unneedled as they are, are still in a sort of instinctive manipulation. The eye of the reluctant desourrée is dropped upon her pendant knitting case, as over the memorial of something ineffably dear; an eel stripped of its skin could not be more difficult to reconcile to the novelty of its circumstances; and the moment that the stranger takes his leave, the fair sufferer eagerly uncases her implements, and is in the full delight of looping and twisting again for the day.

Of Napoleon, an immortal name in history, we have sundry anecdotes. Take the follow-

ing:-"At Dresden, while the allies were in the neighbourhood, he was up at day-break, toiling like a captain of engineers. While the staff were constructing a bridge in place of the one burnt by the Russians, he took his stand beside a building which had served for a depôt of ammunition. The Russian fire was drawn upon this point, and a shell had nearly closed the campaign; it burst over the spot where he stood, struck the side of the building, and dashed a large fragment of wood or stone at his feet. While all round him were alarmed at his hazard, he coolly turned the fragment over, and observed, 'a few inches nearer, and it would have done its business.'"

night, by which we detect the writer to be a poet, though he has here chosen to be incognito.

"But night grows apace; the cathedral chimes toll duller than ever through the mist, like the bells over Lethe, a knell to the departing honours of the city, where they have jangled through so many hundreds of lazy years. But, 'Invida terra madescat.' What man can look upon the world kindly in a day like this, when the very air is saturated with the spleen? Let me turn to the moon. To see her on a night like this, in the lulling of the tempest, lifting up her horned front in troubled majesty, through piles of solemn vapour, that roll and swell round her in shapes and grandeurs innumerable and unspeakable, continents of cloud that look like the upbreaking of some superior world, is a noble exchange for the dripping earth below. Of all the idolatries that ever beguiled the imagination of man into substituting the things of the Divine hand for the great invisible King, the worship of Selene was the most imaginative. Waning as she is at this moment, what can be more lovely than to see her rising, like a spirit from the grave, from depths of darkness that seemed made to bury her for ever; then adding lustre to lustre, till she stands, like the risen spirit, clothed in her full light, the splendid denizen of the blue empire of suns and stars above? But no Italian moonlight for me - no sheets of unspeckled azure-no night, when all unstained,

The glowing planets roll,
And not a cloud disturbs the solemn pole.

Give me the night of clouds, and of clouds in their wildest commotion. Is it only in her rule over this turbulent royalty that the moon shews herself the true sovereign? Who can doubt that half her original honours, as Hecate, arose from her dominion over those 'wild creatures of the element?' She is the true light, limner, creator, of the great landscape, that reaches from one end of heaven to the other. What are the purple pavilions of the sunset, and the highways of pearl and diamond that lead to them, compared with the grey Mont-Blancs, and unfathomable valleys, and myriads of apparitions that I now see moving over them with pale and ominous banners, like a general insurrection of the tomb? Dian, Luna, Hecate, the Tergemina! is the true 'cloud compeller,' after all; the mother of shades; the mighty wizard, touching airy nothing into castles of ivory and pyramids of phosphor; brightening giddy vapour into 'shapes unutterable, nameless, dire,' phantom hosts, and superb monsters. At this moment she is flooding with sudden silver, right over Russia, the pinions of an eagle ninety degrees from point to point, with Sirius flashing like a burning diamond, for its

eye, and a beak heavy with thunder."
We offer no example of the poetry in verse; but once more very cordially recommend these interesting and clever volumes to the general

Becket, an Historical Tragedy; the Men of England, an Ode; and other Poems. Moxon, 1832. pp. 206.

INTELLIGENT and well-informed, we yet think the talents of the writer now before us will scarcely receive their just appreciation from his present work. A long drama, destined for the closet, not the stage, is not a popular form for poetry; and, moreover, the scene is laid at that early period in history when our interest is but half awake.

Nevertheless, the author has displayed much ability in his treatment of the subject; a pure, We conclude with the picture of a gusty poetical vein, a cultivated judgment, and a ght, by which we detect the writer to be a refined taste, with considerable faults in the structure of his blank verse. We cannot quote so much as we wish, without occupying a larger space than we can spare, but select a few passages which are capable of separation from the dialogue. A papal bull is thus announced:

"Each English subject
Is loosed from his obedience—duty, oaths,
And loyal love, made sacrilege. No bell
Shall call the living to the house of prayer,
Nor grace the unsainted burial of the dead;
No babe shall be baptised; each holy office,
Each hallow'd thing, will fly the land (razed out
From Christendom), and to the rage of demons
Leave it, and men accurst, the prey of demons."

Becket is characterised by Young Henry as

"Liberally endow'd
By nature with most rarely-lavish'd gifts,
Had he been destin'd to a crown, he had
Achieved a reign illustrious to all time
King Henry.
So did we rate him ever; for which cause
We placed him second only to the crown.
Young Henry.
A place too high, or low, for such a mind.
Fla'd to that second sphere in secular power,
His check'd ambition found another path;
Seeking to rule the liner world of men—
Their hopes, their will, their ignorance, their faith.
King Henry.
You paint the man too true.

You paint the man too true.

Geoffry (aside to De Barre).

Can Henry talk thusMy light and wilful brother? De Barre.

Peace, and listen!

Young Henry.

To embody such aspirings the fit means
Is Rome's soul-tyranny. Such was, then, the shape
To which occasion moulded his huge passions.

The boundless grasp of that untemporal sway, Which calls itself the master—not of a province, A kingdom, the whole earth—but bears a sceptre, Such is its boast, that reaches up to heaven And down to hell—he found so meetly match'd With his aspiring faculties, that at length 'Tis grown into that madness, he mistakes The daring wishes of his fiery soul For ordinances and oracles divine; And hence rebellion, perfidy, and blood, Are seemly in his eyes, and sanctified, So they but work his end."

The following is a fine thought :-Take comfort, madam.

Sir,—and so I shall:
Sir,—and so I shall:
Sir,—and so I shall:
Back from the tearless and indiguant queen,
To all the weeping helplessness of woman.
-You've done your thankless office, sir; and we
Do thank you not. Leave us—with our affliction."

The smaller poems are very graceful; the author, we believe, the Rev. Mr. Cattermole, Secretary to the Royal Society of Literaturean ornament both to literature and his profession.

The Infant Annual; or, a Mother's Offering: principally intended for children from five to ten years of age. Edinburgh, 1833. Waugh and Innes; Dublin, Tims, Curry and Co.; London, Whittaker and Co.
This is a charming little book for the youngest

of our readers; and for friends to give them in holyday or any other times. It is prettily embellished with nice juvenile subjects; and the best affections of the heart in children are likely to be awakened to virtue and deterred from vice by the well-written stories. Though not often our custom to quote from productions of this class, we will copy the "Angry Child" as a specimen, and for the sake of the anecdote on which it is founded.

" Little Harriet M- was between four and five years old; she was in many respects a very good little girl. She was obedient, very affectionate to her friends, and very obliging and kind; but the had a very violent temper. When any thing teased or provoked her, she would get into a perfect transport of fury, and tear and strike whatever was in her way. day her mamma was passing the nursery door, she heard a great noise within, and her little Harriet's voice speaking in a tone that made her sure she was bad; so she opened the door, and there she saw Harriet, with her little face swelled and distorted with rage, her curly hair all torn into disorder, while with feet and hands she was kicking and striking with all ber force at one of the servants, and crying out, 'I don't love you, Mary, I don't love you; I hate you.' She stopped when she saw her mamma. 'What is the meaning of all this?' said Mrs. M. to the servant. 'It is just this, ma'am,' said the servant, ' that Miss Harriet kept throwing water about the room, out of her little new jug; when I forbade her, she threw the water that was in the jug in my face, and when I attempted to take hold of her to carry her to you, as you desired, when she did wrong, she flew at me and struck me as you have seen.' Mrs. M. looked very grave, and lifting the sobbing Harriet in her arms, carried her into her own room. She sat down with her on her lap, and remained quite silent till the angry sobs had almost ceased. She then placed her on her knees, and in a very solemn voice told her to repeat after her the following words: 'Oh, my heavenly Father, look down in mercy, with pardoning mercy, on my poor little silly wicked heart, at this moment throbbing with such dreadfully bad feelings as only the spirit of all evil could put into it : oh, my heavenly Father, drive away

and pardon me the evil I have done this day, for Christ Jesus' sake. Amen.' Harriet trembled exceedingly; but she repeated the Mrs. M. solemnly, 'how dare you say you are words after her mother, and, as she did so, in not so wicked as Eveline? You are more her heart she wished that God might hear them. Her mamma again placed her on her lap, and asked if her rage was away. Harriet answered in a soft voice, 'Not quite, mamma; but its better.' 'Very well,' said her mother, until it is quite away, I shall tell you a story that I was told when I was young, and I hope it will make as deep an impression on your mind, my poor child, as it did on mine, and cause she was bigger and stronger than yourself tend as effectually to make you try yourself to that you did not actually do so; and only think check your bad and furious temper. Lord for a moment on the difference between the and Lady — were very great and rich people. provocation poor Eveline received, and that They had only one child, and it was a daughter. They were very, very fond of this child, and she was in truth a very fine little creature, very she was right; whereas, no one can wonder lively, and merry and affectionate, and exceedlively, and merry and affectionate, and exceedlively sports of rage, when any thing vexed her, and when she was spoken to by the person she saw like you, would turn at, or strike, whoever pro- in her mamma's room, she would then have voked her; like you, after every fit of rage she heard, that it was from no change in her mam-was grieved and ashamed of herself, and re- ma's love that she had not seen her for several solved never to be so bad again; but the next days, but because she was confined to bed.' temptation all that was forgotten, and she was 'And, mamma, what did Eveline's poor mamma as angry as ever. When she was just your age, say to her for killing the baby?' 'Eveline never her mamma had a little son-a sweet, sweet again saw her dear and beautiful young mamlittle tender baby. Here papa and mamma ma; she died that night of grief and horror on were glad, glad —and little Eveline would have hearing that her sweet and lovely infant was been glad too, but the servants very foolishly murdered—and by whom.' 'Oh, dear, O dear and wickedly teased and irritated her, by tell- mamma—was Eveline sorry? 'My love, how ing her that papa and mamma would not care can you ask such a question?' 'But, mamma, for her now; all their love and pleasure would I mean how sorry was she? what way was she be this little brother, and they never would sorry enough?' 'Indeed, Harriet, it is not mind her. Poor Eveline burst into a passion easy to know or to tell how she could be sorry of tears, and cried bitterly. 'You are a wicked enough. All I know is, that she lived to be a woman to say so; mamma will always love me, big lady—she lived to be herself a mother—and I know she will, and I'll go this very moment in her whole life no one ever saw her smile.' and ask her, I will; and she darted out of the 'And, mamma, was it a quite true story? it is nursery and flew to her mamma's room, the so dreadful, mamma.' Yes, my child, it is a servant in the nursery calling after her, ' Come, come, miss, you needn't go to your mamma's throom; she wont see you now.' Eveline burst Einstantly caught hold of by a stranger woman my knees again, and pray to God to take away she had never seen before. 'My dear,' said this person, 'you cannot be allowed to see your mamma just now;' she would have said will hear and bless you; but also thank him more; she would have told Eveline that the for preserving you hitherto from the endless reason she could not see her mamma then, was because she was very sick, and must not be disturbed. But Eveline was too angry to listen; she screamed and kicked at the woman, who, finding her so unreasonable, lifted her by force out of the room, and carrying her into the nursery, put her down, and said to the servant there, as she was going away, 'that she must prevent miss coming to her mamma's room.' Eveline heard this, and it added to her rage; and then this wicked servant burst out a laughing, and said, 'I told you that, miss; you see mamma doesn't love you now!' The poor child became mad with fury; she darted at the cradle where lay the poor little innocent new-born baby. The maid, whose duty it was to watch over it, was lying asleep upon her chair; and oh, Harriet, Harriet! like as you did to Mary just now, she struck it with all her force-struck it on the little tenand breathed no more.' 'Why, mamma, mamma,' cried Harriet, bursting into tears, 'why did it breathe no more?' 'It was dead — killed by its own sister.' 'Oh, mamma, mamma! what a dreadful, what a wicked little known. girl! Oh, mamma! I am not so wicked as

this bad spirit, help me with thy good spirit, her; I never killed a little baby,' sobbed Harriet, as she hid her face in her mother's bosom, and clung to her neck. 'My dear child,' said wicked; and, but for the goodness of God to you, might have been at this moment as miserable. Were you not in as great a rage when I came to the nursery as she was? Were you came to the nursery as she was? not striking Mary with all your force, not one blow, but repeated blows? and had Mary been like the object of Eveline's rage, a little baby, you would have killed her. It was only bewhich you supposed Mary gave you. Indeed, Mary gave you none - you were wrong, and in her mamma's room, she would then have quite true story; that unfortunate child was the great-grandmother of the present Earl of E---l.' My dearest mamma,' said Harriet, open the door of her mamma's room, but was once more bursting into tears, 'let me go upon and incalculable wretchedness so often produced by one fit of sinful rage."

This, we believe, is perfectly true. The unfortunate angry child was Anna, countess of Livingston. She was also Countess of Crawford; and, in her right, her son succeeded to the Earldom of Errol. It was a smoothingiron which, in her paroxysm of rage and terror, she snatched up and flung into the infant's cradle. A sad chance directed the blow, and the baby was murdered. No other child was ever born to the family; and the poor girl grew up, fully informed of the fatal deed by which she had attained so many deplorable honours. She was most amiable, and highly esteemed; but in all her life was never known to smile. When very young, she was married to the unfortunate William, earl of Kilmarnock beheaded in 1746 - who, whatever might be the motives of his loyalty to his king, was most disloyal to his wife, being as bad a husband as it is possible to conceive. Notwithstanding this, his excellent, unhappy lady hurried to London, and made every possible effort to obtain his pardon. Her want of success is

Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man. By one of the Editors of the "New York Mirror." 2 vols. 12mo. New York, 1832. Harper.

A PLEASANT collection of miscellaneous papers, which would do credit to any periodical, and, what on this side the Atlantic is a great merit, containing many touches of national manners and taste. Its fault is, that it imitates too much the style of a by-gone literature, abounding in moral essays, and characters with appropriate names and appropriate qualities such papers as swamped the Lounger, Mirror, &c. American writers are too prone, like Orpheus, to look back, and thereby lose the Eurydice of the mind-originality. But there is obviously great and rising talent among our Transatlantic contemporaries: let it throw itself upon its own resources; paint their own manners, their own scenes, their own traditions: their theme and model should be from themselves. We now proceed to a few varied extracts.

American Deer-hunt.—" During a week's rest at a retired village, I casually mentioned that I had never seen a deer-hunt. A party was immediately formed; and the next morning, after an early breakfast, we set out under a perfectly cloudless sky, and through these immense woods, whose dying leaves, betraying the touch of the autumn frosts, covered the whole face of nature as with a mantle of the most brilliant and opposite colours. Here a tree, with foliage of the brightest orange, mingled its branches with one of the deepest gory red; while among the oaks, which dislayed all the various shades of the rainbow, here and there towered the erect and lofty pine, with its deep, dark, and unfading green. This tract of land was but a few years ago owned and occupied by the Indians, who, in order to facilitate their hunting by clearing the ground, were accustomed to set on fire what they term the under-brush. The pine-trees frequently suffered in the operation; and their burnt and blasted stumps are often discerned by the solitary traveller, like the frowning ghosts of that high-spirited and ruined race, lingering among the places, hallowed by habit and tradition, where the ashes of their heroic fathers sleep. In the summer they contrast strangely with the bright and tender green, the delicate sweet flowers which spring up around their root, and the fresh and feminine loveliness of the vines, which sometimes cling with living tendrils to their scathed, dead trunks. At a large and commodious dwelling, although constructed of logs, and by its appearance fully entitled to the appellation of hut, we found a good-natured, hospitable old gentleman, with horns, guns, and hounds. A dozen of the latter were assembled in the road before the house, fully prepared to enter into the spirit of the sport. No one could comprehend what was going on more clearly than these worthy, impatient gentlemen. They were fine animals, with fine names, and in their eagerness and joy frequently drew upon them the rebuke of the old man. Scarcely any brute creature expresses his sensations with more manifest meaning than a dog. • • It is necessary that a hunting party should consist of at least six or seven. One or two, termed drivers, with horns, horses, and hounds, ride to the grounds frequented by the deer, and the dogs soon catch the scent. There are certain known passages of the forest through which the timid animals, when affrighted, generally attempt to escape. One individual of the party is stationed at each of these; and in such an opening I found myself that bright morning, alone in the midst of these

hushed and pathless forests, lurking, I almost thought, like a murderer, with my loaded piece, till the defenceless flying creature should spring upon his death. The silence around me was perfectly delightful. I could hear nothing not even the warbling of a bird-not the murmuring of a rill, for the stream by my side, instead of brawling and bubbling over its channel, had spread itself out into unbroken transparency. Across its bank, and accidentally answering the purposes of a bridge, a fallen tree was lying. Sometimes a playful fish leaped up from the brook, or glistened near the surface, as it turned its silver side to the sun; and sometimes a leaf, loosened from its branch, fell, and floated slowly to the ground in silence. I was thinking how many millions of my fellowcreatures drop off even thus in the shadowy places of life, and go down to the church-yard with as little notice or interruption to the general business and joy and beauty of nature,when the barking and yelping of the hounds came faintly through the distance, then nearer and nearer, till the whole chorus swelled on the breeze, and rung through the quiet wood, breaking strangely in upon its impressive stillness with discordant sounds of riot and death. You cannot conceive, unless you have experienced a similar moment, the almost painful eagerness and anxiety with which I watched to behold the victim appear through the trees. I 'I am the editor,' said I. 'I am very happy to heard a rustling among the dried leaves, and know you, sir,' he said. 'This is my first visit with desperate speed, and the whole bloody to your city, and my friends have been so kind pack close at her heels, a large doe broke from as to furnish me with letters to many of your the thicket, and passed near the place where I citizens. Do me the favour to peruse this. stood. Fleet as the wind she was springing by, He handed me a letter, tapped his boots with when I gave a low whistle; on a sudden she his rattan, yawned, and cast his eyes about, stopped, and the fatal ball lodged in her shoul- with the air of a self-satisfied fop, while I read der; another and another stretched her on the the following: 'Dear sir,-This will make you ground. She was a most lovely and feminine acquainted with my excellent friend, Mr. Thocreature. Nothing could exceed the grace, mas Jenkins, editor of the ——, of this place. cleanliness, and beauty of her form and limbs. He is a gentleman of education; and I should The dark silky brown of her back, the snowy whiteness of her neck, throat, and chest, and the almost human intelligence of her face, struck me with a strange feeling, of which those more familiar with the sight can form no idea. I confess, however unmanly it may have been, that a momentary horror ran through my frame, as the long lids, with their long lashes, fell over those large, dark, and beautiful eyes, while the swarthy huntsmen, with rough grasp and merry jokes, bound together her slender, tapering limbs, and one drew his long and glittering knife across her throat.'

The diary of an American editor is exceed-

ingly amusing and characteristic.

"One of my contemporaries found something to displease him in an article which I published, and, in a very coarse and insulting paragraph, held it up to public scorn. In reply, I remonstrated with him very temperately, and assured him that he had given the phrase an erroneous construction. In his next paper I read the following, which I suppose I am to consider as characteristic of the independence of the press:—'Mr. ——, of the ——, is a base assassin. He is one of your half-horse, half-alligator, and a little of the steam-boat men. He always goes the whole hog. This polluted wretch, whom I would not take hold of with a pair of tongs, nor then unless to give him the chastisement his impudent andacity so richly merits-this degraded outcast from all human society, who talks about our institutions and our country, is him-

whip him as soon as our leisure will permit us to visit the city which he infests with his pestilential presence. Nor must he suppose that until then he can escape the exposure his long train of cowardly falsehoods deserves. We, Thomas Jenkins, pledge ourselves to shew our readers that he is a perjured scoundrel, so totally destitute of every common feeling of humanity, that the earth groans under him as he walks.' Now, Mr. Thomas Jenkins may be a very decent name, but I never heard of it before. I was naturally very indignant, and inwardly vowed that if I should ever meet with the gentleman, I would give him some slight testimonial of my regard. One afternoon I was waited on by a little, diminutive dandy, with a rattan and whiskers. He was pale and consumptive-looking, and had that kind of cough which reminds a man of a quiet corner in a country church-yard, and makes him inclined to moralise. Yet a long collar protruding over his chin, and the air of studied grace with which he rapped his slender instruments of perambulation with his rattan, taught the observer that while the precarious personage before him did remain on earth, it was his wish to appear to every possible advantage. 'Pray, sir,' said he, taking off his hat, and looking very amiable and interesting, 'have I the honour of addressing the editor of the ---?' esteem myself greatly obliged by any attentions you may have it in your power to render him during his stay in your city. Yours truly, P. B.' 'Why, you impudent scoundrel,' said I, as soon as my surprise suffered me to speak, 'how dare you, sir, presume to trust your body within reach of one whom you have so deeply insulted and aggrieved?' I laid my hand on his collar, and paused at the expression of utter astonishment which appeared in his face, as he replied, 'Insulted! aggrieved! who? I? My dear sir, I beg your pardon. Some mistake, I presume. You have mistaken the person: my name, as you will perceive by the letter which you hold in your hand-my name, sir, is Jenkins-Mr. Jenkins-Mr. Thomas Jenkins.' I took down a file of his paper. 'Are you, sir,' I asked, 'the editor of this infamous, coarse, brutal, disgraceful, and lice ous journal?' 'Why, here's my paper, sure enough,' said Mr. Thomas Jenkins. 'Yes, sir, I am the editor of this journal; but, sir, upon my soul—why, you use language in reference to it, I confess—I'— 'Look here,' said I, dragging Mr. Jenkins by his collar to a position where the article which I have taken the trouble to copy above, stared him full in the face; 'look here, sir, at its licentiousness. Did you write that article, sir? answer me that.' 'What! that article? Let's see:' and he hummed over the conspicuous words-' base assassin - alligator - steam-boat —goes the whole hog—chastisement—vile tool
—cowardly falsehoods—ah! yes, I remember ha, ha, ha! What! that's the way the wind

my soul, sir, I meant no harm. Why there is not a single human being, I do assure you, sir,' laying his hand on his heart, 'whom I respect more sincerely than I do you. I always respected you, as every man must who knows you, but—this paragraph was written in a hasty moment. Perhaps I was a little warm; but that's the way we editors do these things; they give spirit to the paper. People always understand them; they mean nothing; but, if you were offended, I beg your pardon, and assure you it was unintentional.' Although I did not admire Mr. Jenkins's style of giving spirit to his paper, I could not proceed after such an humble apology, and so we parted.

The author is, we understand, a gentleman of the name of Fay; he has for many years been associate editor of the New York Mirror, a paper conducted with much talent and spirit.

Cartonensia; or, an Historical and Critical Account of the Tapestries in the Palace of the Vatican, copied from the Designs of Raphael of Urbino, and of such of the Cartoons whence they were woven, as are now in preservation. Second edition. 8vo. London, 1832. Ridgway. THE approbation we expressed in our journal for October last of the first edition of this work, induces us to refer with yet higher satisfaction to the appearance of a second. Besides the ostensible object which Cartonensia professes, it embraces others of a far more elevated nature; and as we before expressed it, "is calculated not only to improve the taste and delight the mind, by inspiring a love for the higher departments of the arts, but has obviously, throughout every portion of it, the nobler end of amending the heart, by making the Muses the handmaids of Virtue."

This edition is introduced by a preface, neatly and elegantly written; and the additional notes are such as naturally arise from the subject. That on pp. 18 and 19, replies to a public inquiry in the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1831, set on foot to discover whether any tapestries woven from the designs of Raphael, and but little known, existed in this country. By the favour of friends, the author is enabled to point out a fine collection of them at Forde Abbey, Devon, which consists of four pieces-the Death of Ananias, St. Paul and St. Barnabas at Lystra, St. Peter and St. John healing the Cripple, and Christ delivering the Keys to Peter. They are said to have been presented to Charles I. by the King of Spain. During the commonwealth they fell into the hands of Prideaux, the attorney-general, who purchased the abbey of Forde, and employed Inigo Jones to make considerable additions to the buildings, among which was a magnificent saloon for their reception. These tapestries are also described in Polwhele's History of Devon-

In the Guide to Burgley House, we find an account of three more of these splendid works: Christ delivering the Keys to St. Peter, St. Peter and St. John healing the Cripple, and St. Paul and St. Barnabas at Lystra. How these came into the possession of this noble family, the Marquess of Exeter professes himself ignorant.

Page 33 of the new edition of Cartonensia contains some curious particulars relative to the earthenware commonly called delft, the articles of which are painted with designs traditionally by the hand of Raphael. We find self an Englishman;—and, if he possessed blows, is it? Yes, sir, I certainly did write sufficient wit to know the name of the corrupt party whose filthy principles he circulates like a Tory. We shall horse- vileged to a little freedom of speech; but, bless of that it has the way the wind much interesting information, also, respecting much interesting information, also, respecting the prevalence of this manufacture in Italy in his time, and an account of some of the more eminent professors in this department of art. The collections at Loretto are adverted to with more ample details, as is also that distinguished assemblage which embellishes Narford Hall, in this county, which was made in Italy by Sir Andrew Fountaine in the reign of George I.

Mr. Gunn judiciously remarks on the national importance, whether considered in a scientific or pecuniary point of view, of establishing fine collections of painting and sculpture in this country, as exemplified on the continent by the galleries at Dresden, Dusseldorf, Florence, and Rome. He adverts also to the distinction which we justly claim from the possession of the Elgin and Phigalian marbles, and feelingly regrets that those of Ægina are not also ours, as they ought to have been.

STATE PAPERS. HENRY VIII.

In looking over some parts of this work, we have reproached ourselves for having omitted, in our review of it, the letters of Grafton and Coverdale about the printing of the Bible, which are entirely new, and of extreme inter-est, in biblical history. We now make the amende, by quoting them in a "fifth notice."

"After moost humble and hartie commendacions to your good lordship. Pleaseth the same to understand that we be entred into your worke of the Byble, wherof (accordynge to our moost bounden dutie) we have here sent unto your lordship 2 ensamples; one, in parchement, wherin we entende to prynt one for the kynges grace, and another for your lordship; and the second, in paper, wherof all the rest shalbe made; trustynge that it shalbe not onlye to the glorye of God, but a synguler pleasure also to your good lordship the causer therof, and a generall edefyenge of the kinges subjectes, accordynge to your lordshipes moost godlye request. For we followe not only a standynge text of the Hebrue, with the interpretacion of the Caldee, and the Greke, but we set also in a pryvate table the dyversite of redinges of all textes, with suche annotacions, in another table, as shall douteles delucidate and cleare the same, as well without any singularyte of opinions, as all checkinges and reprofes. The prynt, no doubt, shall please your good lordship. The paper is of the best sorte good lordship. The paper is of the vess solve in France. The charge certaynly is great; favourable helpe, at this present, with whatsoever yt shall please your good lordship to let us have, so trust we (yf nede requyer) in our just busynes, to be defended from the Papistes by your lordshipes favourable letters, which we most humbly desyer to have (by this berer, Wyllyam Graye), ether to the Bysshop of Wynchester, or to some other whome your lordship shall thinke moost expedyent. be dayly threatened, and looke ever to be spoken withall, as this berer can farther enforme your lordship; but how they will use us, as yet we knowe not. Neverthelesse, for our farther assewrance, where thorough we maye be the abler to performe this your lordshipes work, we are so moche the bolder of your good lordship; for other refuge have none, under God and our kynge, whom, with noble Prynce Edward, and all you, their most honorable councell, God Allmightie preserve, now and ever. Amen. Wrytten at Parys, the 23 daye of Juyn, by your lordshipes assured and daylye oratours,

" (Signed) MYLES COVERDALE,

(Signed) MYLES COVERDALE,

"(Signed) RYCHARD GRAFTON, Groce'."

(Superscribed)

"To the Right Hon. and their
synguler good lorde, the Lorde
Cromewell and Lorde Prevaye
Scale."

your good lordship. Pleaseth the same to understand that your worke going forward, we thought it oure moost bounden dutie to sende unto your lordship certayne leaves therof, specially seynge we had so good occasyon, by the returninge of your beloved servaunt, Sebastian. And as they are done, so will we sende your lordship the residue, from tyme to tyme. As touchynge the maner and order, that we kepe in the same worke, pleaseth your good lordship to be advertised, that the merke of in the text signifieth that upon the same (in the later ende of the booke) there is some notable annotacion, which we have written without any pryvate opinion, onlye after the best interpreters of the Hebrues, for the more clearnesse of the texte. This marke to betokeneth, that upon the same texte there is diversitie of redynge amonge the Hebrues, Caldees, and Grekes, and Latenystes; as in a table, at the ende of the booke, shalbe declared. marke to sheweth that the sentence, written in small letters, is not in the Hebrue or Caldee, but in the Latyn, and seldome in the Greke; and that we, neverthelesse, wolde not have it extinct, but higlye accept yt, for the more explanacion of the text. This token +, in the Olde Testament, geveth to understand that the same texte which followeth it is also alledged of Christ, or of some apostle in the New Testament. This (amonge other oure necessarie laboures) is the waye that we take in this worke, trustynge, verely, that as God Allmightie moved youre lordship to set us unto yt, so shall it be to his glorie, and right welcome to all them that love to serve him and their prince in true faithfull obedyence. As is onlye knowen to the Lorde of Heaven, to whom we moost hartely praye for your lord-shipes preservacion. At Parys, the 9 daye of August 1538, by your faithfull oratours,

"(Signed) MYLES COV'DALE.
"(Signed) RICHARD GRAFTON.
"(Signed) WILLM. GREY."

(Superscribed)
"To the Right Hon. and their
synguler good Lorde, Lorde
Prevye Seale, be this delyvered."

"After most humble and due salutacions to your moost honorable lordshippe. the same to understand that we are instantly desyred of oure hoste (whose name is Fraunces Reynold, a Frenchman) to make supplication for him unto your lordshippe. Where as, of long tyme, he hath bene an occupier in to England more then 40 yere, he hath allwayes provyded soche bookes for England as they moost occupied; so that he hath a great nombre, at this present, in his handes, as prymers in Englishe, misseles, with other soche like, wherof now (by the Company of the Booksellers in London) he is utterly forbydden to make sale, to the utter undoyng of the man. Wherfore moost humbly we beseke your lordshippe to be gracious and favourable unto him, that he maye have lycence to sell those which he hath done allready; so that, herafter, he prynte no moo in the English tong, onlesse he have an English man that is lerned to be his correctour, and that is the man well contented with-all. He is also contented, and hath promised, before my lord elect of Harfford, that yf there be founde any notable faute in his bookes, he will put the same out, and prynte the leafe Thus are we bolde to wryte unto your lordshippe, in his cause (as doth also my

"After moost humble and due salutacion to | shall geve attendaunce upon your lordshippes most favorable answere. Yf your lordshippe shewe him this benefyte, we schall not fare the worsse in the readynesse and due expedicion of this your lordshippes worke of the Bible, which goeth well forwarde, and within few monethes will drawe to an ende, by the grace of Allmightie God, who preserve your good lord-shippe, now and evermore. From Parys, the 12th daye of Septembre.

"(Signed) MYLES COV'DALE.
"(Signed) RYCHARD GRAFTOR."
(Superscribed)
"To the Hight Hon. and their
synguler good Lorde, the Lorde
Prevye Seale."

"My veray singuler good lord. After my moste hartie commendations, their shalbe to signifie unto your lordeship, that Bartelett and Edward Whitecherche hath ben with me, and have by thair accomptes declared thexpensis and charges of the pryntyng of the great Bibles; and by thadvice of Bartelett I have appoynted theym to be soulde for 13s. 4d. a pece, and not above. Howebeit, Whitechurche enformeth me that your lordeship thinketh it a moore conveniente price to have theym solde at 10s. a pece, which, in respecte of the greate chargis both of the papar (which in very dede is substanciall and good), and other great hinderaunces, Whitechurche and his felowe thinketh it a small price. Nevertheles, they ar right well contented to sell theym for 10s.; so that you wolbe so good lorde unto theym as to graunte hensforth none other lycence to any other printer, saving to theym, for the printyng of the said Bible; for els thei thinke that thei shalbe greately hindered therbye, yf any other should printe, thei susteynyng suche charges as they al redie have don. Wherfore, I shall beseche your lordeship, in consideration of their travaile in this behalf, to tender thair requestes; and thei have promysed me to prynte in thende of their Bibles the price therof, to thente the kinges lege people shall not hensforth be deceyvid of thair price. Farther, yf your lordeship hath known the kinges highnes pleasure concernyng the preface of the Bible, whiche I sent to youe to oversee, so that his grace dothe alowe the same, I pray you that the same may be delyvered unto the said Whitechurch unto printyng: trusting that it shall both encorage many slowe readers, and also stay the rash judgementes of theym that reade therin. Thus our Lorde have your good lordesihip in his blessed tnition. Att Lambeth, the 14th day of November. Your own, ever assured, (Signed) T. CANTUARIEN'."

(Superscribed) To my singuler good lorde, my Lorde Privie Seale."

"After moost humble commendacions. Pleaseth it your lordship to undrestand that it chaunsed, sence oure commynge into these partes, that James Nycolson, that dwelleth in Southwark, put in prynt the Newe Testament, bothe in Latyn and Englyshe. Which booke was delyvered, unto us by a straunger; and when Master Coverdale had advysed and consydered the same, he founde his name added therunto as the translatour, with the which he never had to do, nether sawe he it, befor it was full prynted and ended; and also founde the booke so folyshly done, ye, and so corrupt, that yt did not only greve him that the prvnter had so defamed him and his learnyng, by addynge his name to so fonde a thinge, but, also, that the commen people was depryved of the true lord elect of Herfford) beseeching your lord and syncere sence of Godes true worde, and shippe to pardon oure boldnesse, and to be good also that soche an occasyon was mynstred to and syncere sence of Godes true worde, and lorde unto this honest man, whose servaunt the enemyes of Godes worde, that rather seke

occasyons to rayle and sclaunder then to be edefyed. And, therfore, at his moost honest and lawfull request (although I had ynough to do besyde), I have prynted the same agayne, translated and corrected by Master Coverdale him selfe. Of the whiche bookes, now beynge fynesshed, I have here sent your lordship the fyrst (and so have I also sent unto my Lord of Cantourbury another, and almost to every Christen bysshop that is in the realme; my lorde of Harfforde, also, hath sent to Mr. Rychard Cromwell one of the same)-the which I moost humbly desyer your lordship to accept, havyng respecte rather unto my harte then to the gifte; for it is not so well done as my harte wold wysshe it to be. I have also added, as your lordship maye perceave, these wordes—
Cum gratia et privilegio regis.' And the day before this present, came there a post named Nycolas, which brought your lordshippes letters to my lorde of Harfforde, with the which was bounde a certen inhibition for pryntynge of bookes, and for addynge of these wordes 'cum privilegio.' Then, assone as my lorde of Harfforde had receaved yt, he sent ymedyatlye for Mr. Coverdale and me, readynge the same thynge unto us, in the which is expressed that we shuld adde these wordes-'ad imprimendum solum; which wordes we never heard of before, nether do we take it that those wordes shuld be added in the pryntynge of the Scripture (if yt be truly translated); for then shuld yt be a great occasyon to the enemyes to saye, that yt is not the kynges acte or mynde to set yt forth, but only lycence the prynters to sell soche as is put forth. Wherfore moost humbly we beseke your lordship to take no dyspleasour for that we have done, for rather then any soche thynge shuld happen we wolde do yt agayne; but I trust the thynge yt selfe is so well done that it shall not only please your lordship, but also the kynges highnes, and all the godly in the realme. And where as your this regulation caused, two years ago, a revolordship hath added in the sayd inhibicions, lution among the women, who were much disthat your lordship and all the kynges most honorable councell wylleth no booke from their ornamental locks; but the execution of henceforth to be put in prynt, but that fyrst yt be alowed, at the least, by one bysshop; we moost humbly beseke your lordship to apoynt certen therto, that they may be as readye to reade them as other good men be to put them forth. For yt is now 7 yere sence the bysshopes promysed to translate and set forth the Byble, and as yet they have no leasour. I praye God they may have. Howbeyt the Christen bysshops in dede have small leasour. Thus I commyt your lordship to the tuicion of All-myghtie God, who evermore preserve your good good lordship. At Parys, the firste daye of December. Your humble and faythfull servytour, RYCHARD GRAFTON."

(Superscribed)
"To the Right Hon. and their singuler good lorde, my Lorde Prevaye Seale."

The Excitement for 1833. pp. 394. Edinburgh, Waugh and Innes; Dublin, Curry and Co.; London, Whittaker.

This volume, which, being the fourth of a series, may be considered as an Annual, is intended and well calculated to induce young people, particularly boys, to read and improve their minds. The editor cites the opinion of a professor of the University of Edinburgh, that it is desirable to fix languid or straggling attention by tales of marvel and interest; and he might have quoted the powerful authority of Dr. Johnson to the same effect. It is obvious We would particularly direct our readers' attenthat youth cannot be cultivated by mere dull tion to the articles on the Amygdalaceæ and

We highly approve of appealing to the imagination, as well as to the sense; — the latter faculty will never do much without the aid of the former. The Excitement contains a number of attracting selections, and illustrates foreign countries by narratives of much personal interest.

The Botanical Miscellany, Part VIII. By W. J. Hooker, LL.D., &c. Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow. London, 1832. Murray.

THE present Number of this excellent periodical contains, among other articles, a very valuable paper from the pen of the learned editor and Mr. Arnott, on the Flora of South America and the islands of the Pacific, and also an interesting sketch of the province of Emerina, in the island of Madagascar, by Hilsenberg and Bojer. We regret to learn that the former distinguished botanist has since died on the east coast of Africa. The following account of the costume of the natives, as well as the ideas of taste of the ladies, will be found amusing.

"The native costume is simple. The men. who are robust and well-proportioned, wrap themselves in a cloth, which they throw like a cloak over their shoulders, and another that is wound round the waist. These garments, being very rarely changed or washed, harbour a great quantity of vermin, of which the wearers are so little ashamed, that they make no scruple of standing in the sun, in the open streets, and employing their slaves to rid them of the an-noyance. Their hair is platted in little locks, which are becoming in appearance; but as it is the custom to anoint the head with ox-grease, and to wear no covering, the heat of the sun renders the scent intolerable. The beard is suffered to grow on the chin only, being eradicated on other parts of the face with pincers. The king's guard have now their hair cropped: seven of these females, with several men, who were the instigators of the disturbance, restored tranquillity. Both men and women adorn the upper part of the arms and the belly with scars, differing according to taste, and resembling bas-relief. Many individuals also pierce their ears, and dilate the perforations so as to admit the three forefingers. Their principal finery consists in decorating their feet, hands, and neck with chains of silver, coral, and pieces of money, from a franc to a piastre in value, amounting sometimes to 200-300 francs. They keep these jewels as their most precious possessions, often not parting with them even after their death. Children of both sexes go naked to six or seven years of age, and the slaves are generally in a state of perfect nudity, and disgustingly filthy."

A General System of Gardening and Botany, &c. &c. By George Don, F.L.S. In 4 vols. Vol. II. 4to. pp. 875. London, 1832. Rivingtons; Clarke; Longman and Co.

Mr. Don's second volume amply justifies the opinion which we pronounced on the appearance of the former one. It continues the arrangement of the vegetable world according to the natural system, from the subclass Calyci-floræ, order Celastrinææ, down to order Lecythidea, containing ample descriptions of the individual species and their mode of culture. labour, utilitarianism, and dry abstract reason. the Pomacea, orders which supply our desserts

with the most delicious fruits, such as the almond, the peach, nectarine, plum, greengage, &c. in the former, the pear and the apple in the latter. To the unlearned in horticulture the amazing number of cultivated varieties of the two last-named appears almost incredible: there are no fewer than 677 of the pear, and 1400 of the apple. We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Don's work is of immense value to the botanist and gardener.

A Manual of Medical Jurisprudence, &c. By M. Ryan, M.D. London. 8vo. pp. 309. Renshaw and Rush.

A VERY useful compilation, on an important subject; though the author digresses occasionally, and discusses topics which are any thing but suited to the sober and dignified tone of a scientific work. In this volume there is rather too much of what we may term medical polemics. Notwithstanding these blemishes, however, Dr. Ryan has furnished a large body of useful information.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

EDWARD FORSTER, Esq. in the chair. A technical paper, of which no epitome can well be given, entitled a Monograph of the East Indian Solaneæ, by Dr. Nees von Esenbeck, Professor of Botany at Breslau, was read. The original specimens here treated of by the learned professor are contained in the Society's collection, and lately presented by the East India Company, as noticed by us in a former Literary Gazette.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

F. BAILY, Esq. in the chair. First meeting of the season.—The following communications were read: Observations on the occultation of Saturn, 8th of May last, taken at the observatory, Cambridge, by Professor Airy: observations of Biela's comet, by Sir John Herschel: on the method of ascertaining the rates of chroon the method of ascertaining the taxes of carbonometers, by Mr. J. Epps: three papers on the transit of Mercury in May, observed by Mr. Henderson, at the Cape of Good Hope; Capt. Belcher, at Cavalho, Island Bijoogas; and by Professor Quetelet, at Brussels. We subjoin the following notice of certain observations of the solstices, from Dec. 1829 to Dec. 1830, and on moon-culminating stars, during the same period, made by Lieut. Johnson, at the Hon. E. I. C. observatory, referring our readers for more ample details to the Monthly Notices, published by the Society's booksellers. Latitude 16° 55' 24" N. is the result of several observations, direct and by reflexion, of the principal stars in the Greenwich catalogue. longitude has hitherto been assumed 22m 30s W., but a mean of three observations of moonculminating stars, with corresponding observa-tions at Greenwich, gives 22^m 57° 5 W., which corresponds very nearly with that given by Capt. Owen. The mean obliquity at the different solstices is as follows:

Dec. 1899-30-31... St. Helena 23° 27′ 38″ 96 Greenwich 40″ 19 Dift. 1″ 93 June 1830-31... St. Helena 23° 27′ 43″ 95 Greenwich 42″ 56 Diff. 1″ 99

If Bradley's refractions had been used, the obliquity at the northern solstice would have been

Apropos: we see there are some law proceedings against the author for piracy. We thought that in the existing state of literature and literary property, every writer might not only pillage any other with impunity, but abuse the robbed into the bargain.—Ed. L. G.



reduced about 0.65, and that at the southern the names of those persons in India to whom it 04.14.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

EARL STANHOPE in the chair. Notices of the proceedings of this laudable institution are more suited to the pages of a medical journal than to those of the Literary Gazette. Subjoined, however, is a précis of the first meeting this season. A communication from W. Twining, Esq., secretary to the Medico-Physical Society of Calcutta, was read. It detailed several new cases in which madar had been administered with success by Mr. Geddes, of the Madras service, and by Dr. H. Mackenzie. The case in which the madar proved wonderfully successful with the former of these gentlemen, was in the cure of obstinate ulcer, situated on the upper part of the lip: the medicine was administered in pills, in the dose of four grains three times a-day. By the time that two drachms and a half of the madar had been taken, the patient was completely cured. Dr. Mackenzie's case was still more remarkable. The bones of the left fore-arm of his patient (a native boy, thirteen years of age) were bare, and in a state of caries: by the administration of three grains of madar-powder, twice a-day, the ultimate recovery of the boy was effected. Several other papers were read. Amongst them was an interesting one by Dr. Hancock, entitled, "notices of different medical plants, principally natives of British Guiana." From this communication it appears that many efficacious medicines, for the cure of various diseases, have not yet found a place in our pharmacopœia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A New Atlas of England and Wales. To be completed in eleven Parts. Part I. 1832.

A CLEAR, well-engraved set of large county maps, the distinguishing quality of which quality that must render them exceedingly useful in the approaching general election. thus described in the prospectus:-

"The great aud important changes that have so recently taken place in the parliamentary representation of the kingdom, are rendered obvious to the eye on these county maps by the insertion of various distinguishing marks and Thus the wholly disfranchised boreferences. roughs will be known from such as are partially disfranchised; while those places which now for the first time return either one or two members, will be as easily discovered. addition to this, the different polling-places are marked, and the district-divisions may be seen by referring to the hundreds; so that, in fact, each map carries with it the local alterations effected by Schedules A, B, C, &c. of the Reform-bill."

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

THE ABBOTSFORD SUBSCRIPTION.

THE ABBOTSFORD SUBSCRIPTION.

THE design of securing Abbotsford for ever in the line of Sir Walter Scott, is so feelingly and forcibly illustrated by the annexed letter, which having the good fortune to hear read, we solicited and obtained for our page, that we beg particularly to call the public attention to it. It was written by that patriotic and distinguished Scotsman, Sir John Malcolm, in answer to an application from the Secretary of the Committee formed in Edinurgh for erecting a monument in that city; and we rejoice in being able to state that the rejoinder from Edinburgh sasures the London Committee of cordial support, in what our northern friends declare to be "the most important memorial" which could be devised to perpetuate the universal admiration felt for the mighty ministrel whom we have lost.—Ed. L. G.

London, Nov. 4, 1832. Sir,—Being in the country, your letter did not reach me till two days ago. I shall suggest

might, in my opinion, be useful to send your DR. Bostock in the chair. A paper by Mr. circular: but I regret that my being one of a Bates, jun., on his improvement on the Amerifew gentlemen who met some time ago to pro- can machine for delineating on a plane surface mote the same object as your committee, will prevent my affording that influence and cooperation the latter wish me to do to further their object with my friends abroad : but I entreat you to assure the committee that this arises from no want of zeal in the cause they have undertaken. I most fully participate in their feelings of admiration for that genius whose loss we all deplore; and I shall personally never be found wanting in giving my aid to any plan for marking respect to his memory: but my influence, which is not much, will be given to the effecting of this object in the mode that I deem at once most honourable to the living and the dead. I have, from the first, thought, and continue to think, that making Abbotsford and all its appurtenances a grant from the public to the descendants of Sir Walter Scott, is the noblest tribute we can pay to the memory of that wonderful man. I view this place as one of his works; and it was, beyond all others, the one in which during his existence, he most delighted. There is no fear but that his other works will perpetuate themselves: we and our children's children shall continue to derive pleasure and gratification from them. By purchasing Abbotsford, while we honour his memory, we shall inspire, through a recur-ring sense of benefit, his children's children with the same sense of gratitude to us which we entertain for their father: we shall perpetuate the only fabric he ever raised of perishable materials: it will be a lasting abode to his descendants; and this shrine of genius-for such it is, and will remain—will never pass into the hands of strangers to his blood. preservation of this place of his own creation to his family, is known to be in accordance with the last and most cherished feelings of his heart; but were there no danger (which I fear is not the case) of its ever passing from his family, I should still advocate its purchase, and its grant to them. We can raise no monument to his fame so appropriate: with it are associated all that belongs to his life, his death, his character, and his inspired works. In viewing a statue we may mix our admiration of the subject with those feelings which are excited by the success or failure of the sculptor: it is, besides, a species of tribute that has been paid to the memory of numbers. My enthusiasm may mislead my judgment; but I desire that this, the primary object of a nation's gratitude to one who has raised its name throughout the civilised world, should be of a description distinct from all others; and also that it should be of a character that banished from the mind every feeling except of him to whom it was dedicated.

With the sentiments I have expressed, should the purchase of Abbotsford be resolved upon, I must give what little influence and support I can to promote that object. I do earnestly hope, for the sake of that noble cause in which both are alike ardent, that the committees of London and Edinburgh will accord with each other; but should it be otherwise, I shall readily subscribe to the statue; for, whatever preference I may give to the other plan, I shall never personally withhold my contribution to the commemoration, in any shape, of one whom it was my pride to esteem as a friend, and honour as a countryman.-I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM. ROYAL SOCIETY.

objects in relief, was read. The communica-tion was illustrated by an exhibition of the celebrated Napoleon medal as the subject of delineation; of drawings made according to the American method, without the improve-ment,—the same with the improvements (the total absence of that distortion which characterised the American drawings was remarkable in these); lastly, the medal itself divided into sections, for the purpose of exhibiting the principles of Mr. Bates's theory. There was also read a paper by Mr. Barlow, on his fluid lens telescope. To both of these important communications we shall hereafter return.

A list of donations to the society occupied nearly half an hour in the reading; it embraced a variety of valuable foreign works, amongst them, La Place's Méchanique Céleste, by Bowditch, claimed particular attention. Auditors were selected, and the meetings were adjourned until the anniversary.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

On Thursday, as we noticed last week, this Society resumed their sittings, Mr. Hallam in the chair. The secretary announced a long list of presents; among which were some very fine foreign medals. Mr. Adamson, secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, communicated the discovery of a large collection of Saxon brass coins in the churchyard of Hexham. A very interesting paper from Mr. Rickman was read, on the ancient ecclesiastical buildings of Picardy and Normandy, from notes made on a tour lately taken through those countries. Mr. R. described the principal points of difference from buildings of the same class in England; and, among others, observed, that the east and west direction, so generally followed in the plans of English churches, was in many instances widely departed from. This paper was the first of a promised series on the same subject.

November 22d, Mr. Hallam in the chair.

Mr. Robinson exhibited two engravings of Hatfield House - one an exterior view, the other the interior of a magnificent gallery. Lady Manton presented a drawing of a monumental slab discovered at Dover; on it was carved a rude cross of equal dimensions with the stone, inscribed with runic characters. Lord Mahon communicated an account of an ancient poem preserved in the Royal Library at Paris, giving a fabulous account of the conquest of Britain by the Greeks; his Lordship observed, that the Byzantine writers were particularly ignorant of Britain, or any thing relating to its history. Mr. Leathes exhibited a stone discovered in the foundation of the tower of the church of St. Dunstan's in the West, taken down for the erection of the new edifice; with a brass plate which had been rivetted to the stone, bearing the letters IHU surrounded by the crown of thorns. The date of the foundation of the old structure is uncertain; but it appears to have been one of the earliest churches dedicated to St. Dunstan, about the middle of the eleventh century. The letters, &c. on the plate are in relief, and it was, probably, originally enamelled. A continuation was read of Mr. Rickman's essay on the ecclesiastical buildings of Picardy and Normandy; this portion related to the fonts, and was accompanied by sketches of nine, being all that Mr. R. could gain access to during his late tour.

FINE ARTS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Richmond and its surrounding Scenery; en graved by and under the direction of W. B. Cooke; from Drawings of eminent Artists: with descriptive Letter-press by Mrs. Hofland. Part II. London, 1832: W. B. Cooke.

This work, with its beautiful scenery and summer associations, is now complete. The views, selected with taste and executed with skill, cannot fail to be highly attractive to every one who has the power to appreciate A wind-blown leaf, a desert-tree or spring, what is excellent in art or beautiful in nature. In a former Number of our Gazette (Aug. 20, 1831), we gave, at some length, high and deserved commendation to the first Part, with respect both to its graphic and to its literary character; and we can with as much truth And thou, dost thou upbraid me? thou, the commend that under our notice. The plates are twenty-four in number; the vignettes, beautifully cut on wood, are eleven. The same artists, Messrs. J. D. Harding and G. Barnard, have been employed, and equal talent has been displayed throughout.

The work is dedicated, by permission, to her grace the Duchess of Northumberland-a circumstance equally creditable to her grace's condescension and taste; and we cordially recommend it, as well to the amateur as to the public, as one of those cheap pleasures which, like the scenes of nature, are always at hand, and without any mixture of alloy.

The English School, No. XLII. Tilt. THERE is not the slightest falling-off in the neatness and accuracy with which these pretty little outlines have from the first been executed.

The Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Butler. Engraved by Dean, from a painting by Morton. Bull.

THE ninety-sixth of the Series of the Female Nobility. Full of gentle and lady-like expression.

Landscape Illustrations of the Works of Sir Walter Scott; with Portraits of the principal Female Characters, Parts VIII. and IX. Chapman and Hall.

THE head of "Miss Wardour" strikes us as being too childish for the character; that of "Rowena" (from a design by Stone) is sweet As bright for them the dews beneath their feet? and feminine.

Henri Hers. Deveira. A VERY characteristic portrait. We have For their dull spirits were not touched by the seldom seen the lithographic chalk handled in They sought thee not out in the dewy prime, so masterly a manner.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE POET AND POESY: A FOREST COLLOQUY.

AUTHOR of all sweet songs and solemn, thou To whom was paid my fond and earliest vow, Glad universal spirit, child of light! Thou com'st as thou wast wont unto my sight. When here in happy youth I took my way, Pleased thus to roam through many a summer's

day : Here, in old Sherwood Forest, by the streams Of Man and Rainworth haunted with thy dreams;

For thou wast with me in those happy days, When shunning man's pursuits I sung thy

Renouncing all things; seeking but to be, Midst these wild haunts, with Nature and with thee.

And what has been thy guerdon, year by year, Midst changing seasons, solitary here? A lonely dreamer, without hope or aim, In boyhood, and in manhood still the same. 'Tis thine to think, not act-to see and hear, But have no portion in man's hope or fear; A form of life without one tie to bind Thee by strong kindred feeling to thy kind; As man's existence were a sullen thing; Diverging widely from wise nature's plan, At home, abroad, a solitary man.

cause.

If I have warred with nature's steadfast laws? Thou, that didst frame my mind, and fix my mood.

And mad'st my life one thoughtful solitude? When first I wandered in my infant hours Out in the spring, midst spring's first-coming flowers,

And with light heart a childish song I sung, Ere words were framed to music on my tongue, Thou then wast present, fair but undefined, And mad'st that early twilight of the mind; By thee in that sweet season was I found, Thou wast within me there, and wast around: And when, with grudging heart and gloomy face,

On the school form I took my daily place And felt that check upon life's free delight, Where the first tyrant had the power to smite, With thee in thought I sought each shady nook.

Poring with eyes that saw not on the book Warm violet-banks and primrose-scented dells, Wild glimmering heaths, and tinkling mossy

wells; earn. For these, for thee, 'twas mine harsh words to And blows for dulness when I did not learn. And called by thee, before the school began, From field to field, from hedge to hedge, I ran; Shunning all comrades, there alone to see The earliest nest in bank, and bush, and tree. These rudest lads might seek, and with quick

And clamorous shouts discern the hidden prize; But was for them the morning's breath as sweet? As pure and free the early clouds in light? And filled their eyes with rapture at the sight? Yes, these they saw but as they did not see, We have For their dull spirits were not touched by thee. Ranging the pastures of the moorland thyme, Before the lark his matin song had sung, Upon the rosy skirts of darkness hung; Nor came they here thy gentle lore to learn, Companionless among the heath and fern. Led early forth, I saw thy lustrous eyes In starry flowers and in the starry skies, And heard thy voice in every waving wood, In winds, and in the murmurs of the flood, In sigh of leaves, and in the gush of springs, And felt thy present spirit in all things. Fair are the dewy leaves, the blossoms fair, And fair the skies, and sweet the vernal air, Beauty and joy at every turn we meet, Yet without thee is nothing fair or sweet. What pride was mine, what triumph, and what

> To roam the earth with thee when but a boy; When earth by spring created seemed anew In green, fresh green, in blossome and in dew;

Or, like the sight to tranced Peter given, When all I saw seemed new " let down from heaven."

For thou to nature giv'st diviner grace, As soul adds beauty to the fairest face But many years have o'er me past, and now Mine is a duller frame and sadder brow; And I have felt of manhood's cares the stress, Yet may not, cannot, do not love thee less; For thou to me hast dearest forms supplied My mother, and my sister, and my bride. To thee I ever fly in care and strife, And, living not in thee, I have no life. I have not sighed for wealth, nor sought for

sway, But loathed alike to rule or to obey Nor sought precedence, form, nor idle state, Which may be found in small things as in great. These loved I not, nor aught save here to be, Midst these wild haunts, with nature and with thee.

At home, abroad, with man, or in the wild, Whate'er esteemed, I still was all thy child.

Poesy. Enough: __and I have loved thee; thou hast known

That I for thee like constant love have shewn; And I have warmed thy heart with views sub-

With views eternal, borrowing wings of Time; And I have shewn thee steadfast life, and bliss In other regions-never found in this; And so have filled thy soul with love and power, That thou hast known no solitary hour.

R. HOWITT.

SONG: FROM THE BUCCANEER.

O'ER the clear quiet waters My gondola glides, And gently it wakens The slumbering tides. All nature is smiling, Beneath and above : While earth and while heaven Are breathing of love!

In vain are they breathing, Earth, heaven, to me, Though their beauty and calmness Are whispers of thee: For the bright sky must darken, The earth must be gray, Ere the deep gloom that saddens My soul pass away.

But see, the last day-beam Grows pale ere it die; And the dark clouds are passing All over the sky. I hear thy light footstep, Thy fair form I see; Ah! the twilight has told thee Who watches for thee.

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

THE drama is struggling with too many difficulties to permit us, without much regret, to condemn any of the efforts made to sustain it. But it is impossible for a public journalist, with regard to truth and propriety, to pass over the offence in the performance of Who wants a Guinea? at this theatre on Saturday, without severe animadversion. We will not dwell on the injustice done to the American débutant, Mr. Hackett, by the utter want of study or memory in several of the other characters; who (hardly uttering one sentence of the author, but speaking extempore whatever came into their own heads) certainly placed the new

cues to answer them, in a very curious predicament. Improvising a comedy may be very funny in parts; but for general effect, it has been considered better to learn something of the author. It is not, however, even of the want of this essential that we most complain: the vulgarity and indecency introduced were so gross and disgusting, that no modest woman could listen to them without feelings of shame and disgust. The poor licenser has been accused of writing licentiously enough in his younger days; but he never penned the perpetual oaths, and the witless ribaldry, which were repeated as his on this occasion. We trust this notice will not be without its just influence: if not attended to, we will, as is sometimes threatened in the House of Commons, " name the honourable parties."

Of Mr. Hackett, who substituted a Yankee called Solomon Swap, for the original Solomon Gundy, we have formed a very favourable opi-There is much of dry, quaint humour about him; and his personation of a genuine Jonathan is life itself. He seems an inimitable teller of American stories; and this, with his "rotten" queer phraseology, frequently set the audience into roars of laughter. His asserting that a person smelt so strong of rum, that you might hang your hat upon it; his poetry on a mill carried down by a flood, that

it came down the water A great deal firther than it ought-er,

and his denunciation of the housekeeper's incapacity, because she could not answer his question, whether the dog's tail, about four inches long, was cut off, or druv in? -- were most ludicrously given, as well as many other points of a similar kind. Mr. Hackett also looked the part well: his constant watchfulness of eye, his gait, and his mingled cunning and boorishness, were very cleverly portrayed. Farren, as Jonathan Oldskirt, was the perfection of a querulous old remnant-seller; nothing could surpass his look and acting. Harley, in Andrew Bang, was also highly entertaining; and Cooper, in the sententious Barford, did all that could be done. The female characters are not prominent; but Mrs. Jones, Miss Kenneth, and Miss Faucit, made the most of them.

A new comic entertainment, called the Militia Muster, succeeded the play and em-bodied Mathews' popular song on that subject. The piece itself is very indifferent; and the drill of the awkward American militia-men appeared to be too long continued to please. Strong marks of disapprobation were consequently exhibited by a portion of the audience; and if with cause on some points, we must observe certainly without either cause or courtesy to a stranger on some others. For ourselves, we shall be glad to see Mr. Hackett's admirable delineation of the Yankee at full length; and we trust he will have opportunities afforded him of shewing the talent he really possesses that, at least, of a capital and amusing imitator. In the afterpiece of Born to Good Luck, Power's Padeen O'Rafferty, as usual, threw the house into fits of laughter.

On Wednesday the tragedy of the Revenge was revived, for the purpose of exhibiting a foreign gentleman in the character of Zanga. The débutant has a good figure and fine countenance; and delivered the text so well that the foreign accent was not often observable. His performance altogether was highly respectable; but it does not seem to us that there is any line in our drama open to him to pursue

actor, as well as others who were prepared with | which has not had, and still has, more able entitled the Old Gentleman.

COVENT-GARDEN.

To enable this theatre to carry on successfully, and without accumulating loss, this week it has been open on three nights only; and it is intended to follow the same course till Christmas, for which great attractions are preparing. the author sustained the part of the hero. In repetition. It does him great credit. this performance Mr. Knowles displayed great energy, and was very much applauded by a full and voice refused to execute his conceptions. Miss Ellen Tree played the wife delightfully, and Miss Poole was no less charming in the son.

The Pilot has restored the great popular favourite, T. P. Cooke, to us for a few nights. Captain Boroughcliff, by Meadows, is excel-lently done; and the piece altogether as successful as ever.

a broad and droll burlesque on the melodrame elaborate criticism, observes: school, with a comic prelude, jesting at the de-plorable estate of dramatic literature, and at formance, we will sum up all 'in little.' theatres. tation) by Mr. Yates. There is a good deal of drollery in this prologue; and though we have the Adelphi; and a very laughable affair it is. of spitting two of his adversaries on one sword; of Kemble." and no little fun is occasioned by much of the action being carried on with printed rolls of calico. Thus, O. Smith, after he is slain, unof laughter was the sudden appearance of Yates, as manager, and as Mathews, in the centre of the actors' rehearsing, and squabbling about what they should do. On the whole, we were what they should do. On the whole, we were exceedingly entertained, notwithstanding a little halt on the first night, in consequence of Mrs. was heartily given.

OLYMPIC.

The old gentlenative masters. Cooper's Alonzo and Miss man himself was chastely and ably personated Phillips's Leonora were as well performed as by the author; while Miss Murray performed they could be.

The Forty Thieves has been revived, in a manner likely to pillage the public of its loose much plot in this agreeable piece. The old gent., by getting Angelina's consent to marry him, manœuvres to reconcile and unite her to a more youthful and suitable lover, with whom she has quarreled; which he ultimately effects. The talent most obvious is discrimination; the dialogue is neat, without being pointed, and the acting unambitiously pleasing. Mr. Webster dressed and looked the principal character well, On Monday we attended William Tell, in which and was much applauded on announcing it for

NEW YORK THEATRICALS.

audience. In the finer parts there was either CHARLES KEMBLE and his daughter have been not so much discrimination, or his countenance very warmly welcomed in America. Notwithstanding the ravages of the cholera, the New Yorkers rallied to support them. They played twelve nights to an average of 280l.—the box price being 4s. 6d., and the pit 2s. 3d.; the greatest average since the time of Cooke, young Burke's first engagement excepted. The opinions of the New York Evening Post, a paper edited by Bryant the poet, are generally considered as law upon these matters in America; ADELPHI. and we take what that journal says as pretty fair
THE Adelphi has illustrated its heinous career evidence of the public opinion. Of Mr. Kemthis week by the performance of Crimson Crimes, ble's Hamlet, the summing up, after a very

" And now, in dismissing Mr. Kemble's perthe want of encouragement felt by the major did not express our conception of Hamlet, he A committee of lessees, authors, expressed his own with great ability; a rarer actors, fiddlers, &c. meet to discuss the ques- quality than, at first blush, it would appear tion, and call in Mr. Yates, Mr. Laporte, Mr. His school of declamation is not the one we Mathews, O. Smith as Paganini (an admirable have been accustomed to admire; but it is pocaricature), Mr. Reeve, &c. &c., to give them lished, critically studied, and impressive. We their opinion, the first three being imitated (if doubt if our stage has ever before witnessed so we can count his own proper person as one imigallant and the finished gentleman. We think Mr. Kemble's appearance in America will do a seen some objection taken, we do not think that service to the art—that it will raise and refine the good-humoured sketch of Laporte is cal- its style; and if our predispositions are likely culated either to give him pain, or do his to preserve us from imitating what may seem theatre a disservice. On the contrary, by less estimable in the school of which he is now piquing some curiosity about the latter, it is the head, that portion which is sure to be adlikely to promote its interests. At the conclust mired and adopted may correct the abruptness sion of this introduction, the parties adjourn to and elevate the homeliness, sometimes almost see the rehearsal of a genuine melodrame at touching vulgarity, of the intenser manner to which we are wedded; and a system grow out Reeve, as a sanguinary bandit captain, commits of the two, chastening the fiery out-breakings every crime in the calendar, even to the length of Kean with the grace, and ease, and elegance

The same paper thus notices Miss Fanny Kemble's first appearance in Bianca:—
"Miss Fanny Kemble made her first appear-

folds a roll, which tells that he is not dead, but ance last evening as Bianca, in Milman's tra-listening to what is said. Another great source gedy of Fazio. The house was fuller of ladies than we have seen it since the season began; but the apprehension of a crowd made it, perthe pit and in several boxes, finding fault with haps, not altogether equal in point of numbers to that on her father's debut, the night before. Never, however, have we seen a more delighted audience, or heard more enthusiastic applause. The part of Bianca affords splendid oppor-Fitzwilliam being taken suddenly ill, and her tunities for an actress of genius,—and Miss part read by Miss Daly, who acquitted herself Kemble made the most of them. It is a chaextremely well in her arduous task. The piece racter of no complexity: from the beginning to is, we believe, by Haynes Bayly. The theatre the end, Bianca is the wife, but the sensitive racter of no complexity: from the beginning to was crammed in every corner, and the applause and the impassioned young wife of Italy. She is the prey, from the outset, of a succession of domestic anxieties: anxious at first that her husband should not look above his fortunes, On Monday, a novelty called, as is now the but be content with poverty, her anxieties custom, a burletta, was produced at this theatre deepen into jealousy and delirium as riches from the pen of Mr. Webster the actor, and pour in upon him so strangely, until they tor-

Dowton volunteered a pun on this—that the joke belonged to the back settlement.

re her to madness, and she dies heart-broken. Every variety of interest and anguish growing out of these situations was expressed by Miss Fanny Kemble with an intensity and truth, never, we believe, yet exhibited by an actress in America-certainly never by one so young. Part of her last act was in the spirit of the finest performances of Kean. When, from the prison of death, she bursts upon the frolicking group, to seek the duke and supplicate for her husband, her wildly laughing shriek—' Ha! ye've been dancing !'-was perfectly appalling; and one of her speeches to Aldabella, even in its whisperings awfully audible, called forth a sudden burst of reiterated shouts, equally complimentary to the powers of the artist and the taste of her applauders. Of the same matchless character was the hoarse and choked tone in which she denounced her husband. The way, too, in which she drops her arms and stands mute and immovable, struck into sudden stoniness by the sound of the death-bell, spoke the blood of Siddons.—The person of Miss Fanny Kemble is short, nearly as short as that of Miss Clara Fisher; but it is well proportioned, and managed with an exquisite grace, in which a foreign air seems native. We doubt whether altogether her bearing and her gesture, even out of an Italian character, would not give one the idea of her being less English than the provincial newspapers, in various parts of Italian. Her face, if not precisely 'what the world calls beautiful,' is beautifully expressive: it is also in perpetual and in eloquent action. Of her voice we cannot speak so favourably; and perhaps its inadequacy would be less frequently apparent under her skilful management, did not the stately and measured enunciation of the Kemble school, especially in the declamatory passages, require a continuous supply of breath, which only great physical power

Both Mr. Kemble and his daughter went through their engagements with nightly increasing popularity. Perhaps Miss Kemble's Julia, in the Hunchback, and her father's Orlando, in As You like it, gave the most un-mingled delight; though the last scene of his Young Mirabel is mentioned as having been admirably impressive. They are now playing with equal success in Philadelphia, although a rival theatre is open, and crowded nightly, to hear a much-praised American tragedian of the name of Forrest, who has just made a great hit there, in a new North American play, upon a South American subject.

The fashionables of New York at present are occupied principally with an Italian opera-house: a company of fifty-two performers arrived there from Italy in the midst of the cholera. An establishment as remote from the centre of New York as Sadler's Wells is from that of London, and about the size, standing, and appearance of the Wells, was taken for them; and the box tickets sold at six and ninepence sterling, and those of the pit for four and six: a whole box, for three months, brought at auction nearly 160l. sterling. They opened to tion nearly 1601. sterling. They opened to about 1400 dollars (3001.). They have an admirable bass, excellent tenor, fine buffo, very good chorus, and superior orchestra; but their best females are not yet come, and those who appeared did not satisfy the audience: still, it is expected they will become very popular. The celebrated old Lorenzo da Ponte, who resides in New York, started the speculation. The poet of the Italian company, when they caught the first sight of the American shores, burst into the following improvisation, which was instantly repeated by the rest in an improvisatorial piece of music :--

"Oh, piacer! oh, vista! oh, giubbilo! Ecco alfin la terra amata, Giunta è l'ora sospirata, Ogni duol bandisca il cor Della giola alziamo il grido, Intoniamo uniti il canto Gloria eterna, eterno vanto A Colombo, a Washington. Già son l'aure che spiriamo, Aure libere, e beate De' tiranni qui fiaccate Son baldanza e crudeltà. Viva ognor gl' Uniti Stati! Vero asil di libertà."

A poet of New York has made better verses of it in English :-

Oh, rapture! oh, vision! oh, voice of delight!
The land we have loved in our dreams is in sight!
And the moment long-sighed for has come, when the heart Away from its temple bids sorrow depart.

Let us breathe, then, together in transport our song To the shores that the voice of our greeting prolong; All glory and triumph, fair land, is thy meed, Which Columbus discovered, and Washington freed! Where could use the seed, ye are two inhale! There is life in the zephyr, and joy in the gale That kisses the soil, or that sweeps from the coast, Where crushed, and for ever, was tyranny's boast.

Oh, union, whose triumph the free heart adores! Asylum of liberty, hail to thy shores!"*

VARIETIES.

Atmospherical Phenomena. - It appears from the country, that very remarkable atmospherical phenomena were seen, both north and south, on the morning of Tuesday week. Fiery meteors and falling-stars (as they are called) issued from the west, and illuminated the heavens in their course, leaving behind them trains of brilliant white. The appearances seem to have been very grand, and to have excited much admiration in the beholders.

Scarpa. - The celebrated physician Scarpa died at an advanced age, on the 31st ult., in

Scott and Cuvier .- It is rather a remarkable coincidence, that these great men were born in the same year; and that public feeling in England and France is now engaged at the same time in raising subscriptions for monuments to their memory.

Professor Bernays, of the London University, has just been made a doctor of philosophy by his native university—Giessen, in the grand duchy of Hesse.

The Indus. - Great beds of coal have been discovered, both near the mouth of the Indus and as high up its course as it is navigable for vessels of any burthen. This is the more remarkable, as preparations are making to navigate the river on a considerable scale by steam.

Cambridge Philosophical Society. - At a meeting on Monday week, Professor Sedgwick, the president of this Society, in the chair, a number of presents were noticed. A communication, by Mr. Green, was laid before the Society, on the laws of the equilibrium of fluids analogous to the electric fluid; and a memoir, by Augustus De Morgan, Esq. of Trinity College, on the general equation of surfaces of the second order. After the meeting, Professor Henslow gave an account of various observations of geology and natural history made in the course of a residence at Weymouth during the past summer; noticing especially the burning cliff, the "dirt bed' among the strata, the remains of fossil trees in a vertical position, and the various "faults," dislocations, and contortions, in the position of the strata.

Prize-Cattle Shows .- Our custom of having prize-cattle shows is now followed in some parts of Germany, and particularly in Bavaria.

The Jews. — A Jewish colony, on an extensive scale, is, it is said, about to be established in Van Diemen's Land.

Animal Weather-glass .- In Germany there will be found, in many country-houses, an amusing application of zoological knowledge for the purpose of prognosticating the weather. Two frogs are kept in a glass jar about 18 inches in height, and 6 inches in diameter, with the depth of 3 or 4 inches of water at the bottom, and a small ladder reaching to the top of the jar. On the approach of the dry weather the frogs mount the ladder; but when wet weather is expected, they descend into the water. These animals are of a bright green.— Anglo-German Advertiser.

An Interesting German Village. - There is near Halberstadt, in the kingdom of Prussia, a village named Ströbeck, where all the inhabitants, boys and girls, are chess-players. They were converted to the game some centuries since by a dignitary of the Cathedral of Halberstadt, who allowed them exemption from imposts as long as they should be winners in this game, and every year a person was sent down to try them. Since the secularisation of the bishopric of Halberstadt, and its union with the kingdom of Prussia, they lost a game, and since that time their immunity ceased, but their predilection for this useful amusement continues .- Ibid.

Matrimony: a Catch. Fire! fire!—What's the matter?
I've a burning at the heart:
'Tis the raging flame—desire;
Haste and quench it—heal the smart! Stony—stony—flinty-hearted!
What are all the maids about?
Where's the engine—matrimony?—
That will quickly put it out. Lines addressed to Susan. By Ralph Rigmarole, Esq.

Thy lover's inconstant,
And 'tis in this manner;
Yes! hear him confess it,
He sues you—Sues-Anna. But this is not all!

He—alas! 'tis too tru —

The whole of the sex Thinks it nothing to Sue. Yet the worst is to come! For no heart he e'er took, But he soon left the fair one, The fond one-for-Sook.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Mr. Murray is preparing for speedy publication a new monthly illustrative work, consisting of Views of the most remarkable Places mentioned in the Bible, called Landscape Illustrations of the Old and New Testament. The Drawings, by J. M. W. Turner, R.A. are copied from original and authentic Sketches taken on the spot by Artists and Travellers; and the Plates are to be engraved by william and Edward Finden, and other eminent Artists under their superintendence.

An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Coast of Sussex, including Brighton, Hastings, Worthing, Arundel, Goodwood, &c. with a particular Description of the Royal Pavilion, &c. by J. D. Parry, M.A.

The Invisible Gentleman, by the Author of "Chartley the Fatalist."

the Fatalist."

the Fatalist."

Lights and Shadows of German Life.

Mortal Life, and the State of the Soul after Death, conformable to Divine Revelation, &c.

A New Exposition of the Apocalypse, so far as the Prophecies are fulfilled, by Dr. Park.

Pictures of Private Life.

A Memoir of Sir Thomas Gresham, with an Abstract of his Will, and a Sermon preached at the Commemoration, by the Rev. W. M. Blencowe.

Mr. Taylor's Life of the Poet Cowper, now completed in one volume.

The third Number of the Parent's Cabinet of Amuse-

The third Number of the Farent's Caoline of Admissement and Instruction; with Harry the Shrimper; Geography, No. I.; Chat in the Play-room.

The Tropical Agriculturist.

The Charteged History of the Twelve Great Livery Companies of London, principally collected from their

[•] We observe that our contemporary of the Sunday Times has had a communication from America very simi-lar to this, which want of room prevented our inserting last week; but as the subject is interesting to dramatic folks, and tells us news of persons of public note, we have pleasure in printing the intelligence.

Grants and Records, by William Herbert, Librarian to the Corporation of London.

The Journey of an Invalid from Calcutta through the Straits of Sunda to Van Diemen's Land.

A View of the Early Parisian Greek Press, including the Lives of the Stephani or Estiennes, and Notices of the other contemporary Greek Printers of Paris, &c. by the Rev. W. Parr Greswell.

The mylicidal Memoirs in Vol. XVII. of the Appual

Rev. W. Parr Greswell.

The principal Memoirs in Vol. XVII. of the Annual Blography and Obluary, are announced to be those of Sir Richard Bickerton, Crabbe, Sir W. Grant, Bishop Huningford, Lord Henry Paulet, Liveraeege, Dr. A. Clarke, Sir William Bolton, Muzio Clementi, Sir J. Mackintosh, Munden, Admiral Freeman, Dr. Walsh, Sir A. Cochrane, Charles Butler, Sir Walter Scott, Bishop Turner, Miss Anna Maria Porter, Earl of Donoughmore, Sir Albert Pell, Mr. Daniel Sykes, Sir Israel Pellew, Jereny Hentham, Mr. John Syine, Lord Tenterden, Sir John Leslie, &c. &c.

Mr. Hurst announces, in monthly volumes, the Dramatic Library, comprising all the Standard Dramas in the English Language, with Remarks, Critical and Blomanical Library, and Company of the Company of t

graphical.

The Dramatised Works of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., uniform with the Dramatic Library, are also announced.

Mr. Atkinson announces a second series of the Cha-

meieon.

A New-year Book, named the Epigrammatist's Annual, to consist of an original epigram for every day of next year, is also promised.

Count Pecchio's Observations on England, by an Exile,

Count Pecchio's Observations on England, by an Exile, translated from the Italian. America, a Moral and Political Sketch, by Achilles Murat, son of the late King of the Two Sicilies. Goethe drawn from near personal intercourse, Falk's posthumous work, translated by Sarah Austin.

A Collection of the most approved Examples of Doors, from Ancient and Modern Buildings in Greece and Italy, expressly measured and delineated for this work, preceded by an Essay on the Usages of the Ancients respecting Doors, &c. by T. L. Donaldson, Architect.

America and the Americans, by a Citizen of the World.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

America and the Americans, by a Citizen of the World.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Heath's Book of Beauty for 1833, with 19 Portralts, 31s. morocco, elegant; royal 8vo. India proofs, 21. 12s. 63s.; before letters, 41. 4s.—Otterbourne, a Story of the English Marches, by the Author of "Derwentwater," 3 vols. post 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d. bds.—Chambers' History of Scotland, 2 vols. fcp. 15s. cloth.—Family Library, Vol. XXXVI. Six Months in the West Indies, 5s. cloth.—The Waning Church, 12moc 6s. bds.—Simeon's Works, second portion, Vols. VII. to XI. Proverbs to Matthew, 22. 10s. cloth.—Hayward's Tenterden's Acts, with the new Orders, 6c. 12mo. 5s. bds.—Currle's Burn's Works, diamond edition, 18mo. 7s. 6d. cloth; 9s. satin.—Statutes at Large, in 4to. Vol. XII. Part 4, 2 and 3 Will. IV. II. 1s. 6d. bds.—Sprague on Revivals of Religion, with Introductory Essay, 12mo. 5s. bds.—Moth.—The Young Christian, by J. Abbott, 12mo. 5s. bds.—Memoirs of Louis XVIII. written by Himself, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. bds.—Simpson's Christian Directory, 24mo. 2s. bds.—Hansard's Debates, (Third Series,) Vol. XII. 4th Vol. Sess. 1831-32, royal 8vo. 11. 10s.; II. 13s. 6d. bds.—Sprague on Part I. plain, 4s.; coloured, 8s.—Nicolas' Report of the Claim to the Earldom of Devon, 12s. bds.—Arnold's Thucydides, Vol. II. 8vo. 14s. bds.—Gurney's Sermons and Prayers, 18mo. 1s. Cd. cloth.—Paris, or the Book of the Hundred-and-One, 3 vols. post 8vo. 21s. 6ds.—Morison's Portraiture of Modern Scepticism, royal 18mo. 4s. cloth.—Powell on Optics, 8vo. 10s. 6d. dos.—Morison's Portraiture of Modern Scepticism, royal 18mo. 4s. cloth.—Powell on Optics, 8vo. 10s. 6d. dos.—Morison's Portraiture of Modern Scepticism, royal 18mo. 4s. cloth.—Powell on Optics, 8vo. 10s. 6d. dos.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

November.	Thermometer.		Barometer.				
Thursday 15	From	42.	to	49.	29.72	to.	29.98
Friday 16		33.	• •	47.	30.09	• •	30.22
Saturday · · 17	• • • • •	31.	• •	45.	30.30		30.25
Sunday 18		33.	• •	45.	30-09	• •	30.00
Monday · 19		34.		45.	29.90	• •	29.82
Tuesday · · 20	• • • • •	37.	• •	48.	29.73		29.64
Wednesday 21		39.	••	48.	29.59	• •	29.55

Prevailing wind, S.E. Except the 16th and 17th, generally cloudy; a little rain in the evening of the 16th, Rain fallen, 2 of an inch.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Latitude 51° 37′ 32″ N. Longitude 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To Mr. De Lolme we beg to answer, that the novelty of his plan in teaching the French language (see Review in our last No.) by presenting the words, illustrated by phrases, in the order most fit to be learnt in society, &c. meets with our sincere approbation; and if we did not say so, it was only on account of our custom of not going into details on all occasions in such a publication as the Lit. Garatte.

into details on all occasions in such a publication as and Lit. Gazette.

2. The third volume of the Life of Dr. Burney, not having been completed till Thursday, we have deferred our further review till it is published. Other novelties also reached us too late in the week. We want the authenticity of the Life of Louis XVIII. to be verified. Faulkner's Tour, and Sheridan Knowles's Tales, in our next.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S PORTRAIT,
by Sir Thomas Lawrence.
His Majeaty has been graciously pleased to grant to Moon, Boyt, and Girares the loan of the above celebrated Picture, from which a splendid Line Engraving, by J. H. Robinson, is now far advanced, and will be speechly inside in a siyle worthy of the house, No.6, Pail Mall, or at Mr. Moon's, 30, Threadneedle Street, by whom, as well as by all Printeellers in the United Kingdom, Subscribers' Names are received. As the Engraving is on copper, it is necessary for Names to be entered to insure Proofs. Price, to subscribers, It. Is.; Proofs, 31, 2s.; India, 34, 2s.; before letters, 44, 4s.
The paragraph beneath is from the Times of Nov. 16, 1833:—
"Yesterday evening the members of the Gity of London Artist's Society held their first meeting for the season at the London Collec-house. The intention of this Society is merely to afford artists and amateurs an opportunity of assembling together for they are brought more unequivocally under public notice. Many specimens of the talents of the members were last night they are brought more unequivocally under public notice. Many specimens of the talents of the members were last night observable in the room; but as any thing like destiled criticism on such an occasion would be out of place, we will merely an nounce that a proof of an engraved portait of Sir Walter Scott, from a painting by Lawrence, excited general attention and nelsa admiration. The portrait, we understand, was executed about thirteen years since, though it was not generally known that our great portrait painter had ever had the author of Wavefley for a sitter, and nuch regret has frequently been expressed at the supposed omission. In comparing this portrait of familiar, one is struck with the immense apperiority of Lawrence over all his competitors in the power which peosesses of sizing upon and conveying to his canvas the most intelectual expression of his subjects. The admirers of the novelist will be pleased to fi

This day is published, price 2s. 6d. the Eighth Part of ANDSCAPE ILLUSTRATIONS of the PRUSE and POETICAL WORKS of SIR WALTER SCOTT, centralining Four beautiful Views by Roberts, Harding, Daniell, and Prout; a Portrait of Rowens, by Stone; and Dryburgh Abbey, a Poem, by C. Swain.

Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand.

On the ist of December will be published, price &s. &d.

Part IV. of

THE BYRON GALLERY; a series of

splendid Historical Plates to illustrate the Poetical
Works of Lord Byron; beautifully engraved from Drawings and
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size and excellence, to bind up with, and emb. llish every edition
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THE PERUSAL of NEW PUBLICA

TIONS.
On the recommencement of the Fublishing Season, it may be necessary to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that all New Books may be obtained for Perusal, in Town or Country, immediately on Public Lairary, Conduit Street, Hanover Square.
Terms of Subscription and Catalogues of the English, Prench, Italian, and German Books contained in this extensive Library, may be had on application to Messrs. Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street, Hanover Square.

TO the SUBSCRIBERS to the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.—That portion of the last pars of the Encyclopædia Britannica, which was shipped by the "Adelaide," to be published in London on the lat of the present month, has been so much injured by the fire which broke out on board that vessel, that some days must elapse before the damaged parts can be replaced; but the Proprietors beg to assure the Subscribers that no time shall be lost in having them supplied.

supplied.

Bdinburgh, Nov. 5, 1832.

Mr. Collins's New Print.

December the 1st will be published, by Francis Collins,
53, Great Marlborough Street,

THE FISHERMAN'S DEPARTURE;

Jainted by W. Collins, R.A. and engraved in the line manner by J. Pheips.

To be had of Messrs. Colnaghl, Son, and Co. Pall Mali East; Messrs. Moon, Boys, and Graves; Molteno and Graves; and al Printsellers. Frints, It 1.e.; Franch proofs, \$2. Set, India ditto.

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Visit to Germany and the Low Countries. By Sir Arthur Brooke Faulkner. 2 vols. 12mo, London, 1832. Bentley.

OF Sir Arthur Faulkner's volumes we must speak in a tone of mingled praise and objection. They are very lively and entertaining—the production of a gentleman familiar with classical literature, a superior musical amateur, and generally so well informed as to be able both to appreciate justly and describe cleverly the objects presented to his attention during a tour of considerable interest and duration. On the other hand, the style is sometimes so free and easy as to border on flippancy; there are observations on subjects which a more correct taste would have avoided-such as the personal appearance, the chastity, &c. of various classes of women; there is a spirit of great animosity against the church; and there is a use of fine words which detracts from the simplicity so desirable in a work of this kind: for we cannot reconcile ourselves to rivers which "inosculate," to ladies with "procerity of limb," to "cadent habitations," or to any such grandilo-quent phraseology. Having said so much by way of prelude, our best criticism will be to travel along with Sir Arthur, and allow him to speak for himself.

The tour commenced in September 1829, when the author sailed for Rotterdam; and he begins with the equally worn-out and disagreeable topic, sea-sickness. As we are not afflicted with that malady, we shall be excused for proceeding at once, viá Cologne, &c. to Mayence.

"In our best of all possible countries, what a broad line of distinction the 'stench of our aristocracy' draws between the ranks of our society, from the cradle to the grave, keeping them as estranged as if they had no relation to the same common nature! Nor is the instruction of the other sex provided for here with less solicitude: girls are sent to school at six, and remain until eighteen; and that nothing of what has been learnt may be lost, periodical examinations are publicly held at each of the schools for the purpose of distributing prizes to distinguished merit. Among the most favoured of those who obtained the last prizes is the son of the bookseller from whom I have my information."

Here we have not only an early taste of the author's opinions, but a bit of a bull—the bookseller's son being a girl! But we go on :—

"To insure the diffusion of knowledge

among the people, government obliges every parent to place his child at school the moment it has attained the required age of six. No apology will be admitted, excepting clearly certified ill health or incapacity of mind. Napoleon was specially anxious that French should be taught as generally as possible throughout his Rhenish territory; and as Mayence was a place he often visited, as a central situation of military operations on the Rhine, we can account for the universal spread of the French language among all classes, and their affection easy, in many cases, to know how to act, as all males are by no means in proportion mascu-

for the French people, French institutions, French government, and in short every thing that is French.'

Our readers know how we hate the term "spread," as applied in the last sentence; but Sir Arthur is equally prone to "talented," and we must bear the infliction both of adjective and noun. Our next quotation gives his approbation of German stoves :-

"I am (he says) quite pleased with the German stoves. The only plausible objec-tion I ever heard to them for private apartments, is the closeness of the air generated by the escape of smoke, or proceeding from the metal in a state of semi-incandescence. The latter inconvenience may always be obviated by not putting in too much fuel. And as to the other, it is here effectually prevented by an arrangement equally commodious and simple. The place where the fuel is supplied opens into an outer passage, and is fitted with an iron door almost air-tight; so that, while the nuisance of submitting to servants every now and then entering the room to adjust the fire or repair its waste is prevented, there is not the slightest perceptible unpleasantness to be detected by the most impatient olfactories; and the warmth you enjoy is like the genial diffused mildness of summer."

Now comes a foreign portrait, and a home

national trait :-

" Last night we were awoke at midnight by a tremendous cracking of whips. It turned out to be the Electress of Hesse and suite, in six carriages. They took their leave this morning. The electress is a thin, plain-looking woman, with somewhat, I thought, of Scotch in her features, and homely in her whole appearance; and, to heighten the resemblance. she was habited in a tartan. Her royal highness bowed to all, as she passed along the corridor to her carriage, with an air of the most affable, amiable, and uncondescending good-nature. Her sufferings have begun to plough deep furrows in her countenance, which is very intelligent, and indicative of that first of intellectual gifts-good common sense. Her virtues and ill-treatment, known as they are to all the world, have begotten a universal sympathy, which adds titles of veneration to our feeling for the martyr. One of the occasions of the unpopularity of the English here-for they are extremely unpopular on many accounts-is the bad tact in their address of making purchases. Impressed with the notion that the people must all be extortioners, we are apt to assume the porcupine in all our dealings-get into a rage at the prices, without having the least idea what they are-and finish by offering a sum so ridiculously low as to throw even the imperturbable sedateness of the very German off its centre. To avoid this, a stranger, before he ventures to purchase, ought to take the trouble of making himself acquainted with the selling price of the article he wants, which, if these that Cæsar's soldiers had a view of when offered, seldom gives rise to much demur. It his army became panic struck with the appremust be owned, however, that it is far from hended physical force of this people. But the

demand so very much more than they will be happy to accept, while few have the sensibility to take affront when offered less, if it be only offered with due regard to the suaviter in modo. To be quite candid, we assuredly are behind most foreigners in that indispensable article of this world's commerce-good breeding."

The free-and-easy style we have noticed is seen to as much disadvantage in treating of the fine arts as in any other place. For instance:

"I have (observes Sir A.) seen nothing in any line of art, since I came here, that pleases me half so much as Bethman's Ariadne, by Danneker. It has original pretensions that, in any age, must have vindicated a niche among performances of a high order. heroine is in puris naturalibus, mounted on a lioness, leaning with her left arm on the ani-mal's head, and her left limb on the rump, doubled under the right. Her countenance is lit up with a spiritual expression of noble daring, as of a creature not belonging to earth; and yet it is, without any exception, the most voluptuous personification of all that is carnal in woman that I ever saw, either in flesh or stone; the effect of which is infinitely height ened by the blush-coloured light which glows over the figure through a crimson curtain from above: of the execution it may be truly said,

' Materiem superabat opus.'

The statue is of Carara marble, polished ad unguem, and marked in several places with bluish stains, a little too broad to be tolerated as beauty-spots, though far from such a deformity as ought to have justified the jocular fancy of a late brother-tourist in comparing this chef-d'œuvre to a thing 'cut out of Stilton cheese.' "

Speaking of the people at the small town of Wabern, and generally of the German pea-santry, Sir Arthur proceeds in like manner.

"The greater part of the day at Wabern is one unremitting fugue of cackling, crowing, grunting, lowing, and quacking — beating hemp, thrashing, and, if there be any other occupation belonging to a bucolic life, here you have it in full work. Both women and men resume their diurnal task at two o'clock in the morning in the summer, and keep at it until nightfall. To their laborious habits it must be owing, that the females of the servile order in this country have a breadth of shoulder, extent of thew, and procerity of limb, I would venture to swear, not to be found in any part of the habitable earth. They really quite outman our sex. In all other animals but the human, the males are, I believe, most usually remarkable for beauty. Here they make good the general analogy. Instead of a 'peeping ankle,' you have a calf of brawn, in full display, under a petticoat reaching no lower than a little under the knee, whose owner steps along at her ease, a full geometrical yard and half at a stride. It was, no doubt, women such as these that Cæsar's soldiers had a view of when

The head is bagged, or trussed, in a sort of imaginative writers and heavy companions; night-cap, tied close under the chin, the top of dull and slow as their dray-horses, and yet, on which casing is pursed into a knob stuffed with emergencies, capable of the greatest exertions, their hair, and from this a long cue or two of mira diversitate natura, cum iidem homines sic plaited tresses depend to the waist, if waist it can be called, which preserves its diameter un- of giving or taking affronts, brave in resenting diminished one inch from the shoulder to the them; attentive to all exterior observances of hip. So much for the exterior. As to their morals, we must by no means rate them, I fear, by our very refined notions of Arcadia. Among liberty, which they have not the power to asthe virgins, there are few who, before the age of fifteen, have not complied punctually with the primary commandment. It may, doubtless, be some extenuation of the licenses taken in this matter, that Wabern, humble as it is, contains a whole troop of strapping dragoons. We are assured, by way of set-off against this laxity of manners, that the conduct of the married ladies much more than makes up for the frailties of their unwedded sisters, and that however the village may be off for Josephs, there is nothing approaching Potiphar's wife to be heard of from one end to the other. These freedoms with the decalogue will appear the more unaccountable when it is known that there is a standing regulation of the elector's, which, in every case of bastardy, devolves the whole responsibility on the woman, who is required to support her offspring until they are able to support her, which, when industry fails, they do by begging from door to door: and over and above this, it is made penal in such circumstances for a woman to inculpate anybody as the father.

"Nothing can be imagined more opposed to that 'charm and weakness of woman,' in which, Gibbon tells us, resides so much of the sition from the one to the other with the greatfascination of the sex, than the appearance of the female peasantry. They are, if possible, a whole century of civilisation more clumsy than even their Wabern rivals. To their slavish habits, no doubt, is owing much of this most marvellous coarseness. In their very teens they become masculine; and at a little more advanced age, positively hirsute beyond the power of any patent depilatory. Among the rustics of these villages, I think I could observe much more of the lingering remains of the aboriginal crinis rutilus than in the higher ranks of the community. Yet it is not exactly yellow, but rather between yellow and a straw colour, covering layers of diversified hues, between yellow and sandy, a good deal like the lime-burnt hair in mortar. As to the hos artus, et hac corpora qua miramur, I much doubt whether either one or other have fined down a single inch since the days of Ariovistus. Gibbon and Ovid, I remember, take considerable pains to account for the advantage the German women have over other countries in point of chastity. Allewing them the most ample credit for veracity, there seems little in the remark that should puzzle the naturalist. Out of Otaheite there is perhaps nothing of feminine less likely to tempt the virtue of our sex. If my reader can figure to himself a Thames waterman or Greenwich pensioner coquetting in petticoats, he may arrive at once at a more accurate description of what I would in vain attempt to express by a more laboured description of the personality of these females."

this summary:

"The character of the German nation has to me always been an enigma, or sort of concordia discors. You find the most opposite qualities united in the same individual; politeness and bluntness, gaucherie and a dash of dandy, ture in the living animal:— libertinism and a measured respect to appear.—"The hogs appear to have

ament inertiam et oderint quietem. Backward religion, but latitudinarians in their opinions; loyal to a proverb, yet with a strong desire for sert; -these are but a few of the antithetic traits which every day discloses in their character. Madame de Staël considered the dulness of the people a property analogous to the nature of their soil: 'végétation ne se presse pas plus

The following is an amusing description of an agricultural employment:

"A labourer's hire is his meat and two groschens, about twopence half-penny, a-day, unless he happens to be employed in thrashing, in which case he usually makes a contract for a sixteenth measure of the whole quantity of resounds from end to end with this operation, I are likely to escape a more fugitive traveller, or one less curious in re rustica. Thrashing here is executed with a skill unknown to a less musical people. To be an expert thrasher it appears to me as requisite to have had a thrashing master as a master for any other given art or accomplishment. They thrash with a per-fect regard to time, in all the alternations of triple and common measure, making the tranest exactness. There are sometimes not fewer than seven or eight flails in concert: when it is a simple quartet, and one of the performers happens to drop out, which is frequently the case, the transition is immediately, and without the least interruption, into triplets. Occasionally the effect is graced by some very delicate gradations of forte and piano, rallentando, crescendo, morcendo, accellerando - and the whole executed with as much precision as if a note-book lay before each performer. When the piano is to be particularly delicate, the tips of the flails are used, which affords an opportunity of combining grace with dexterity; it is then the merest scarcely audible tap, and costs the least possible effort. Then comes the crescendo, swelling into a tremendous barn-echoing staccate - downright thrashing in fact: and what I particularly wish to enforce upon the farmer, the flail, during the whole movement, is never raised higher than the head, which I could not help especially taking a note of for the good of our practical agriculturists, when I recollected how much unnecessary brawn is expended on our thrashing-floor to no purpose. Thus we see his genius for music never forsakes the German in any situation or occupation of life: it follows him into his commonest employments; and no doubt there is advantage, on the principle of studio fallente laborem, in making it in all similar exertions a rythmical building his Thebes, but an allegorical illustration of the same benefit of lightening labour by Of the national character altogether, we have music? The German thrasher has the advantage of the Theban architect, for he turns the labour itself into a kind of music, though somewhat monotonous to be sure."

Westphalia hams will not be recommended to fastidious tastes by the account of their nur-

"The hogs appear to have all a cross of the

line. The costume of the sex is appropriate. | ance. It is a nation of fiddlers and philosophers, | wild boar --- long snouts and curved backs, the bristles of which become erected on very slight occasions of irritation. I have no doubt that this cross in the breed is the chief cause of the flavour to which the Westphalia hams owe their superiority, rather than any thing very peculiar in the recipe for curing them, which is, I believe, pretty exactly as follows. The pig is turned out into an oak-forest as soon as he is weaned, where he fares, like the wild boar, upon acorns and long earth-worms. The ham made from this is subjected to the cold smoke of wood and dried leaves, and finally undergoes a slight powdering of saltpetre to give it a colour."

> From ham to Tacitus is a strange leap; but dans le sol, que les idées dans la tête des our review must resemble the book—and the hommes."

> > From curious order we do swerve,
> > 'Tis that himself doth none observe.

"That there is nothing so very fanciful as some writers would have us believe in deriving the name of the modern Hessian from the Catti, is pretty well settled by an ancient manuscript of Tacitus, still in existence in the university grain he thrashes out. As the entire village library of Marburg, in which the name is written 'Chassi.' Knocking off the letter C of this shall state a few particulars respecting it which corruption, we have the very word itself, with as small license of alteration as we find in many of our most lineally descended offspring of the dead languages. The license of corrupting a into t is of familiar occurrence; and the AIRR possistes of Lucian is not required to inform us how frequently the \sigma and \sigma contended for mastery in the dialects of Greek. This, to be sure, is a very German-commentatorish sort of note for a book of travels; but there has been a great to-do, I find, among the scholiasts about the point in question, which is still undetermined."

We do not remember to have heard of the custom mentioned in the following :-

"The frost is so hard that the whole marketplace is alive with skaiters. At Mayence the river has an establishment of traineaux for carrying the people across. Eight or ten people pass at a time, with one man to draw the machine, and another behind to propel it-the fare not quite a penny. According to an immemorial custom, every one on crossing the first time is required to bring back a cake, which he purchases on the opposite shore, in proof of the achievement."

The mixed good and evil of the English newspapers is a subject which might lead to much argument, pro and con, and whether the abuses counterbalance the benefit might be discussed without coming to a conclusion from now to the Greek calends. We certainly would espouse the favourable side; but still we cannot but regret the licentiousness and rascality which deform so precious a blessing. One of the effects produced abroad is thus painted :-

"My attention was especially invited to-day, while perusing the 'Frankfort Journal,' to an extract from an English paper, rendered more attractive by being graced with three conspicuous notes of what we call admiration. It was one of those scandalous pieces of gallantry operation. What is the story of Amphion so frequent in our best society, and garnished with some of its most piquant traits. Another extract in the same paper announced, that out of between nearly two hundred persons taken up in the streets of London by our new police in one day, one hundred were women, and for drunkenness! Since I left England I have not seen one such monster of either sex. If the Bonners had all clean hands themselves. I should have more readily excused the sneer with which our gallantries were alluded to;

but it so happens, that in this very retired, philosophical, and most moral town of Bonn on the Rhine, two persons connected with the responsible office of forming the morals and minds of the rising generation, not long since deserted their wives for the wives of other grave preceptors of youth, and (mark it, reader!) all the parties have continued on the most amicable footing possible, with but one exception. The deserted wife of one of the parties was left in the dilemma of not being able, though a Protestant, to sue for a divorce, the law having peremptorily set forth, that after a cohabitation of twenty-five years, no plea of infidelity is available. The truth is, the abused freedom of our press, and our habit of bandying scandal and clutching every piece of news likely to allure the jaded palate of readers of every order, causes our newspapers to give the most unfavourable impressions of the English character abroad. They judge us out of our own mouths. Every thing that makes against our morals, or our prosperity as a nation, in any respect, is picked out and commented upon with all the satisfaction proceeding from their dislike of us, or, more probably, their jealousy. Our debt, our blue-ruin, and our bishops, our pride, and even our poverty, are the standing topics which comfort them; and the worst of it is, that we cannot rebut the charge. Nor is it applicable to the modern state of English society alone. Lady Mary Wortley Montague, a century ago, makes the very Turk turn up his nose at us. Professor Schlegel asked me if credit might be given to the reports published in our papers, of the criminal trials, and of the examinations at our police offices; for, if true, it was impossible education could have made any progress among our lower classes."

The author goes on to speak of manufactures, in a way to interest the English merchant and

"The people here begin to grow very boastful about the progress making in their manufactures, having the vanity to place them in a position of rivalry with England herself. At Aix-la-Chapelle they affirm their broad cloth is better; and as to our hardware and cutlery. the manufactory at Solingen near Elberfelt will soon cut us out and out. Bonn has established, certainly, a very respectable cotton manufactory, which supplies the towns on the river up as high as Basle, though Bonn and Cologne are its principal consumers. The issues from the manufactory are annually eight thousand pieces, each containing forty-six French aunes, and upwards of four hundred workmen are kept in constant occupation."

We have alluded to the author's antipathy to the church—coce signum—he is conversing with the famous Barrere:—" As an instance of the wanton despotism to which I alluded, I pointed to those states which rack-rent and pluck the people to support a bloated blood-sucking priesthood, for the ostensible, most hypocritical pur-pose of propagating Christianity, the whole of whose principles are systematically violated by the barefaced oppression. During our conversation several sallies of pleasantry escaped him
—some I thought must be from a French copy of Joe. Louis the Fourteenth asked one of his courtiers who had just returned from a visit to England, what occasion had carried him there Was it for society?" Not altogether, sire, and yet there is very good society, though it may be perhaps a little peculiar.' Then what was it that took you over?' repeated the monarch; 'pour apprendre l'art de penser?' 'Oui, sire,' responded the courtier, 'pour panser des chevaux.' This gentleman, it seems, complained much of the gloom of our climate. 'Why,' said his majesty, 'does not the sun give light?' O oui, sire, le soleil est comme une claire lune.' When interrogated about our fruits-f they were very early in our hot-houses, and ripe in our pommes cuites.' Such are only a few of the jeux-d'esprit with which this terrific lion amused us, his countenance all the while lit up with a

great deal of playful good nature."

There is a good deal in these volumes respecting education; and Sir Arthur, like the Germans themselves, approves of the system of Pestalozzi, founded on morals and religion, in preference to that of Lancaster, though more rapid, which, he states, neglects this combination. We shall, however, come to the details when we return to these volumes in our next

Lyric Leaves. By Cornelius Webbe. 12mo. pp. 136. London, 1832. Griffiths. THE author has an exquisite quotation on his title from the pages of that graceful poet, Laman Blanchard-

"The waters sing to the shore,
The forests sing to the ses,
All that hath motion in land or occan
Is gifted with minstrelsy."

To find words for that minstrelsy is the essence of poetry; for what is poetry but language given to the music of nature, as it animates its beauty or its feeling? That Mr. Webbe catches the harmony of many such notes, let the following passages evince.

Nature-

"Shall her flowers bloom and die Undelighting human eye? Shall her music, ever-quiring, On the senseless air expiring, Be. like toning of the spheres, Only heard of heavenly ears? Shall her wouth and age of green Only neard of neavenly ears?

Shall her youth and age of greening And her comeliness and cleanness, Serious glea and holy gladness,

That are ever without sadness,

Be, like beauty to the blind,

Unbeheld but of the mind? Shall her seasons come and go Like an unattractive show? Like an unattractive show?
Never!—there are some are wiser;
There are poets still who prise her,
And immortal minds that yearn
Wisdom from her lips to learn;
There are eyes which still can read
Truth and worth in vileat weed—
Form in things which to the eye
Half-read is but deformity—
Grandeur in mean things and small,
And God's great handiwork in all!"

Very sweet image.

"The snow-drops that from Winter's brow, As he retreated, fell, Have turned to flowers."

Or where he speaks of the cherries which peep "Through their green leaves at the lip Of sweet beauty, wandering by, Blushing just as rosily."

We conclude with part of a simple but most touching poem.

" The Broken Heart. Sister, only one befriending, Save with words of idle breath— Sister, only one attending Sorrow's couch and sickness' death,—

Lo! a day is newly breaking
Whose decline I shall not see,
And thy lover's voice is waking
Thee, who shunnest sleep for me!

Droop not, sister, and thy weeping
For my fated end give o'er;
Could it hinder death's dark sleeping,
They shoulded weep for me no more! Thou shouldst weep for me no

Mourn not! dying is not dying Unto those who love not life; But a hope to the relying, And a glad release from strife,—

Strife that wears the human powers, Strife that hardens o'er the heart, Strife that crushes, in few hours,
Hopes with which our heart-strings part. Who would cling to this poor being That has better hopes on high?

Who would murmur when th' All-seeing Points the hour that we should die? Yes, it may be painful leaving Life, which should be only joy,

But that passions, interweaving
With its hopes, its hopes destroy!

Dying for her, it may grieve me
That she never lived for me;
Yet when my last sigh shall leave me,
Twill be breathed for none but thee

Thee, the only one befriending,
Save with words of idle breath—
Thee, the only one attending
Sorrow's couch and sickness' death!

Tell her, though for her I perish,
That my wrongs I can forgive;
And if thought of me she cherish,
Let her think that still I live.

Poor and living, she may scorn me; But when I am with the dead, And the rays of fame adorn me, Shame will fall upon her head,

If she then despises, proudly, Lowly love and lofty fame, And the world shall murmur loudly
Of my wrongs, and hate her name!

Had I been a heartless wooer, And adored with feigned excess Had she loved me warmer, truer-Had I loved her wiser, less,—

Then my life had not been blighted-Then these griefs would not consume; And the vow she broke, though plighted, Had not struck me to the tomb!

Mine was kept, and only broken When my heart is broken too; Witness these death-pangs as token Of a faith severely true!

Hah! my blood is coldly welling In my heavy, sinking heart; And my soul is proudly swelling Upon wings which yearn to start!

Yes, my heart at last is breaking, And thy cares will end with me; I shall wing where no awaking Brings a morn of misery!

Let me feel thy hands in dying Clasp my brow, which chills with death; Let me hear thy gentle sighing Mingle with my gasping breath! And when silence seals for ever These true lips, do this by me— Kiss and close them, for they never Parted without blessing thee!

And my harp, whose plaintive story
Drew your innocent young tear—
Once my hope, my joy, my glory,—
Lay it on its master's bier.

I ask of thee the yearly shedding Of such flowers as sweeten spring; Fall them light on my cold bedding, And Heaven will bless the offering!

Framed for lips as pure as thine;
Framed for lips as pure as thine;
And if a spirit's sigh thou hearest,
By its sadness know it mine!

Sure some angel's arms entwined me!
Or, my sister, were they thine!
Still, oh still caressing bind me— Let me in thy arms recline!

Nearer, sister, nearer, nearer— Thou art all that's dear to me! Feel my heart's last beat, thou dearer Far than fame, and song, and she—

Ah! I read I should not name her, In the anger of thine eye!

Never, as thou lovest me, blame herScorn should with forgiveness die?

No, my gentle sister, pardon
All the wrongs which she has done;
Scorn and condemnation harden
Many a heart, but soften none!

Hush thee! there are angels winging Visibly within the room!
Come to claim, with joy and singing, What is Heaven's from the tomb!

Hear'st thou not their heavenly voices, Which have taken tones like thine? My soul hears them, and rejoices With an ecstasy divine.

Lay me lightly on my pillow,
With that gentleness thine own;
I can die now calm as billow When the winds have dropt it down.

All is past, and all forgiven!
If my hopes have any worth,
We shall meet and love in heave Though we might not upon earth!"

ing occasionally careless, and the rhythm neglected: a few of the poems are also of an inferior grade. But, as a whole, we like this slight tome, and kindly commend it to the lovers of poetry.

Memoirs of Dr. Burney, &c. 3 vols. 8vo. By his Daughter, Madame d'Arblay. London, 1832. E. Moxon.

[Second notice.]

In a preceding Literary Gazette, when only the first two volumes of this work had been printed, we gave an extract from it which we thought would amuse our readers, and, without any premature opinion from us, sufficiently exemplify the character of these memoirs. Since then Vol. III. has issued from the press; and we ought to be able to state what we think of the whole performance. But reviewers, like other people, do not always do what they ought; and we confess that we have not been able to get through the twelve hundred pages into which the filial piety of Madame d'Arblay has misled her to expand the biography of her father. Of Dr. Burney, eminent and accomplished as he was, both in the literary and musical world, all that needed to be recorded might have been amply told within a sixth of this space; and we regret to add, that the manner of relating the facts is as faulty as the narrative is tedious. The life of the most illustrious monarch, general, or statesman, with all the accessories of national history, politics, and speeches, would be best comprehended within shorter limits; and to spin out the private affairs of an individual member of less exalted society to so preposterous a length is absolutely absurd.

Dr. Burney, born at Shrewsbury, April 12, 1726, displayed an early genius for music, was noticed and brought to London as his pupil by Dr. Arne; in 1749 was elected organist of a church in the city; composed the comic opera of Robin Hood, and the pantomime of Queen Mab-the latter in particular with prodigious success;-lost his health, and retired to Lynn Regis, where he taught music and presided at the organ :- returned to town in 1760, with a young family but rising reputation, which was increased by the composition of several delightful concertos;—lost his beloved wife,—produced a translation of Rousseau's Devin du Village, which failed ; __ in 1769 was created M.D. by the University of Oxford, -travelled through France and Italy, and published afterwards his Musical Tour. In 1772 did the same by the Netherlands, Holland, and the north of Germany : - was elected a F.R.S. ; - and in 1776, et seq. till 1789, gave the world his esteemed History of Music, in five quarto vo-These are the leading events in the biography of Dr. Burney, except his second marriage, as described in our former extract; and, as addenda, the subsequent destinies of some of his justly celebrated family, of whom not the least remarkable is the author of this publication, Madame d'Arblay, so well known for her Evelina, Cecilia, and Camilla.

Had all the circumstances we have thus recapitulated been described with tolerable discrimination and brevity, the accounts of the many interesting persons with whom Dr. Burney associated during a long period, and

agreeable piece of biography. Unfortunately the task has been taken up by one whose recollections and affections have given an undue importance to every event, and whose romantic and imaginative turn of mind, so charming in her own youth and early fictions, has marred this production of her old age and (it should have been) of sober truth. We are compelled to say, that every page affords proof that the once lovely and admired "Evelina," the petted of Johnson, and Reynolds, and Burke, is now That the more than three score and ten. honesty of this judgment may not be questioned, we must go over some of the grounds on which it has been forced upon us; and we begin with page 1.

"He (i. e. Charles Burney) was issue of a second marriage, of a very different colour with respect to discretion, or to prejudice, from that with the account of which he has opened his own narration. The poor actress was no more; but neither her hardly judged, though enthusiastically admired profession, nor her numerous offspring, nor the alienation she had unhappily caused in the family, proved obstacles to the subsequent union of her survivor with -, who in those days, though young and pretty, was called Mrs. Ann Cooper, a Shropshire young lady, of bright parts and great personal beauty; as well as an inherit-ress of a fortune which, for the times, was by no means inconsiderable. The parchments of the marriage settlement upon this occasion are still remaining amongst the few family records that Dr. Burney preserved."

We have tried all our logical powers to un-

derstand this paragraph; but the Q. E. D. is withheld from our keenest apprehension. Passing forward, we have the following exaggerated picture of a child's remembrances.

" His reminiscences upon this period were amongst those the most tenaciously minute. and the most agreeable to his fancy for detail. of any part of his life; and the uncommon gaiety of his narratory powers, and the frankness with which he set forth the pecuniary embarrassments and provoking mischances to which his thus deserted childhood was exposed, had an ingenuousness, a good-humour, and a comicality, that made the subject of Condover not more delectable to himself than entertaining to his hearer. Nevertheless, these accounts, when committed to paper, and produced with-out the versatility of countenance, and the vivacious gestures that animated the colloquial disclosures, so lose their charm, as to appear vapid, languid, and tedious: and the editor only thus slightly recurs to them for the purpose of pointing out how gifted must be the man who, through disadvantages of so lowering a species, could become, in after-life, not only one of the best informed, but one of the most polished members of society."

While with Dr. Arne, young Burney formed intimacies with Thomson the poet, Garrick, Dr. Armstrong, Mason, Mrs. Cibber, Kit Smart, and other persons of note at that time; and of whom the author speaks in her usual Ercles'

vein: ex. gr.
"Mrs. Cibber herself he considered as a pattern of perfection in the tragic art, from her magnetizing powers of harrowing and winning at once every feeling of the mind, by the eloquent sensibility with which she portrayed, or rather personified, tenderness, grief, horror, or distraction.

" Kit Smart.-With a different set, and at

Some fault we might find, the language be- of his own proceedings, must have been a very a man then in equal possession of those fines ingredients for the higher call of his art, firand fancy, and, for its comic call, of sport and waggery. No indication, however, of sucl possession was granted to his appearance; no a grace was bestowed on his person or maniners and his physiognomy was of that round and stubbed form that seemed appertaining to common dealer behind a common counter rather than to a votary of the muses.

"Dr. Armstrong, though he came from part of the island whence travellers are by n means proverbially smitten with the reproact of coming in vain, nor often stigmatised with either meriting or being addicted to failure possessed not the personal skill usually ac corded to his countrymen, of adroitness in bringing himself forward. Yet he was as gail amiable as he was eminently learned; and though, from a keen moral sense of right, h was a satirist, he was so free from malevolence that the smile with which he uttered a remar! the most ironical, had a cast of good-humoure pleasantry that nearly turned his sarcasm into simple sport."

The aspiring musician was also noticed by persons of fashion, and introduced to the hell of the day, of which Madame D'Arblay save

most grandly:

"At these clubs, the subject of these me. moirs witnessed scenes that were ever after rivetted on his memory. Cards, betting, dice opened every noctural orgie with an eclat of expectation, hope, ardour, and fire, that seemed to cause a mental inflammation of the feelings and faculties of the whole assembly in a mass.

* As the evening advanced, the busy hum of common-place chattery subsided, and a general and collected calmness ensued, such as might best dispose the gambling associates to a wily deliberation, how most coolly to penetrate into the mystic obscurities that brought them together. All, however, was not yet involved in the gaping cauldron of chance, whence so soon was to emerge the brilliant prize or desolating blank, that was to blazon the lustre or stamp the destruction of whoever, with his last trembling mite, came to sound its perilous depths. They, as yet, played or prowled around it, lightly and slightly, not more impatient than fearful of hurrying their fate, and seeking to hide from themselves, as well as from their competitors, their anticipating exultation or dread. Still, therefore, they had some command of the general use of their faculties, and of what was due from them to general social commerce. Still some vivacious sallies called forth passing smiles from those who had been seldomest betrayed, or whose fortunes had least been embezzled; and still such cheeks as were not too dragged or haggard to exhibit them, were able to give grace-ful symptoms of self-possession, by the pleasing and becoming dimples produced through arch. though silent observance. But by degrees the fever of doubt and anxiety broke forth all around, and every breath caught its infection. Every look then shewed the contagion of lurk. ing suspicion: every eye that fixed a prosperous object, seemed to fix it with the stamp of detection. All was contrast the most discordant, unblended by any gradation; for wherever the laughing brilliancy of any countenance denoted exulting victory, the glaring vacancy of some other hard by, displayed incipient despair. Like the awe of death was next the muteness of taciturnity, from the absorption of agonising attention, while the last decisive a different part of the town, young Burney strokes, upon which hung affluence or beggary, formed an intimacy with Kit Smart, the poet; were impending. Every die then became a

⁶ Her tragedy of Edwy and Elgiva did not attract the amazing popularity of her novels. In Dr. Burney's family we have also to count the eldest son, Captain James B., who sailed round the world with Cook; and the second, Dr. Charles Burney, the eminent master of the school at Greenwich, where he was succeeded by his no less able son.

bliss or a blast; every extorted word was an execration - every fear whispered ruin with dishonour-every wish was a dagger to some antagonist; till, finally, the result was pro-claimed, which carried off the winner in a whirl of maddening triumph; and to the loser left the recovery of his nervous, hoarse, husky, grating voice, only for curses and oaths, louder and more appalling than thunder in its deepest

How ridiculous is this description out of a sentimental novel or romance! It is a sad abuse of the English language and of common sense; and seems more like a caricature of the style of Dr. Johnson, and the sensibilities of the worst specimen of the Minerva press, than aught else we can imagine in literature.

Among his other acquaintances, we have a very high-flown and circumstantial account of Mr. Burney's forming a friendship with Mr. Fulke Greville, an exquisite in the days of our forefathers,

" The glass of fashion and the mould of form." This gentleman paid Arne 300% to liberate his pupil, and took him to reside with himself at Wilbury House, "as a desired inmate, a talented professor, and a youth of genius" (p. 35). Of the manner in which this period is surcharged with colouring, a few examples will

Bath .- "The ensuing initiation into this mingled existence of inertness and effort, of luxury and of desolation, was made at Bath. But Bath. from its buildings and its position, had a charm around it for the subject of these memoirs, to soften off the monotony of this wayward taste, and these wilful sufferings; though the seat of dissipation alone he found to be changed, its basis-cards, dice, or betting-being always the same. Nevertheless, that beautiful city, then little more than a splendid village in comparison with its actual metropolitan size and grandeur, had intrinsic claims to the most vivid admiration, and the strongest incitements to youthful curiosity, from the antiquity of its origin, real as well as fabulous — from its Bladud, its baths, its cathedral, and its countless surrounding glories of military remains, all magically followed up, to vary impression and stimulate approbation, by its rising excellence in Grecian and Roman architecture. Born with an enthusiastic passion for rural scenery, the picturesque view of this city offered to the ravished eye of young Burney some new loveliness, or striking effect, with an endless enchantment of variety, at almost every fresh opening of every fresh street into which he sauntered Bath at this moment was illumined by that sparkling but dangerous meteor of philosophy, politics, history, and metaphysics—St. John, Lord Bolingbroke. Happily, perhaps, for his safety, it was in vain that young Burney struggled, by every effort of ingenuity he could exert, to bask in the radiance of this meteor's wit and eloquence. Every attempt at that purpose failed; and merely a glimpse of this extraordinary personage, was all that the utmost vigilance of romantic research ever The aim, therefore, of caught. young Burney, was soon limited to obtaining a glance of the still noble, though infirm figure, and still handsome, though aged countenance of this celebrated statesman. And of these, for the most transitory view, he would frequently, with a book in his hand, loiter by the hour opposite to his lordship's windows, which were vis à vis to those of Mr. Greville or run, in circular eddies, from side to side of the sedan chair in which his lordship was carried to the pump-room."

gamester from "lofty motives;" and, indeed, he figures, like all the rest of the author's heroes, as almost an angel. Another angel was a Mr. Crisp:—

"Mr. Crisp, by birth and education a gentleman, according to the ordinary accentation of

man, according to the ordinary acceptation of that word, was in mind, manners, and habits yet more truly so, according to the most refined lefinition of the appellation, as including honour, spirit, elegance, language, and grace. His person and port were distinguished; his address was even courtly; his face had the embellishment of a strikingly fine outline; bright, hazel, penetrating, yet arch eyes; an open front; a noble Roman nose; and a smile of a thousand varied expressions. But all that was external, however attractive, however full of promise, however impossible to pass over, was of utterly inferior worth compared with the inward man; for there he was rare indeed. Profound in wisdom; sportive in wit; sound in understanding. A scholar of the highest order; a critic of the clearest acumen; possessing, with equal delicacy of discrimination, a taste for literature and for the arts; and perand painting.'

Of her own mother it is more natural and excusable for the writer to speak in such exalted terms: the picture is, however, as near the ludicrous as bombast can make it :-

"But not to Mr. Greville alone was flung one of those blissful or baneful darts, that sometimes fix in a moment, and irreversibly, the domestic fate of man; just such another. as potent, as pointed, as piercing, yet as delicious, penetrated, a short time afterwards, the breast of young Burney; and from eyes perhaps as lovely, though not as celebrated; and from a mind perhaps as highly gifted, though not as renowned. Esther Sleepe—this memo-

e" Mr. Greville, with whatever mockery he would have sneered away any expression tending either to practice or meditation in piety, instinctively held in esteem whatever was virtuous, and what was victous in scorn; though his esteem for virtue was never pronounced, lest it should pass for pedantry: and his scorn for vice was studiously disguised, lest he should be set down himself for a Fogrum." He married, though sworn to the gay life of a bachelor, Miss Fanny Macartney, "a lovely female (who) in the bloom of youth, equally high in a double celebrity, the most rarely accorded to her sex, of beauty and of wit, and exquisite in her possession of both, made an assault upon the eyes, the understanding, and the heart of Mr. Greville; so potent in its first atack, and so varied in its after stages, that, little as he · "Mr. Greville, with whatever mockery he would both, made an assault upon the eyes, the understanding, and the heart of Mr. Greville; so potent in its first attack, and so varied in its after stages, that, little as he felt at that time disposed to barter his boundless liberty, his desultory pursuits, and his brilliant, though indefinite expectations, for a bondage so narrow, so derogatory to the swing of his wild will, as that of marriage appeared to him; he was caught by so many charms, entangled in so many inducements, and inflamed by such a whirl of passions, that he soon almost involuntarily surrendered to the besieger, not absolutely at discretion, but very unequivocally from resistless impulsariestentially surrendered to the besieger, not absolutely at discretion, but very unequivocally from resistless impulsariestentially surrendered to the besieger, not absolutely at discretion, but very unequivocally from resistless involved a which who have a such, she affrighted the timid, who shrunk into silence, and braved the bold, to whom she allowed no quarter. The latter, in truth, seemed to stimulate exertions which brought her faculties into play; and which—besides creating admiration in all who escaped her shafts—appeared to offer to herself a mental exercise, useful to her health and agreeable to her spirits. Her understanding was truly masculine, not from being harsh or rough, but from depth, soundness, and capacity; yet her fine small features, and the whole style of her beauty, looked as if meant by nature for the most feminine delicacy; but her voice, which had something in it of a croak, and her manner, latterly at least, of sitting, which was that of lounging completely at her ease, of sitting, which was that of lounging completely at her ease, of sitting, which was that of lounging completely at her ease, of sitting, which was that of lounging completely at her ease, of sitting, which was that of lounging completely at her ease, of sitting, which was that of lounging completely at her ease, of sitting which was that of lounging completely at her sitting, which was that of lounging completely at her ease, in such curves as she found most commodious, with her head alone upright, and her eyes commonly fixed, with head alone upright, and her eyes commonly fixed, with an expression rather alarming than flattering, in an examination of some object that caught her attention; probably caused, as they naturally excited, the hard general notion to her disadvantage above mentioned. This notion, nevertheless, though almost universally harboured in the circle of her public acquaintance, was nearly reversed in the smaller circles that came more in contact with her feelings." She was author of the "Ode to Indifference;" and her husband ruined himself.

Mr. Greville is stated to have become a rialist's mother -of whom she must now with reverence, with fear - yet with pride and delight - offer the tribute of a description - was small and delicate, but not diminutive in person. Her face had that sculptural oval form which gives to the air of the head something like the ideal perfection of the poet's imagina-tion. Her fair complexion was embellished by a rosy hue upon her cheeks of Hebe freshness. Her eyes were of the finest azure, and beaming with the brightest intelligence; though they owed to the softness of their lustre, a still more resistless fascination: and they were set in her head with such a peculiarity of elegance in shape and proportion, that they imparted a nobleness of expression to her brow and to her forehead, that, whether she were beheld when attired for society, or surprised under the negligence of domestic avocation, she could be viewed by no stranger whom she did not strike with admiration, she could be broken in upon by no old friend who did not look at her with new pleasure. It was at a dance that she first was seen by young Burney, at the house of his elder brother, in Hatton Garden; and that first sight was to him decisive, for he was not more sonally excelling, as a dilettante, both in music charmed by her beauty than enchanted by her conversation. So extraordinary, indeed, were the endowments of her mind, that, her small opportunity for their attainment considered, they are credible only from having been known upon proof. Born in the midst of the citybut not in one of those mansions where, formerly, luxury and riches revelled with a lavish preponderance of magnificence that left many of those of the nobles of the west plain or oldfashioned in comparison—not in one of those dwellings of the hospitable English merchant of early days, whose boundless liberality brought tributary under his roof the arts and sciences, in the persons of their professors; and who rivalled the nobles in the accomplishments of their progeny, till, by mingling in acquirements, they mingled in blood :- the birth of the lovely Esther had nothing to boast from parental dignity, parental opulence, nor - strange, and stranger yet to tell - parental worth. Alone stood the lovely Esther, unsustained by ancestry, unsupported by wealth, unimpelled by family virtue."

We beg to add, that the last expression, though apparently so dubious, is no reflection on character. Enamoured of this divinity, young Burney is invited to accompany the Grevilles abroad, when his grief betrays the secret; and we have a continuation of the same

rigmarole. "Concealment was instantly at an end. The sudden dismay of his ingenuous though it told not the cause, betrayed, past sudden dismay of his ingenuous countenance, recall, his repugnance to the scheme. parts so lively, powers of observation so ready, and a spirit so delighting in whatever was uncommon and curious, they had expected that such a prospect of visiting new countries, surveying new scenes, mingling with new characters, and traversing the foreign world under their auspices, in all its splendour, would have raised in him a buoyant transport, exhilarating to behold. But the sudden paleness that overspread his face, his downcast eye, the quiver of his lips, and the unintelligible stammer of his vainly attempted reply, excited interrogatories so anxious and so vehement, that they soon induced an avowal that a secret power had gotten possession of his mind, and sturdily exiled from it all ambition, curiosity, or pleasure, that came not in the form of an offering to its all-absorbing shrine."

How could even an eye-witness tell us all

this? Surely the future daughter of these parents must be acknowledged to be a very wise and precocious child! The marriage takes place; and we hear of one of the parties, that the "mother of the bride was of a nature so free from stain, so elementally white, that it would scarcely seem an hyperbole to denominate her an angel upon earth." The subsequent condition of the happy pair is equally couleur de rose :-

"Thus, with a felicity that made toil delicious, through labour repaid by prosperity, exertions by comfort, fatigue by soothing tenderness, and all the fond passions of juvenile elasticity by the charm of happiest sympathy, - began, and were rolling on, equally blissful and busy, the first wedded years of this animated young couple - when a storm suddenly broke over their heads, which menaced one of those deadly catastrophes, that, by engulfing one loved object in that 'bourne whence no traveller returns,' tears up for ever by the root all genial, spontaneous, unsophisticated happiness from the survivor."

We trust we may now be relieved from the task which it has been so disagreeable to us to perform, without the blame of being ungallant in our strictures. Sincerely do we wish that we could have pronounced a panegyric on a work by so amiable and esteemed a person, and founded on the best of motives. But the sad overlaying of the subject, which has really made it the most tiresome instance we have ever seen of the folly of the laudator temporis acti, has compelled us to prefer justice to the grateful feeling with which we were predisposed to welcome any production from the pen of Madame D'Arblay.

Life and Works of Lord Byron. Vol. XII. Murray.

THIS volume begins with "Francesca of Rimini," and its last article of any extent is " the Doge of Venice;" but it has room for a world of little pieces, of all sorts of character and in all sorts of rhyme, from the magnificent " Stanzas on the Po"__

"River, that rollest by the ancient walls
Where dwells the lady of my love, when she
Walks by thy brink, and there, perchance, recalls
A faint and fleeting memory of me," &c.—

down to " Epigram on the Brazier's procession to Brandenburgh House," with its appropriate sub-note, viz.: "There is an epigram for you, is it not? worthy

Of Wordsworth, the grand metaquizzical poet, A man of vast merit, though few people know it; The perusal of whom (as I told you at Mestri) I owe, in great part, to my passion for pastry."

It is, in short, a most miscellaneous volume, as to the text; and still more so, of course, as to the notes. In these last, a whole scrap-book of odds and ends, " from gay to grave, from pensive to severe," is turned out upon us; and the more we think of the thing, the more are we convinced that ages to come will derive much of such notions as they may have about the popular and more ephemeral literature, the criticism, the jibe, the joke, the "quarrels of authors," &c. from the notes to Byron, than from any other source whatever. Two or three great authors of a generation float down entire. buoyant on the stream of time;" other folks must be contented if these giants will take with them a fragment-specimen of their " parted wrecks."

Southey's "Vision of Judgment" contains one or two passages which, in spite of the horrible hexameters, may be called fine; but assuredly it, as a whole, will be known A.D. 1932

only by the solemn absurdities now subfixed to Byron's parodies thereof. Take a specimen:

"O'er the adamantine gates an angel stood on the summit. Ho!" he exclaimed, "King George of England cometh to judgment!

Hear, heaven! ye angels, hear! souls of the good and the wicked faccusers!

wicked [accusers: Whom it concerns, attend! Thou, Hell, bring forth his As the sonorous summons was uttered, the Winds, who

were waiting,
Bore it abroad through Heaven; and Hell, in her nethermost corners, Heard, and obeyed in dismay.

Heard, and obeyed in dismay.

A multitudinous army
Came at the awful call. In semicircle inclining,
Tier over ther they took their place: a loft, in the distance,
Far as the sight could pierce, that glorious company
glistened.
From the akirts of the shining assembly a slippery vapour

Rose in the blue screne, and moving onward it deepened, Taking a denser form."—Southey.

"' No, quoth the cherub, 'George the Third is dead.'
'And who is George the Third?' replied the apostle:
'What George? what Third?' 'The King of England,'

The angel. • Well! he won't find kings to jostle The angel. "Well! he won't find kings to jostle Him on his way; but does he wear his head?

Because the last we saw here had a tustle, And ne'er would have got into heaven's good graces, Had he not flung his head in all our faces.

He was, if I remember, king of France."—Byron.

Again, the introduction of John Wilkes :-

" Beholding the foremost, Him by the cast of his eye oblique, I knew as the firebrand Whom the unthinking populace held for their idol and

Lord of Misrule in his day. But how was that countenance Where emotion of fear or of shame had never been wit-

Where emotion of fear or of shame had never been witnessed; nessed; malice That invincible forehead abashed; and those eyes wherein Once had been wont to shine, with wit and hilarity tempered, [settled] Into how deep a gloom their mournful expression had Little availed it now that not from a purpose malignant, Not with evil intent, he had chosen the service of evil, But of his own desires the slave, with profligate impulse, Solely by selfishness moved, and reckless of aught that might follow.

Could he plead in only excuse a confession of baseness? Could he hide the extent of his guilt, or hope to atone for Faction excited at home, when all old feuds were abated, Insurrection abroad, and the train of wose that had followed?

Discontent and disloyalty, like the teeth of the dragon.

lowed?
Discontent and disloyalty, like the teeth of the dragon,
He had sown on the winds; they had ripened beyond the Atlantic:

natural birth, sedition, revolt, revolution, France had received the seeds, and resped the harvest of

horrors; re—where should the plague be stayed? Oh, most

to be pitied

They of all souls in bale, who see no term to the evil

They by their gult have raised, no end to their inner
upbraidings!

Him I could not choose but know," &c.—Southey.

"A merry, cock-eyed, curious-looking sprite, Upon the instant started from the throng, Upon the instant started from the throng, Dressed in a fashion now forgotten quite; For all the fashions of the flesh stick l.ng By people in the next world; where unite All the costumes since Adam's, right or wrong, From Eve's fig-leaf down to the petiticost, Almost as scanty, of days less remote.

The spirit looked around upon the crowds
Assembled, and exclaimed, 'My friends of all
The spheres, we shall catch cold amongst these clo
So let's to business: why this general call'
If those are freeholders I see in shrouds,
And 'tis for an election that they bawl,
Behold a candidate with unturned coat!
Sint Bares, may Levils, thora prosperse;'

Saint Peter, may I count upon your vote? ' Sir,' replied Michael, ' you mistake; these things Are of a former life, and what we do Above is more august; to judge of kings

Above is more august; to you go or kings.

Is the tribunal met: so now you know.

'Then I presume those gentlemen with wings,'
Said Wilkes, 'are cherubs; and that soul below
Looks much like George the Third, but to my mind
A good deal older—Bless me! is he blind?' "—Byron.

The poet laureate is, indeed, the great hero of this volume; and if, as to the hexameters and the ottava rima, we are bound to allow that Byron has the best of it, it is equally clear that as to all the serious points of debate, the great Laker has most decidedly the advantage. The high serene calmness of conscious innocence in his letters to the Editor of the Courier (in which paper some of Byron's assaults had appeared), and to Mr. William Smith of Norwich, is an object of contemplation on which one dwells with profound respect; and Byron's abandoned her even in hell-

editor has done his duty well between all the parties in this contest, and between them severally and the public, by preserving with impartial diligence the records of this "strife intellectual." By the by, there is a passage in tellectual." By the by, there is a passage in that letter from Mr. Southey to Mr. Smith which may be read now with some wonder, when we see the date of the publication in the Courier, Oct. 1817.

"Greater changes in the condition of this country have been wrought during the last haif century, than an equal course of years had ever before produced. Without entering into the proofs of this proposition, suffice it to indicate, as among the most efficient causes, the steam and the spinning-engines, the mail-coach, and the free publication of the debates in parliament: hence have followed, in natural and necessary consequence, increased activity, enterprise, wealth, and power; but, on the other hand, greediness of gain, looseness of principle, half-knowledge (more perilous than ignorance), vice, poverty, wretchedness, disaffection, and political insecurity. The changes which have taken place render other changes inevitable; forward we must go for it is not possible to retrace our steps: the hand of the political horologe cannot go back, like the shadow upon Heze-kiah's dial;—when the hour comes, it must strike. Slavery has long ceased to be tolerable in Europe: the remains of feudal oppression are disappearing even in those countries which have improved the least; nor can it be much longer endured, that the extremes of ignorance, wretchedness, and brutality, should exist in the very centre of civilised society. There can be no safety with a populace half Luddite, half Lazzaroni. Let us not deceive ourselves: we are far from that state in which any thing resembling equality would be possible; but we are arrived at that state in which the extremes of inequality are become intolerable. They are too dangerous, as well as too monstrous, to be borne much longer. Plans which would have led to the utmost horrors of insurrection, have been prevented by the government, and by the enactment of strong but necessary laws. it not, however, be supposed that the disease is healed, because the ulcer may skin over: the remedies by which the body politic can be restored to health must be slow in their operation. The condition of the populace, physical, moral, and intellectual, must be improved, or a Jacquerie, a Bellum Servile, sooner or later will be the result. It is the people at this time who stand in need of reformation, not the government."

Among the notes to this tome we have been much struck with several by a new com-mentator, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, the now celebrated M.P. His observations on the "Francesca" are particularly good. After quoting the famous lines of Dante,

" Caina attende chi in vita ci spense," &c. and Lord Byron's admirable version, this critic

says:—
"The whole history of woman's love is as highly and completely wrought, we think, in these few lines, as that of Juliet in the whole tragedy of Shakspeare. Francesca imputes the passion her brother-in-law conceived for her, not to depravity, but nobleness of heart in him, and to her own loveliness. With a mingled feeling of keen sorrow and complacent naïvelé, she says she was fair, and that an ignominious death robbed him of her beauty. She confesses that she loved, because she was beloved,-that charm had deluded her; and she declares with transport, that joy had not



' piacer si forte, Che, come vedi, ancor non m' abbandona.'

It is thus that Dante unites perspicuity with conciseness, and the most naked simplicity with the profoundest observation of the heart. Her guilty passion survives its punishment by Heaven - but without a shade of impiety. How striking is the contrast of her extreme happiness in the midst of torments that can never cease! when, resuming her narrative, those that have gone before them, we may

she, nevertheless, goes on to relieve her bro-ther-in-law from all imputation of having seduced her. Alone, and unconscious of their danger, they read a love-story together. They gazed upon each other, pale with emotion; but the secret of their mutual passion never escaped their lips :-

> Per più fiate gli occhi ci sospinse Quella lettura, e scolorocci il viso; Ma solo un punto fu qual che ci vinse.'

story was the ruin of Francesca. It was the enter, and passion we hold that he exaggerates; romance of Lancilot and Genevra, wife of Ar- but for subtle dissection of thought and imaginthur, king of England :-

Quando leggemmo il disiato riso
Esser baciato da cotanto amante,
Questi, che mai da me non fia diviso
La bocca mi baciò tutto tremante.'

After this avowal, she hastens to complete the picture with one touch which covers her with confusion.

glowing looks; whilst her lover stands by her series of adventures of flight and pursuit; the side, listening in silence and in tears. Dante, fugitive in perpetual apprehension of being too, who bad hitherto questioned her, no longer overwhelmed with the worst calamities, and the ventures to inquire in what manner her hus. pursuer, by his ingenuity and resources, keepband had put her to death; but is so overawed ing his victim in a state of the most fearful by pity, that he sinks into a swoon. Nor is alarm. This was the project of my third this to be considered as merely a poetical exvolume. I was next called upon to conceive a aggeration. The poet had probably known dramatic and impressive situation adequate to her when a girl, blooming in innocence and account for the impulse that the pursuer should beauty under the paternal roof. This, we feel, incessantly to alarm and harass his victim. think, is the true account of the overwhelming with an inextinguishable resolution never to sympathy with which her form overpowers allow him the least interval of peace and sehim. The episode, too, was written by him in curity. This I apprehended could best be the very house in which she was born, and in effected by a secret murder, to the investigation which he had himself, during the last ten years of his exile, found a constant asylum."

Whig and Tory, saint and sinner, are, in-deed, forced into highly amusing fellowship in these pages. We have already had a peep at Southey and his constant assailant Macaulay; let us now conclude with a little bit of Ensign and Adjutant O'Doherty, the impartial volume. The subject of the first volume was quizzer of all things. Here is Dr. Magin's still to be invented. To account for the fearful rhyming chronicle of Lord Byron's poetical events of the third, it was necessary that the achievements of the year 1820:-

"To Venice he hied him,
And that city supplied him
With the matter capriclous
For his 's Bepto' facetious;
A model, so please ye,
Of a style free and easy.
The story that 's in it
Might be told in a minute;
But par parenthème chatting,
On this thing and that thing,
Keeps the shuttlecock flying,
And attention from dying. Keeps the shuttlecock flying,
And attention from dying.
There are some I could mention,
Think the author's intention
Was to sneer and disparage
The vow made in marriage;
But the sneer, as I take it,
Is against folks who break it.
Thunders in now on horseback
Maseppa 'the Cossack;
Though he was not a Hetman
In performing that feat, man;
And a wag, for his trouble,
Call'd him John Gilpin's double. The great ' Doge of Venice'
Little joy stirr'd within us;
And the purse of Old Drury
Was not burst, I assure ye,
With the weight of the treasure,
When, in spite of displeasure,
And legal injunction, Abjuring compunction,
This play they enlisted,
And to act it persisted,
Till 'twas thoroughly hiss'd at."

With two illustrations, not unworthy of she looks at her lover, and repeats with ensafely say this is a charming volume. The composition. In these hints I began with my
thusiasm—
Questl, che mai da me non fia diviso'—

Obliged for MSS. and minute information to obliged for MSS. and with the first. I filled the Countess Guiccioli, who is now here in London.

> Standard Novels, No. XXII. Fleetwood, or with a new Preface, by the Author. 12mo. pp. 371. Bentley.

THE works of Mr. Godwin will always be a mine of wealth to the reflective mind. Into The description of two happy lovers in the the delicate nuances of feeling he does not ation, he has no equal. An author's own history of his production is always interesting; we shall therefore give Mr. Godwin's account of the "concoction" of Caleb Williams nearly

"I formed a conception of a book of fictitious adventure, that should in some way be distinguished by a very powerful interest. Pursuing 'Quel giorno più non vi leggemmo avante.'

She utters not another word!— and yet we my tale, then the second, and last of all the fancy her before us, with her downcast and first. I bent myself to the conception of a of which the innocent victim should be impelled by an unconquerable spirit of curiosity. The murderer would thus have a sufficient motive to persecute the unhappy discoverer, that he might deprive him of peace, character, and credit, and have him for ever in his power. This constituted the outline of my second pursuer should be invested with every advantage of fortune, with a resolution that nothing could defeat or baffle, and with extraordinary resources of intellect. Nor could my purpose of giving an overpowering interest to my tale be answered, without his appearing to have been originally endowed with a mighty store of amiable dispositions and virtues, so that his being driven to the first act of murder should be judged worthy of the deepest regret, and should be seen in some measure to have arisen out of his virtues themselves. It was necessary to make him, so to speak, the tenant of an atmosphere of romance, so that every reader should feel prompted almost to worship him for his high qualities. Here were ample materials for a first volume. I felt that I had a great advantage in thus carrying back my invention from the ultimate conclusion to the lution I became invulnerable. I resolved to

first commencement of the train of adventures upon which I purposed to employ my pen. An entire unity of plot would be the infallible result; and the unity of spirit and interest in a tale truly considered, gives it a powerful hold on the reader, which can scarcely be generated with equal success in any other way. 1 devoted about two or three weeks to the imagining and putting down hints for my story, before I engaged seriously and methodically in its and last of all grappled with the first. I filled two or three sheets of demy writing-paper, folded in octavo, with these memorandums. They were put down with great brevity, yet explicitly enough to secure a perfect recollecthe New Man of Feeling. By William God-tion of their meaning, within the time necessary win. Revised, corrected, and illustrated, for drawing out the story at full, in short paragraphs of two, three, four, five, or six lines each. I then sat down to write my story from the beginning. I wrote for the most part but a short portion in any single day. I wrote only when the afflatus was upon me. I held it for a maxim, that any portion that was written when I was not fully in the vein, told for considerably worse than nothing. Idleness was a thousand times better in this case than industry against the grain. Idleness was only time lost; and the next day, it may be, was as promising as ever. It was merely a day perished from the calendar. But a passage written feebly, flatly, and in a wrong spirit, constituted an obstacle that it was next to impossible to correct and set right again. I wrote therefore by starts; sometimes for a week or ten days not a line. Yet all came to the same thing in the sequel. On on average a volume of 'Caleb Williams' cost me four months, neither less nor more. It must be admitted, however, that during the whole period, bating a few intervals, my mind was in a high state of excitement. I said to myself a thousand times, 'I will write a tale that shall constitute an epoch in the mind of the reader; that no one, after he has read it, shall ever be exactly the same man that he was before." I put these things down just as they happened, and with the most entire frankness. I know that it will sound like the most pitiable degree of self-conceit. But such perhaps ought to be the state of mind of an author when he does his best. At any rate, I have said nothing of my vain-glorious impulse for nearly forty years. When I had written about seventenths of the first volume, I was prevailed upon by the extreme importunity of an old and intimate friend to allow him the perusal of my manuscript. On the second day he returned it with a note to this purpose: 'I return you your manuscript, because I promised to do so. If I had obeyed the impulse of my own mind, I should have thrust it in the fire. If you persist, the book will infallibly prove the grave of your literary fame.' I doubtless felt no implicit deference for the judgment of my friendly critic: yet it cost me at least two days of deep anxiety before I recovered the shock. Let the reader picture to himself my situation. I felt no implicit deference for the judgment of my friendly critic: but it was all I had for it. This was my first experiment of an unbiased decision. It stood in the place of all the world to me. I could not, and I did not feel disposed to appeal any farther. If I had, how could I tell that the second and third judgment would be more favourable than the first? Then what would have been the result? No; I had nothing for it but to wrap myself in my own integrity. By dint of resoown anticipations of the whole, and bidding the world wait its time before it should be admitted to the consult. I began my narrative, as is the more usual way, in the third person. But I speedily became dissatisfied. I then assumed the first person, making the hero of my tale his own historian; and in this mode l have persisted in all my subsequent attempts at works of fiction. It was infinitely the best adapted, at least, to my vein of delineation, where the thing in which my imagination revelled the most freely, was the analysis of the private and internal operations of the mind, employing my metaphysical dissecting knife in tracing and laying bare the involutions of motive, and recording the gradually accumulating impulses, which led the personages I had to describe primarily to adopt the particular way of proceeding in which they afterwards embarked. When I had determined on the main purpose of my story, it was ever my method to get about me any productions of former authors that seemed to bear on my subject. I never entertained the fear, that in this way of proceeding I should be in danger of servilely copying my predecessors. I imagined that I had a vein of thinking that was properly my own, which would always preserve me from plagiarism. I read other authors, that I might see what they had done, or, more properly, that I might forcibly hold my mind and occupy my thoughts in a particular train, I and my predecessors travelling in some sense to the same goal, at the same time that I struck out a path of my own, without ultimately heeding the direction they pursued, and disdsining to in-quire whether by any chance it for a few steps coincided or did not coincide with mine. Thus, in the instance of Caleb Williams, I read over a little old book, entitled the Adventures of Mademoiselle de St. Phale, a French Protestant in the times of the fiercest persecution of the Huguenots, who fled through France in the utmost terror, in the midst of eternal alarms and hair-breadth escapes, having her quarters perpetually beaten up, and by scarcely any chance finding a moment's interval of security. turned over the pages of a tremendous compilation, entitled, God's Revenge against Murder, where the beam of the eye of Omniscience was represented as perpetually pursuing the guilty, and laying open his most hidden retreats to the light of day. I was extremely conversant with the Newgate Calendar, and the Lives of the Pirates. In the mean time no works of fiction came amiss to me, provided they were written with energy. The authors were still employed upon the same mine as myself, however different was the vein they pursued: we were all of us engaged in exploring the entrails of mind and motive, and in tracing the various rencontres and clashes that may occur between man and man in the diversified scene of human life. I rather amused myself with tracing a certain similitude between the story of Caleb Williams and the tale of Bluebeard, than derived any hints from that admirable specimen of the terrific. Falkland was my Bluebeard, who had perpetrated atrocious crimes, which, if discovered, he might expect to have all the world roused to revenge against him. Caleb Williams was the wife, who in spite of warning, persisted in his attempts to discover the forbidden secret; and, when he had succeeded, struggled as fruitlessly to escape the consequences, as the wife of Bluebeard in washing the key of the ensanguined chamber, who, as often as she into effect. As women have often shewn they the second and third in conjunction on the west cleared the stain of blood from the one side, can do more than men, we can see no objection side. 17d 7h—the first and second satellites on

go on to the end, trusting as I could to my found it shewing itself with frightful distinctness on the other.

We do not approve the taste which has led Mr. Pickering to select for a frontispiece the most extravagant scene in the book; but he has made amends by a sweet and touching little vignette.

The Aurora Borealis; a Literary Annual. Edited by Members of the Society of Friends. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1833, Empson; London, Tilt.

WE are glad to see such an evidence of the diffusion of a love for elegant literature among that respectable body, the Society of Friends, as is indicated by the present volume, whose contents are various, and marked both by talent and good taste. Among the papers we would mention as having peculiarly pleased us, are — "Fancies on Clocks," a very lively sketch, by H. F. Chorley; "George Fox and his Contemporaries," by W. Howitt; "The Deaths of the Flowers," by J. A. Seyton; and "The Savoyard," by P. M. James; to which we might add others; but we would rather refer to the volume in wide circulation, and quote the following pleasing poem by Bernard Barton.

" Town and Country: addressed to a Friend in London. God made the country, and man made the town.'-Comper.

The bard spake sooth; and yet, my friend, Experience, nothing loath, Will own, that good and evil blend With human life in both.

Thy lot in crowded streets is thrown, Mine in the rural shade: Yet of the life that each hath known, How mingled is the braid!

' God made the country;' yet in scenes Where spotless peace should reign, How much of evil intervenes To shed its darker stain!

Nature, indeed, performs her part, Her Author to reveal,
And speaks unto the human heart,
If we her charms would feel.

But hearts alone, or in a crowd, Must feel their charms imprest; And spirits by their power be bowed, Ere Peace can build her nest.

' Man made the town;' yet even there, If but to nature true,
Thought, feeling, fancy, all may share
A banquet ever new.

There, mind, by intercourse with mind, May cultivate its powers: And liberal arts, by taste refined, Bring forth unfading flowers.

There Science claims her proudest home; There Themis gives her laws; And there, in many a stately dome, Religion pleads her cause.

Nay, even there, if rightly taught,
'Mid streets by thousands trod,
May souls, in meditative thought,
Communion hold with God.

Virtue will own no local spell,
Howe'er by us esteemed;
In Eden's bowers man sinned and fell—
In Salem was redeemed."

The Aurora Borealis is neatly and substantially bound in dark green and gold; and the frontispiece represents a most simple and sweet looking young female, "the Quaker bride."

A Call to Women of all Ranks in the British Empire, on the subject of the National Debt. pp. 57. 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THIS is a most patriotic pamphlet, in which the fair and sanguine writer calls upon her sex to pay off a portion of the national debt by voluntary contribution. She earnestly exhorts them not to be deterred from the plan by real obstacles or ridicule; and suggests ways and means, such as boxes in churches and marketplaces, public collections quarterly, a place of

to their trying this amiable, if not visionary, scheme, which would at any rate do good as far as it went.

Memoirs of Louis XVIII. 2 vols. 1832. Saunders and Otley.

Nor worth the original publication, still less worth the translation. This is one of the many instances of the disgraceful system on which too much French biography is got up: a bookselling forgery, with as little regard to truth as to decency. Half the memoirs that now appear in Paris are, in reality, historical novels, only without plot.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 21. - Mr. Murchison, the president, in the chair. Several gentlemen were elected Fellows. The paper by Archdeacon Verschoyle, on the coast of Sligo and Mayo, begun at the last meeting, was concluded. A communication was afterwards read from Professor Sedgwick, on the discovery of a bed of recent shells in the Isle of Sheppey, 140 feet above the level of the sea, and 16 feet below the surface.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR DECEMBER. 21d 6h 56m-the Sun enters Capricornus.

Lunar Phases and Conjunctions.

The Moon will be in conjunction with

	D.	н.	м.
Mars in Taurus	5	19	20
Saturn in Virgo	14	9	21
Mercury in Sagittarius	22	2	38
Venus in Capricornus	25	0	24
Uranus in Capricornus · · · · · · ·	25	10	0
Jupiter in Pisces		11	35

5d - Mercury in conjunction with a Sagittarii: difference of latitude 6'. 7d - greatest elongation (20° 52') as an evening star. 15dstationary near 2 & Sagittarii. 17d-ascending node. 22d-in perihelion. 24d 11h 15m-inferior conjunction with the Sun.

Venus having escaped from the solar rays, is now a conspicuous object as an evening star. If examined with a telescope, she will appear of a gibbous phase, about one-sixth of her disc being defective of light. 8d—in conjunction with 53 Sagittarii: difference of latitude 1'. 12d-greatest south latitude. 29d 2h - in conjunction with Uranus.

25d-Mars stationary near & Arietis.

6d-Vesta in conjunction with β Libræ: difference in declination 3° 54'; the planet south of the star. 31d - Juno in conjunction with 3 Libræ: difference in declination 1° 12'; the planet south of the star. 19d — Pallas in conjunction with 981 Aquarii; the planet 2° south of the star. 10d - Ceres about 8º north of Stella Mira, a variable star in Cetus.

11d 14h 15m-Jupiter in quadrature.

Eclipses of the Satellites.

	D.	H.	M.	8.
First Satellite, emersion · · · ·	2	8	38	37
	9	10	34	38
	11	5	3	40
	18	-6	59	43
	25	8	55	42
Second Satellite · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	19	6	51	5
	26	9	27	0
Third Satellite, immersion	1	11	11	39
emersion · · · ·	30	6	15	31
Fourth Satellite, immersion.	8	9	35	46
amereion	QK.	- 5	47	16

8d 7h - the first and fourth satellites in condeposit, and an open registry, for carrying it junction with each other, east of Jupiter; and the second and third in conjunction on the west the disc of Jupiter, in which situation they | when his son Henry was a youth, residing in | which has been discovered only within a few may be seen with a good telescope.

3d 13h - the Sun in the plane of Saturn's ring. To the northern part of the ring the Sun begins to appear on 1d 20h, or 1d 18h 7m before the centre of the Sun passing the plane of the planet's ring; and a similar portion will clapse after this period before the whole diameter of the Sun becomes visible, which takes place on 5d 9h. This planet is at present the most interesting telescopic object in the

ld_Uranus near . Capricorni.

Deptford.

J. T. BARKER.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

BOYAL SOCIETY.

YESTERDAY the anniversary meeting took place; H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex in the The lateness of the hour at which the business of the meeting was concluded, prevents our stating more than the following points:the Copley medal was awarded to Mr. Faraday for his magneto-electric discoveries; and to M. Poisson for his treatise on capillary attraction. A letter from the Privy Purse was read: it placed, by command of his Majesty, two gold medals, value 50%, annually at the disposal of the Society. His royal highness delivered an able and eloquent address on the occasion, which took almost two hours in delivery. It noticed the loss the Society had sustained by the death of nearly thirty English and foreign members, containing amongst the former Sir Everard Home, the first practising surgeon ever raised to a baronetcy, Sir James M'Intosh, and Sir J. Hall; amongst the latter were the names of Cuvier, Zach, and Scarpa. It also alluded, in glowing terms, to the noble support and splendid reception given by the University of Oxford to the British Association for the Promotion of Science, noticed in the Literary Gazette some time ago. His royal highness was re-elected president.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. HUDSON GURNEY in the chair. Mr. Faulkner presented a copy of an ancient brass in Chelsea church, dug up in October last, and representing Sir Arthur, Lady Gorges, and children. A further communication from Mr. Rickman, on ecclesiastical architecture, was read, in which he detailed the progress of the art in England from the time of the Roman occupation of the country, until the introduction of the Italian style in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and the total abandonment of the Gothic in that of Charles II. Among many highly interesting details, Mr. R. observed, that it had been too much the practice to designate Saxon buildings as Norman; and, from the number of churches mentioned in the Domesday survey, he considers that there are several Saxon buildings still in existence: he is also of opinion that the pointed arch originated from the intersecting round arches of the Normans. He proposes, in his next communi-cation, to give a similar history of ecclesiastical architecture in France, and afterwards to comare the styles of the two countries. - Mr. Ellis communicated a letter from Lord Paulett to Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1571, containing a report on the heavy debt with which Henry VIII. had encumbered his succeeding children, and the cause of it. He states that Henry VII. had amassed great wealth, but the Tower, a council was held to consider whether he should be educated "in worldly wisdom," or in pleasures and amusements; when the latter sage course was determined on, in the prosecution of which, and the consequent habits of Henry VIII., he dissipated all his father's wealth, and whatever besides he could obtain from the clergy and all classes of the people; and left an enormous debt, which was remaining in the reign of Elizabeth.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Nov. 21st. - Several members were elected. A prayer, in the handwriting, and supposed to be of the composition, of King Charles I., discovered in the State Paper Office, by Mr. Lemon, with some remarks by the Rev. Mr. Clissold, was read. As this document bears date 1631, many years previous to the com-mencement of the civil wars—as it manifests a deep impression of piety, and appears to have been in daily use by the king—it may be regarded as proving that the unhappy monarch's devotional feelings were not the consequence of his adversity. Its style is not generally characterised by that studied antithesis, or by the other peculiarities in which the Eikon Basilike, so long attributed to Charles, abounds. A part of a second paper was likewise read, containing extracts from a MS. relating to the escape of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, which has lately found its way into the British Museum. It is the narrative of Colonel Gunter, of Rackton, Sussex, who was the person that procured a vessel to transport the royal fugitive to the coast of France, and attended him across the country from Wiltshire to Shoreham, where he embarked. The account purports to have been written, from the colonel's dictation, by his son; and authentically illustrates, by a great number of curious and minute details, only portion of the romantic events to which it relates in which any thing was left to be desired by the historical inquirer.

PALENQUE, MEXICO.

LETTERS have lately been received in this country from Mr. Waldeck, a very clever and intelligent German, and an excellent draughtsman (formerly a pupil of David's, and subsequently in the Engineers, in Egypt, under Buonaparte), who has been for some years in Mexico, and who is at present employed by the Mexican government in exploring and designing the extraordinary and interesting ruins of Palenque. In one of his letters, speaking of "those temples, the beautiful and original construction of which, partaking of the Asiatic and Egyptian style, seem to defy the efforts of the antiquary to lift the veil which hides their origin," Mr. Waldeck says:—

"I have discovered three tablets of writing;

and they probably possess greater interest than any hieroglyphical figures hitherto known, as they are perfect, and form the ornament of the great inner wall of a temple which I believe to have been dedicated to the goddess Ioactizitl. The resemblance which exists between the Mexican characters and these will facilitate to me the knowledge of the latter. From what I have observed, the people of Palenque were the first inhabitants of this country, and the Mexicans were instructed by them in the arts; the general style of their architecture being nearly the same. After the rainy season, I am to go fifteen leagues from the first palace I visited

days. I shall then be able to judge with more certainty; at present it is difficult to give an opinion, without the risk of being greatly deceived. The subject is one which requires profound attention; and, indeed, it is only at London or at Paris, where I can consult numerous documents which have escaped my memory, that I shall be competent to the decision of this great question. Since I have seen Palenque, I find the origin of the Antiques des Tlaltiques no longer a problem; but it is the origin of the people who built those beautiful edifices which it seems difficult to ascertain. I require greater resources than I possess for the purpose of making extensive excavations; and the sum of ten thousand piastres subscribed at Mexico (but a part of which has been paid), will only suffice to enable me to fulfil my engagement [for two years], and I am desirous not to stop there. Having, after so many diffi-culties and perils, arrived on the spot, I am desirous to have at least the power of extending my researches. If I had at my disposal a thousand pounds sterling a-year, I am convinced that in two years more the whole of the ruins of Palenque would be as much laid open as those of Thebes—with this difference, that the prodigious extent of the ruins of Palenque affords greater facilities for discovery; every temple, palace, or house being invariably built on a natural eminence, of greater or less elevation. I have already gone over what has been described by Antonio del Rio and Dupaix: both have given but a very indifferent idea of objects, and their drawings are very incorrect. I have, moreover, seen buildings of which they knew nothing; and my exertions and those of my companion, Mr. Foudriot, will enable me to discover new ones every day."—[Translated from MS. Letters; and some of the names not very clear .- Ed. L. G.]

PINE ARTS.

BRITISH GALLERY, PALL MALL.

THE artists and students employed in copying the works of the old masters and others, finished their labours on Saturday last; and the results of their studies were yesterday exhibited to the royal family, nobility, and patrons of the fine arts. But the best effects of their practice must be looked for in their future productions; the object of copying being only to make the copyers acquainted with the style of handling and the character of colouring in the examples presented for study. It is expected that the individuals so employed leave their manners (we do not mean their politeness) at the door of the gallery, and then apply the remedy to their several defects; whether it be to soften the hardness of art, or to give spirit to an execution too woolly or blending; in colouring, to change crudeness for harmony, &c. Something of this we remarked on the opening of the rooms, and we again recommend the younger students to keep these objects in view.

Among those who have made the nearest approach to their prototypes are our female artists, as found in the copies after Canaletti, "A View on the Grand Canal in Venice," "A View on the Grand Canal in Venice," Miss Cooke, Miss Dufenlin; after the "Milk-Girl," by Gainsborough, Miss F. Corbaux; "Cupid," after Sir Joshua Reynolds, by the same lady; the "Nativity," Paulo Veronese, Miss Alabaster; separate studies from Marchesa Spinola, by Vandyke, Miss Derby. From the same picture are very clever copies by Fisk, W. Bone. Heaphy. and Miss M. Pickersgill. (for the ruins extend that distance along the W. Bone, Heaphy, and Miss M. Pickersgill. Rio Michal), to see a pyramid entirely of stone, The "Cupid," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, ap-

See "Disappearance and Re-appearance of Saturn's Ring," in the Celestial Phenomena for October, Lit. Gaz. No. 819.

G. G. Bullock, W. Sayer. The "Milk-Girl," by Gainsborough—from this painting there are also many, but few that appear to have happy to see and shake hands with them again. reached (with the exception of Miss Corbaux) It is unnecessary for us, however, to re-introduce ner. Many copies, in whole or in part, are Scott, Mr. Abernethy, Lord Durham, and other from the painting of "St. Martin dividing his distinguished persons. It is one great recom-Garments." Those by W. Buss and W. Hurst mendation of the Drawing-Room Scrap-Book, are clever examples. In the landscape depart-that, owing to the mode of its construction, it ment, the "Water-Mill," by Ruysdaël, has contains a much greater number of beautiful also been successfully copied by Childe. "Dutch prints than could otherwise be afforded at the Village," J. Hilder, J. Fussell. These are some price. of the principal copyers; but there are many others, whose practice in this way we doubt not but will, in their future performances, be eminently conspicuous.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Twenty-one Illustrations to Turner's Annual Tour for 1833. London. Moon and Boys. THE proofs of this work are before us, and we want words to express our admiration of them. Accustomed as we are to most beautiful design and splendid execution in productions of this class, we cannot but think that the present of "Forest Scenery," &c. His epitaph, written publication excels all that have preceded it. But we must reserve a detailed examination for our next No., and be contented for the present with stating, that the portfolio could not his engravers have here supplied.

Essex's New Drawing and Writing Slate. Dedicated, by permission, to Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria. London, 1832.

table of every family where early instruction united with amusement is carried on. The examples selected for this purpose are simple and judicious, presenting a scale gradual in advance from the single line to the more complicated object; and, agreeing with the ingenious publisher, that as children

"Gain the ruddy glow of health, While butterflies pursuing,"

this pleasing toy will accomplish the object of improving the hand. We understand that the publisher of this clever article is the brother of have been noticed in our pages with deserved commendation. Mr. W. Essex was a pupil of the late Mr. Moss, and has recently executed an enamel after that expressive and beautiful perhaps, a greater interest will be felt in the painting by D. Wilkie, R.A., from Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd," in which the character of the original picture is preserved with the greatest fidelity; and if excellence in this difficult and enduring branch of art can bestow celebrity and obtain patronage, Mr. W. Essex has the best possible claim to both.

Poetical Illustrations, by L. E. L. London, 1833. Fisher and Co.

ceived work, and of the extraordinary talent, imagination, and versatility which they dis-

Views of the principal Seats and Marine and Landscape Scenery in the neighbourhood of Lymington, Hants. From original pictures by J. M. Gilbert; drawn on stone by L. Haghe. Part II. Lymington, 1832, Grove; London, Ackermann; and Reeves.

FOUR more exceedingly pretty views, executed in a free, unaffected, and artist-like manner. That of "Boldre Church" is especially inte-

William Gilpin, sometime vicar of this parish, living above fifty years in happy union, they the atonement of a blessed Redeemer for their the age of 82."

National Portrait Gallery. Part XLIV. With Memoirs by W. Jerdan, Esq. F.S.A. &c. London, 1832. Fisher, Son, and Co.

LORD PALMERSTON

This No. contains portraits of Lord Palmerston, Admiral Sir T. Troubridge, and Jeremy Bentham. Of the last a succinct view is taken, both as regards his long, laborious, and honourthe unfortunate commander of the Blenheim, who perished with all his crew, form a contrast to the pacific toils of the philosopher. But, sketch of our foreign minister, on whose cha-

"We could hardly select a life of greater public interest at the present moment than that of Fisher's Drawing-Room Scrap-Book. With the noble secretary for foreign affairs. The arduous duties he has to perform, the secrecy with which his measures must be clothed, and Or the poetical illustrations of this well-con- the consequently imperfect view of them that can be afforded, either for their explanation or justification, and the vast importance attached

pears, from the number of copies, to have been in | no fewer than six-and-thirty finely-executed | fallen upon us in the course of this work. We great request. Mr. P. Simpson, Mr. T. Robson. plates. Although most of them are old ac- can only endeavour to perform it with imparquaintances, yet we were so much pleased with tiality and discretion, unbiased by political them on our first interview, that we are very opinion, and give the fairest construction in our power both to past conduct and existing circumstances. The family of Temple is of any very close resemblance. The "Nativity," them to our readers, further than by observing the highest antiquity. From the second volume by P. Veronese—besides Miss Alabaster's clever that they form a judiciously selected and agree-copy, there is one by T. Clater, and also one able mélange; consisting principally of views of it is derived from a son of Leofrick, earl of by Heaphy. "Magdalen," by Guido, Miss Dutton; "Lucretia," by Rembrandt, B. R. Faulkston; "Lucretia," by Rembran who is reported to have rode naked through Coventry to obtain some immunities from her husband for that place, whence their portraits were placed in Trinity church in the reign of Richard II. with the legend,

'I, Lurick, for Love of Thee Do make Coventry Toll-free.'

They had three sons, viz. Algar, earl of Mercia, Montgomery, and Henry, and were denominated from the manor of Temple in the hundred of Sparkenho, standing in Welborough. Their descendants are conspicuously mentioned in the history of England throughout succeeding generations; and, in the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, one of them, Peter Temple, purchased lands in Warwickshire, and the manor of Stowe in the county of Buckingham. This Peter married Millicent, daughter of William Jekyll, Esq., and had two by himself, strikes us to be at once so simple sons, whereof Anthony, the youngest, was and so original, that we transcribe it from the topographical description annexed to the plate:

"In a quiet mansion, beneath this stone, se-the present Lord Palmerston; while from contain a richer treasure than Mr. Turner and cured from the afflictions and still more dan- John, the eldest, sprung the other branch, gerous enjoyments of life, lie the remains of which, merging through a female in the Grenvilles, is represented by the earldom of Temple together with [those of] Mary his wife. After and dukedom of Buckingham. Lord Palmerston's ancestors shine in our national annals. hope to be raised, in God's due time, through In the arms of the Authory we have mentioned, expired the chivalrous Sir Philip Sid-COMPLETE in all its parts, and obvious for its repented transgressions, to a state of joyful ney; and to his son John, master of the Rolls utility in guiding the hand, and preparing it immortality: there it will be a new joy to in Ireland, knighted by Charles I., we owe the for more efficient practice, this elegant little meet several of their good neighbours, who history of the Irish rebellion. His son, Wilarticle cannot fail of finding a place on the now lie scattered in these sacred precincts liam, was the celebrated statesman and author, around them. He died April 5th, 1804, at one of whose grand-daughters married her the age of 80. She died July 14th, 1807, at cousin John, the son of Sir John Temple, Knt., who was a person eminently distinguished as solicitor and attorney-general, and speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland. From him descended Henry, the first Viscount Palmerston, created in 1722, and succeeded by his grandson, also Henry, in 1757. He married Mary, daughter of B. Mee, Esq., by whom he had Henry John, the subject of our memoir, born the 20th October, 1784, and who came to the title as third viscount, on the death of his Mr. W. Essex, enamel painter to her Royal able life, and his peculiar system for the imfather, in 1802. Henry John was educated at Highness the Princess Augusta, whose works provement of mankind. The naval exploits of Harrow, and afterwards studied for two years at Edinburgh, under the tuition of Professor Dugald Stewart. From the care of this eminent scholar and philosopher, he went to Cambridge, and entered of St. John's College in 1803. During his residence at the University, we do not know that any previous published account exists. We quote it therefore entire from the work before us. for any but an honorary degree. Such, however, was the respect and consideration which his attainments and character had attracted, that on the decease of Mr. Pitt, in January 1806, while he was still an under-graduate, it was suggested to him to become a candidate for the representation in parliament, and he contested the election against Lord Henry Petty, now Marquess of Lansdowne. That he play, we spoke in a former number, and in to his functions, all conspire to render our task was outvoted cannot be deemed extraordinary, another part of our publication. There are as difficult and as delicate as any which has when we recollect that his opponent held the

seals as chancellor of the exchequer, and was welland favourably known in public life; but the fact itself is a striking testimony of the sense entertained of his merits by his academic compeers. He was not, however, long detained from that important field of intellectual and political competition, the House of Commons, but in 1807 took his seat for the borough of Newport in the Isle of Wight; and on the accession of the Duke of Portland to office, became a lord of the Admiralty. In May of the same year, he again offered himself as a candidate for the University of Cambridge; and lost his election by two votes, in consequence of a coalition with Sir Vicary Gibbs, which, though desirable for the government, was injurious to his individual cause. By this time his lordship had nevertheless established so strong a personal interest, that on the next vacancy, in 1811, occasioned by the elevation of Lord Euston to the House of Peers, he was returned by a very large majority over Mr. Smyth, his opponent. From this period till the dissolution consequent upon the Reform Bill, he continued to represent the University; and his connexion with his constituents has always been considered to be highly to the credit of both parties. In speaking thus of this connexion, we are led to remark, that Lord Palmerston could never be induced to conceal or compromise his opinions on the great question of Catholic emancipation; though it was well known that his sentiments were opposite to those of a majority of the large college to which he belongs, and a more qualified support of it would have saved him from the frequent risk of losing his seat which he experienced. Such, on the other hand, was the zeal of his personal friends, that they would not allow his honest and conscientious conduct to deprive him of their suffrages, and by their aid he was firmly sustained. In 1826, the extraordinary exhibition took place of the attorney-general and the secretary for Ireland, under a divided cabinet, standing for the University of Cambridge against a minister of the crown; and on this occasion the whole of the liberal party in opposition to the government, gave their cordial support to that minister, and mainly contributed to his return. This was a triumph to him of no common kind; and his relation with the University appeared to have acquired a permanent stability. The alarm, however, which seized upon the clergy upon the first disclosure of the Reform Bill, produced a universal effort on the part of that body to secure the return of any candidate who would pledge himself to oppose it; and Lord Palmerston failed before their banded resistance. Thus ended his intercourse with Cambridge, of which we have taken a succinct view, not only because it portrays the nature and vicissitudes of parliamentary association, but is a characteristic picture of the learned mass to whom it refers, and, throughout, extremely honourable to the noble person who is the subject of our sketch. On the same ground on which Mr. Canning declined Oxford, he lost Cambridge: the Catholic question, supported on principle, divided from him those who would otherwise have been on his side; and, thus weakened, even the warmth of his friends and admirers could not succeed against the additional influence of the dread inspired by Reform. We now turn from the means by which the House of Commons was entered, to the bearing and estimation of the noble lord in that house. During the early portion of his attendance in parliament, he did not make any speeches of great display; but the clear

every subject, had not failed to attract the ceeded to the premiership, he offered his lord-attention of Mr. Perceval, with whom, we ship a seat in the cabinet, the acceptance of believe, he was not particularly acquainted. But it required not the acuteness of that singularly acute man to discover the value of such a coadjutor: and when he became prime-minister, he lost no time in offering his lordship the post of secretary at war. From that period, 28th October, 1809, till his lamentable death, a sincere friendship existed between them; from which we may safely infer, that had it pleased Providence to prolong his life, Mr. Perceval would soon have distinguished him by farther proofs of his esteem and confidence. Lord Palmerston continued to hold the office of secretary at war during the long administration of Lord Liverpool, with whom we have understood he had but little intercourse, but closely devoted himself to the duties of a most arduous situathe deepest confusion. Grateful honours have been justly awarded to the exertions of H. R. H. the Duke of York, as commander-in-chief of universally acknowledged truth, when we say, that in his sphere of usefulness the labours of Lord Palmerston deserve an equal share of applause. We have sought the information where it could best be obtained, from several and authentic sources, and we have ascertained that he matured arrangements for disposing of the most onerous dead weight which can paralyse and weigh down an official department vast arrears of unsettled accounts, to the great pecuniary advantage of the public, as well as to the efficient despatch of business. He was also the author of various rules and regulations, by which our system of military finance was much improved. It was obvious, indeed, to all around him, who had an opportunity of witnessing his talent and his toil, that the advantage as well as honour of the British army was the subject of his unceasing solicitude; some of these have since been reduced or taken away, and perhaps properly so, by the rigid spirit of economy which has marked the more tude the readiness with which merits were rewarded by him, as their ministerial protector and anxious benefactor. Lord Palmerston was chiefly brought under notice while secretary at war, by speeches connected with the duties of his department; and these were always conspicuous for their accuracy. During nearly the whole of one session, the army estimates occupied the particular attention of the House of Commons; and the perfect knowledge of the subject which he evinced in every debate, the ability with which he met the long and harassing opposition to the most minute items and details, and the clearness of his expositions both with respect to principles and figures, very greatly exalted him in the estimation of the house and country, as a complete man of business. He had always admired the liberal and enlightened views of Mr. Canning, but had not been united with him by any particular intiany speeches of great display; but the clear notion of the powers of each other, and accordance ive is, that very stupendous difficulties must and business-like manner in which he treated ingly we learn, that when Mr. Canning such have been overcome in the preservation of

ship a seat in the cabinet, the acceptance of which could not fail to be in accordance with all the political opinions which he entertained, and with those views which he had declared to be most acceptable to him. To those views and principles we may affirm, in the face of party question and misrepresentation, sometimes arising out of ignorance, and sometimes out of interested motive, he has since continued to be firmly attached, and especially in what regards the relations of England with the continental powers. At the present moment (Nov. 22, 1832), we could scarcely announce a fact of more importance; and we need only refer to our Memoirs of Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson, to shew how much he admired their system of foreign policy. Lord Palmerston's conti-nuance in the cabinet formed by Lord Godetion; the result of which was, that he left in rich, follows naturally from what we have the highest order that which he had found in already stated. On the dissolution of that cabinet he was induced, together with Mr. Huskisson, to accede to the wishes of the Duke of Wellington, that they should retain their seats; the forces; and the most precious tribute to his and it may be presumed, from what afterwards memory is that of being called 'the soldier's happened, that they did so in the full expecta-friend.' Sure we are, that we only record the tion, that no change would be attempted in the policy previously pursued. On one part of this, namely, the independence of Greece, Lord Palmerston was known to feel the utmost anxiety. But whatever might have been the fate of these expectations, the debate of the 19th of May, 1828, and the consequences to Mr. Huskisson of the vote given by him, terminated their connexion with the ministry of the Duke of Wellington, with which Lord Palmerston could not have consented to act when so materially altered in its composition, and he tendered his resignation accordingly. While out of office, his lordship's great parliamentary talent was more fully developed. His speech on the Catholic question made an impression not readily to be forgotten; and nothing, perhaps, can place in a stronger light the merit it possessed in point of elegance, as well as of argument, than the recollection that it seemed to have the charm of novelty upon a and that nothing limited his efforts but a due topic not lightly supposed to have been exsense of the burdens borne by the people of hausted and worn threadbare. We have also England. The many augmentations of pay and under our eye his lordship's admirable speeches of pensions for service or wounds, which marked on our relations with Portugal, delivered June the era of his presiding at the war-office, were 1st, 1829, and March 10th, 1830, both of which the fruit of his own suggestions; and although created a powerful sensation. They are indeed very fine compositions, and for force and eloquence have so rarely been equalled, even in the British senate, that we regret our narrow recent proceedings of the legislature, yet the bounds prevent us from quoting some brilliant army will hardly fail to remember with gratipassages from them, and some luminous expopassages from them, and some luminous expositions of international law. On these, as on other occasions, the high and independent tone which his lordship ever maintained, and the value attached to his services as an official man, by all who had enjoyed the opportunity of appreciating them, supplied the place of parliamentary interest, or extensive party connexion. Of the former he is understood to be entirely destitute; and the individuals who have acted with him, are certainly more remarkable for their abilities than for their numbers. formation of the present ministry was likely to include men of this description. The domestic policy of the government is before the public, and not for us to discuss. In truth, impartial contemporary judgment is not to be expected upon it; and we must leave it to posterity to pronounce the award. We must also observe, that the difficulties which have evidently beset them in their foreign relations, must remain to macy. Both were well fitted to form a just be more fully exposed. All that we can pergreatly inclined to anticipate, that history will do justice to the statesman-like conduct of the noble secretary, when the mists, which necessarily overhang pending proceedings, are dispelled, and the clearness of truth is suffered to fall upon these intricate and complicated negotiations on which the fate of the world has hung. At all events, the precision and straightforwardness of Lord Palmerston's communications are no less remarkable, than the rapidity with which they are composed; and those who are acquainted with the great energy of his mind, and the great promptitude and firmness of his character, combined with highly polished manners and excellent temper, will readily admit his peculiar fitness for the eminent office for which he has been selected by Earl Grey. Lord Palmerston has recently been invited to stand for the representation of the new borough of Lambeth; but having also received a requisition, signed by a large portion of the freeholders of the southern division of Hampshire, in which his residence, Broadlands, near Romsey, is situated, it is probable that they will return him to the next parliament. Upon a late occasion, the Grand Cross of the Bath was bestowed upon his lordship, in a very flattering manner. His lordship is unmarried. His brother William is now our minister at the court of Naples: and of his two sisters, the eldest is married to Captain William Bowles, of the royal navy, and the youngest to Laurence Sullivan, Esq., the deputy-secretary at war. We shall only add, that though, from personal appearance, the noble secretary might not be averse to have his portrait painted and multiplied, this is the first likeness which has been engraved of him, from a portrait by a young artist in the possession of a friend."

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

On Saturday Mr. Power added another star to his literary and dramatic honours, by presenting us with a piece in two acts called Saint Patrick's Eve, or the Order of the Day. plot is simple; and the interest is chiefly sustained by the able drawing of the character, Frederick II. (Farren); Major O'Doherty, an Irishman in his service (Power); and other subordinate parts. Captain Gustavus Schoenfelt (Stanley) is secretly married to Catherine (Mrs. Nesbitt), and pledges himself to write to her from the camp at midnight. Meanwhile the king issues an order commanding that there should be no lights, on pain of military execution. Gustavus being wounded is the more anxious to communicate with his bride; and induces his friend O'Doherty to light a candle that he may indite a letter for him. He is caught, flagrante delicto, and condemned to death. His escape, however, is planned and effected; and in his flight he saves the king from an ambuscade of Austrian Pandours. Of course, all ends happily. Farren is Frederick in propria persona; and if the Prussiaus looked for that monarch back again, as the Spaniards look for Don Sebastian, he might certainly wear the crown at Berlin. Power is also excellent in O'Doherty, a higher line of Irish character, and more resembling Johnstone than any in which he has hitherto appeared. It is quiet, subdued, gentlemanlike, and yet peculiar and national. Mrs. Nesbitt is beauty personified in the lovely heroine, and plays with great feeling; and Mrs. Faucit, the mother of Gusaction. Blits and his wife, attendants on the whim.

peace, for the last two years; and we are Major, are represented with much fidelity and comic humour by Mr. Ayliffe and Mrs. C. Jones: the latter in the scene of leave-taking, previous to her master's execution, is, as she always is where the author admits of it, quite delightful. The other characters are all well sustained; the costume striking and effective; and the music, by T. Cooke (especially a concerted piece by the soldiery and their female companions), very charming. One scene, a moonlight on the Danube, is perhaps the most beautiful thing that ever Stanfield paintedwe cannot give higher praise. On repetition, Saint Patrick's Eve has been condensed and improved; and justly takes its place as one of the most pleasing of entertainments.

On Monday Othello was performed: Othello. Mr. Kean; Iago, Mr. Macready; Cassio, Mr. Cooper; Desdemona, Miss Phillips; Emilia, Mrs. Faucit; and Roderigo, Mr. Balls. This powerful cast drew a bumper house; and it is long since we enjoyed an equal treat within the walls of a theatre. The merits of Kean's Moor are too well known and too highly appreciated to require either being pointed out or panegy-rised: suffice it to say, that he never displayed them more forcibly than on this occasion. There was hardly a lapse in his delivery of the dialogue; and if we notice a somewhat of tameness in the early scenes, it only rendered the contrast of the after-whirlwind of passion more terrific. Macready, as Iago, exhibited throughout powers of the foremost order. Never was the part performed with greater discrimination, greater variety, or greater truth. While he smiles and is a villain, the affected pleasantry of *Iago* was portrayed with all the ease of genteel comedy; and when he darkened into bloody revenge, the picture was as appalling as it was perfect. We might select particular scenes, such as the advice to Roderigo, the working up the jealousy of Othello, and the last, as wonderful examples of dramatic effect; but the whole is so admirable, that we shall be content with offering it the unqualified tribute of our applause. It is often observed, that one or two parts finely performed communicate a sympathy to all the rest: this, however, was not needed to render Miss Phillips's Desdemona most pathetic and affecting. Her entire per-formance put her on a par with the emulous tragedians of whom we have already spoken. Nor was Cooper's Cassio or Mrs. Faucit's Emilia inferior in this splendid competition. Mr. Ball's Roderigo also demands our praise; and we shall only add, that if good plays were thus cast, we should never hear of the decline of the drama.

COVENT GARDEN.

THE novelties at this theatre since our last have been, Miss Kelly in the Innkeeper's Daughter, and T. P. Cooke as Hans Ketzler. This popular melo-drama was thus performed with every attraction. The pathos and force of Miss Kelly's delineation of the distracted Mary are almost overwhelming; and Cooke's seaman, though slight in this piece, unequalled on the stage. Nor should we close this notice without mentioning Mr. G. Bennett's striking personation of Harrop, Mr. Forrester's appearance and talent in Richard, and Mr. F. Mathews's Langley.

ADELPHI.

Henriette continues to crowd this favourite place of amusement; and Crimson Crimes, now running glibly from practice, fulfils all we predicated on its first representation. Shouts of tavus, a fine old portrait, endued with life and laughter reward its broad humour and ludicrous OLYMPIC.

THE Conquering Game, an original burletta from the pen of Mr. Barnard, was produced here on Wednesday with deserved success. Charles XII., the lion of the north, at the age of twenty-one, having beaten Russia and Denmark, and always professed to think that women were the roots of evil, is himself vanquished by the charms of Catherine Ormsdorff. He woos her after his own fashion, as a strict disciplinarian, under the assumed name of Colonel Ericson; and, as might be anticipated, finds it easier to model an army than the mind of a fair lady. Catherine loves and is beloved by his secretary Von Leiben, and has also another suitor, in the person of Count Fritterling, a courtier of the coxcomb species. In the end, the king is made to dress himself in the garb of her grandmother, to satisfy a whim of his enslaver, and is surprised by a rough and faithful adherent, Major Rapp, who smells out a conspiracy from some equivocal language he has overheard, and bursts in with the soldiery on his sovereign's privacy. The dénouement restores the hero to his mistress-Arms; and Catherine is consigned to Von Leiben. The play was admirably dressed, and extremely well acted. Mrs. Knight, as the mother of Catherine, was a perfect baroness of the old school; and Vestris herself, as Catherine, was delightful; as, by the by, was also her beautiful little Blenheim dog, which played better, and was more attractive, than all the Lions of Mysore. Webster, in Charles, looked and performed the part excellently; and J. Vining, Bland, and Leaves, left us nothing to wish for, as the secretary, major, and fop. The production altogether is very clever and very pleasing, and does credit to the rising talent of the young author.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Drury Lane. Nov. 16 .- It is not enough that the actors at this theatre are required to assume various and contrasted characters, but the same hard duty is exacted of the wardrobe. In the Devil's Bridge, Mr. Matthews, as a Swiss, had on the dress worn by H. Wallack in Werner, as a German, and has since, in Lodoiska, sported the identical same garb as a Pole. Mr. Yarnold wears the same uniform in the Devil's Bridge and Born to good luck, the scene of the first piece being laid in Switzerland, and of the second in Naples. The final explosion in the Devil's Bridge was particularly amusing. Some gunpowder was ignited at the bottom, the characters to be blown up walked off, and the curtain came down.

Covent Garden. Nov. 19.—Mr. Knowles, in William Tell, in flinging away the apple, appeared purposely to aim it at the stage lights, and hurled it from him with such fury as to smash at least a dozen of them. The pole on which the cap was placed was prepared for breaking when Tell should knock it down, but unfortunately mistaking its cue, it broke and fell long before the patriot approached it. The lower piece was pulled up, the rest stuck in, and the situations, like the pole, rendered pointless.

Drury Lane. Nov. 20. - The Revenge. Count Tasistro, as the Moor, wore a dress which would have been most praiseworthily correct had Zanga been a modern Greek. He thus delivered the passage

"Heroes and demigods have known their sorrows, Casars have wept"—
"Casars and demigods have known their misfortumes, Casars have wept."

You will scarcely credit it, but it is nevertheless true, that, conspicuously painted on a scene

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palace hall in the time of the Spanish and Moorish wars-was a table bearing a moon-

lamp and supporting a green umbrella!

Drury Lane. Nov. 21.—The Forty Thieves has been got up much in the same style as Bluebeard, the dresses and scenery remaining nearly in statu quo. There is no money wherewith to fill the measure, but tied-up bags, supposed to contain some, are placed in it one after another. and yet the piece of gold is discovered sticking to the bottom of it. There was an extra fairy in the first scene-my friend in the bonnet and shawl-she walked across the water. Why is she not engaged as one of the supers for comic pieces, as she is so fond of exhibiting her person on the stage, and is sure to create universal laughter whenever she appears.

Drury Lane. Nov. 24.—The last scene of Lodoiska, which, by the by, was the blue, or rather green, chamber of Bluebeard, instead of being blown up into the air, was, after sundry curtsies, dragged down beneath the earth.

On the first night of St. Patrick's Eve, Gus. tavus entered with his left arm in a sling instead of the right; the whole plot turning on his being rendered incapable of writing, in consequence of the wound in the latter.

In Othello, the fine scene of Naples and its bay served for the island of Cyprus, whither the Moor was sent to repel the Turks.

VARIETIES.

Ship-caulking.-It is stated in the French Journals, that an important discovery has been made with regard to the caulking of vessels; namely, that by mixing the essence of tobacco with the pitch and tar, the attack of worms and destructive insects is prevented, and the coppering of ships' bottoms rendered unnecessary.

New Bridge over the Thames. - A new bridge over the Thames, between Battersea and Vauxhall, is said to be projected, in conjunction with a great market for this populous district of the metropolis.

Sir J. Herschel. - A correspondence, very honourable to all parties, has just taken place, in which the Lord Provost of Edinburgh spontaneously offered the chair of natural philosophy, vacant in the university by the death of Sir John Leslie, to Sir John Herschel; which this eminent person has declined, in consequence of being about to reside for some years in a distant settlement.

Sir Walter Scott and the Author of Eugene Aram.-By a letter from a friend at Rome, of the 22d October, we have received the following interesting literary anecdote: "When Sir W. Scott arrived at Rome (writes our correspondent), he asked me for a book. I enumerated the few I had got, and he immediately pitched upon ' something by the author of Pelham.' I accordingly sent him Eugene Aram, which he returned me in a very few days, saying, that since he left England, he had not enjoyed so much amusement. He talked a long time about Bulwer and his productions; and I sincerely regret not having made a minute of his remarks. I recollect, however, distinctly his saying, 'Oh, that is a man whose name always puts me in mind that I must look about me; and, after expressing his high approbation of the tale he had just been reading, he added: 'I can hardly conceive a greater proof of talent than this, that a writer should take for his subject a story known well to almost every one of his readers, and that he should be able to work it up in so artful a manner as to

which remains on nearly through the play-a [produce such intense interest. For this, he said, laughing, is the fault of the book. I read late—I could not lay it down; and twice it has spoiled my night's rest." We believe it was the last work of fiction the illustrious bard ever perused; for after this, a hurried journey, a fatal illness, and death, concluded his great

> Adulterated Bread.-At a moment when the poisoning tricks played with this staff of life in London occupy the police and the public, we would recommend to notice, by way of example, the following anecdote from Sir A. Faulkner's Tour. At Marburg, "one of the few curiosities pointed out to the stranger is the effigy of a Jew in a cage, of whom a tale has come down, that during the pressure of a great famine, this nefarious son of the concision bought up an immense quantity of grain, and retailed it in adulterated bread. The people having no option but to purchase or starve, a disease was generated that spread with the devastation of a The regrating scoundrel was conplague. demned, and put into this identical cage, with his head thrust thereout in the precise posture represented by the effigy as it now stands, while every sort of the most tantalising cates was placed reeking at his nose, without the power of his touching a morsel. Some such occurrence, no doubt, gave rise to the story of Tantalus.'

> The Hydraulic Pen .- Among the ingenious and convenient inventions which, in this age of useful improvements, are ever and anon being brought forward, we have to notice with particular satisfaction, as contributing greatly to our own purposes, a new pen which has just been produced under the above mechanical It is certainly an excellent device. silver tube, of the size of an ordinary pencilcase, is so constructed that it is readily filled with ink instead of a piston. The same piston, by being turned in an opposite direction by a ring, permits the fluid to descend to a pen inserted in the case. We have thus, in the smallest possible compass, and the neatest form, a reservoir of ink, which may be carried about the person for a week, and supply the memorandum-book with its lasting records.

> Bust of Lord Eldon .- A fine bust of the venerable Lord Eldon, by Behnes, has been presented to the Society of the Middle Temple by Lord Stowell, and placed in the hall.

> Two Quakers .- A man convicted of murder at the Admiralty session is likely to escape hanging, in consequence of a legal objection to the jury, one of whom belonged to the Society of Friends, and was not sworn according to law. The gaoler told the prisoner of this objection; when he replied, "It was very friendly of him, seeing that we were both quakers.'

> One Letter ! - A letter was lately found, in which one friend spoke so freely of another that it led to an irreconcilable quarrel. "I am surprised," observed W., "that such bitter hostility should arise out of so trivial a cause.' "I am not at all," replied J.; "it is quite natural; for a friend becomes a fiend if you drop a letter."

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Mr. Upham announces for early publication the Translations of the Singhalese Histories and Tracts placed in

lations of the Singhalese Histories and Tracts placed in his hands by Sir Alex. Johnston, forming a curious collection of original documents illustrative of the history and religion of the Singhalese.

An Account of the Bristol Riots, their Causes and Consequences, by a Clitzen.

A new monthly periodical, to be entitled the Zoological Magazine, or Journal of Natural History, intended as a cheap, amusing, and instructive introduction and companion to the study of zoology and natural history, is announced.

Wacousta, or the Prophecy, a Tale of the Canadas, by the Author of " Ecarté."

Dublin has somehow or other been unfortunate with its periodicals, though some of them have exhibited great talent: not discouraged, we observe a new monthly literary and political journal is announced. It is to be called the Dublin University Magazine.

Letters of Sir Walter Scott to the Rev. R. Polwhele, Mr. Davies Gilbert, Mr. Douce, and others, accompanied by an original Autobiography of Sir Hussey Vivian. Sketches in Greece and Constantinople.

A General View of the Geology of Scripture, in which the unerring truth of the Mosaic Narrative is exhibited, by George Fairholme, Esq.

A Digest of the Evidence before the Secret Committee of the House of Commons, on the Bank of England Charter, with Indexes.

Essays on Vegetable Physiology, practically applied, and illustrated by numerous Engravings, by James Main, A.L.S. Dublin has somehow or other been unfortunate with

A.L.S.
A third volume of Capt. Brown's Book of Butterflies, Moths, and Sphinxes, with Directions for catching and preserving Insects, &c.
The Dublin University Calendar for 1833, on the same plan as the Oxford and Cambridge University Calendars.
Mrs. Siddons, her Life, Times, and Contemporaries, by Thomas Campbell, Esq.
Milton, his Life, Times, Religious and Political Opinions, by Joseph Iviney.
Arthur Coningsby, a novel.
Whychcotte of St. John's, or the Court, the Camp, the Quarter-deck, and the Cloister.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS

Quarter-deck, and the Clolster.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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Thursday 2					29.55	to	29.70	
Friday · · · · 2:		29.		49.	29.83	••	29-90	
Saturday 2	4	34.	• •	51.	29-99	••	29-96	
Sunday 2		40.	••	49.	29-95	• •	29.78	
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Tuesday . 2	7	28.	• •	43.	29-62	••	29-43	
Wednesday 2		31.	••	44.	29.54	••	29.61	

Prevailing wind, S.E. and S.W. Except the 22d and 23d, generally cloudy; frequent rain ince the 24th.

Rain fallen, 6 of an inch. CHARLES H. ADAMS. Edmonton.

Latitude ····· 51° 37′ 32″ N.
Longitude ··· 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In mentioning Mr. Bernays last week, we by mistake spoke of him as belonging to the London University in-stead of the King's College. To E. Jones we answer, the Flora Medica. We must defer a number of critiques on works of art

till next week.

till next week.

Nemo's communication is not suitable to our pages.

J. W. G.'s lines are pretty, and would shine in a place more fitting than (as a separate publication) in the L. G.

Having last year expressed our very favourable opinion of Baron Fabeck's method of teaching German, we are glad to have it confirmed on the experience of "Paterfamilias," Brighton, where the baron now is; but, at the same time, we must decline publishing his letter, because, were we to enter upon individual cases of successful tuition, our journal (such would be its correspondence) could not contain a tenth of the claims of competition.

The Editor of the L. G. thanks his good-natured friend "Observer," for directing his attention to the personal attacks made upon him in several contemporary publications; but he does not consider them to be deserving of notice. Next to the praise of estimable men, there is nothing more satisfactory than the abuse of the worthless.

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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

PICTURE OF EGYPT.

A few Words upon Egypt, translated from the French of M. L. Bousquet-Deschamps, entitled Deux Mots sur l'Egypte. Smyrna, 1832.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been excited for many years by the civilisation of modern Egypt. To judge of it from certain late publications. this fortunate country advances with rapid strides from the state of barbarism in which it has been immersed during a long series of ages. It enjoys the unusual felicity of being governed by an enlightened, just, and philanthropic prince, who is, above all, an enthusiastic encourager of arts and sciences. In short. Mohammed Alee has revived all the wonders of the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. His extensive and beneficial projects are constantly directed towards the happiness and regeneration of his people; his active and enterprising genius is incessantly engaged in removing their prejudice and ignorance; and his endeavours to purify their manners have succeeded in introducing amongst them the most brilliant advantages of polished society.

Such are the prodigies which have dazzled the imagination of those who view from a distauce the conduct of Mohammed Alee, and the state of the country he governs. But let them visit Egypt itself; there they will find an entire population dying of hunger, covered with rags, or perfectly naked, sheltered by miserable mudhuts, unacquainted with every convenience of life, destitute of the most necessary articles of furniture and of the most indispensable family utensils, and sleeping upon the bare ground without the comfort of a simple mat! There will they see towns in ruins, villages deserted, houses destroyed, public monuments in decay; in short, a population pining under the oppressive yoke of the most inhuman servitude, destitute of every thing, subject to all the horrors of want, and approaching the tomb amidst appalling desolation. This is the afflicting picture which strikes us on the first glimpse of Egypt; nor does its deformity fail to increase as we quit the towns and advance into the interior of the country. But how widely different is this from the former statement-one the deceptive phantom of imagination, the other the faithful image of reality!

Egypt is by no means civilised, nor can it well be so. Civilisation is the result of happiness and comfort; and it was by improving the condition of his people that Mohammed Alee

^a This important paper contains views very different from those in which we have been led to indulge; but it comes to us from an authority so worthy of public attention, that, on the principle of audi alteram partem, we have deemed it right to insert it in the Literary Gazette. We have only to request it to be noticed that, though derived from the country itself, and the statement of an eye-winces, it is the representation of a Frenchman inimical to Mohammed Alee. The notes are by a very able countryman of our own, and on several points correct the writer; and upon the whole, we cannot but think it an important document for European consideration, being, as we can rough, in all its leading features, a true picture of the actual state of Egypt.—Ed. L. G.

should have commenced his project of reform. For if much time must elapse before the mass of a population will be persuaded of the benefits of a change, much more will necessarily be required when the reformer has to convince a wretched people, whose intellectual and physical faculties are impaired by hunger.

Is there a single example of a people who have suddenly passed from an excess of barbarism and debasement to a state of civilisation. without having been led to it by the enjoyment of comfort? or, at least, by the possibility of satisfying their most urgent wants? Nations are like individuals; there are none among the latter but those who belong to classes in good circumstances who avail themselves of a certain education, either because their pretensions in society impose upon them as a duty the acquirement of that knowledge which is indispensable for maintaining the rank they hold above the common mass, or because the waste of time and money which that education requires does not permit every one equally to profit by it. Thus poor and oppressed nations, continually overwhelmed by the cares of their existence, and the fear of being exposed to the exactions of despotic rulers, have neither the means nor time to instruct themselves; and that instruction, for a nation, is nothing else than civilisation.

Mohammed Alee should then have commenced by nurturing his country; and as to its civilisation, however slight his intention was to encourage its promotion, it would have naturally followed, without difficulty, from the general improvement.

Instead of that, what has he done? He has begun by levying an army, which, in proportion to the population of the country, is considerable, and has instructed it after the European discipline. It is, then, the army that forms the base of the civilisation of Egypt; it is the army which is to promote the sciences and arts, and sow the seeds of industry on the banks of the Nile. But what has been taught, and what is taught the soldiers of Mohammed Alee, to render them the advisers of the rest of the population, or to make them serve as instruments for the regeneration of Egypt? Alas! their instruction is a degree below that of soldiers in any other part of the world. And this is the focus from which should radiate, and from which already does radiate, according to a multitude of books and journals, those beams of light which are successively to spread over all the provinces of the Ottoman empire. We might inquire if people are civilised by the bayonet, and if these means are not more baneful than beneficial to civilisation and

baneful than beneficial to civilisation and humanity.

To form an army, the lands have been depopulated; and the consequence has been the increasing of burdens upon those who are not enlisted. Hence, too, the small number of individuals crippled by age, infirm, or deformed, who remain to cultivate the lands, is insufficient to perform the labours required. The cient to perform the labours required. The result is, that by toiling even twice as much as

they should reasonably do, they cannot obtain from the soil all that its extent and fertility appear to promise, nor profit by a moment of repose, to obtain some slight notions of the earliest elements of civilisation. On the other hand, where are the means of instruction for the people? No where. The schools which have been opened, and which have made so much noise in Europe, are purely military.

That of medicine itself has been founded with the sole view of forming surgeons for the army; and we may say of Mohammed Alee, what Voltaire said of the king of Prussia, " Il a fort embelli Sparte, mais n'a transporté Athènes que dans son cabinet." In short, every thing has been sacrificed to the army; and nothing, absolutely nothing, has been done for the nation itself. Hence, none are civilised but the troops; and from the manner in which Mohammed Alee has commenced his reform, we are at liberty to conclude he has been desirous of civilising an army, in order to enslave and levy contributions on his people with greater facility.

It might be supposed, that since the soldiers are freed from the rude labours to which the other inhabitants are subjected, the taste for the profession of arms had become general in the country; and this conclusion, at first sight, appears natural. However, the erroneous sys. tem adopted by Mohammed Alee has produced a contrary effect, and the aversion of the Arabs for the life of a camp has constantly increased since the first formation of the regular troops. This aversion proceeds from the bad treatment of the soldiers, from the want of confidence which on all occasions the government has shewn towards the Arabs, and from the small chance of advancement held out to them, every rank in the army being reserved for the Osmanlees and their (Memlook) slaves.

I cannot but introduce some remarks on the mode of recruiting adopted by the Egyptian government. It is at once the most exceptionable, and calculated to inspire the Arabs with an increasing aversion for a military life; at the same time that it deals a death-blow to agriculture, and greatly contributes to the depopulation of Egypt. It is in the fields alone* that the army is recruited, without attention or choice. When men are wanted, all the youths of a province are carried off, without inquiring if in that number husbands, fathers of a family, or invalids, are included; if there are any whose labours are necessary for the support or existence of aged parents; or, in short, if they are fit for service. They are led away, tied like malefactors, + to the depôt; where

they arrive, followed generally by their mothers, their wives, their sisters, and frequently by the whole village. Those whom infirmities have not rendered unfit for service are there selected, and the others are allowed to return home.

These levies en masse, or rather this species of pressing, which constantly fall on the same class of individuals, increase the aversion of the inhabitants to such a degree, that whole villages are deserted on a sudden at the approach of a recruiting-party; and it is evident, that in order to have ten soldiers, the state loses the labour of fifty husbandmen. These emigrations often happen at the time of harvest, and the peasants by their flight cause the loss of a considerable quantity of the produce, which is burnt by the sun, or scattered by the wind.

Much has been said of the introduction of manufactures into Egypt; that innovation has been looked upon as an immense step towards civilisation, but it has been one of the most unfortunate, as may be seen from the depopulation, and the impediments presented by the state of the country. Too late has the fatal truth become known, that it could not succeed but at another moment; that is, when the rudiments of education and preliminary institutions shall have prepared the nation to benefit by a new kind of industry. Besides, this attempt has not been made with so laudable an intention as some have imagined. artisans and workmen whom Mohammed Alee has sent for from Europe, have not been invited to civilise Egypt, but to satisfy the caprices of its ruler. Some manage the different manufactories of the government; others build new ships or repair old ones, but instruct few or no pupils; + and if their stay in the country sows some useful seeds, if their intercourse with the natives (of whose language they are ignorant) contributes to polish them in a slight degree, and to give them some idea of our arts, Mohammed Alee, as far as his intention goes. must be an entire stranger to this result. He was anxious for manufactures, and he brought over machinery, and men capable of using it; he wanted a navy, and he asked for an en-gineer: but if he has made manufactures at home, if he has set on foot the building of ships in his own dock-yards, it is simply because he expects to save time and expense; for the thought that these works might be of some utility to the people, and aid in their civilisation, certainly never entered his mind.

The civilisation of Egypt is, then, subjected to the wants and caprices of Mohammed Alee. Whenever he foresees some personal and immediate advantage in the introduction of any innovation, he will adopt it instantly, and oblige his subjects to do the same, without inquiring if it will be to their disadvantage, or

tain number for the army, under pain of forfeiting 700 plastres (10%) for each man; the consequence is natural, the streets present the desolate appearance that is witnessed during a plague—the shops are closed, business is suspended, and women cry as for the dead.

The examiners and soldiers employed in aeixing the men have even discovered the lucrative advantage of pressing invalids, and those unfit for service, from whom threats and fears elicit a sum for their release.

Though frequently taken to the distance of several days' journey, no allowance is made them for provisions of any kind on the road; nor is any facility afforded them of regaining their villages. Loss of time is, of course, never considered.

This is not quite the case; the Arab youths have

never considered.

† This is not quite the case; the Arab youths have not only learnt much from their European teachers, but in many instances they have made such advances, that the pasha has been enabled to dispense with the services of the Europeans. The objection is, that they consider it forced upon them, and therefore dislike the innovation. One great error committed by Mohammed Alee is his wishing to make a manufacturing of an agricultural country; the population is insufficient, and the loss to the people is inspeciable.

sation.

Erroneous then, indeed, has been the idea that civilisation is greatly advanced in Egypt; Mohammed Alee has positively done nothing for it, though no one had a better opportunity than himself. He was no longer accountable to the Porte for any of his actions; he enjoyed immense revenues, which would have been still farther increased, had he consented to employ a small share of them for the comfort of his people: but far from dreaming of such a sacrifice, he is constantly inventing new modes of disputing with them their very existence. His administration is composed of persons who, before their eyes, deceive the husbandmen in the quantity of their produce, by false weights and measures; and deceive them, moreover, in its quality. Never, according to them, does the peasant gather cotton of the first, or even of the second quality, though he is well aware that the government exports it of three different qualities. On the least pretext, or even without any, they impose on those whom they believe to have made some trifling savings; and oftentimes villages, towns, and provinces, are treated in the same manner; making families, villages, and a whole district, responsible for the non-payment of these odious exactions. To such a length is this carried, that he who endeavours to elude a similar demand is condemned to the bastinado; and whether his resistance arises from obstinacy or from want of means, his treatment is the same: and his family and his friends - in short, a whole village are exposed to the same vexation! This monstrous system is not confined to individuals, it extends also to villages, so that nothing is ever lost to the revenue; and one village, which happens to have some resources, is doomed to pay the debt, often unjustly de-manded of another that has been ruined by accident, or by recent extortions.

If a peasant is employed for some job, such as carrying goods, or other extraordinary service, he is promised his hire; but, instead of receiving it, he is told, that, since he belongs to a village in arrears with the government, the money he is entitled to will be deducted from the public debt. It often happens, that the ignorance of these poor people is insulted by the return of false receipts (teskreh), + or by not putting to their account the sums they have paid, as part either of their taxes, or of the impositions forced upon them, which they are therefore obliged to pay over again. The agents of Mohammed Alee no sooner imagine that a peasant (fellah) has some money, than they send for him, and demand it; if he refuses, he is bastinadoed; if he produces any, his punishment is repeated, in the hopes of his giving more. Should a family increase their expenses by the smallest item, it is instantly taxed with an additional duty: they pretend to perceive its circumstances are improved; but if it is obliged by want to undergo greater privations, it is in like manner taxed, from the notion that its parsimony is the result of economy, and its money is laid by.

The revenues of Egypt amount to nearly

* His conduct to the people has not only been the means of decreasing his revenue, but of weakening his power against an enemy.

† The teskreh in this case is nothing else than a species of bill payable to bearer, called in Egypt assignation, with which the government acknowledges the produce of the husbandmen, the pay of the soldiers, and the wages of the workmen. These bills, generally payable some months after date, are discounted at a loss of thirty or forty per cent by the agents of the government.

‡ This is a very common practice. If the peasant could not steal from his own fields, he would inevitably die of hunser.

even at variance with the progress of civili- twenty-five millions of dollars; and, however enormous that sum may appear, it has always been insufficient to cover the expenses of the government. It cannot be conceived how Mohammed Alee, who has never raised any monument for posterity," who has never made any sacrifice for the people, who never comforts them by any means, and who is always in debt, should not be able to introduce the least order in his finances, or put an end to that continual state of penury, from which his government never extricates itself; a penury that cannot be denied, since he does not pay, three parts of the time, his moslem employés, but even keeps back, for whole years, the salaries of those European instructors he has taken into his service, and the pay of those unfortunate foreign workmen, who have no other means of subsistence.

It must then be allowed, that great disorder exists in his administration; and that his boasted ministers either deceive him, or understand nothing of business; though perhaps both of these reasons may be admitted. At all events, the disordered state of Mohammed Alee's finances is an incontestable fact; and though some have endeavoured to derive the cause from the expenses occasioned by his expedition in the Morea, and from those incurred by maintaining garrisons for a length of time in the islands of Candia and Cyprus, + it is more reasonable to attribute it to his thirst for innovation, which he is incapable of understanding, to the errors of his administration, to the rapacity and dishonesty of all his officers, to the high salaries he pays the greater part of them, and, moreover, to the support of an army and fleet, which he has endeavoured to render imposing, solely to promote his views of ambition. The revenues, which might be easily augmented by one-third, are now sensibly diminished, by the deplorable situation to which the foolish prodigality of their ruler has reduced this people. The more abundant the crops, the more their misery augments; for Mohammed Alee, increasing his extensive operations in proportion to the resources he expects from the sale of his produce, exports a greater quantity, exacts from the peasant all that he has, and even more than he has, and abundant years are most frequently observed to be accompanied by a dearth.§

be accompanied by a dearth.§

No Turkish ruler of Egypt ever raised any useful monument for the country: and the digging of canals, and other government works, are always attended by additional oppressive measures. The peasants are forced to the spot, and without their having any means, but those afforded by their wives or relations, of obtaining food, they are detained till the work is finished, which they toil at under the incresant lash of capricious taskmasters, without the interval of a Sabbath, or compassion for ill health. Many, who have no one to bring them victuals, die of hunger, and the pay of the others is frequently rfused. Many of those who dug the Alexandrian canal are not yet pasid; and it is universally allowed that thousands perished there, overcome by hunger and fatigue. No one who has not witnessed could believe the cruel manner in which they are treated.

† Rather Candia, Arabia, and Sennar.

† Being advised to construct martello towers along the coast, he answered, "I know their utility, but I must have a few large fortifications in preference. What would martello towers be thought of at Constantinople?"

§ In 1879, there was a great dearth in Egypt, particularly at Rosetta. The people died of hunger, while—a horrible and unheard-of fact—mountains of grain, destined to the speculations of Mohammed Alae, sprouted in the open air, before the eyes of the inhabitants, who had not the permission to purchase any of it. It was not until the grain was spoiled that it was sold to them, with the prohibition to procure any other. Alexandria and Cairo were equally subjected to this tyrannical measure. The government first sold half wheat and half barley. Milled and the speculation,—a thing unknown in Egypt since the famine of Ismane Rey; but a heavy duty put a stop to this promised relief.

on whom all the vexations, taxes, and burdens fall! and it is not to be wondered at, that their exasperation and discontent are carried to the highest pitch. Mohammed Alee has, indeed, lately had some unequivocal proofs of this fact; for, independent of the great number of his subjects who have emigrated, many have refused to work, in spite of the blows they have suffered; and among those who have been forced to till the lands, several, urged by despair, have fired their crops, destroying, by preference, the cotton shrube, as the most valuable object for the government. What a lesson! But Mohammed Alee has been unwilling to profit by it. On the contrary, whenever any signs of discontent are evinced, his creatures seize the opportunity of inflicting new punishments on the country, but invariably such as are productive of profit to the government revenue.

These violent measures have not, however,

produced the expected result. The finances of Egypt go on worse and worse; the treasury is exhausted, debts accumulate, and credit is weakened. The expedition to Syria, by the immense expenses which it has required, and still requires, has dealt a fatal blow to this wretched country. The depopulated lands will not much longer produce sufficient to make up for the deficiency caused by such great preparations, which become more considerable in proportion as the war is prolonged, and by the enormous daily expenses required for the maintenance and provision of forty thousand men by land and sea.

[We must postpone the conclusion till next week.]

The American Stage: including Anecdotes of English Performers, &c. By W. Dunlap. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1832. Bentley. It is so seldom we can have an opportunity of tracing the introduction of the drama into a country, that the subject must at least be possessed of novelty. It is true that it differs from an inquiry into the origination of theatrical representation in the ancient world; as, instead of the first steps of an infant art, it simply refers to the transplanting of a mature one but still there is considerable curiosity and interest attached to the investigation; and later times, when America has become an old country, and the whole face of the earth is wonderfully changed, will look back with satisfaction on Mr. Dunlap's (then antiquarian) volume. When, perhaps, some new corps is changing the scene from a venerable city on the American shores of the Pacific, for a colonised settlement in Caubul or Tibet, with what a relish may the parties recall to memory the day, in the middle of the 18th century, on which their Thespian progenitors exhibited the triumphs of the sock and buskin to almost wildernesses of their swarming continent! What would we give for a similar account of Egypt, of Greece, of Rome! Much more than Mr. Dunlap will gain by his publication, though it deserves to be popular, and treats of an amusement and recreation in which nine-tenths of civilised mankind take some concern or pleasure.

No doubt there are many circumstantial details as to where the first playhouses were situated, when opened, &c. &c. which can have little attraction beyond their several localities and recollections in the United States at the present day; but even these are not without their value, since they prove the industry and enthusiasm of the author.

Garrick had, in 1742, acquired great fame.

It is then the people, and always the people, and made the theatre in Goodman's Fields the gaged with his instrument to represent that successful rival of Fleetwood and Rich of Drury Lane and Covent Garden. The consequence was, his being removed to Drury Lane, together with his friend, the proprietor and manager, Gifford; who was succeeded by Mr. William Hallam. In 1750 Hallam became bankrupt, and, after passing through the ordeal with honour, planned a theatrical expedition to America, in conjunction with his brother Lewis, and the better portion of the Goodman's Fields Company. William Hallam stayed at home to carry on the managements; Lewis and his wife, an actress of much merit, sailed at the head of the adventurers, well organised and well provided with stock pieces, properties, and other requisites. They departed from England in May, 1752, in the Charming Sally, and in six weeks disembarked at York Town, Virginia. "Whi

What recollections (says the author) to the American of the present day! town, the scene of that great drama of real life, or rather the catastrophe of the military drama, which, in 1780, placed never-dying laurels on the brow of that man who, sent by Governor Dinwiddie in 1753, the year after the arrival of our adventurers, to summon the French posts on the Ohio to surrender to the arms of England, is called by the writers of the Universal History one Major Washington. This Major Washington very probably witnessed the first representations of plays in Virginia: and one at least of the same company of players (the second Lewis Hallam, then a boy) performed repeatedly before him when he was the first magistrate of the greatest republic the world had ever seen, and the theme of eulo-gium to every enlightened or philanthropic statesman the world possessed. In 1610, the first effectual colonisation of English America took place. In 1751, Franklin calculated the English population of the colonies at one million. Such was the increase in one hundred and forty years, and the arts, following in the train of civilisation, already prepared to rear the standard of taste.

Williamsburg was then the capital of Virginia; and thither the players proceeded from York-town, the place of their landing. Upon application made to Governor Dinwiddie, permission was granted to erect or fit up a building for a theatre. Hallam found a building which he judged to be sufficient for his purpose, and proceeded to metamorphose it into pit, box, gallery, and stage. It was a long house in the suburbs of the town, probably erected as a storehouse by the early emigrants; it was unoccupied, and the manager purchased it. This was the first theatre opened in America by a company of regular comedians; and although within the boundaries of the metropolis of the ancient dominion, the seat of William and Mary College, and the residence of all the officers of his majesty's government, was so near the woods that the manager could stand within the door and shoot pigeons for his dinner, which he more than once actually did. This theatre was situated on the spot occupied now by the house of the late Judge Tucker. After its destruction by fire, reader will observe that the proprietors of this enterprise had not included an orchestra in the plan of their establishment; but fortunately a professor of music had been before them as a pioneer of the fine arts; and Mr. Pelham, who

taught the harpsichord in the town, was en-Mrs. Mattocks, their second daughter, then about six years old, was left with her uncle; but her elder sister and two brothers were trained to the American stage.

splendid assemblage of wind and stringed instruments which we now look for in an orches. tra. On the fifth of September, 1752, at Williamsburg, the capital of Virginia, the first play performed in America by a regular company of comedians was represented to a delighted audience. The piece was the Merchant of Venice, and it was followed by the farce of Lethe. Thus Shakspeare had the first place in time as in merit as the dramatist of the western world, and Garrick the honour of attending upon his master. Lethe was at that time new even in London, and a popular after-piece.'

"This night's performance is rendered the more memorable, as it gave occasion for the first composition connected with the drama which was written for, or addressed particularly to, an American audience-a prologue especially composed for the purpose, probably on shipboard, by Mr. Singleton. It was spoken by Mr. Rigby. These lines were written down as recited, at the request of the author, by Lewis Hallam the second, forty years after their debut. Mr. Hallam seemed to remember every transaction of that period, every circumstance attending these first histrionic adventures, as though they were of yesterday. We think lines brought forward under such auspices are worthy of record, and accordingly give them.

orward under such auspices are worthy of record, and accordingly give them.

To this new world, from famed Britannia's shore,
Through boist rous seas where foaming billows roar,
The Muse who Britons charmed for many an age
Now sends her servants forth to tread your stage;
Britain's own race, though far removed, to shew
Patterns of every virtue they should know.
Though gloomy minds through ignorance may rail,
Yet bold examples strike where languid precepts fail.
The world's a stage where mankind act their parts;
While the soul, touched by nature's tenderest laws,
Has all her passions rous'd in virtue's cause.
Reason we hear, and coolly may approve,
But all's inactive till the passions move.
Such is the human mind, so weak, so frail,
'Reason's her chart, but passion is her gale.
Then raise the gale to waft fair virtue o'er
The sea of life where Reason points the shore.
But all 'le it Reason guide the course along,
Lest Passion, listening to some siren's song,
Rush on the rocks of Vice, where all is lost,
And shipwreck'd Virtue renders up the ghost.
Too oft, we own, the stage, with dangerous art,
In wanton scenes has played the siren's part;
Yet if the Muse, unfaithful to her trust,
Has sometimes stray'd from what is pure and just,
Has she not oft with awful, virtuous rage,
Struck home at vice, and nobly trod the stage?
Made tyrants weep, the conscious murderer stand,
And drop the dagger from his trembling hand?
Then, as you treat a favourite fair's mistake,
Pray spare her foibles for her virtue's sake;
And while her chastest scenes are made appear,
(For none but such will find admittance here)
The Muse's friends, we hope, will join our cause,
And crown our best endeavours with applause.

Mr. Singleton afterwards published a volume.

Mr. Singleton afterwards published a volume of poems; the principal, or longest, was descriptive, or intended so to be, of the West India Islands."

It is not necessary for us to follow the future movements of our mimic band; their next exhibition was at Annapolis, and their third at a theatre erected in Nassau Street, New York. They afterwards went from place to place, as our provincial companies do now, and were a long while in the West India Islands. The prices of admission were very high, the boxes eight or six shillings, the pit five or four shillings, and the gallery three or two shillings. At Philadelphia there was considerable resistance offered to their obtaining a local habitation and a name; but they ultimately triumphed over the followers of William Penn, and, as they conducted themselves in a respectable manner, their success was as great here as any where

"The Quakers and their adherents carried a petition to the governor for the prohibi-

I have often seen the indigo left, for the same reason, to perish from want of water.

tion of profane stage-plays. Counter-petitions | said that the drama flourished under the re- | candid opinion of the merits and demerits of were signed and presented, and finally the friends of action and passion prevailed, and the manager was favoured by Governor Hamilton with a permission to open a theatre, and cause twenty-four plays, with their attendant after-pieces, to be performed, on condition that offered nothing indecent and immoral, and performed one night for the benefit of the poor of the city; and further, that the manager gave security for all debts contracted, and all contracts entered into by the company. How characteristic is all this of the time! Such was the treaty by which the first histrionic adventures gained a narrow and precarious footing in a new region which seemed forbidden ground. Once within the walls, they extended the boundaries of their conquest, not without opposition, until the whole city submitted to the invaders, who, by degrees, like the Tartar invaders of the Celestial empire, have become one and the same with the people they had conquered-not being arrested by the breeches-maker for six that the players became Quakers, but peaceable pair of leather breeches, sent to Mr. Gaine, and good citizens, no longer living on sufferance, or obliged to give bonds for their good longer at the Bible and Crown, but only at behaviour. All this had occurred previously the Bible, to request bail, as the prisoner's to the 18th of March, 1754, and a place been secured for the representation of plays in Philadelphia. Accordingly the players proceeded thither, and commenced theatrical exhibitions. This was the first theatre opened in the capital of Pennsylvania by artists or actors by profession. As early as 1749, it is on record that the magistracy of the city had been disturbed by some idle young men perpetrating the murder of sundry plays in the skirts of the town; but the culprits had been arrested and bound over to their good behaviour, after confessing their crime, and promising to spare the poor poets for the future. The first regular company of comedians opened their theatre, the store-house of Mr. William Plumstead, at the corner of the first alley above Pine Street, and commenced playing in April, 1754, with the tragedy of the Fair Penitent.

made alterations in the company; but still it went its round on the continent and in the West Indies. From 1764 to 1767 there was a deceitful calm, during which, "Thomas Godfrey, of Philadelphia, the son of the inventor of the quadrant in 1765, published a play called The Prince of Parthia, a tragedy, founded on, but deviating from history; whether intended for the stage, or only for the closet, is unknown. That it was not performed by the players is certain. This is the first American drama on record."

In 1774 the first American congress shut up the theatres, by agreeing "to discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation; and among others named gaming, cock-fighting, exhibitions of shows, plays, and other expensive diversions and entertainments'-a strange medley! plays ranked with cock-fighting and gambling, and these last only censured because expensive. This resolution of congress was conveyed to Douglass, the manager, in a letter from the president, Peyton Randolph; and the committee of New York gave him likewise notice of the same.

An episode of the war of the revolution has too little connexion with the suspended drama (save where amateur English officers performed), to tempt us to notice it. After the peace of 1783, the actual players returned as "the American company," but were coldly "the American company," but were coldly received; and it was long before it could be 1884.

publican flag.

But, whether prosperous or otherwise, we need not, as reviewers of Mr. Dunlap's work, follow its history farther: for particulars we must refer to the book itself. The Contrast, by Royal Tyler, Esq.,* ranks first in point of time of all American plays performed by professional players. It was published by subscription in 1790. The next was The Father of an only Child, by the author of the history before us, brought out in September, 1789; and the first printed play which came from the American press as performed by regular comedians.

In 1791-2 the old company relinquished the sole dominion of the stage in the United States; and other competitors came forward to possess the land. Of some of these we select a few miscellaneous anecdotes

"West soon involved himself in debt; and who still printed the play-bills, though no name was in the bill for that night. gentleman took off his spectacles, and exclaimed, 'Six pair of leather breeches! never had one pair in my life! Six pair! Why how many legs has the fellow got?

The first visit of any of the Kemble family to America is thus told, 1793-4.

" About this time one of the Kemble family arrived at New York, a sister of Mrs. Siddons. John Kemble, Mrs. Whitlock, Charles Kemble. Stephen Kemble, and the other children of that highly talented family. This person was called Mrs. Hatton, and had a husband with her, a vulgar man. She introduced herself to the American world by writing a play called Tammany, which she presented to the Tammany society, who patronised it, and recommended it to the theatre through Hodgkinson, whose by the republicans in 1764, we find nothing from the sons of St. Tammany, and gladly reparticularly worthy of record. Time, of course, ceived this production of the sister of his made alterations in the component by the sister of his production of the sister of his made alterations in the component by the sister of his production of the sister of his made alterations in the component by the sister of his production of the his production of the sister of his production of the sister of his production of the his production of his production favour the authoress had secured. The mana-Siddons, seasoned high with spices hot from Paris, and swelling with rhodomontade, for the sonorous voice of Hodgkinson, who was to represent the Indian saint."

Anecdote of Mr. Bates.-" His manager was present in a first-rate character at rehearsal. when Bates entered to deliver a message, which he did with all the flourish of a hero who had been preceded by the sound of a trumpet. 'Mr. Bates,' says the principal, 'you surely don't intend to deliver that message in that manner to-night?' 'Yes, sir, but I do.' 'You are too loud, sir.' 'Loud, sir! not at all, sir; I'm only energetic. I've got a benefit to make as well as you, sir."

But we have "spun our yarn." The entrance of the drama into Boston is an entertaining passage; and many of the personal anecdotes may deserve from us a brief selection hereafter. We certainly feel indebted to Mr. Dunlap for his performance; and have only to add, by way of information to our readers, that he is already known to them by his "Life of George Frederic Cooke."

Poems by Alfred Tennyson. 12mo. pp. 163. London, 1832. Moxon.

MR. ALFRED TENNYSON may be considered a pupil of a poetical school, to offer a fair and

any one of whom, from the Dux of the highest to the Dunce of the lowest form, is sure to bring the whole about your ears, buzzing, hallooing, yelping, abusing, and pelting, with all the fury of an incensed urchinry. We had a taste of this about a year and a half ago (July 30, 1830), when we humbly ventured to question the infinite beauty and excellence of Album Verses by C. Lamb (L.G. No. 703). This collection of pretty slip-slop, which could not have obtained partial applause at a tea-party, we said was unworthy of publication for general reading; and we regretted that vanity and egotism should have led the amiable writer into the weakness of suffering it to go forth to the world. This offence provoked the unmitigated rage of the school referred to, which, for want of a fitter name, we shall call the BAA-LAMB SCHOOL; and they hastened to pour out all their impotence upon us. Not only was the Literary Gazette bespattered from the little periodical vehicles whence they could open their tiny batteries; but the name of its supposed editor (or, rather, an approach to that name; for we ought not to expect good spelling from younkers of their class and calibre) furnished a most prolific theme for their exceeding wit and felicitous humour. Not only did they evaporate their prodigious resentment with such weapons as anonymous squibs in the Examiner newspaper, but they actually prevailed on Poet-laureate Southey (as an old friend of Mr. Lamb) to thunder off some verses in the thundering Times (August 6), against the head of the mauled and soresuffering reviewer. This was the unkindest cut of all. To be attacked by the bearish boys was bearable; but to be assailed also by a big fellow not belonging to the school, and who had no business with the quarrel - one who might be considered even as a professional brother, labouring in the same vocation for an honest livelihood, - this was too bad! But then the execution was worse than the design. Don't take our word for it; -- here it is:-

"To Charles Lamb, on the Reviewal of his Album Verses in the Literary Gazette.

Charles Lamb, to those who know thee justly dear Charles Lamb, to those who know thee justly dea For rarest genius and for sterling worth, Unchanging friendship, warmth of heart sincere, And wit that never gave an ill thought birth, Nor ever in its sport infix'd a sting; To us who have admired and loved thee long, It is a proud as well as pleasant thing To hear thy good report, now borne along Upon the honest breath of public praise; We know that with the elder sons of song. In honouring whom they have delighted will We know that with the elder sons of song, In honouring whom thou hast delighted still, In honouring whom thou hast delighted still, Thy name shall keep its course to after days. The empty pertness, and the vulgar wrong, The flippant folly, the malicious will, Which have assail'd thee, now or heretofore, Find, soon or late, their proper meed of shame: The more thy triumph, and our pride the more, When witling critics to the world proclaim, In lead, their own dolt incapacity. Matter it is of mirthful memory To think, when thou wert early in the field, How doughtily small Jeffrey ran at thee A-tilt, and broke a bulrush on thy shield. And now, a veteran in the lists of fame, I ween, old friend! thou art not worse bested, When, with a maudlin eye and drunken aim, When, with a maudlin eye and drunken aim, Dulness hath thrown a jerdan at thy head.

The point, the delicacy, the true spirit of poesy, the elegance, the admirable polish and the finish of these lines, require no comment. They stamp the character of the writer. A man who has always exercised the duty of criticism without partiality or asperity, and one, therefore, who could ill brook the least apparent departure from the course which he had approved—a man so consistent in all his own opinions, from youth to age, that he must view any difference from them in the light of

an absolute crime, - from such an Aristides no mercy was to be expected, even for a venial error, if error was committed; and we could only sink under the fatal blow of the conclusive line, with which the refined laureate volunteered to trouble us. Till now, indeed (so severe was the shock), we have never recovered sufficiently to say a few words in our own defence, or to sing our misericordia. Now that we are able to do so, we protest, on the honour of critics, that we did not desire to kill this Lamb -this gentle and fleecy animal, so pastorally supported on South-ey Down; we were merciful sacrificers, and not butchers. Never did we imagine there could have been such a bleating throughout the flock; but rather expected, as Gay affirms, that the unconscious creatures would have licked our hand. Not so: witness the exquisite simplicity and headlong innocence with which the other sheep bolt after the leading ram of the lake breed. The Examiner of the 15th of August (under the appropriate title of rejected epigrams) follows explicitly in the track: thus-

Q. What is the meaning, pray, of heavy wet?
A. Why, J—— and his Literary Gazette.

2. Our forefathers bestow'd the name of Lurdan On despicable things :—we now say jerdan."

And, for fear the intelligent reader should not know what Lurdan, thus explained, means, the author displays his learning in a note :-"Lurdan, or Lurdane, originally Lord Dane" (not so bad, either!) "applied by our Saxon progenitors to their Danish oppressors, naturally falling afterwards into a name of contempt." The next "Rejected Epigrams," 3 and 4, are too nasty to be copied into our page; and in truth we are almost afraid that in quoting Dr. Southey, LL.D. and Poet-laureate, we may already have offended decency too far: but the exposition is intended for the good of a considerable number of the lambkins and their admirers, and we trust the benevolence of the motive will plead our excuse. The next week's Examiner continued the Bag in the same strain. only gallantly trying to lug female names into the field, and avowing, in prose and rhyme, the charitable wish to ruin the poor editor (jingling to "guerdon" and "heard on") and his too-popular journal. The awful threats are thus expressed : - "To be continued weekly, till the proprietors of the publication in question shall have dismissed their present editor* for incompetency and imbecility - an event which is calculated as probable to happen about the first week in October."

[Thy wishes, Hal, were father to that thought !] The further " rejected epigrams"-

"In merry England I computed once
The number of the dunces—dunce by dunce:
There were four hundred, if I don't forget,
The readers of the I.——y G.——e;
But if the author to himself keep true,
In some short months they'll be reduced to two. Gracchus cries out on mobs, the devil on curses. Gracenus cries out on mobs, the devil on curses, And J.—n upon Ladies' Album Verses!
He, whose whole merit lies in Album dregs,
That could not stand one minute on his legs
Without his female crutches on each side,
By whom his paper's all be-ladified.

(To be continued.)"

But, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the silent contempt with which we treated these, as we do all other similar and despicable attacks, put an end to the promised continuation, and the writer retired from before the face of an insulted public into his natural privacy of

We would not have wasted these remarks

* To act on this well-meant advice, " the present editor" must have committed tho-de-se, as a principal proprietor, and dismissed himself!!

volume we are about to notice, but that we deem it inexcusable in an individual so highly distinguished in the literature of his age and country as Dr. Southey, to have lent his example to an unjust outcry against temperate and unbiased criticism - against criticism generally, which no one knows better than he to be a very difficult and arduous, and often painful, duty. Honestly performed it is a great public benefit, even though it may lack superior ability: and with this feeling we take our leave of the topic, sustained by it far above either invidious misrepresentation or vindictive slander.

True poetry is derived from nature. Nearly all the human race have a sense of the poetical In the lower grades it never expresses itself, but is more or less alive to beauties elicited and expressed by others. Higher up it takes a positive form, and we have innumerable examples of persons who write neatly, pleasingly, without offending taste, and even with occasional touches of the true spirit. In the rare and loftiest rank its intensity pervades the soul, and the genuine and legitimate child of song bursts forth upon an admiring world in all his glory.

In ranking the disciples of the school to which this notice principally alludes as varieties of the second order, we do them no disparagement. Lamb himself, in his Rosamond Gray, and several of his earlier productions, displayed much sweet simplicity; but the volume which we censured had diverged utterly from this style. A preposterous inclination to engraft antique phraseology upon common-place notions which occur to every body, and are of equal facility at all times, and under every change of diction, was its marked feature; and Mr. Tennyson has fallen into a like ridiculous mannerism. They mistake for the source of the pleasure they derive from old poetry, the mere form of speech in which the ideas of that poetry are clothed; and Donne, and Cowley, and others, in whom rich veins of original thinking are almost hid under rugged phrases and impracticable metre, become their models for their faults and not for their beauties. In poems of any length, this copying of quaint conceits and rough composition, unless skilfully contrasted with opposite qualities of equability and sweetness (as in Beaumont's Psyche, for instance), is eminently disagreeable. It can-not be relished in an old master: in a modern imitator it is intolerable. An occasional discord may make music; but a perpetual discord is too monstrous for any nerves to endure.

We have now paved our way, generally, to the particular work which has just reached Mr. Tennyson published a volume before, which we remember only to have seen through friendly reviews, that hailed him as the most gifted rising bard of the time. We thought the specimens did not support the judgment; but the writer was young, and evidently warm in the pursuit; and we have seen many worse débutants make very distinguished figures in their riper years. We therefore said nothing to damp his ardour. Nor would we now, but that we believe he is confirming himself in the most erroneous pursuit of an ignis fatuus, while possessing talents which, if better

Since July 1830 we have reviewed publications of Southey with the tribute of honour due to his genius and to them: we have frequently bestowed warm praises on the efforts of the very parties who have tried to do us this wrong — and why? because for seventeen years we have held our good faith to the public superior to every other consideration, and have not once allowed favour or resentment to influence a line of the Literary Gazette.— ED.

upon the subject, connected as it is with the | directed, might lead him to the brightness he aims at in the temple of fame; for Mr. Tennyson seems to possess the impulse which determines a man to be a poet; and a fixed determination, though it cannot accomplish all, frequently accomplishes much, if not misled by the force of bad example. Thus we find in these pages a fine perception of rural objects and imagery, and descriptive passages of no mean truth and beauty. The sentiments are also, in general, pure and natural, but marred by the affectation which works them out till pathos expires with ennui. Another good quality to be noted is enthusiasm - that without which there never was and never will be a poet that which needs only to be regulated by taste and judgment to lead the possessor on to We will cite some instances of distinction. what we admire :-

"If I were loved by thee —
All the inner, all the outer world of pain
Clear love would pierce and cleave, if thou wert mine,
As I have heard that, somewhere in the main,
Fresh water-springs come up through bitter brine."

Again, in a rather protracted and very mannered poem to Eleanore, the bard asks how "full-sailed verse may express," among quaintnesses without the same merit,

"Every turn and glance of thine, Every lineament divine, Eleanore, Eleknore,
And the steady sunset glow
That stays upon thee? For in thee
Is nothing sudden, nothing single;
Like two streams of incense free,
From one censer, in one shrine,
Thought and motion min-ine. Thought and motion mingle, Mingle ever. Motions flow To one another, even as tho' They were modulated so To an unheard melody, To an unneard melody,
Which lives about thee, and a sweep
Of richest pauses, evermore
Drawn from each other mellow-deep
Who may express thee, Eleänore? I stand before thee, Eleanore-I stand before thee, Eleanore—
I see thy beauty gradually unfold,
Daily and hourly, more and more;
I muse, as in a trance, the while
Slowly, as from a cloud of gold,
Comes out thy deep ambrosial smile;—
I muse, as in a trance, whene'er
The languors of thy lovedeep eyes
Float on to me. I would I were
So tranced, so wrapt in ecstacles,
To stand apart, and to adore,
Gazing on thee for evermore,
Serene, imperial Eleanore!
Sometimes with most intensity Sometimes, with most intensity Garling, I seem to see
Thought folded over thought, smiling asleep,
Slowly awaken'd, grow so full and deep
In thy large eyes, that, overpowered quite,
I cannot veil or droop my sight,
But am as nothing in its light."

And then, as if tired of being poetical, with sufficient peculiarities, the writer proceeds to venture more startling similes, more queer versification, and more dubious grammar and meaning.

"As though a star, in inmost heaven set,
Ev'n while we gaze on it,
Should slowly round his orb, and slowly grow
To a full face, there like a sun remain
Fix'd—then as slowly fade again,
And draw itself to what it was before;
So full, so deep, so slow,
Thought seems to come and go
In thy large eyes, imperial Eleanore! In thy large eyes, imperial Eleanore!
As thunder-clouds that, hung on high,
Did roof noonday with doubt and fear,
Floating through an evening atmosphere,
Grow golden all about the sky—
In thee all passion becomes passionless,
Touch'd by thy spirit's mellowness,
Losing his fire and active might
In a silent meditation,
Falling into a still delight
And luxury of contemplation—
As waves that from the outer deep
Roll into a quiet cove,
There fall away, and, lying still,
Having glorious dreams in sleep,
Shadow forth the banks at will;
Or sometimes they swell and move, Or sometimes they swell and move,
Pressing up against the land,
With motions of the outer sea;

And the selfsame influence
Controlleth all the soul and sense
Of Passion gazing upon thee.
His bowstring slacken'd, languid Love,
Leaning his check upon his hand.
Droops both his wings, regarding thee,
And so would languish evermore,
Serene, imperial Eleanore."

After the charming line, "In thee all passion becomes passionless," with its wretched rhyme, "mellowness"—his fire is spoken of, but whose fire no guesser of riddles can tell; and then we have the confused metaphor (vaguely surmising what the ideas are) of sleeping waves having glorious dreams, and shadowing forth banks at will-which to us appears to be just-nonsense, as well as the conclusion that the selfsame influence, i. e. the influence of the outer sea, controls all the soul and sense (?) of Passion when gazing on Eleanore, like waves pressed up against the land! In this same poem we hear of "honey in fair gardens culled;" and, within four lines, have the compounds goldenrinded and grapethickened. Such compounds enter in such prolific abundance into Mr. Tennyson's versification, that a small new dictionary might be published of them.

The ensuing poem is called "The Miller's Daughter," and it also exhibits some things to praise, and some things to blame. Its opening shews that the author has no fear of ludicrous association.

"I met in all the close green ways,
While walking with my line and rod,
The wealthy miller's mealy face,
Like the moon in an ivytod.
He looked so jolly and so good—
While fishing in the milldam-water,
I laughed to see him as he stood,
And dreamt not of the miller's daughter.

" I was a long and listless boy, And son and heir unto the squire."

Yet the following, though familiar, is very natural:

"How dear to me in youth, my love,
Was every thing about the mill,
The black and silent pool above,
The pool beneath that ne'er stood still,
The mealsacks on the whitened floor,
The dark round of the dripping wheal,
The very air about the door
Made misty with the floating meal!
I loved from off the bridge to hear
The rushing sound the water made,
And see the fish that everywhere
In the backcurrent glanced and played;
Low down the tall flagflower that sprung
Beside the noisy steppingstones,
And the massed chestnutboughs that hung
Thickstudded over with white cones."

We shall only offer one other example, from "The Lotos-Eaters," of mingled character.

"Courage!" he said, and pointed toward the land,
'This mounting wave will roll us shoreward soon.'
In the afternoon they came unto a land,
In which it seemed always afternoon.
All round the coast the languid air did swoon,
Breathing like one that hath a weary dream;
Above the valley burned the golden moon:

And like a downwoard smoke, the stender stream
Along the cliff to full and pause and fall did seem.
A land of streams! some, like a downward smoke,
Slowdropping veils of thinnest lawn, did go;
And some thro' wavering lights and shadows broke,
Rolling a slumbrous sheet of foam below.
They saw the gleaming river's seeward flow
From the inner land: far off, three mountaintops,
Three thundercloven thrones of oldest snow,
Stood sunsetflushed; and, dewed with showery drops,
Upclomb the shadowy pine above the woven copse.
The charmed sunset lingered low adown
In the red West; thro' mountain clefts the dale
Was seen far inland, and the yellow down
Bordered with palm, and many a winding vale
And meadow, set with slender galingale;
A land where all things always seemed the same!
And round about the keel with faces pale,
Dark faces pale against that roxy flame,
The mildeyed melancholy Lotos-caters came,"

The repetitions of the words marked in italics only shew the perverseness with which the Baa-Lamb school endeavour to mar their better parts.

But take the opening sonnet as a fair specimen of the whole.

f the whole.

"Mine be the strength of spirit flerce and free,
Like some broad river rushing down alone,
With the self-ame impulse wherewith he was thrown
From his loud fount upon the echoing lea:—
Which with increasing might doth forward flee
By town, and tower, and hill, and cape, and isle,
And in the middle of the green salt sea
Keeps his blue waters fresh for many a mile.
Mine be the power which ever to it's sway
Will win the wise at once, and by degrees
May into uncongenial spirits flow;
Even as the great guifstream of Florida
Floats far away into the Northern seas,
The lavish growths of southern Merico."
This sonnet, beginning with a mine and end.

This sonnet, beginning with a mine and ending with Mexico, is nevertheless no treasure: we have Italicised a few of its objectionable words and thoughts. Selfsame is an absurd pet phrase applied on all occasions—nothing continuous, especially with increasing might, can have the selfsame impulse;—Lea is rhyme without reason, seeing that a pastoral enclosure is not the place for a river to acquire this said increasing might;—green and blue we only note as a favourite fashion the author has of trying the opposition of colours, as in the next page the fields and woods

"Grow green beneath the showery gray." and the final comparison, with its affected rhymes of Florida to sway, and Mexico to flow, though introduced with "even as," does not hold good in a single point, as the gulf-stream neither wins the wise at once, nor (the idea, as far as we can catch it, is pretty well spiced with egotism) flows full of riches into uncongenial spirits, like the power coveted by Mr. Tennyson.

Turning over the leaf, we have one of those productions which ought, from their subject, to touch the heart, if they were not overstrained into vexatious trifling pedantry.

o vexatious trining pedantry.

"Shake hands, my friend, across the brink
Of that deep grave to which I go.
Shake hands once more: I cannot sink
So far-far down, but I shall know
Thy voice, and answer from below.
When, in the darkness over me,
The fourhanded mole shall scrape,
Plant thou no dusky cypresstree,
Nor wreathe thy cap with doleful crape,
But pledge me in the flowing grape.
And when the sappy field and wood
Grow green beneath the showery gray,
And rugged barks begin to bud,
And through damp holts, newfushed with May,
Ring sudden laughters of the jay;
Then let wise Nature work her will,

Then let wise Nature work her will,
And on my clay her darnels grow.
Come only when the days are still,
And at my headstone whisper low,
And tell me if the woodbines blow."

The "laughters" of the jay may be facts in the country where Mr. Tennyson hath been, but we never heard aught of the kind. But, perhaps, he fancies that all birds laugh; for at page 147, it is said of one "Kate,"

"I know her by her angry air,
Her brightblack eyes, her brightblack hair,
Her rapid laughters wild and shrill,
As laughters of the woodpecker
From the bosom of a hill."

Of the following about Buonaparte we cannot make sense at all:

"He thought to quell the stubborn hearts of oak,
Madman!—to chain with chains, and bind with bands,
That island queen that sways the floods and lands
From Ind to Ind, but in fair daylight woke,
When from her wooden walls, it by sure hands,
With thunders, and with lightnings, and with smoke,
Peal after peal, the British battle broke,
Lulling the brine against the Coptic sands."

Sure hands they must have been, to light our wooden walls with thunder or smoke either—we do not find fault with the lightnings! The "Lady of Shalott" is a strange ballad, without a perceptible object, and as roundabout as

"The yellowleaved waterlily, The greensheathed daffodilly, Tremble in the water chilly, Round about Shalott."

We have said that the author shewed no fear of ludicrous associations; but as there is nothing either romantic or pathetic in this piece, he was safe enough with his Shallot, an onion which could make nobody shed tears, and might be thus not more laughably parodied:—

On either side the dishes lie
Brave plates of beefsteaks, beefsteak pie,
That stuff the wame and feast the eye;
And 'bout the table, beer runs by
To many a thirsty throat.

The yellowleaved piccalilly,
The greensheathed pepper chill,
Tremble (pen me aught more silly!)
Round about Shallot!!

We shall not, however, go into parody: our remaining extracts shall speak for themselves. A lady translates a kiss (it must have been a hearty one) thus:—

"O Love, O fire! once he drew
With one long kiss my whole soul through
My lips, as sunlight drinketh dew."

But there is passion and power in the lines whence this extravagance is taken. Can we say the same of the annexed?

ay the same of the annexed of
"There is a dale in Ida, locelier
Than any in old Ionia, beautiful
With emerald slopes of sunny sward, that lean
Above the loud glerniver, which hath worn
A path through steepdoom granite walls below,
Mantled with flowering tendritteine. In front
The codarshadowy valleys open wide.
Far-seen, high over all, the Godbuilt wall
And many a snawyodummed range divine,
Mounted with awful sculptures."

The sheer insanity of versification! and enough to satisfy a jury de lunatico inquirendo. But, to make the verdict unquestionable, see a song, signifying nothing:—

"Who can say
Why today
Tomorrow will be yesterday?
Who can tell
Why to smell
The violet, recalls the dewy prime
Of youth and buried time?
The cause is nowhere found in rhyme."

Is the jury agreed? Unanimous—"Insane since the date of writing the foregoing!" No further proof need therefore be led from "O darling room," and lines "to Christopher North," &c. &c. &c.; nor from those sad disorders of the imagination exhibited in allegories and classical paraphrases. Low diet and sound advice may restore the patient: in the mean time we must commit him to what his publication does not deserve to have—a cell.

Customs and Manners of the Women of Persia, and their Domestic Superstitions. Translated from the original Persian Manuscript, by James Atkinson, Esq. 8vo. pp. 93. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund. London, 1832. Murray; Parbury and Co.

In free countries, with European customs, something ("a triffle") of the characters of women, and of the modified nature of the woman-kind, may be obtained from close study and observance in society. To be sure, the intelligence will, at best, be dubious and uncertain; but there will be a glimmering of light to illumine the mind of the devoted and incautious wretch who is determined at once on the acquisition of a forbidden knowledge, and his own loss of Paradise. In oriental climes, and in Persia particularly, it should seem as if all information were utterly shut out; and it is only from a strange book, like this, that we gather a sus-

 The five lines of the verse preceding the quotation just made are:

"On either side the river lie
Long fields of barley and of rye,
That clothe the wold and meet the sky;
And through the field the road runs by
To manytowered Camelot."

picion of the truth-the true and universal truth —" Women are superior to men; and ought throughout the whole world to be allowed the supremacy, without dispute, let, hindrance, or molestation."

How pleasantly would life wag were this slight matter conceded! Domestic squabbles would be diminished at least seventy-five per cent-the police reports would be abbreviated by nineteen cases in twenty-many national wars would be avoided-inexpressibles would fit their owners...Jerrys would be turned into Jennys-instead of a mere annus mirabilis, there would be an accelerated millennium-the petticoat would be more potential than the flag of the prophet, unfurled; -and under female dominion, there would be happiness and peace in every spot and quarter of the globe.

That such might be the case in the Persian empire has been the cause of seven wise women digesting and promulgating the admirable code of which Mr. Atkinson has given us this animated translation. It is, he tells us, "a specimen of Persian humour, a jeu d'esprit, founded upon female customs and superstitions. It pretends to be a grave work, and is, in fact, a circle of domestic observances, treated with the solemnity of a code of laws, by five matron law-givers, assisted by two others. The original manuscript is called Kitábi Kulsúm Naneh, Kulsúm Naneh being the name of the principal lady-judge whose rules and maxims are therein recorded, especially on the household rights and privileges—les petites morales, as the French call them—of Persian women.

The customs (he adds) here described, puerile as they may be thought, shew the actual state of Persian life behind the curtain; and therefore the book may be considered curious as an expose of manners and habits, which are accurately enough described, notwithstanding the amusing turn often given to the descriptions. It presents a view of domestic life, not as it ought to be, considering human conduct with reference to perfect order, but as it is, and consequently deserving of attention.

Accomprehensive view of man and things;
A comprehensive view of man and things;
Tis not a picture of the Raphael school,
Or grand creation of old Angelo,—
But a familiar portrait, such as Demer
Was wont to paint, or Gerard Dow; each hair,
Spot, mole, and wrinkle, faithfully depicted,
With microscopic power."

Mr. Atkinson goes on to mention many privileges possessed by oriental females, which shew that they are by no means such slaves as is usually supposed; but enjoy, in their way, as much freedom as the sex in countries where it is erroneously fancied they are more favoured; and he thus concludes his preface:-"But, seriously, this little book contains some highly characteristic points of domestic arrange-ment in a Persian family; and has not only novelty to boast of, but it is mainly valuable on account of its coming from the fountain-head, and offering, as it does, another proof, added to thousands, that human nature is every where the same, and only modified, when it is modified, by external circumstances."

We now enter upon the translation, which treats of the female world in connexion with the bath, fast-days, music, marriages, children, domestic concerns, gossipping, and other mat-ters; upon which the work advises and directs in a vein of very amusing irony. " This learned treatise (the introduction declares) was not written for the use of the lords of creation, but for the instruction and edification of the female sex: should any woman, therefore, re-main in doubt as to the true mode of proceed-readiness to devote himself wholly to her will female sex: should any woman, therefore, re-

ing in household matters, she has only to refer to the grave expounders of those laws and observances, which are deemed so highly important and necessary among women who aspire to conduct themselves with propriety, prudence, and decorum. These expounders of the laws are five accomplished females, peculiarly qualified by study, and a complete knowledge of the pursuits and habits of the sex, to settle every point of difficulty or embarrassment that may occur in the course of domestic life. Their names are—Kulsúm Naneh, the senior matron; Shahr-Bánú Dadeh; Dadeh-Bazm Ará; Bájí Yasmin: aud Khala Gul-bari. And there are two other functionaries, named Khála Ján Aghá and Bíbí Ján Afróz, who deliver their opinions with equal confidence, and who support or question the judgment of the other five on points of great importance, which naturally require the most careful consideration. It is proper to remark that there are four degrees of obligation specified in this work, viz. wajib, necessary, expedient; mustahab, desirable; sunnat, according to the law and traditions of Mohammed; and sunnat mu'akkad, imperative, or absolutely necessary."

Be it our perilous task to thread these mysterious labyrinths, and bring forth a few specimens of what we consider most likely to interest our female friends and readers, whether as curious customs and superstitions, or as entertaining examples of the spirit in which these

semi-mock counsels are given.

"The learned conclave are unanimous in declaring that many instances have occurred of women dying from the barbarous cruelty of their husbands in this respect; and if the husband be even a day-labourer, and he does not give his wages to his wife, she will claim them on the day of judgment. It is incumbent on the husband to bestow on the wife a daily allowance in cash, and he must also allow her every expense of feasting, and of excursions, and the bath, and every other kind of recreation. If he has not generosity and pride enough to do this, he will assuredly be punished for all his sins and omissions on the day of resurrection. And whenever he goes to the market, he must buy fruit and other little things, and put them in his handkerchief, and take them to his wife, to shew his affection for her, and to please her heart. And if she wishes to undertake a little journey, to go to the house of her friends for a month, to attend the baths, or enjoy any other pastime, it is not fit for the husband to deny those wishes, and distress her mind by refusal. And when she resolves upon giving an entertainment, it is wajib that he should anticipate what she wants, and bring to her all kinds of presents, and food, and wine, required on the festive occasion. And in entertaining her guests, and mixing among them, and doing all that hospitality and cordial friendship demand, she is not to be interrupted or interfered with by her husband saying, 'What have you done? where have you been?' And if her female guests choose to remain all night, they must be allowed to sleep in the woman's room, whilst the husband sleeps apart and alone. The learned conclave unanimously declare that the woman who possesses such a husband - a man so accommodating and obedient - is truly fortunate; but if he happens to be of an opposite character, morose, disobliging, and irritable, then indeed must she be the most wretched of womankind. In that case she must of necessity sue for a divorce, or make

and pleasure. If a divorce is denied, she must then pray devoutly to be unburthened of her husband, and that she may soon become a widow. By artifice and manouvring the spouse may thus be at length induced to say: 'Do, love, whatever you please, for I am your dutiful slave.' Bibi Jan Afrez says, 'a woman is like a nosegay, always retaining its moisture so as never to wither.' It is not, therefore, proper that such a lovely object should be refused the comfort and felicity of taking pleasant walks in gardens with her friends, and manifesting her hospitality to her guests: nor is it reasonable that she should be prevented from playing on the dyra, and frequently visiting her acquaintance.

'Tis perpetual spring
When a woman is kind;
But her frowns always bring
Winter tempests to mind."

Nothing can be more just: but again-"On the very day a woman goes to the house of her husband, upon being married, it is necessary that every thing of importance relating to her own interest and advantage should be first settled; all arrangements made to secure her own comfort, and the uninterrupted exercise of her own will; so that she may be exonerated from the responsibility which might otherwise attach to her; for it is sunnat that all blame should be invariably laid upon the back of her husband; and whatever he does, she must require again of him, as if it had not been done at all. Kulsum Nanch says, she is astonished how a woman can live all her life with one husband in one house. Why should he deprive her of the full enjoyment of this world's comforts? Days and years roll on and are renewed, whilst a woman continues the same melancholy inmate, in the same melancholy house of her husband. She has no renewal of happiness, none.

The seasons change, and spring
Renews the bloom of fruit and flower;
And birds, with fluttering wing,
Give life again to dell and bower. But what is woman's lot? No change her auxious heart to cheer; Confined to one dull spot, To one dull husband all the year!"

Our following quotations are rather exhibitions of peculiar customs, though still imbued with the sageness of proper feminine

advice. "With respect to marriage and bridehood, and whatever depends upon them, it is proper,

when a woman is engaged, that all conjugal arrangements should be completed at once. They present a lighted candle before her face, and place the Korán near her, and a mirror, and also a tray with ambergris-tapers, different kinds of perfume, some arzen and dried dates, called kyáni morád, and cress-seed, aspund, and other articles required by ancient usage. And it is proper, also, that a person should stand at the head of the bride and pronounce the Khotbeh of Hazrat Adam; and they should also throw over the head of the bride a sort of veil of a green colour, se that her whole person may be enveloped in its folds. The bride herself must not speak to any one. She must then be undressed, even her gauze chemise taken off, and whilst thus hid from view, a large brass basin must be turned upside down, and a lighted lamp put under it, fed with oil made of ox-fat. Upon this basin they must place a saddle, if they have one, and then a pillow, on which the bride is seated, the attendants singing aloud:

The husband is saddled, the journey begun, And the beautiful bride her own race has to run." A pretty symbol, poor fellow! but he de-



serves it, and it is all right. Other strange charms, &c. are thus described:

"Khála Ján Aghá says, that when a cock crows in the house unseasonably it must be killed, according to the old rhyme:

If a cock crows untimely, the wise ones have said, We should always be careful to wring off his head."**

" If a girl is of a timid disposition, place a frying-pan at the street door, and put fire into it to make it hot. The mother and daughter must then stand on one side of the frying-pan, close to each other, and every time they change hands they must scatter a little salt and water into it. They must then look steadfastly upon the frving-pan, and particularly upon the spot where the salt and water were thrown, and, wonderful to relate, the image of the beast or animal which is the secret cause of fear will be seen! Again, on a Sunday night take an unburnt brick, and pour some oil upon it, drop by drop, and with a knife scrape up wherever the oil has fallen, and say, This is the eye of such a one, man or woman, mentioning their names. After that, put a piece of cotton and an egg upon the brick, then set fire to the cotton, and place the brick on the road. In returning home be careful not to look back. Kulsúm Naneh says, this is an excellent preservative against the evil eye. Again, the claws of the tiger and the wolf are also of great power in destroying the pernicious influence of enchanters. Some of these amulets are bound round the temples, and others over the shoulders, and some again near the heart. With regard to fortune-telling, a variety of stories are related. Take, hot from the oven, a loaf that is joined to another, and throw them both at the head of the girl whose fortune is to be told. If they do not separate she will soon be married. Take some bride-millet seed, called arzen arúsí, and when the bride is entering the bridal chamber, throw them backwards after her, pronouncing her name, and by counting the seeds that fall, her future fortune may be ascertained. Upon first seeing the new moon, a girl should look at a crow, that her destiny may be known; if the girl's eyes and the crow's eyes meet each other at the same moment, the omen is propitious. If the palm of the hand itches, rub it on the head of a boy whose father and mother are still living, and a present of money will be the consequence. If a dog catches a fly, take and wrap it up in the corner of a handkerchief, and undoubtedly some good will ensue.

"Shahr Banu Dadeh recommends every man to steep the bread of the month of Ramazan in water; and also to kill a kid and eat it. and during that year he will have no pain in his throat. And it is further ordained and directed, that when a person dies it is necessary to spill all the water to be found in the house of the deceased, for if any one should drink of that water, he will have an inflammation of the stomach. This doctrine is of the greatest consequence."

No doubt it is !-- of very great consequence But it is time for us to finish, which we shall do with part of a poem of Persian sentiment expressed by flowers and fruits - and an epigram.

"A youth, in passion's whirlpool tost, His peace of mind for ever lost, With eyes all tears, his colour gone, Thus fondly, wildly, makes his moan: 'Since thou wert in an evil hour Beatowed on me, thou regal flower,†

Like Majnun mad, thou mayst discern I in the fire of absence burn. Unhappy flower! the curse of heaven Had better far than thee been given. And hul, too, is a symbol true, It tells of heart-wounds ever new, And many a rending tale of grief, How worm destroys the rose's leaf; It tells how sorrow poisons sleep, And how for thee I groan and weep; With love my soul is void of light. With love my hair is silver white; Sweet idol! not one transient smile, A lover's anguish to beguile; Darchini* cannot soothe my wo. My tongue has almost turned my foe,
And fails to plend the cause of one
By thy resistless charms undone;
Fulful† amidst the flames I've thrown, But fulful cannot cure the pain
Which tears my heart and dries my brain."

The epigram-

" Who in politeness, Lokman, was thy guide?" The unpolite,' the learned sage replied."

In conclusion, this is an extremely curious and entertaining book; and we reckon it a great misfortune, a sad pity, that there is not a similar one in the English language, for the general instruction of our own fair dames, now left so much alone to nature and their individual genius! A very delicious little Persian girl is lithographed by the author (equally able with pencil and pen), as a frontispiece: if her countrywomen were all like her, we should not wonder at the Persian coveting a number of wives-or, rather, ought not he to be contented with such a ONE ?

Letters of Sir Walter Scott, addressed to the Rev. R. Polwhele, &c.: accompanied by an Autobiographical Memoir of Lieut.-General Sir Huesey Vivian, &c. 12mo. pp. 103. London, 1832. Nichols and Son.

A LONG life of literary pursuits, embracing almost every species of intellectual and moral improvement, has made the amiable author of this volume well known to the public; though, perhaps, better to the preceding generation, when the press was not so prolific and turbulent, than to the last quarter of a century of noise and tumultuous competition. From a list at the end of the present publication we see that he began his career in 1778, with "The Fate of Lewellyn, and the Genius of Karnbre," since which, to this day, a multitude of works have appeared from his pen, including "Local Attachment," a poem which has gone through several editions; the "Unsex'd Females," "The Fair Isabel," a continuation of Beattie's Minstrel, translations of Theocritus, Lucretius, &c., histories of Devonshire and Cornwall, sermons and other productions in divinity, and miscellaneous poetry, essays, &c. &c. which it would require a space more than we can spare to enumerate and describe. Apparently ever ready for the field, and equipped for all sorts of exhibition, whether in friendly joust or absolute warfare, he is the foremost in the ranks of the book battalia, whom we may expect to see drawn forth by the death of the mighty minstrel of the north. Periodicals have of course already been busy with the subject; and we have seen a world of silliness and ignorance displayed upon it, together with some interesting information; but this is the first volume it has elicited which has met our eye.

There is not much worthy of notice in it yet, though slight, it is pleasing as far as it goes. At page 82, we find that Mr. Polwhele had, seven years ago, asked leave to publish the letters he had received from Scott, who, in answer to the application, civilly says, " I am

> · Cinnamon. † Long pepper.

sure you could not wish to publish any of my letters, containing in them matter not fit for the public eye. At the same time, bearing no recollection of the subjects at this distance of time, I should be glad to have an opportunity of looking them over before publication, as they may possibly regard topics on which my more mature age may have induced me to change my mind, or perhaps opinions hastily and inaccurately expressed in the confidence of private correspondence. I will be, therefore, greatly obliged to you if you would have the goodness to transmit me the letters under the cover of Mr. Croker, of the Admiralty, who, if the parcel is addressed to him, will forward them safely to me. I have little reason to suppose that there will be any cause to refuse compliance with your wishes, and certainly shall be very little disposed to decline compliance with any thing you can wish." And after having examined them, he writes in a subse-quent letter, "I return the enclosed, and can have no possible objection to your disposing of them as you please. I would, however, submit to you that the greater part of them are too frivolous to interest the public; and I hope you will be so good as to mention, that I have consented to your wish merely because it was your wish, and without any idea on my part, that what was written for your own eye deserved a more extensive circulation."

In both these letters we see the good sense of the Author of Waverley-first, in doubting the propriety of that evil of our day, the rage for publishing private correspondence, - and secondly, the opinion that the greater portion of such correspondence (no matter how eminent the parties) is generally too frivolous for public interest. His death has, however, added to the interest in this case; and we are not sorry

to have the proof before us.

An introductory poem, tracing his peaceful life, shews the kindly and estimable character of Mr. Polwhele; and the earlier letters, commencing in 1803, are curious, as exhibiting the giant in his literary swaddling-clothes, grati-fied by every sound of praise, and anxious even for private opinions favourable to his first efforts as an author. As his celebrity and fame increases, we observe still the same courtesy and unaffectedness of disposition, but less of care and pains-taking: delays are necessarily frequent, and compliment, well turned, succeeds to earnestness and veritable purpose. Scott had too much on hand to busy himself beyond the circle with which his exertions were connected; and though his epistolary employment amounted to a prodigious sacrifice of his time, it was nevertheless generally and properly conducive to his own views, and he cautiously avoided embroiling himself either in controversy or details. To every applicant a civil and a flattering reply was given; every present of a new book was rewarded with a note of praise; even the horrors of manuscripts were returned with not discouraging intimations: and we have rarely, if ever, met with an individual dissatisfied with a letter or opinion of Sir Walter Scott, who in this respect was truly all things to all men. Take an example in his reply to Mr. Polwhele, who wanted to publish something on the question.

" Abbotsford, Feb. 29, 1812. "Your favour, and soon after your poem, reached me here when I was busy in planting, ditching, and fencing a kingdom, like that of irgil's Melibœus, of about one hundred acres-I immediately sent your poem to Ballantyne, without the least intimation whence it comes. But I greatly doubt his venturing on the pub-

[&]quot; "In the north of England there is a similar supersti-tious notion, only the hen is the sufferer: if a hen happens to crow like a cock, it is immediately killed."

disputes of the Huttonians and Wernerians, though they occasioned, it is said, the damning of a tragedy in Edinburgh last month, have not egitated our northern Athens in any degree like the disputes between the Bellonians and Lancastrians. The Bishop of Meath, some time a resident with us, preached against the Lancastrian system in our episcopal chapel. The Rev. Sir H. Moncrieff, a Scottish baronet, and leader of the stricter sect of the Presbyterians, replied in a thundering discourse of an hour and a half in length. Now, every body being engaged on one side or the other, I believe no one will care to bring forth a poem which laughs at both. As for me, upon whom the suspicion of authorship would probably attach, I say with Mrs. Quickly, 'I will never put my finger in the fire, and need not! indeed no, la!' "

This quotation is more interesting, as it contains an early notice of the delight he took in Abbotsford, to which, his own property, he had recently removed from Ashieshiel. Upon this spot his whole heart was set; and we cannot read even these slight allusions to it without earnestly hoping that the subscription now on foot may preserve it as the cherished memorial of his own creation to his latest posterity.

Again he writes of it:

"I am busy here beautifying a farm which nothing but the influence of Local Attachment could greatly recommend, unless a Christian wished to practise at once the virtues of faith, hope, and charity; for it requires the whole to judge of it favourably, its present state being altogether unpromising. It has, however, about a mile of Tweedside, and that is a sufficient recommendation to a Borderer."

And again:

"My present address is 'Abbotsford, Melrose,' where I have settled myself in a little cottage, with about one hundred acres of land, as my 'hoc erat in votis.' We have the living fountain and the silver Tweed; but, alas! the groves are yet to rise."

At page 20, A.D. 1803, we hear something of his contributions to the Quarterly Review; and at page 81, A.D. 1816, of his doings for the Edinburgh: we quote both passages.

" I consider it as no slight favour that you are willing to intrust to me the task of reviewing my early and great favourite, the beautiful poem on Local Attachment, and I will write to Mr. Gifford, our chief commander, offering my services. The only objection I can foresee is, the poem having been for some time printed; but it has been customary of late years to get over this. I will at the same time mention to Mr. G. your obliging offer of assistance, which I do not doubt he will consider as highly valuable. It may be necessary to say, however, that I myself have no voice in the management of the Quarterly Review, and am only a sincere

* His opinion of the Bell and Lancaster controversy is

work. The management is in much better hands; but I am sure Mr. Gifford will be as sensible of the value of your co-operation as I should be in his situation.

The editor of the Edinburgh Review is my particular friend; but he and I often differ on points of criticism. If I find he views your poems with the same eye that I have done for many years, I am sure he will give them an honourable niche in his temple of fame, or rather his theatre of anatomy. I have myself long ceased to write in a work, the political sentiments of which do by no means correspond with mine; indeed, I never did touch upon any poetical productions, conscious that either my praise or censure might be easily misconstrued. The articles I used sometimes to furnish had chiefly relation to antiquities."

In another letter, he presents to Mr. Douce one of twelve entier copies printed of Sir Tristrem; the rest being Bowdlerised previous to publication. The following remarks on Scottish history deserve attention from such a quarter:

" Boethius is altogether fabulous; and to follow him, as Buchanan has done, would only be adding to exploded error. Something might be gleaned from the English chronicles, and a good deal from old Wintown and Barlowe. But I apprehend the only way to get at something like historical fact, would be to consult the few records which remain of that early period. These, indeed, are very few, have suffered much, and are not over and above legible. They consist of charters, and of various rolls and chamberlains' accompts, kept by our monarchs and their officers of state. If these were carefully examined, I am convinced much fable might be corrected by the application of dates to facts, and perhaps some im-portant truths recovered. Lord Thurles was the first who introduced accuracy into Scottish history: all who precede him may be considered as absolutely legendary. There is, therefore, a fair field for patient and persevering research and industry."

There are only two other short sentences to which we shall advert; the first shewing how soon the system of publishing had led Scott into that commercial sea on which the bark containing his fortunes was ultimately wrecked; and the last, what pains he bestowed in rendering the local scenery in his works strictly accurate—so accurate, indeed, that landscapes might be painted from them.

" Abbotsford, Sept. 10, 1812.

" I find from the state of my own transactions with them [his friends and printers], that they are not disposed, in the present state of mercantile credit, to publish any thing for which they are not under actual engagements. The facility of commercial discounts has been narrowed from nine and ten to three months, which of course obliges all prudent adventurers, who have not the means of extending their capital, to meet the inconvenience by retrenching their trade. To this, therefore, the Muse must give way for the present; so far, at least, as Edinburgh is concerned. This is the real state of the case; otherwise, independent of the merit of the performance itself, your name alone would have been sufficient to recommend any thing to a publisher in Scotland. But at pre-

lication, nor can I much urge him to it. The | well-wisher and occasional contributor to the | sent there is nothing to be done. I have a poem on the stocks myself; but shall find some difficulty in getting it launched, at least in the way I expected, and must make considerable sacrifices to the pressure of the times.'

Our second extract follows : -

" Sept. 1814.

" I believe I shall make another adventure myself about the same time, upon a subject of Scottish history; I have called my work the 'Lord of the Isles.' The greater part has been long written, but I am stupid at drawing ideal scenery, and waited until I should have a good opportunity to visit, or rather to revisit, the Hebrides, where the scene is partly laid."

Having afforded so much space to so moderately-sized a volume, we shall not need further to recommend it to general regard. It will ever be a pleasant companion to the publications of the immortal man to whom it chiefly relates.

We are glad, however, to take this opportunity of discharging a debt we have for sometime owed to its venerable editor; namely, to mention, as a curious and entertaining production, his Biographical Sketches in Cornwall,* which has lain upon our table among the postponements for several months. It is replete with miscellaneous matters, and exhibits the Cornubian worthies, of all ages and professions, in a light and agreeable manner, except where the characters call for graver notice. It certainly deserves a shelf among the works of its kind, and must be peculiarly welcome to those in the west of England.

Part of a Life of Sir W. Scott, with critical notices of his writings, has also appeared in Edinburgh (T. Ireland, jun.; and Fisher and Son, London); but it seems to be an inferior performance, merely to fill the demand of the

Geography in all Ages. By the Author of "History in all Ages," "History of the Jews," &c. 12mo. pp. 608. London, 1832, Hamilton, Adams, and Co.; Leeds, Knight. ONE of those useful compilations of industry, skill, and labour, which cost much to do, and are of infinite value when done; and which, yet, rarely meet the applause they deserve. But it is, perhaps, the test of utility to have small éclat, even where it obtains extensive approbation. The latter ought to be the fate of this compendious and well-arranged volume, which contains all that the geographical learner may need for instruction and reference.

The Family Library, XXXVI. Six Months in the West Indies. London, Murray. To have Mr. Coleridge's popular work in this cheap form (a third edition, too, with additions) is a treat. We praised the original publication highly; and, though books cost us little, we must say that the present volume well becomes its best associates as part of a Family Library.

Shakespeare, with Illustrations, Vol. II. 12mo.

Valpy.
THE Merry Wives of Windsor, Measure for Measure, and the Comedy of Errors, are contained in this continuation of a very pleasing series, in which the fine illustrations of Boydell, by Smirke, Peters, and eminent artists, happily illustrate the text of our immortal bard. Unless Shakespeare is forgotten, this neat edition, notwithstanding all preceding and contemporaneous, must take its place upon

 ³ vols. 12mo. Nichols and Son, Longman and Co., Simpkin and Marshall, Whittaker and Co.



^{*} His opinion of the Bell and Lancaster controversy is worth quoting.

"I like the poetry very much, and much of the sentiment also, being distinctly of opinion that the actual power of reading, whether English, or Latin, or Greek, acquired at school, is of little consequence compared to the habits of discipline and attention necessarily acquired in the course of regular study. I fear many of the shorthand acquisitions will be found 'in fancy ripe, in reason rotten.' After all, however, this applies chiefly to the easier and higher classes; for, as to the lower, we are to consider the saving of time in learning as the means of teaching many who otherwise would not learn at all. So I quietly subscribe to both schools, and give my name to neither. I trust the charlataniem of both systems will subside into something useful. I have no good opinion of either of the champions. Lancaster is a mountebank; and there is a certain lawsuit depending in our courts here between Dr. Bell and his wife, which puts him in a very questionable point of view."

[•] Mr. R. Dagley, the esteemed author of Gents from the Antique, and other were is of fancy and art, when Ivanhoe appeared, had in his portfolio a sketch of the spot where Gurth and Wamba are represented as holding their opening colloquy. He had taken it some years before from nature, as a striking scene; and the description of it in the romance was a perfect description of his drawing, even to a tree.—Ed. L. G.

select the library.

Family Classical Library, Vol. XXXVI. THE third and last volume of Euripides -Potter's translation, and too justly appreciated to require our praise.

Select Library, Vol. VII. Memoirs of the late Dr. Mason Good. By Dr. Olinthus Gre-gory. 12mo. pp. 400. London, Fisher. ANOTHER well-judged volume for general reading. Dr. Good was a clever and a widely esteemed man. His memoirs are valuable to medicine, to religion, and to the community at large. We are pleased to have them in so popular a form.

Suggestions respecting the Neglect of the Hebrew Language as a Qualification for Holy Orders. By R. W. Jelf, B.D. Preceptor to Prince George of Cumberland, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 53. London, 1832. Rivingtons.

An admirable pamphlet on a subject of great importance to our national church, and which we are glad to see engaging the attention of a clergyman and scholar so competent to its discussion. It seems strange that the value of Hebrew, to the theological student especially, should ever have been doubted, when we recollect that it is the language of more than threefourths of the Bible, and that even an accurate acquaintance with the Greek of the New Testament cannot be attained without recourse to its peculiar idioms and forms of expression. However, we think Mr. Jelf has set the question of its indispensability, as far as clergymen are concerned, for ever at rest; and therefore we warmly commend his performance to the serious consideration of all such as are conscious that they have hitherto neglected this necessary branch of theological learning.

The Veterinary Examiner. No. I. Edited by W. Dewhurst and Henry Braddon. WE have to acknowledge the receipt of this new periodical, and hope that, contrasting benevolence to animals with spitefulness toward contemporaries, it will be more useful to horses than its namesake is to human beings. The articles appear to be various, and on subjects of general interest.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. in the chair.—A monograph of the East Indian Solanea, in continuation, was read. Also a note from the Hon. C. A. Harris, giving an account of a species of thrush, killed at Heron Court, Hants, in January 1828, by the Earl of Malmesbury. It has been carefully examined, and found to be identical with the species called the Java thrush (turdus varius): there was not the slightest appearance of the bird having been in confinement,-hence there is no doubt of its being a stray one. The same species has also been found in New South Wales, which shews that it has a pretty extensive geographical range. The Earl of Caernarvon was proposed as a Fellow of the Society. Amongst the donations which lav on the table, was the third part of Mr. Gould's magnificent work on the Birds of Europe: the accuracy and great beauty of the plates commanded the admiration of the meeting.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MR. HAMBLETON in the chair. Mr. Roths-

Society. The balance in favour of the Society on the accounts for Nov. amounted to 5171., and upwards of 4,000 persons visited the gardens during that month. The Hudson Bay Company presented a fisher weazel, and a young arctic fox: the latter was found by a ship's crew, floating on a piece of ice in the Arctic Sea, about 100 miles from the land. It was intimated that the Society would shortly adopt the system of other scientific institutions of the metropolis, and have regular meetings, at which papers connected with the pursuits of the Society would be read. It has been determined also, that Dr. Grant should deliver a course of lectures on the structure of animals. At a recent meeting of the committee of correspondence, a specimen was exhibited of a claw obtained from the tip of the tail of a young Barbary lion, recently presented to the Society. Homer observes (erroneously, however), that the lion, when angry, lashes his sides with his tail; a remark repeated by many of the ancient poets, Greek and Roman. Lucan and Pliny indicate their belief that by this means the ani-mal increases his rage. None of these writers advert to any peculiarity in the tail of the lion, to which so extraordinary a function was attributed: the existence of this peculiarity was discovered by Didymus Alexandrinus, one of the early commentators on the Iliad. For centuries the discovery was consigned to oblivion, until within twenty years back the subject was revived by Blumenbach, who verified the accuracy as to the fact, though not admitting the induction of Didymus Alexandrinus. The subject again slumbered until 1829, when Deshayes announced that he had found the prickle on both a lion and lioness which died in the National Menagerie of France.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

DR. MATON in the chair. Mr. Decimus Burton. and two other gentlemen, were elected fellows. Communications read before the Society are carefully, and we will add most judiciously, abridged by Dr. Roget, the chief secretary. This abridgment, or abstract, is read at next meeting. The president's address, delivered at the anniversary last week, was, of course, exempted from the doctor's operation; and the reading of it occupied the time of the present meeting, to the exclusion of any new paper. The manner in which H. R. H. acknowledged the honour of being elected to the president's chair, and the assistance and co-operation of the council, was feeling and impressive, as his remark on the new arrangements relative to the reception or rejection of papers was lofty and just. In future the Society will fol-low the example of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, admitting no paper into its transactions which has not been previously considered deserving of a place by at least two members of the council, lest any unworthy thing should be engrafted on the stock of that knowledge contributed by such men as Newton, Halley, and in later days, Young, Wollaston, and Davy. In noticing the support given by the governments of other countries to men of science and learning, the president lamented the absence of such encouragement at home. However anxiously he looked to the period when similar sup-port would be provided by our own government, it was with satisfaction he viewed the labours of individuals eminent in literature, the arts, and sciences. He considered the institution of the

the shelves where economy and good sense a dozen other individuals, were elected into the ence as constituting a proud epoch in the scientific history of the country. A just eulogy was paid to the memory of Cuvier, whose great work on fishes contains descriptions of 6,000 species, 4,000 of which are not to be found in any other writer. The feeling of "hope upon hope" manifested by the Royal Duke, when he came to speak of our intrepid countryman Captain Ross, was very touching;—that brave sailor had undertaken the solution of the great nautical problem, a north-west passage,—an attempt which baffled the most daring and skilful navigators of the reign of Elizabeth; his fate for three years had remained unknown; and it was with melancholy pleasure that H. R. H. had become the chairman of a committee appointed to manage a subscription to be employed in ascertaining it

The awarding of the Copley medal, and other

points of the Royal Duke's address, were noticed in our last Lit. Gas.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

DEC. 5.—The conclusion of Col. Gunter's narrative relating to the escape of King Charles II. was read. Notwithstanding the care and devotedness of his friends, Charles's journey and embarkation were attended with great difficulty and frequent risk of discovery. approaching Arundel the party met with Capt. Morley, governor of the castle, who was out hunting; at Bramber, they found themselves suddenly and unexpectedly in the midst of a troop of horse, which had just entered the village; and great alarm was excited among the king's attendants at Brighton, in consequence of his being recognised by the landlord of the George Inn, where they put up. No small distress was occasioned to them likewise by the untractableness of the owner of the vessel which Col. Gunter had engaged to convey the royal fugitive across the channel. But the most curious adventure that befell the monarch during the two days in which the colonel acted as his guide, happened at the honse of a person named Symons, who was married to the colonel's sister, where the party passed a night. At this house they arrived without previous notice, while the master was absent. Symons, on returning home (and having enjoyed his glass), is surprised to find a party in his parlour at supper. He recognises the greater part of his uninvited guests as old friends; but observes, with astonishment, one whom he takes for a Roundhead, in their company. This is the king himself, who, with his attendants, to avoid the necessity of explanation, favours the mistake, while Symons talks and drinks with the supposed Roundhead, in a sort of bantering mood, between fear and courtesy: the king, meantime, says the narrator, acting his part to admiration. The whole scene is excellent; and we hope to be enabled to extract it and lay it before our readers in our next number.

A passage in a letter from Sir W. Gell to Mr. Hamilton was afterwards read by that gentleman, in which some particulars were communicated respecting a most interesting discovery, made by Colonel Robinson, of the masts of a number of ancient vessels existing in the port of Pompeii. A drawing, by Sir W. Gell, was likewise exhibited, from a mosaic picture lately found there, representing some event in the life of Alexander-probably the death of Darius: the original is among the most perfect specimens of ancient pictorial art yet obtained, and belonged to the house of the Faun.

The Chevalier Brönsted submitted to the inchild, the celebrated lean-contractor, and about British Association for the promotion of Sci-spection of the members a drawing of a singular



terra-cotta, of Athenian fabric, found at Ægina. This relic is a kind of box, of a peculiar form; and was probably intended to contain the bones made use of in the child's game played with small bones from the sheep's foot. It is ornamented with numerous elegant figures, representing Prometheus on the rock, visited by the Oceanids.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memorials of Oxford.—Edited by the Rev. J. Ingram, D.D. President of Trinity College. With Engravings by J. Le Keux, from original Drawings by F. Mackenzie. No. II. Oxford, Parker, Slatter, and Graham: London, Tilt.

To the second number of this interesting work we may justly extend the praise which we bestowed on the first. The "Interior of the Cathedral," and "The Library, Christ Church," are both very pleasingly executed. Some of the wood-cuts are exceedingly curious.

Interiors. Drawn on stone by Samuel Prout. No. I. Ackermann and Co.

THERE is no artist in the country more competent to the execution of such a work as this than Mr. Prout. The selection which he has made of subjects in this No. is admirable. They are "Ulm," "Heidelberg," "Arque," "Arundel," "Kirpstall," and "Rouen;" and he has imparted to them all that breadth and richness of effect for which he is so justly celebrated.

British Flowering Plants. By W. Baxter, A.L.S., F.R.S. &c. Whittaker and Co. A VERY pretty little work, now publishing in numbers, the object of which is " to supply the lovers of botany with a set of figures which may be relied on for accuracy, while every unnecessary expense will be avoided."

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

THE DUCHESS OF BERRY.

"Oh, my friend! whatever these revolutionary maniacs may say, a monarch is not merely a man."—The Author of the following.

AT a moment when another sorrowful page is added to the eventful and checkered story of the princess who is at present the subject of public attention, I offer the translation of a few extracts from a narrative hastily put together by the able pen of M. le Vicomte de Chateaubriand, at the period of the Duc de Berry's assassination. I cannot imagine that any will refuse their sympathy in the fate of a widowed and unfortunate woman, whatever may be the bias of political sentiments; and to those who, like the writer of these lines, are bound by the ties of grateful recollection to the illustrious though exiled house of Bourbon, I can need no apology for the revival of circumstances under which both the Duc and the Duchesse de Berry appear so deserving the respect and admiration of every well-disposed mind.

"In 1816 I witnessed the splendid pageant of the entrance of Caroline of Naples into Paris; and shortly after, the ceremony of her marriage with Charles Ferdinand, Duc de Berry. In 1820 I saw the remains of that

murdered prince prematurely consigned to the vaults of St. Denis! In 1820 I listened with the breathless interest to the peal of artillery which announced to the populace of Paris the sex of the posthumous infant, so miraculously preserved to the widowed mother, spite of the various attempts made to destroy the germ of its existence. And the painting must be from the heart which can convey an adequate idea of the scene of powerful interest in which the amiable governess of less enfants de France, la Comtesse de Gontaut, presented the infant Comtesse de Gontaut, presented the infant Henri, Duc de Bourdeaux, to those who, like myself, hastened to offer an anxious blessing on the orphan prince, there cradled in every insignia of sorrow and lamentation.

"To the royal wife and mother, who at that period was, at her youthful age, a bright example of the influence of religion, heroism, and domestic affection, these recollections are inscribed.

" The Duc de Berry, last prince of the house of Bourbon in the direct line, was, like the first king of the race, the victim of an assassin's blow. On Sunday, the 13th of Feb. 1820, the Duc and the Duchesse de Berry went to the opera, to partake in the amusements customary during the season of the carnival. Between the acts of the first piece they went from their own box to that of the Duc d'Orleans, where his good-humoured laughter, and caresses of the young Duc de Chartres, attracted from the audience their repeated notice and applause. In returning to her box, the duchess slightly hurt herself by the opening of a door, at the moment of passing; and feeling fatigued she expressed a wish to retire, at about twenty minutes before eleven. The Duc de Berry accompanied her to the carriage, intending to return into the theatre. The duchess's carriage had drawn up to the door, the soldiers on guard were within the lobby, the prince having long waved the etiquette of their attendance under arms: one man remained at the door as a sentinel; and while presenting arms to their royal highnesses, his back was turned to the street, as was that of the Comte de Choiseul, an aide-de-camp in waiting. The Comte de Mesnard, senior equerry to the duchess, conducted her to the carriage on the left, while the duc was on her right. The Comte de Clermont Lodève (gentleman in waiting) was in attendance, to return to the theatre with the prince. At this moment, a man, coming from the Rue de Richelieu, hastily passed between the sentinel and a servant who was putting up the step of the carriage: pushing him aside, he threw himself on the duke, at the instant when, turning from the carriage to reenter the theatre, he said, 'Adieu! we shall meet by and by.' The assassin, leaning his left hand on the left shoulder of the royal victim, stabbed him with his right hand in the right side, a little below the breast. Thrown back by the blow on the Comte de Mesnard. the duke pressed his hand to the spot, exclaiming, 'I am assassinated—this man has killed me;' and raising his voice, 'I am murdered! I am murdered!—I hold the poniard!' At the first exclamation of the prince, the Comtes de Clermont and de Choiseul, the secretary, the servant, and several other persons, pursued the assassin, who had fled by the Rue de Richelieu. The duchess, whose carriage had not yet driven off, heard her husband's voice, and tried to throw herself from the door, resisting every effort to detain her, and scarcely waiting till the step could be let down. 'Leave me!-I

tesse Bethizy (the lady in waiting), she flew to him at the moment he had withdrawn the knife from his bosom, and given it to the Comte de Mesnard, his friend in exile. He was then seated on a bench in the lobby, his head leaning against the wall, and his clothes were opened to examine the wound: it was bleeding profusely. The prince then repeated,—'I am dying!—let a priest be sent for. Come, my wife! that I may expire in your arms.' Faint-ness succeeded. The young princess threw herself on her husband's bosom, and in a moment her splendid attire was steeped in his blood. Meantime the assassin had been taken, and with difficulty saved from the summary vengeance sought by the soldiers. When lodged in the guard-house, he was searched, and another poniard found on him, together with the sheath of the one he had left in the bosom of his prince. The most immediate surgical assistance that could be obtained was that of Drs. Blancheton and Drojard, who found the wounded prince removed to the ante-room of his box in the theatre. On regaining his senses, his first inquiry was, 'Whether the guilty man was a foreigner?' and on being answered in the negative, the son of France observed, 'It was cruel to him to die by the hand of a Frenchman!' The duchess earnestly inquired of the surgeons what was their opinion, promising to support it with firmness; and they tried to encourage some hope, from the circumstance of his not having bled at the mouth. After cleansing the wound from the clotted blood, they proceeded to bleed him in the right arm. The sufferer rallied sufficiently to say to the two medical men, that 'he was truly sensible of their kind efforts; but that they were useless, as he was beyond cure.' M. Blancheton sought to persuade his royal highness that the wound was not deep: 'I do not deceive myself,' he replied; 'the poniard was buried to the hilt—I say so positively.'
The duchess tore off her sash, to serve as a bandage: she alone preserved her presence of mind in these dreadful moments, and evinced a character greatly above the common. The prince, whose sight became more feeble, said, from time to time, 'My wife! are you there?' 'Yes!' replied the princess, wiping her tears, 'I am here, and will never quit you.' One of the professional men, who had at the earliest intelligence flown to offer his aid, and who was particularly attached to the Duc de Berry, was desirous of sucking the wound, till the instruments for cupping could be got. 'My dear Bougon,' observed the royal patient, 'what would you do, my friend? my wound is mortal, and probably poisoned!'

"The Duc de Berry had most anxiously requested the attendance of a minister of the church, and the Bishop of Chartres soon arriving, found him supported in an arm-chair, surrounded by the surgeons, and in full possession of his senses. The wounded prince held out his hand to this respected prelate; and uttering every sentiment of faith, resignation, and repentance, prayed for the consola-tion of his support. The bishop exhorted him to rely on the goodness of his Creator, and bestowed a general absolution, according to the forms of the Catholic church, till such time as the penitent could make a more detailed confession. The Comte de Mesnard, still flattering himself that the wound was not mortal, had gone for the Duc d'Angoulême, who had retired to bed, but hastily dressing himself, flew to the command you to let me pass!' she franticly scene of suffering, where the meeting between cried. The wounded prince made an effort to the two brothers was affecting beyond descrip-

^{*} At a period when the fate of the Duchess of Berry involves not only a story of strong personal interest, but a question of much national importance, we trust that the following narrative, for which we are indebted to a friend, will be acceptable to our readers. The opinions, of course, where any are hinted, are those of our correspondent, with whom, however, we entirely agree as to the individual sympathy which such an affecting narrative is so well calculated to excite.—Ed. L. G.

tion. They mingled their tears, for expression was denied them. It was then decided to remove the Duc de Berry to an adjoining room, where he was laid on a couch, formed by four chairs, till a camp bedstead could be prepared. The Duc d'Angoulème, fearful of some new calamity, had not allowed the duchess to accompany him on leaving the Tuileries; but madame did not delay to follow him. What were perils to her? Has she ever shrunk from the endurance of sorrow or adversity? To her scenes of wo were familiar. It was not the first time that the daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette had tended on a dying brother! The Comte d'Artois (afterwards Charles X.) soon followed; and those only who know the kind paternal heart of this afflicted father can judge of his sufferings. Monsieur had insisted on coming unattended; and he knew not that one of his best servants, the Duc de Maillie, had, in order to follow him, bestowed honour on a place the least considered. The Duc de Berry expressed a wish to give his blessing to mademoiselle (the princess, his daughter). She was brought to him by the Comtesse de Gontaut, when the prince, placing his nerveless hand on his child, 'Poor girl,' said the dying father, 'may you be less unhappy than others of my family." The Duc (present King of the French) and Duchesse and Mademoiselle d'Orleans, with whom he had been at the theatre, were added to the sorrowing party, which was also joined by the father of the Duc d'Enghien (late Duc by the father of the Duc d'Enghien (late Duc He was surrounded by weeping servants: 'My de Bourbon). Bleeding of the feet was tried father,' he exclaimed, 'take charge of these ineffectually; but, after repeated application of the cups, some relief was obtained; the pulse became stronger, the complexion reanimated, the blood flowed freely. The anxious group rejoiced to see blood flow! The celebrated Mons. Dupuytren arrived at one o'clock. He found the prince lying on his right side. His paleness, his altered features, his short breathing, the groans which escaped from his bosom, the cold sweat which hung on his brow, his convulsive movements, the disorder of his blood-stained bed, and, above all, the horrid wound exposed, struck consternation into the mind of a man whose duty, however, called him daily to scenes of mental suffering. The prince informed M. Dupuytren, extending his hand to him, that he suffered great pain; when, after examining the wound, and some conversation with the practitioners previously in attendance, it was decided to enlarge it, as the only means of giving vent to the blood collected on the lungs. M. Dupuytren approached the prince, and questioned him as to his feelings; but not obtaining any reply, he requested the Duchesse de Berry to repeat the inquiry. 'I entreat you, my beloved, to say, or point out to me the spot where you suffer most pain.' When recalled by a voice so dear, he took his wife's hand and placed it on his breast, making an effort to express that he was suffocating. Monsieur was desirous that his daughter-in-law should withdraw during the operation: 'My father, she said, 'do not force me to disobey you!' and, turning to the professional men, 'Gentlemen,' she added, 'do your duty!' She knelt by the bed-side during the operation, holding the prince's left hand. When the caustic was applied, the Duc de Berry exclaimed, 'Leave me to die, since it must be so.' 'My beloved,' said his weeping wife, 'endure this for my sake. One word from this young and amiable scile to her, she desired they would kiss their princess softened his agonies, and he became sister. The feelings of deep sorrow for the princess softened his agonies, and he became sister. The feelings of deep sorrow for the all resignation to the will of God. When this dying prince were only equalled by the admiraprincess, 'Take her hence, my father; her painful operation was over, the Duc de Berry, tion and respect which his princess inspired sobs distract me!' Her royal highness was

passing his hand over the duchess's hair, said, My poor wife, how unhappy you are!' The depth of the wound was now ascertained. The knife with which it had been inflicted was six or seven inches long, the blade flat, narrow, and with two edges, like that of Ravaillac, and extremely sharp.

" A few moments of tranquillity followed the painful operation alluded to. To the dying is generally granted a short cessation from suffering, which affords time for a rapid glance at the past-like the traveller who rests for a moment on the summit he has laboured to ascend, before he turns his footsteps down the opposite side of the mountain. The prince placed his hand in that of M. Dupuytren, and begged that he would give him notice of any change in his pulse; thus placing at the post of life a sentinel too vigilant to permit of his being surprised by death. Mors, ubi est victoria tua? During this respite from pain, he addressed these words to the Duchesse de Berry: ' My dear love, do not let grief overpower you; take care of yourself, for the sake of the infant you carry in your bosom.' declaration afforded the truest satisfaction to all present, while the regrets for that prince were rendered even more bitter; who, at the moment he was, to all appearance, putting an end by his death to the existing monarchy, thus considerately announced its revival. Wherever the Duc de Berry turned his closing eyes, it was to evince some kind and grateful feeling. good people—of all my household.' Violent retchings followed. The prince continued to assert that the poniard was poisoned. He had previously requested to see his assassin: What have I done to this man?' he said; 'I may have offended him unintentionally.' 'No, my son,' replied monsieur, 'you never saw, never offended this man; he could have no personal enmity against you.' 'He is then a madman,' observed the duke. He was most anxious for the arrival of the king (Louis XVIII.): 'I shall not have time,' he said, 'to ask for this man's pardon;' and then added, ' promise me, my father, promise me, my brother, that you will solicit his pardon

from the king.' "The Duc de Berry had, during his emigration in England, formed a connexion, which, though forbidden by religion, to human weakness may be excused, under the circumstances of the royal exile. At the moment of his death, desiring not less to give a public proof of the sincerity of his penitence, than of his confidence in the high soul and generosity of his wife, he expressed to her a wish to embrace the two little innocent creatures, the daughters of his banishment. 'Send for them,' exclaimed the young princess; 'they are also my children.' The two little strangers arrived in less than an hour. They knelt down, sobbing, by the bed-side of their royal father, their faces bathed in tears, and their hands clasped. The prince, in English, ten-derly spoke of his approaching death, desired they would love and fear God, be good, and remember their unhappy father. He then blessed them, and embraced them; and turn-ing to the Duchesse de Berry, said, 'Will you, then, be so good as to take care of these poor orphans? Her royal highness opened her arms to receive them; and calling mademoi-

amongst the beholders. He was placed on a mattrass on the floor, while his bed was arranged. It was then he made his private confession to the Bishop of Chartres, and after-wards avowed his faults in an audible voice. He recalled to the beholders the scene of St. Louis expiring on his bed of ashes. In asking pardon of his Creator for himself, he added, 'pardon! my God, pardon! for the man who has robbed me of life.' After receiving the extreme unction, and piously conforming to every religious duty, the prince felt his last hour drawing near. 'How long is this night!' he was heard to murmur; 'how I suffer! will the king soon arrive?' He repeatedly called his father, who, stifling his sobs, assured him he was near him. He was told that the maréchals were arrived. ' I had hoped,' said the expiring man, 'to have shed my blood amongst them for my country.' Night of horror and of pleasure! night of virtue and of crime! While the wounded son of France was borne dying to the ante-room of his box, the performances continued on the stage. In one spot the sounds of music, in the other the groans of the expiring prince. The curtain only separated the follies of the world from the destruction of a dynasty. The priest, who bore the holy cup of salvation, passed through a crowd of masks. At length the unconscious spectators dispersed, and pleasure gave way to grief; the streets were deserted, silence reigned, interrupted only by the tramp of guards, and the arrival in succession of persons attached to the court; some in full dress from fetes, others hastily called from their beds,"

"Three bulletins had been despatched to the palace of the Tuileries. At five o'clock, A.M., the king arrived. The true statement of the prince's danger had not been made to him. The dying man, hearing the noise of the horses in the street, seemed to rally; and on the king's entrance, rousing himself as for the purpose - 'Give me your hand, my uncle!' he said, 'that I may kiss it for the last time.' The king approached, overwhelmed by his grief, and embraced his nephew; when the Duc de Berry earnestly exclaimed, 'Grant me, my uncle, the life of the man!' 'You are not so ill as you imagine, answered the king, deeply affected; 'we will speak of this another time. 'The king does not say 'yes,' observed the prince, still persisting in his entreaty;— 'pardon for this man, that I may die in peace!' then, after a short interval, 'This man's pardon would, however, have softened my last moments;' and, while his accents became imperfect by the near approach of death, he still murmured, 'At least let me carry with me the hope that a fellow-creature's blood will not be shed for me after my death!' The king inquired, in Latin, of M. Dupuytren, his opinion of the prince. His reply was a gesture that left no hope to his majesty. Still, there was a return of some strength, and momentary relief from the excitement of the meeting with the king; and the Duc de Berry signified his uneasiness that his rest should have been disturbed, begging him to return to his bed; but his majesty replied, 'My night is over, my son ;it is now five o'clock, and I shall not quit you.'
Day, in fact, then dawned on the expiring martyr - about to awake amidst angels, at the moment when he was accustomed on earth to shake off the bonds of sleep. Feeling his end drawing near,- 'It is now over!' he said, and added, on hearing a burst of sorrow from the princess, 'Take her hence, my father; her

borne forcibly from the room to one adjoining; but on promising to be more calm, she was suffered to return to that in which her dying husband was. Every shadow of hope had fled, and the most alarming symptoms had appeared. The Duc de Berry desired to be turned on the ther side. The medical men opposed this, but the royal patient insisted. He was heard to murmur, 'Holy Virgin, have mercy on me!'
These were his last words. He was turned on his left side, as he wished. In an instant every faculty had fled. When removed from the sight of her husband, the duchess lost all self-command, and gave herself up to the most frightful despair. To the Comtesse de Gontaut she cried, 'Madame, I confide my daughter to you; my husband is dead, and I also will die!' And then, breaking from those who would have prevented her, she flew back to the chamber of death, and, overthrowing every thing that stopped her progress, she flung herself, screaming, on the body of her husband. The Duc de Berry had just expired! In vain the glass of the king's snuff-box was placed on his lips-the breath of life was extinct! It on his knees; united in tears and prayer, every eye was turned to heaven.
"'I have a last duty to perform,' said the

king, when urged to retire;—'I have a last duty to perform towards my son!' Leaning on M. Dupuytren's arm, he approached the bed, closed the eyes of the dead, and, tenderly kissing his hand, withdrew without uttering a ANOTHER novelty, called Mr. Busy, has been word. The spectators silently dispersed."

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

THE only novelty we shall notice this week, for Macready's William Tell and Virginius are but excellent revivals, is the debut of Miss Mordaunt, a younger sister of Mrs. Neshitt, in melodrame. She is very pretty, very spirituelle, and but a mere girl. She promises much, and is full of talent; though she might well have sung to the audience,

"Young I am, and sore afraid."

COVENT GARDEN.

On Saturday Artaxerxes was produced at this theatre, with a débutant, Mr. Lenox, in the part of Artabanes. He has a fine voice; and when we have said so, we have pretty well summed up his present qualification for the stage; for, to speak negatively, it was not well managed, his articulation was not distinct, and his action was not graceful. Nor could we forget his great predecessors in this character - Incledon with his extraordinary organ, and still more immediately Braham, with powers far superior to any competitor. In other respects the opera left us little or nothing to desire. Miss Shirreff never acquitted herself so advantageously as in Mandane; and we but echo the general impression when we state, that she greatly increased her reputation by this performance. The clearness and precision of her execution, the free display of all the high qualities of her voice, and the good sense which marked every passage of expression, stamped her as one of the best and most delightful singers the present time can boast. She was much and most deservedly applauded throughout. Miss H. Cawse was a very unaffected and pleasing Artaxerxes; and Mr. Wilson sang charmingly in Arbaces. Sweet music could hardly be more sweetly given; and we noticed also that the orchestral accompani-ments were extremely well played. The opera ments were extremely well played. The opera 64 times in an hour—being upwards of 21,000 was succeeded by a new petite comedy, in one feet in 12 hours—without any individual know-

posed to be mortally wounded in the West Indies, marries a sergeant's widow (Miss Kelly), who nursed him affectionately, in order that she may be rewarded with the pension due to his rank. He, however, miraculously bitterest of evils, as it prevents his union with a certain beloved Emmeline (Miss Lee), and blasts all his prospects of happiness. The piece rested on the appearance of his simple and ignorant Irish wife in England in the midst of his higher connexions; and Miss Kelly did all that was possible for the character. But the thing turned out to be dull; and, in spite of her exertions (which were distinctly applauded), it was doomed to that bourne whence no petite comedy returns. Miss Sydney played a sou-brette lady's maid with much vivacity. The rest of the dramatis persona had so little to do, that we can only say they did it well.
On Thursday, the grand ballet of Massa-

niello was produced with great splendour, as at the King's Theatre. Mons. Coulon was the had returned to God! Every one present fell fisherman, Elvire his wife Madlle. Adele, and Fenella his sister Madlle. Pauline Le Roux, her first appearance here. The performance and scenery were magnificent; and boleros, tarantelles, &c. danced exquisitely, delighted a and covered and preserved by the eruptive volcrowded audience.

ADELPHI.

produced here, and, after the first night, with increasing success. The plot is somewhat equivocal and broad, resting on a series of intrigues watched by a busy-body, Mr. Reeve; but it is now smartly acted, and the hits excite much laughter. What more could the writer (Mr. G. Dance) or the manager (Mr. Yates) desire ?

VARIETIES.

A Miss-translation. - Some young ladies, lately, on going into the country, left a card at the house of an acquaintance, with whom they were not on very intimate terms. "What," said mamma to a daughter looking at it, "is the meaning of this P. D. A. in the corner?" "It stands for pour dire adieu," replied the damsel, who understood French better than her mother; and the latter exclaimed, "Well. that beats all for familiarity! Poor dear! adieu! Indeed! well!"

China.—The first specimen of an Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Register has been published in China for the year 1832. According to this authority, the population returns of the celestial empire, in 1813, amounted to 362 millions; of which number the capital, Pekin, alone is said to contain five millions.

Western Literary Institution .- At the halfyearly meeting of this establishment on Monday, Sir J. Hobhouse took the chair; and we rejoice to find from the report made, that it flourishes in all its parts and purposes.

Ingenious Mechanism .- The Exeter Gazette mentions that Mr. Bradford, a country watchmaker, residing at Newton Abbott, has produced several pieces of very curious mechanism. First, a machine representing a lamp, suspended by a small brass rod, hung to the ceiling, which constantly turns round, carrying a quantity of watches and two lights, and is made to work in different parts. The second is a brass ball, which runs a distance of 28 feet

act, called the Irish Wife. Sir Randall O'Con- | ing the cause of its going, except the mechanist ner (Abbott), when a poor officer, and sup- and his family. The last is a timepiece, going without weights or springs, shewing the hours, minutes, days of the week, and days of the month.

Roman and British Antiquities, &c .- Among the curious remains of antiquity found in marecovers, and finds his ill-suited match the king the foundations for the New London Bridge, and the excavations in Crooked Lane, and sold this week among the effects of the late Mr. Knight the engineer, were a penny of Wulfred, archbishop of Canterbury; two of Ethelred II., and five of Cnut; and also the lower jaw, and three other bones, of Peter of Cole Church, the original architect of London Bridge, found on removing the foundation of the ancient chapel.

Pompeii: most interesting Discovery. - Our report of the last meeting of the Royal Society of Literature notices a letter of great interest from Sir W. Gell, relative to recent important discoveries at Pompeii. Colonel Robinson, it seems, in boring as the French do for Artesian wells, first fell upon a spring resembling the Seidlitz waters, which is already much resorted to, and has performed many cures. But a far more striking discovery ensued - no less than that of the long-anticipated Port of Pompeii, with its vessels overthrown upon their sides, canic matter, which has thus anchored them for so many ages. About thirty masts have been found. What a mine of curiosity lies below, to gratify our thirst for knowledge of these remote times! Earnestly do we hope that funds will be found to carry on the work of exploring briskly, and on a large scale, instead of the tedious and imperfect process hitherto adopted by the Neapolitan government.

Panorama of Stirling. — A private view was yesterday given of a panoramic picture of the ancient city of Stirling and the surrounding country; the joint effort of Mr. Burford and Mr. Slous. The picture appeared to be well painted and highly characteristic; but the day set apart for viewing it was so foggy, that no correct estimate of its merits could fairly be formed. We must therefore defer any farther notice of it till our next.

Asthma and Extravagance .- " Do listen," said Mr. A., whose asthma and age had increased together, "to that fellow bawling out his mutton pies; why, he wastes as much breath in a minute as would last me for a month."

The Doctor.—A wag was rallying Dr. ——on his want of skill, which the doctor took of me," he said. "That is exactly what I should have supposed," replied his tormentor.

Niagara .- A curious prospectus has just been put into our hands, for building a city on ! (or near) the Falls of Niagara. It is proposed

to call it the City of the Falls.

The Prophetic Widower, or Anticipatory Courtship. — The following letter is one sent by Lord P. to a young lady who caught his "truant fancy:"—" Dear Miss,—Will you be my next? Yours, &c. P."

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

An important and great philological desideratum is just announced, viz. an Egyptian Lexicon of the Coptic, Sahidic, and Bashmuric Dialects: containing all the Words preserved in the rich Collection of Manuscripts late in the possession of the Chevalier Marcel, of Paris; in all the accessible Manuscripts in Public and Private Libraries; and in all the Published Works in the Dialects of Ancient Egypt: with their Signification in Greek and Latin. By the Rev. Henry Tattam, M.A. F.R.S.L. &c. The work is now in the press, under the auspices of the University of Oxford. This is as it ought to be.

The Epigrammatist's Annual for 1833.

The Aplarian's Guide; containing Practical Directiona

for the Management of Bees, upon the Depriving System,

for the Management of Bees, upon the Depriving System, by J. H. Payne.
Nearly ready, the History and Origin of the Coldstream Guards, from the Formation of the Regiment under Gen. Monk, to the Battle of Waterloo: dedicated to the King. Six Weeks on the Loire, with a Peep into La Vendée. Frank Orby, a Novel.
Another periodical, the Field Naturallst's Magazine, and Review of Animals, Plants, Minerals, the Structure of the Earth, and Appearances of the Sky, edited by Professor Remie.—is anounced.

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fessor Rennie,—is announced.

The Causes of the French Revolution.
A Teacher's Lessons on Scripture Characters, with Catechisms, by Charles Baker.
A Treatise on Happiness.
Second Vol. of Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Anthony Todd Thomson, M.D.
Another Monthly, to be called the British Library, comprising the Classic Authors of Great Britain, is announced for early publication, with illustrations on wood, &c.
Mr. Bernard, whose new piece at the Olympic we noticed last week, has, we understand, the conclusion of his father's Memoirs nearly ready for the press, under the title of Retrospections of America, &c. by John Bernard, edited by his Son.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Loudon's Magazine of Natural History, Vol. V. 8vo. 28s. bds.—Cole's Renegade, and other Poems, fcp. 6s. bds.—Rogerson on Inflammation, Vol. I. 8vo. 15s. bds.—Phillips on the Urethra, &c. 8vo. 8s. bds.—Britton's Picture of London, 18mo. with Maps, 6s. bds.—Britton's Picture of London, 18mo. with Maps, 6s. bds.—Britton's Picture of London, 18mo. with Maps, 6s. bds.—An Inquiry into the i rinciples of Population, 8vo. 10s. bds.—An Inquiry into the i rinciples of Population, 8vo. 10s. bds.—An Inquiry into the i rinciples of Population, 8vo. 10s. bds.—The Year of Liberation, 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s. bds.—Ely's Winter Lectures, 8vo. 12s. bds.—Rennie's Alphabet of Botany, 18mo. 2s. 6d. cloth; Insects, 18mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.—Faulkner's Visit to Germany, &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. bds.—D'Abrantes' Memoirs, Vol. IV. 8vo. 14s. bds.—Letters of Sir Walter Scott, post 8vo. 4s. cloth.—Select Library, Vol. VII. Gregory's Memoirs of Good, 12mo. 6s. cloth.—Jones's Biographical Sketches of the Reform Ministers, 8vo. 18s. cloth.—Mrs. Austin's Selections from the Old Testament, 12mo. 5s. boards.—Count Pecchio's Observations on England, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Biblical Cabinet, Vol. II. Dr. Brown's Philological Tracts, Vol. I. 12mo. 5s. cloth.—Masque of Anarchy, a Poem, by P. B. Shelley, with a Preface by Leigh Hunt, fcp. 2s. 6d. bds.—Tenpyson's Poems, fcp. 6s. bds.—Marcet's Tales for very Young Children, the Seasons, Winter, 18mo. 2s. hf.-bd.—Happy Week, or Holydays at Beechwood, 18mo. 4s. 6d. bd.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

MT							
November.	Then		nometer.		Barometer.		
Thursday 29	From	34.	to	45.	29.52 to	o 29·56	
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Wednesday 5	1	32.	• •	43.	30.06	 30·14 	

Wind S.W. and N.W.
Except the 29th ult. and 4th inst., generally cloudy, rain frequent, and wind tempestuous; a heavy shower of rain in the evening of the 2d, accompanied by two or three peals of thunder, and vivid lightning.
Rain fallen, 375 of an inch.
Edmonton.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Edmonton. CHARLES H Latitude 51° 37′ 32″ N. Longitude 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

There has been such an influx of new publications since our last, that we are compelled to postpone our Reviews of Sir James Mackintosh's Third Volume of the History of England, Leigh Hunt's Poems, the Life of a Sailor, the continuation of Sir A. Faulkner's Tour, and other novelties, though all prepared for the press.

J. N. of Manchester is too ornate for passion or pathos. Poetry must be congenial to the subject, and not merely poetical.

"Matrimonial Happiness in the Country" will do better for a provincial newspaper. We do not want to give our town readers the jaundice, poor souls!

Though we decline the office, we must say we have been amused with our unknown Correspondent's grave proposition, to give literary employment to his debtor (Mr. S. A.) to the amount of Sik.; in order that the aforesaid Mr. S. A. may be enabled, as he is willing, to pay him what he owes him. The plan is certainly Ingenious, and we dare say ingenuous too; but it is novel, and out of our way.

way.

Gertrude is feeling; but we can hardly find place for a sweet thought, gracefully versified.

E.'s lines, forwarded by a father, are also touching, and must interest those near and dear; but we could not predicate so much for general circulation.

We have found the two volumes, "a View of the Early Parisian Greek Press," too important to be dismissed at a cursory inspection; and yet it seems to us to be a work which we must, after more mature deliberation, satisfy ourselves with cordially recommending to all scholars, without having the power to illustrate it, or state the grounds for our judgment.

ERRATUM.—In our last, p. 761, col. 1, line 9 from bottom, for "Miss Dufenlin," read "Miss Dujardin,"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

To the PROTESTANT NOBILITY.—

A Married Ciergman, of the Church of England, in full Orders, under thirty, you of see, of Matter's tending, and who bottamed very high honours at one of the Universities, having been obliged, from family arrangements, to give up his public duties in the Ministry, is anxious torce elve into his family, where there are no children, the Son or Nose of a Nobleman. The Advertiser resides in a large and old established family mansion, about fifty mies from London, in an extremely healthy and pleasant neighbourhood. The house is retired, with extensive and deliahfful grounds; and being disengaged from all parochial duties, he would be enabled to give his entire time to cultivating the minds and forming, the character of his Pupils, in a manner most calculated to adorn the high rank and conspicuous station which a Nobleman is called on to fill as soon as he has arrived at the years of manhood. The Advertiser would not only give instruction in the Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural and Aloral Philosophy, Political Economy, History, and in recently the property of the pro

Beclesiastical Revenues' Commission, 44. Parliament Street, Dec. 1831. THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by HE COMMISSIONERS appointed by HIS MAJESTV to INQUIRE into the REVENUES of the CHURCH, being desirous of completing their Report, it was ordered, at a Board held on the 4th instant, that an Advertisement be inserted in the Public Papers, requesting that such ofthe Clergy as may not have received the Queries issued by the Commissioners, will apply for them, either personally or by letter, to the Secretary; and that those who have received them, and have not yet returned their Answars, will do so before the 20th instant. All Letters to be sent, under cover, to "The Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, London;" with the words "Ecclesiastical Revenues' Commission," in the corner of the cover.

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COUNT PECCHIO, an accomplished Italian, and a writer of well-known talent, who has tions of county societies, is a striking proof of resided a considerable time in England, and the fallacies into which even observant tramarried an English wife, has in this volume favoured us with his observations upon many particulars in our national character. Having made Italy, and afterwards Spain, too hot to hold him, he looks, from his agreeable home at Brighton, with much complacency on our customs, manners, and institutions. England, illumined by the spirit of liberty, very naturally appears to such a man couleur de rose; for liberty, hardly prized enough by those who have enjoyed it from their cradle, brightens every object to the exile driven from his native land in consequence of his fervent love of freedom. If, therefore, Count Pecchio is fully as favourable to us as we deserve, it at least proceeds from a generous feeling, and a noble motive; and we can readily balance the flattering unction, by the censures and abuse so liberally bestowed upon us by many other foreign authors of the Monsieur Pillet school.

In his preface, the count confesses that his work is one of mere sketches, not entering into competition with De Pradt on our politics, or with Dupin on our statistics, or with Cottin on our judicial administration, or with Washington Irving on our national manners. Is it not curious that all these references concerning us should be to foreign writers, as if we had no equal authorities belonging to ourselves? and, in truth, it would be difficult to quote

The volume begins with a fanciful essay on the effects of our being sunless. Out of this deficiency, it seems, arises our fireside habits, our inferiority in the fine arts, our industry, &c. &c.; much of which is moonshine. Owing to the celestial want, our people are very much attached to terrestrial ornaments.

"The nation altogether has a particular love for trees and flowers. The lord has in his parks caks of a thousand years' growth, untouched by the axe—hot-houses full of exotic plants, exquisite fruits, and the rarest flowers; there is not a cottage in England which has not before it a little piece of ground for the cultivation of flowers; and even the poor townimprisoned artisan works at his loom in sight of pots of flowers, placed on the window-sill (with a mind no less generous than my lord's), in order that the passengers also may enjoy the sight of them. The love of flowers is in itself a great sign of civilisation. From time immemorial there have existed in England footpaths for general use across the fields belonging to private individuals. Some years ago the land-owners, every where insatiable, endeavoured to close these footways, and deprive the public of riodical press far more deserving of Count Pec-

almost every county a society has been formed for defending the rights and recreations of the during his residence in England. By Count People. This will sufficiently shew how nearly Pecchio. London, 1833. Effingham Wil-

> The generalising of the Richmond footpath case, and, at most, two others into the operavellers are apt to fall. What then can be expected from post-haste tourists? Our next

extract relates to the public journals.

"The Sunday papers, and the frequent public meetings which the mechanics attend, and where the most eloquent speakers address the multitude on public affairs, are an aliment and a stimulus to their minds. Mr. Hume, in the House of Commons, on the 13th December 1826, declared that the stamp-duty on newspapers was far too heavy in England. In the United States, the population of which is little more than half that of Great Britain, there are 590 newspapers; while in Great Britain, on account of the weight of the taxes, there are no more than 484. He gave notice, after these details, that he should move for a reduction of the duty, at least on those weekly papers which are chiefly intended for the working classes. Mr. Brougham, who is ambitious of making that popular instruction he has so wonderfully promoted a durable monument to his name, with his accustomed eloquence, seconded the proposal. The influence that the press must exercise in a state where it is free, must (I would repeat it a thousand times) be incalculable. I will venture to say, that its influence must be greater than that of religion itself! It is from these fountains that public opinion springs forth; and this is alone sufficient to correct all the errors of legislation, and restrain all the abuses of power. It is a real panacea. The newspapers are the 'daily bread' of morning and evening to every Englishman."

Acknowledging the prodigious power thus ascribed to the press, it surely casts a fearful responsibility upon these organs of popular direction and stimulus. Would that we could join the author in his peean of unqualified praise; but sorry are we to say, that the evils are often so great, as in many minds almost to outweigh the weight of the good. Among other reforms, society could receive no greater benefit than a reform of the press-of its falsehoods, personalities, misrepresentations, and licentiousness. This can only be brought about by itself, and by those branches where honour and principle, and gentlemanlike feeling, inform the publications with a spirit which should belong to all. But the worthy and respectable shrink from collision with the mean and blackguard-the timid play their game-the profligate abet their infamy - and the country is disgraced and injured by their mal-practices. When these troubled times have subsided into comparative quietude, we trust to see our pe-

ing in them. What was the consequence? In | entitled by the grand fundamental and essential quality of being, how much soever partially abused, a bulwark against wrong and oppression.

Another important consideration is suggested by the quotation we have just made, viz. the comparison between the English and American newspapers. Surely numbers have little to do with a judgment upon the value and utility of the press. Fifty bad or inferior journals are not only not worth one good and intelligent one, but are calculated to do mischief in proportion to their amount of circulation, while the other improves its human sphere. There are not a dozen of newspapers in the United States which display either political or literary talent. The rest are merely advertising vehicles, hot partisans of particular persons or interests, or compilations of the poorest description. Were there ten thousand such, a single sheet in extensive popularity, conducted with ability and honesty of purpose, and true patriotism, were infinitely to be preferred to the indifferent mass. And this greatly affects a question now at issue in England; whether it would be advantageous to throw open the flood-gates of opinion to every adventurer who might wish to obtain notoriety, seek emolument, or push his self-interests by publishing a periodical. The taxes on knowledge is a very ad captandum repeal to call for; but in lightening Knowledge of her burdens (and we doubt, from the experience of what we see all around us, that they are so depressingly heavy), do not we run a sad risk of swamping her altogether by the influx of pseudo-knowledge—of depravity ministering to bad passions of delusion of inferiority poured through every channel by which mankind can be rendered wiser and happier? A press without character or responsibility, requiring neither property to commence, nor reputation to support it, may indeed boast of being free and unrestricted; but lamentable as are the proofs which now exist of its debasement, we should, we truly fear, soon have to look back upon its present day, as one of virtue, elevation, and social blessing.

Connected with this subject, and quite opposed to his views upon it, are the author's emarks on education.

" Of all civilised people, the English are the least removed from nature. I am not, however, a blind admirer of every thing done in this country. There are two things in the present system of education I cannot approve. First, the excess of reading. When Rousseau wrote his Emilius, there was much less reading in England - perhaps too little: now there is too much. There is now such an inundation of poetry, novels, romances, and literary journals, that many minds must be stifled under it. At three years of age intellectual education commences: at the infant schools, the baby has already before his eves the elements of several sciences. Then come fables and little histories; then Latin, Greek, and the healthful and innocent recreation of walk- chio's panegyric, to which at present it is only history, mingled with voyages and travels,

romances and magazines without end. mind has no time to digest this incessant food: a new novel drives from the recollection that of the preceding week, as a new wave presses upon and destroys its predecessor. Several times I chanced to ask some youth the plot of a romance he had read a few months before,he had no more than a slight indistinct recollection of it, as one has of a dream. A more certain inconvenience of this ceaseless reading is weakness of sight, which is very common in England. I cannot prove that my judgment on the subject is correct, because English education, in all its parts, especially the intellectual, underwent a thorough alteration about twenty years ago, and the effects of this assiduous and inordinate reading have not yet had time to shew themselves. Twenty years more must elapse before it can be determined with certainty, whether, in respect to solidity of judgment and vigour of body, there has been gain or loss."

Indeed we need not wait twenty days for the solution. The reading of our times makes the same impression on the sense as the kaleidoscope: our incessant succession of change leaves no image implanted on the mind; neither knowledge, nor information, nor ideas, nor facts, are gathered from the process; and after perusing half-a-dozen of vastly cheap publications, the jumble of the brain is but a chaos, only worse than the previous aptitude of va-cancy for perception. Yes, the modern cry for instruction for the people, is assuredly carried into effect in so strange a way, that we may well call it the kaleidoscope system. Much is seen, nothing remembered. The forms of the useful, the entertaining, the liberal, the pious, the comic, the evangelical, and a thousand others, flit before the eye, presto at the bottom of the tube, such shapes of brilliancy, and beauty, and usefulness. Another shake, and they vanish for ever; or examine the material, and lo! bits of broken glass, of tinsel, of straw, threads of gauze, broken shells, &c. &c., represent the clear moral essays, the oratorical flourishes, the education, the arguments, the natural history, &c. &c. of the writers who inundate the afflicted population with their loud boastings and their industrious insigni-The readers are confused, not inficance. formed. The kaleidoscope of learning does not even amuse and please, like the philosophical toy; though the gulled public, as was the case with another clever toy about the same period, the velocipede, mounted the hobby, and pushed along on their own feet, and by their own efforts, persuaded all the while that they were indebted for their motion and advance to the wooden machine they had been tempted to purchase and bestride. Would not, we ask Count Pecchio, a similar degradation of the newspaper press lead to a similar depreciation of its proud constitutional bearing and efficacy; as we here see produced in science and literature by the charlatanry of universal instruction? It is a grave question, and ought to be well sifted before we yield our reason to the sounding brass and tinkling cymbals of crude experiment and popular declamation.

We now turn again, however, to our author, who thus notices another of our characteristics.

" There is no tomb so vast as London, which swallows up the most illustrious names for ever: it has an omnivorous maw. The celebrity of a man in London blazes and vanishes away like a firework: there is a great noise, numberless invitations, endless flattery and exoggeration, for a few days, and then an eternal of private life, how many are the disappoint. Thus man, in all ages, and all times, goes

their first appearance made a crash like thunder, when they died excited no more attention than a falling leaf. General Mina, when he landed at Portsmouth, was carried to his hotel in triumph, and deafened with applause, for a month together, at the theatre in London. He was more famous than the Nemean lion. then? He fell very soon into oblivion, and the grave closed over his name. The English people are greedy of novelty; childish in this alone, it makes no great distinction between good and bad-they want only what is new. They pay for the magic lantern, and pay well but they always want fresh figures. To feed this insatiable whale, that always pants with open jaws-

' And after meals is hungrier than before,'

toil incessantly journalists, engravers, historians, travellers, philosophers, lawyers, men of letters, poets,-ministers with schemes for new enactments - the king with schemes for new palaces and buildings, and the liberals with schemes for parliamentary reform."

This is very true; and the spring of it all is, that every man is so much engrossed with his own concerns in our busy, stirring, and striving (must we add borne-down?) community, that novelty is the general relaxation. For

the author also neatly observes -

" In England, time is a revenue, a treasure, an estimable commodity. The Englishman is not covetous of money, but he is supremely covetous of time. It is wonderful how exactly the English keep to their appointments. They take out their watch, regulate it by that of their friend, and are punctual at the place and hour. English pronunciation itself seems invented to save time: they eat the letters, and whistle the words. Thus Voltaire had some reason to say, 'The English gain two hours a day more than we do, by eating their syllables. The English use few compliments, because they are a loss of time, their salute is a nod, or at the utmost a corrosion of the four monosyllables 'How d'ye do?' The ends of their letters always shew more simplicity than ceremony: they have not 'the honour to repeat the protestations of their distinguished regard and profound consideration' to his 'most illustrious lordship,' whose 'most humble, most devoted, and most obsequious servants' they have the honour to be. Their very language seems to be in a hurry; since it is in a great part composed of monosyllables, and two of them, again, are often run into one: the great quantity of monosyllables looks like an abridged way of writing, a kind of shorthand. The English talk little, I suppose that they may not lose time: it is natural, therefore, that a nation which sets the highest value upon time should make the best chronometers; and that all, even among the poorer classes, should be provided with watches. The mailcoach guards have chronometers worth eighty pounds sterling, because they must take care never to arrive five minutes past the hour aprelations, friends, and servants, are already collected to receive passengers and parcels. When a machine is so complicated as England is, it is essential for every thing to be exact, or the confusion would be ruinous.

Yet every thing does not go exactly by clockwork amongst us; though the count proceeds to illustrate his statement by some curious examples which do not strike the natives. Punctuality is indeed the soul of a commercial nation; and if we take the matter even into the details

silence. Paoli and Dumourier, after having at | ments, vexations, losses, and misfortunes which we may every day trace to slight failures in this respect! Every thing in its proper place, and every thing to its proper use, is a maxim to render every house comfortable: every thing at its proper time will carry the benefit throughout all the transactions of life. But we are prosing; and only wish to be in parliament that we might legislate on this branch of economy, which we could do to the infinite advantage of the country, in sundry particular instances, which have not yet occurred to unreformed collective wisdom, although, as our author relates, "education has become so common in England, that, by way of economy, ladies are now employed to make the calculations for the Nautical Almanac.'

Count Pecchio entertains an unfavourable opinion of the ultra-sin ultra-salvation doctrines of a well-meaning, but wofully mistaken sect amongst us, and which he erroneously ascribes to the whole class of Methodists. A carpenter was hanged for knocking his wife's brains out with the most barbarous cruelty:

"The court," he says, "was crammed full of people: if I must speak the truth, it displeased me to see a great number of well-educated young ladies among the spectators. should have liked, at least, to whisper in their ears, that they should remember never more to blame the Spanish girls for taking pleasure in a bull-fight. The culprit appeared at the bar with a tranquil mien. This brutal Othello seemed determined to bear his sentence of death with intrepidity. All eyes were fixed upon him, the unfortunate hero of the day. All are anxious in such moments to watch the efforts of the struggle that a single man is then obliged to sustain against the whole body of society, which armed against him, yet leaves him to the privilege of defending himself. None of the spectators, however, I believe, experienced emotion greater than mine. I remembered at that moment, that some years before I was to have been placed in a similar conflict, from which only the favour of fortune enabled me to escape; and I pictured to myself the bar, before which, without witnesses, without counsel, without the presence of the public, my friends were condemned to death.

"Two days after, the condemned criminal was hanged—a barbarous mode of putting a man to death, which the English palliate by the use of a constant poetical expression, 'He was launched into eternity.' The prisoner, an hour before going to the gallows, told the mayor that he died happy and contented, being persuaded that in another hour he should be in Paradise; and he was in fact quite resigned. He had been inspired with this hope by the minister of the Methodist sect, to which he belonged. This sect, of which I shall speak clsewhere, holds the dangerous doctrine, ' greater the sinner the greater the saint;' and according to a Methodist, faith in the Lord's grace is sufficient to procure his pardon for all the sins he ever committed, without the necespointed. At the place of their destination, sity of repentance. This doctrine is a-kin to that which Ariosto puts into the mouth of Ruggiero, when in the whale's throat he comforts Adolpho, who is grieving at his heinous and infamous sins, with this stanza:

Cosa umana, è il peccar e pur si legge,' &c.

To all men sin is common, and we read
That seven full times a-day the just man falls;
Mercy divine hath ever, too, decreed
To pardon him who on that mercy calls;
Nay, o'er a sinner who of grace hath need,
Who strays, and then returns, when conacience galls,
More joys there are o'er him in realms of heaven,
Than maety-nine who need not be forgiven?

about seeking an antidote for the fear of death. The Epicurean admitted no responsibility for ictions beyond the tomb; the stoic held that he goal of life is death, and that we live but to The Pythagorean consoled himearn to die. elf with the idea of transmigration; and the lethodists, not content with the philosophical ystems, have found out a still more eligible vay of getting into Paradise."
We have at this moment on our table a

sublication entitled "Narrative of the Converion (by the instrumentality of two ladies) of ames Cook, the Murderer of Mr. Paas, in etters addressed to a Clergyman of the Estalished Church. By Mrs. Lachlan;" which is bsolutely disgusting in its details, and horible in the conclusions to which it would lead, y the utter perversion of that doctrine which, nstead of affording a hope to the most penient of wretched sinners, is thus made a holy ponge, and, by consequence, an encouragement or the most dreadful of crimes. These two illmployed ladies, seem to hug themselves upon he atrocious guilt of the criminal, as a washervoman would upon the utter filth of the garnent consigned to her tub; "nothing could e more abominable, but see how clean I have nade it!" The more the dirt, the more the nerit. Alas! For a variety, we take a ketch of our sailors from the Italian pencil.

" Sailors, who are hearts of oak when they re at sea, are hearts of butter when at a avern, and generous as Cæsar himself. The heeks of the English sailor are not those sleek and florid cheeks which the climate naturally produces, nor are they of a tall and bulky nake, like farmers of the island. Their faces ire bronzed, or, to express it better with one if those enviable English epithets, composed of wo words braced together, they are weathereaten. They are in general of the middle reight, but large across the shoulders; their imbs clean made and sinewy, and all their novements free and unconstrained. When hey are walking, you observe in them a conidence in their own strength, and the audaity of a health proof against every thing. They raverse the streets with an indifference which 5 natural to them, as if cities were not made or them, or as if they were people who had een things more wonderful than a city. Their arge trowsers, their open jacket and shirt colar, their round hat, or plaid bonnet, all their ress, in fine, contributes to make them appear nore active, more free and easy. It is well nown that they never wear boots, because hey use hands and feet indifferently: they are our-handed or four-footed just as they will. Their eyes are not sparkling; but they are ntrepid, and express very well the heart of tak in their breasts. Their countenance geneally denotes intelligence; frankness and gererosity are stamped on it: one would say hat none of these faces had ever told a lie."

An interesting chapter gives an account of he Retreat (an establishment for the reception if insane patients belonging to the Society of riends) near York; and just praise is be-towed on the published volume, and on the ractice of Mr. Tuke as regards insanity. We mave ourselves visited that gentleman's estalishment, and received high gratification from he mode in which we saw the sorrowful iffliction treated. Mr. Tuke seemed to us to arry the soothing, and therefore the restoraive system, to perfection. How melancholy, and yet how interesting, it is to witness the various freaks of aberration in minds otherwise of a higher order!

" I remember," says our author, " seeing,

many years ago, in the hospital of Cremona, the apartment of a painter who was subject to a periodical madness. He used to draw strange conceptions on the wall with coal-Among others, he had drawn a colossal Napoleon mounted on the Trojan horse. If this association of ideas had not risen in the head of a madman, it would have been said that it was worthy of Pulci or the Ricciardetto.

But we must now bring this review to an end with a few notes. The volume is not so entertaining for the English reader as we expected it would be, -it is rather addressed to foreigners, and treats of common topics in a very sensible manner. There is much about Spanish idleness - there is a kind, and we would not say flattering, view of the English female character - and there is a profession of Unitarianism-which occupy rather too much room; but the book is one to be generally read and approved.

A View of the Early Parisian Greek Press : including the Lives of the Stephani or Estiennes, Notices of other contemporary Greek Printers of Paris, and various Particulars of the Literary and Ecclesiastical History of their Times. 2 vols. 8vo. By the Rev. W. P. Greswell, author of the "Life of Politian," &c. Oxford, 1833. Talboys.

As we predicated, in the mention of this work among our notices to correspondents last week, we, on mature examination, find it more valuable than review-able. It displays great learning and research; its details are intimately connected with the revival of literature after the dark ages; and for a century and a half it exhibits, in connexion with the pursuits of learning and the efforts of the press, a singular picture of the feelings of mankind, and the religious struggles and persecutions which marked a most important era. It also shews that, with all their faults, kings and churchmen were sometimes the friends of scholars and artists; though at other times, the former forsook, and the latter burnt them for the glory of heaven! But the balance upon the whole appears to be much in favour of princes, and a little in favour of prelates,-a wonder, when we remember the tendency of the age to spoil the former and corrupt the latter.

Printing, that moral and political steam engine of a ten-million-of-men power, has changed all this in our day; but when we read earlier history, we must, like true philosophers, take into our consideration the very different ideas which then prevailed among mankind, when kings were gods, and generals heroes, and bishops saints, and lawyers oracles, and nobles irresponsible, and scholars exempt from hanging, - the mass nothing. So far from wondering that the élite were puffed up with pride. and unrestrained in the indulgence of their passions, in our opinion it is greatly to the honour of human nature, that they were so often highminded and generous, charitable, the patrons of science and learning; protecting, hospitable, and just; that their vices were the vices of the age, their virtues their own. Francis the First of France was an eminent example of our position; and of him and his court these volumes contain a picture seen in so novel a light as to be almost as good as new.

The book-knowledge is much derived from Maittaire, Chevillier, Le Clerc, Gaillard, and fifty other established authors; and the introduction of Greek printing to Paris, and the labours of the family of the Stephani, the principal theme, which binds all the rest to.

Mr. Editor.— Printer's Devil, backed by the pressmen, &c. &c. &c.

gether, the advancement of the art, the bio
gether, the zero.

graphies of its chief professors, and the circumstances involved in this progress of typography.

In those days printers were great men, and, though it may be hardly credible now, admirable scholars.

"Robert Estienne has been frequently mentioned by writers in the controversy before alluded to, [viz. respecting the authenticity of the verse in 1 John, v. 7.] merely under the denomination of a printer and bookseller of Paris. Readers and hearers are generally influenced by names and terms as they are commonly understood; and these are designations which, in present estima-tion, certainly carry with them little au-thority. But Robert is entitled to be brought forward under the sanction of a higher and more dignified character; as a very extraordinary and distinguished proficient in Greek and Roman literature -as one of the most conspicuous restorers and promoters of learning as himself both an excellent judge and a zealous patron of literary merit_and, on the whole, as one of the most influential and patriotic characters of his age."

This is a severe cut. Who, then, are the patrons of literature? Princes are too much pared down to be able to afford it. Noblemen can no longer, beyond a dinner, or a smile (which is cheaper), to the literati they desire to befriend; and conjunctions resembling those so late as even the days of Queen Anne, would be more extraordinary than that of the Siamese twins. Public endowments are in the utmost disrepute; and the most exalted genius and the deepest erudition of modern times are, like small beer or grocery, handed over to the dis-criminating taste and refined encouragement of something called "the public." And the public, a splendid beast, with qualities of the elephant kind, does its duty very gravely. It can make a mighty fuss in picking up a pin; and can carry, oh! such a load, without appearing to feel the least weight. It can trample a poor wretch under its feet, without knowing why or wherefore it is kneading him to death. It can kneel to the most insignificant creature who flatters and commands it. It can be led with a ring through its nose by the force of a child. It can roar tremendously without doing much mischief; and it can do a great deal of mischief when it means no harm and is hardly conscious of what it is about. On its neck (as naturalised with us) is seated a guide, armed with a newspaper instead of an iron spike; and by digging into its marrow, he makes it do pretty well what he likes.

We do not mean to institute a comparison between the past and the present, as to the encouragement of great learning and abilities. perhaps not of a popular kind; but sorry shall we be to see the day when the only criterion, stimulus, and reward of such qualities shall be found even in that high and, on the whole, fair tribunal which is so competent to deal with inferior merits and labours. It is the declination to this, in fact, which is so rapidly reducing our literature to the stamp of manufacture and trade, unrelieved and unenlightened by one liberal sentiment beyond the sphere of cotton-weaving or cheesemongery. So it is; and there is no one to blame; it is the commercial change of the times - the uncertainty, and the pressure upon all ranks.

But to the history of Greek printing. was begun in the north of Italy, the earliest

specimen being of the year 1465. The first | entirely Greek book was a grammar, by Las-caris; and in 1480 it was reprinted at Milan, which took up the revived art with great energy, and was soon closely followed by Venice, and afterwards by Florence; but the fall of the Medici closed that channel. Some meagre inchoate attempts preceded the introduction of Greek typography to Paris about 1507; and as the discussion of mere dates cannot interest our readers, we shall content ourselves with noting, that it flourished thereafter (mostly in the family of the Stephani) for nearly a hundred years; and that, by the by, it was not practised in England till 1643, in the reign of Henry VIII. A list of the names of its great ornaments and improvers in Paris, and an account of the difficulties and perils against which they had to contend, will be found in Mr. Greswell's volumes; some of them are very curious; and we select a portion of one of the memoirs, though rather for its extraordinary features than for its value in illustrating the subject.

Guillaume Postel, a native of Normandy, of poor parentage, was distinguished for his utter devotedness to letters, and for his chequered

"Francis I. sent le Sieur de la Forest on a special mission to Constantinople. Postel having previously attracted the notice of that nobleman, attended him on this embassy. In this expedition he perfected himself in the Greek language, and learned the Arabic. He is said to have collected a number of manuscripts written in that language and in Syriac: and some maintain that King Francis himself supplied Postel with a fund of four thousand crowns for this purpose, in order to increase the literary treasures of his Bibliothèque de Fontainbleau. Through various accidents, it is also said that some of the precious manuscripts, collected by Postel, were left in pledge to the Duke of Bavaria; others with the Doge of Venice. He first brought into Europe the Syriac version of the New Testament. It was printed at the expense of the emperor Ferdinand I., who caused characters to be cast for this special purpose. Postel, on his return to France, was most favourably received by Francis I. and his sister, the Queen of Navarre Soon afterwards he published together the al-phabets of twelve different languages, printed Parisiis, anno 1538. The same year came forth his treatise De Originibus Hebraicis, and the affinities of various languages; and about the same time his Arabic Grammar, Par. sine anno. All these three works are composed in the Latin language. By great offers of preferment he was invited to embrace an ecclesiastical life. But as he had added mathematical science to his other extraordinary attainments, he preferred the chair of Professor Royal en Mathématiques et en Langues, which was given him, with a salary of two hundred ducats. He received also a pension from the Queen of Navarre; but afterwards incurred her displeasure by interfering in favour of the chancellor Poyet, who was offensive to this princess, and had been entirely disgraced. A long and painful journey, which he undertook in behalf of his degraded friend, to Montmarson, in the Pyrenees, where the King and Queen of Navarre had their residence, not only proved of no avail for Du Povet, but, as we are told, very calamitous to Postel, who lost his horses and baggage, and with difficulty preserved his personal liberty.

"After various other adventures, Postel is found at Rome; where, by a personal acquaintance with the founder of the order of Jesuits, for the doings of his predecessors we must now sooner had the blood been tasted than the long.

an admission into that society. But the strange visionary notions which he now began to intermix with his religious opinions and discourses. soon rendered him offensive to the whole order, and he was expelled the society. Some say he found his way into the dungeon of the Inquisition, and was delivered from this perilous situation only by breaking his prison, in con-cert with others who suffered under the like confinement. I shall not enlarge upon Postel's strange reveries, which some impute to his eager perusal of Rabbinical books, and his attachment to judicial astrology—his pretended revelations, and his connexion with a woman of Venice, satirically denominated by Pasquier his 'Grand-mère Jeanne,' whom he pretended to introduce to the public under an extraordinary character, 'la rédemptrice des femmes, comme Jésus-Christ avoit été le rédempteur des hommes,' in a work which it is said was printed at Paris anno 1553, in 12mo, under this title, Des très merveilleuses victoires des Femmes; _his personating the character of St. John the Evangelist, and inducing a goldsmith to represent that of John the Baptist in a costume and with a style of preaching suitable to the character. For these and other particulars, foreign to our present purpose, the reader may consult the Mémoire of M. de Sallengre, which I shall hereafter more particularly specify. It is said that the goldsmith was actually burnt alive, in pursuance of an arrêt of the parliament of Toulouse, and that Postel ran great risk of sharing the same fate. As for him, after various migrations, in which he appeared at Venice, Geneva, Basil, Dijon, and at the court of the Emperor Ferdinand I., and after a public retractation of his errors, he was recalled to Paris by the king, and replaced in his chair of Professor Royal. But falling again into the public propagation of his visions and extravagant doctrines, he was at length shut up for life in the monastery of S. Martin des Champs. There he continued eighteen years; and died anno 1581."

He was above a hundred years old; and we may well apply to his extraordinary career and to himself, the observation of Seneca, nullum magnum ingenium sine mixtura dementiæ. His life is a curious picture of the employment of scholars in those days; and we shall not crowd

our page with farther instances.
"Of the more distinguished literati who figured in the court of Francis, some of those who were first advanced to chairs of professorships in the royal college, have already incidentally been brought before the reader's notice. Others are now too obscure to deserve our special attention. Two of them, however, not hitherto distinctly noticed, may here claim our brief consideration. These are Petrus Danesius and Orontius Finæus. Danesius or Danès. was a native of Paris, and of noble extraction. At a period when able instructors were so rare. persons of high rank and station did not disdain to take upon them this office in behalf of the youth of honourable birth and expectation. Joannes Lascaris and Gulielmus Budæus were the early preceptors of Danesius, whose proficiency was such, that he was thought by Francis worthy to fill the Greek professor's chair. He acquitted himself with great success in this employment, and maintaining his credit in succeeding reigns, became preceptor to the dauphin, afterwards Francis II., by whom he was appointed to the episcopal see of Lavaur, and employed on important occasions."

Ignatius Loyola, he is led to solicit and obtain refer to these volumes, in which they are carefully recorded, together with much miscellaneous matter. Vale !

> The Life of a Sailor. By a Captain in the Navy. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Beutley. THREE most various and amusing volumes, with that great merit, an air at least of reality. They will be best characterised as maritime travels, told as our travellers used to tell their adventures, simply and earnestly. Lord Byron, Sir Peter Parker, Bolivar, Paez, are names to attract any reader; and the scenes are north, south, east, and west. The following narrative of a wreck off Havannah we shall only preface by observing, that the crew have been forced to take to the boat, which has upset. " Even in this moment of peril, the disci-

pline of the navy assumed its command. At the order from the lieutenant for the men on the keel to relinquish their position, they instantly obeyed, the boat was turned over, and once more the expedient was tried - but quite in vain; for no sooner had the two men begun to bale with a couple of hats, and the safety of the crew to appear within the bounds of probability, than one man declared he saw the fin of a shark. No language can convey the panic which seized the struggling seamen: a shark is at all times an object of horror to a sailor; and those who have seen the destructive jaws of these voracious fish, and their immense and almost incredible power-their love of blood, and their bold daring to obtain it-alone can form an idea of the sensations produced to a swimmer by the cry of 'a shark! a shark!' Every man now struggled to obtain a moment's safety. Well they knew that one drop of blood would have been scented by the everlasting pilot-fish, the jackalls of the shark; and that their destruction was inevitable, if one only of these monsters should discover the rich repast, or be led to its food by the little rapid hunter of its prey. All discipline was now unavailing, the boat again turned keel up: one man only gained his security to be pushed from it by others; and thus their strength began to fail from long-continued exertion. As, however, the enemy so much dreaded did not make its appearance, Smith once more urged them to endeavour to save themselves by the only means left, that of the boat; but as he knew that he would only increase their alarm by endeavouring to persuade them that sharks did not abound in those parts, he used the wisest plan of desiring those who held on by the gunwale, to keep splashing in the water with their legs, in order to frighten the monsters at which they were so alarmed. Once more had hope begun to dawn; the boat was clear to her thwarts, and four men were in her hard at work: a little forbearance and a little obedience, and they were safe. At this moment, when those in the water urged their messmates in the boat to continue baling with unremitted exertion, a noise was heard close to them, and about fifteen sharks came right in amongst them. The panic was ten times more dreadful than before: the boat again was upset by the simultaneous endeavour to escape the danger; and the twenty-two sailors were again devoted to destruction. At first the sharks did not seem inclined to seize their prey, but swam in amongst the men, playing in the water, sometimes leaping about and rubbing against their victims. This was of short duration_a loud shriek from one of the men announced his sudden pain; a shark had seized him by the leg.

other shriek proclaimed the loss of limbs; some were torn from the boat, to which they vainly endeavoured to cling-some, it was supposed, sunk from the fear alone-all were in dreadful peril. Mr. Smith even now, when of all horrible deaths the most horrible seemed to await him, gave his orders with clearness and coolness; and to the everlasting honour of the poor departed crew be it known, they were obeyed: again the boat was righted, and again two men were in her. Incredible as it may appear, still, however, it is true, that the voice of the officer was heard amidst the danger; and the survivors actually, as before, clung to the gunwale, and kept the boat upright. Mr. Smith himself held by the stern, and cheered and applauded his men. The sharks had tasted the blood, and were not to be driven from their feast; in one short moment, when Mr. Smith ceased splashing, as he looked into the boat to watch the progress, a shark seized both his legs, and bit them off just above the knees. Human nature was not strong enough to bear the immense pain without a groan; but Smith endeavoured to conceal the misfortune; nature, true to herself, resisted the endeavour, and the groan was deep and audible. The crew had long respected their gallant commander; they knew his worth and his courage: on hearing him express his pain, and seeing him relinquish his hold to sink, two of the men grasped their dying officer, and placed him in the stern sheets. Even now, in almost insupportable agony, that gallant fellow forgot his own sufferings, and thought only on rescuing the remaining few from the untimely grave which awaited them: he told them again of their only hope, deplored their perilous state, and concluded with these words: 'If any of you survive this fatal night, and return to Jamaica, tell the admiral (Sir Laurence Hal-sted) that I was in search of the pirate when this lamentable occurrence took place; tell him I hope I have always done my duty, and that Here the endeavour of some of the men to get into the boat gave her a heel on one side; the men who were supporting poor Smith relinquished him for a moment, and he rolled overboard and was drowned. His last bubbling cry was soon lost amidst the shrieks of his former companions—he sunk to rise no more."

"At eight o'clock in the evening the Magpie was upset; it was calculated by the two survivors, that their companions had all died by nine. The sharks seemed satisfied for the moment, and they, with gallant hearts, resolved to profit by the precious time in order to save themselves; they righted the boat, and one getting over the bows, and the other over the stern, they found themselves, although nearly exhausted, yet alive, and in comparative security; they began the work of baling, and soon lightened the boat sufficiently not to be easily upset, when both sat down to rest. The return of the sharks was the signal for their return to labour. The voracious monsters endeavoured to upset the boat; they swam by its side in seeming anxiety for their prey; but, after waiting some time, they separated—the two rescued seamen found themselves free from their insatiable enemies, and, by the blessing of God, saved. Tired as they were, they con-tinued their labour until the boat was nearly dry, when both lay down to rest, the one forward and the other aft: so completely had fear operated on their minds, that they did not dare even to move, dreading that an incautious step might again have capsised the boat. They soon, in spite of the horrors they had witnessed, fell his fate seemed suddenly inspired with fresh nion had no means of assisting him. In the

dreaded attack took place; another and an-other shriek proclaimed the loss of limbs; some they awoke to horrible reflections, and apparently worse dangers. The sun rose clear and unclouded, the cool calm of the night was followed by the sultry calm of the morning; and heat and hunger, thirst, and fatigue, seemed to settle on the unfortunate men, rescued by Providence and their own exertions from the jaws of a horrible death. They awoke and looked at each other-the very gaze of despair was appalling: far as the eye could reach, no object could be discerned: the bright haze of the morning added to the strong refraction of light; one smooth interminable plain, one endless ocean, one cloudless sky, and one burning sun, were all they had to gaze upon. The boat lav like the ark, in a world alone! They had no oar, no mast, no sail-nothing but the bare planks and themselves, without provisions or water, food or raiment. They lay upon the calm ocean, hopeless, friendless, miserable. It was a time of intense anxiety; their eyes rested upon each other in silent pity, not unmixed with fear. Each knew the dreadful alternative to which nature would urge them. The cannibal was already in their looks, and fearful would have been the first attack on either side, for they were both brave and stout men, and

equals in strength and courage. "It was now about half-past six in the morning; the sun was beginning to prove its burning power, the sea was as smooth as a looking-glass; and, saving now and then, the slight cat's-paw of air, which ruffled the face of the water for a few yards, all was calm and hushed. In vain they strained their eyes - in vain they turned from side to side to escape the burning rays of the sun; they could not sleep, for now anxiety and fear kept both vigilant and on their guard: they dared not to court sleep, for that might have been the last of mortal repose. Once they nearly quarrelled, but fortunately the better feelings of humanity overcame the bitterness of despair. The fore. most man had long complained of thirst, and had frequently dipped his hand into the water, and sucked the fluid: this was hastily done, for all the horrors of the night were still before them, and not unfrequently the sharp fin of a shark was seen not very far from the boat. In the midst of the excruciating torments of thirst. heightened by the salt water, and the irritable temper of the bowman, as he stamped his impatient foot against the bottom boards, and tore his hair with unfeeling indifference, he suddenly stopped the expression of his rage, and called out—' By God, there is a sail!'"

Whilst they stood watching in silence the approach of the brig, which slowly made her way through the water, - and at the very instant that they were assuring each other that they were seen, and that the vessel was purposely steered on the course she was keeping to reach them,-the whole fabric of hope was destroyed in a second; the brig kept away about three points, and began to make more sail. Then was it an awful moment: their countenances saddened as they looked at each other; for in vain they hailed-in vain they threw their jackets in the air-it was evident they had never been seen, and that the brig was steering her proper course.

"The time was slipping away, and if once they got abaft the beam of the brig, every second would lessen the chance of being seen; besides, the sea-breeze might come down, and then she would be far away, and beyond all hope in a quarter of an hour. Now was it,

hope and courage; he looked attentively at the brig, then at his companion, and said- By Heaven, I'll do it, or we are lost!' 'Do what?' said his shipmate. 'Though,' said the first man, 'it is no trifle to do, after what we have seen and known; yet I will try, for if she passes us, what can we do? I tell you, Jack, I'll swim to her; if I get safe to her, you are saved; if not, why I shall die without adding, perhaps. murder to my crimes.' What! perhaps, murder to my crimes.' jump overboard, and leave me all alone!' replied his companion : 'look, look at that shark. which has followed us all night-why it is only waiting for you to get into the water to swallow you, as it did perhaps half of our messmates: no, no-wait, do wait; perhaps another vessel may come; besides, I cannot swim half the distance, and I should be afraid to remain behind : think, Tom—only think of the sharks, and of last night.' • • He jumped overboard last night.' with as much calmness as if he was bathing in security. No sooner had he begun to strike out in the direction he intended, than his companion turned towards the sharks. The fins had disappeared, and it was evident they had heard the splash, and would soon follow their prey. It is hard to say who suffered the most anxiety. The one left in the boat cheered his companion, looked at the brig, and kept waving his jacket-then turned to watch the sharks: his horror may be imagined, when he saw three of these terrific monsters swim past the boat, exactly in the direction of his companion: he splashed his jacket in the water to scare them away, but they seemed quite aware of the impotency of the attack, and lazily pursued their course. The man swam well and strongly. There was no doubt he would pass within hail of the brig, provided the sharks did not interfere: and he, knowing that they would not be long in following him, kept kicking the water, and splashing as he swam. There is no fish more cowardly, and yet more desperately savage, than a shark. I have seen one harpooned twice, with a hook in its jaws, and come again to a fresh bait: yet will they suffer themselves to be scared by the smallest noise, and hardly ever take their prey without it is quite still. Generally speaking, any place surrounded by rocks where the surf breaks, although there may be a passage for a ship, will be secure from sharks. It was not until a great distance had been accomplished, that the swimmer became apprised of his danger, and saw by his side one of the terrific creatures: still, however, he bravely swam and kicked; his mind was made up for the worst, and he had little hope of success. In the meantime the breeze had gradually freshened, and the brig passed with greater velocity through the water; every stitch of canvass was spread. To the poor swimmer the sails seemed bursting with the breeze; and as he used his utmost endeavour to propel himself, so as to cut off the vessel, the spray appeared to dash from the bow, and the brig to fly through the sea. He was now close enough to hope his voice might be heard; but he hailed and hailed in vain-not a soul was to be seen on deck: the man who steered was too intent upon his avocation to listen to the call of mercy. The brig passed, and the swimmer was every second getting farther in the distance: every hope was gone, not a ray of that bright divinity remained: the fatigue had nearly exhausted him, and the sharks only waited for the first quiet moment to swallow their victim. It was in vain he thought of returning towards the boat, for he that the man who had been so loudly lamenting never could have reached her, and his compaact of offering up his last prayer ere he made up his mind to float and be eaten, he saw a man look over the quarter of the brig: he raised both his hands; he jumped himself up in the water, and, by the singularity of his motions, fortunately attracted notice. A telescope soon made clear the object: the brig was hove-to, a boat sent, and the man saved. The attention of the crew was then awakened to the Magpie's boat: she was soon alongside; and thus, through the bold exertions of as gallant a fellow as ever breathed, both were rescued from their perilous situation."

Anecdote of an American Robber .was systematic in his cruelties. A poor fellow, who was accosted by the robber near St. Martin, in the course of conversation mentioned his very sincere hope that he might not fall into the hands of Gomez. 'Why not?' asked his companion, who was the robber in disguise. 'Because,' continued the traveller, 'he is not only partial to robbing his victim, but he delights in the shedding of blood, and in the exercise of cruelty.' 'And who told you that?' said Gomez. 'Common report,' said the traveller; 'we know for a certainty that he murders every man he captures, and washes his hands in the blood.' 'Indeed!' replied the robber; 'now you shall yourself be a witness to the contrary; for here, said he pointing to a path in the wood, 'is the way to the abode of Gomez; and I will take the liberty to introduce you to him.' In vain the traveller expressed his detestation of all new acquaintances. or urged the importance of his business; he was forcibly conducted to the ground, and then had the inexpressible horror of finding the robber in his companion. 'Here,' said Gomez to some of his gang, 'bring that large chest here.'
It was brought. 'Now get in here,' he continued, addressing himself to his new acquaintance; which being complied with, the lid was fastened down, and the captive heard the following remark:—' Now, senhor, you shall know how false is common report. You shall die; but your blood shall not be spilt, neither shall I gloat over the murder, or wash my hands in the stream of life; -now starve, suffocate, and die!' The poor wretch in vain solicited mercy, and perished while the brutal murderers were laughing at his woes, and gambling on the chest."

Many sensible observations are scattered throughout the work, which, we are told, embodies the real adventures of a post-captain in the navy, and does its author much credit. He has seen "a deal of service," and describes what he has seen with infinite animation.

Hood's Comic Annual. Tilt.

MR. HOOD is late in the field this year, and so late in the week that we can only give a taste of his quality—a cut, and a poem. They are the best we can find; and therefore we will leave the volume to the public judgment.

I an extremely charitable man—no collar, and long hair, though a little carroty:

Demure, half-inclined to the unknown tongues, but I never gained any thing by charity.

I got a little boy into the Foundling—but his unfortunate mother was traced and baited,

And the overseers found her out—and she found me out—and the child was affiliated.

Oh, charity will come home to roost,

Like curses and chickens is charity.

I once, near Whitchall's very old wall, when ballads danced over the whole of it,

Put a bad five-shilling plece into a beggar's hat; but the old hat had got a hole in it,

And a little boy caught it in his little hat, and an officer's eye seemed to care for it,

As my bad crown-piece went through his bad crown-piece, and they took me up to Queen's Square for it.

Oh, charity, &c.

I let my very old (condemned) old house to a man, at a rent that was shockingly low, So I found a roof for his ten motherless babes—all defunct and fatherless now;

and tatheriess now;

For the plaguy one-sided party wall fell in, so did the roof, on son and daughter,

And twelve jurymen sat on eleven bodies, and brought in a very personal verdict of 'Manslaughter.'

a very personal verdict of "Manslaughter."

I picked up a young well-dressed gentleman, who had fallen in a fit in St. Martin's Court,
And charitably offered to see him home—for charity always seemed to be my forte;
And I've had presents for seeing fallen gentlemen home; but this was a very unlucky job—
Do you know, he got my watch, my purse, and my hand-kerchief—for it was one of the swell mob.

Retrinet—for it was one of the swell moos.

Being four miles from town, I stopt a horse that had run
away with a man, when it seemed that they must be
dashed to pieces,
Though several kind people were following him with all
their might—but such following a horse, his speed

held the horse while he went to recruit his strength, and

I mean to ride home, of course;
But the crowd came and took me up—for it turned out
the man had run away with the horse.

watched last month all the drovers and drivers about

I watched last month all the drovers and drivers about the suburtls—for it's a positive fact, That I think the utmost penalty ought always to be en-forced against every body under Mr. Martin's act; But I couldn't catch one hit over the horns, or over the shins, or on the ears, or over the head; And I caught a rheumatism from early wet hours, and

got five weeks of ten swelled fingers in bed.

Well, I've utterly done with charity, though I used so to preach about its finest fount;

Charity may do for some that are more lucky, but I can't turn it to any account—

turn it to any account—
It goes so the very reverse way—even if one chirrups it up
with a dust of piety;
That henceforth let it be understood, I take my name
entirely out of the list of the subscribers to the
Humane Society.
For charity, &c."



Blind to his own interests

PICTURE OF EGYPT.

HITHERTO the political situation of Egypt appears not to have been perfectly understood either by the journalists of Europe or by Mohammed Alee himself. Long ago this vassal of the Porte entertained the project of breaking the bonds of allegiance that united him to his sovereign, and of declaring by open force the independence of his vast domains. It is with this view alone he has raised an army and organised a navy. He was strengthened in this determination by some persons who had access to him; and two consuls* were au-

The author alludes to Mons. Drovetti, French consul, and probably to Mr. Salt. I rather think they were not authorised. A statement was sent at the time to the British government by Mr. S. of the views and advances of the pashs, in which M. D.'s intrigues were partly explained.

thorised, without, however, advancing anything in a positive manner, to give him a hint of the possibility of obtaining the support of their governments. He then employed himself with redoubled ardour and confidence in the preparations required by this great undertaking; and he was about to put it into execution, when he received the order* to send a division into the Morea, under the command of Ibrahim Pasha. He endeavoured then to obtain a decisive answer from the consuls, who had flattered him with the hope of a powerful alliance; but they had no orders to give a positive de-claration; and Mohammed Alee, seeing that he could not reckon upon his single means, deferred the execution of his favourite project, and obeyed the orders of the Porte.

Ever since that period, all his exertions and all his actions have been directed towards the accomplishment of this single wish. He flattered himself that the geographical position of Egypt, at a distance from the seat of empire. defended on the sea-side by his ships and the guns of his forts, on the land side by extensive deserts, would shelter him from the attacks of the Porte. Extending his plans as soon as they became matured, he sent several emissaries at different times into Syria to engage the inhabitants, by fair promises, to place themselves under his banners: he then concentrated by degrees all his troops in the environs of Cairo and Alexandria, withdrew a part of those stationed in the Stedjaz and Upper Egypt, and only waited for their union and the organisation of his fleet to act on the offensive.

The intentions of Mohammed Alee were soon known to the Grand Signor, who, towards the end of 1828, despatched an Albanian pasha, named Ibrahim, to Egypt, with orders to take the command of all the Turkish ships escaped from the disaster of Navarino, as well as a certain number of Egyptian vessels, and w bring them to Constantinople. This pasha was also to endeavour to replace the ports of Alexandria and Damietta, as they had formerly been, under the immediate dependence of the Porte.

An extraordinary divan, which, by the by, the European journals eagerly transformed into a national assembly, composed of all the members of the viceroy's family, the ministers, and principal functionaries, was convoked at Alexandria, to deliberate on the sultan's demands. Mohammed Alee was in hopes of discovering in this assembly the secret opinions of the leading people of Egypt, and prepared to declare his independence without further delay, if he found them devoted to his service, and ready to assist him in his designs. But the opinion of the majority of the divan was quite opposed to his own, and it was decided that mild means were preferable. He was, therefore, obliged to come to terms. He made concessions and promises, and ultimately delivered to the Albanian pasha the Turkish

* This is not sufficiently explicit. It is a positive fact that the pasha had applied to the aultan to have the war of Greece intrusted to him, with the view of taking the Morea to himself; and his incautious expression, "the Morea is mine, not a single Osmanlee shall enter it." shews it was not undertaken to assist, but to thwart the object of the Porte; and that he only considered it a stepping-stone to more ambitious views. It cannot be denied that he has long entertained the idea of becoming rand signor instead of the present sultan; and reports are now purposely circulated in Cairo, that the Bosnam and several chiefs of Asia Minor have acknowledged him emperor of the Turkish dominions; but it does not appear that he had the intention of declaring his independence at the time here alluded to by the author; his object was to obtain possession of some other part of the sultani territory, which might keep the seat of war at a distanct from Egypt, and the Morea and Syria were fixed upon for that purpose.



versels and a considerable sum, with the as-|breaking the existing treaty, she would take|the common report of Ibrahim Pasha being surance of his obedience to his master, and the promise of always keeping the Egyptian fleet at his disposal. However, he did not renounce his ideas of emancipation; and his quarrel with the Pasha of Acre gave them a fresh impulse, from the arrangements he was ordered by the Porte to make for his march upon Syria. This circumstance put an end to his irresolution, and he promised himself that he would never retire again from Syria if he could once set foot within it. He would not even listen to the orders of the sultan, when he had sent to countermand his warlike preparations. He disobeyed without disguise, under the pretext of having private injuries to revenge; and the commencement of the present war followed.

Taking an abstract view of his situation as a subject, Mohammed Alee has committed a great fault in wishing to change his position. He could never find a more favourable one in every point. Monarch, in fact, and quite absolute, he wanted only the name; and it is to acquire this that he has consented to sacrifice so many certain advantages, of which no one would ever have dreamt of depriving him. The name of subject hurt his pride; but it did not impose any great obligations upon him: supreme chief of a superb country, which he governed and regulated according to his pleasure, he had no reason to envy many a sovereign.

The authority of the grand signor, long since purely nominal in Egypt, had no influence over the system of administration adopted by Mohammed Alee. He alone commanded the liberty and fortunes of his subjects. He was accountable to no one for his immense revenues, and the army he had formed obeyed him alone. But if that nominal dependence on a sovereign did not affect his power at home, it gave him a great preponderance abroad. Considered by the European nations as appointed by the Porte, they could not make any hostile aggressions upon his territory. His title of vassal, of which he is ashamed, protected him against all the ambition of the west; and this protection only cost him some outward marks of deferencesome trifling sacrifices compared with the benefit he derived from it. Egypt is much coveted; and the moment Mohammed Alee, separating himself from the Porte, shall renounce of his own accord the support of his sovereign-the moment, whatever he the cause, he shall declare himself independent ruler of the country, he must prepare for a serious defence against foreign invasion. Let him be persuaded that France and England would never have left him quiet possessor of so rich a country, if the only obstacle had been his expulsion. The fear of declaring an unjust war against the sultan has alone restrained them, in spite of the great desire they have of acquiring in the Levant a colony of such importance. Rapacious England, above all, has long since cast her eyes upon Egypt; and the last treaty of commerce, she has just made with Mohammed Alee, would render the accomplishment of her permanent views of conquest still more easy. Succeeding in establishing some mercantile houses (comptoirs) at Suez and Cosseir, + the commerce of the Red Sea, where of all the flags of Europe her's only floats, will be alone enjoyed by her. In short, those establishments furnishing endless pretexts, according to her convenience, of

advantage, at a reasonable moment, of the facility thus offered for declaring a war, which would secure her prey. Those who have attentively observed the feeling of the British cabinet towards Mohammed Alee, have not failed to perceive its obvious aim of creating one more opening, by adding to its present possessions others in the Levant; and this wish would become more ardent, as the means of satisfying it were rendered easy.

The army and fleet of Mohammed Alee may answer very well to struggle for some time against the forces of the Porte; but of what weight would they be against a European expedition? He was well aware of this, when he offered his alliance to France against the Dev of Algiers. His intention was, to have secured a powerful ally, who at a later period would have thought it her duty to second his projects of independence, and to defend him against the hostile measures he dreads.

But, in spite of the great fertility of her soil Egypt is a ruined country, which would require several years of repose before a part of the misfortunes she has suffered could be healed. The population, thinned by the ambition and avarice of the government, only sighs for the moment when it shall see its chains broken; and if it has not sufficient energy to resist the tyranny of Mohammed Alee, it at least desires most ardently to be delivered from it; so that far from offering any resistance, it would welcome with enthusiasm that power which should present itself as a liberator.

As to the result of the present war, it may be long, but it is by no means doubtful. Hitherto Ibrahim Pasha has pursued his march without meeting any serious opposition: he has only routed some irregular troops, which could never have held out against him. Let us wait till he finds himself in presence of the grand signor's army—it is then that we may judge of the general, who has completely failed before the only obstacle he has yet met with, who at the head of 50,000 men, and after more than six months' siege, was unable to take St. Jean d'Acre,* whose garrison, reduced to 1200 men, never exceeded 2,500!

Biographical Account of Mohammed Alee Pasha.+

Mohammed Alee was born in the year of the Hégira 1182 (1769), at Cavalla (Cowalah), a small town of Roumelia, where his father was an officer in the troops of the governor. Although his education was entirely neglected, he gave proofs at an early age of a subtle and penetrating genius, an active imagination, and an enterprising disposition, which appeared to presage at that time the lofty destinies he has been called to fulfil. In his youth he had occasion to give a proof of his courage and prudence, in recalling to their duty the inhabitants of a village which had revolted against the authorities of Cavalla. This action gained for him the confidence of the chiefs and the attachment of a lady, whom he afterwards married, and by whom he had, during the life-time of her first husband, three sons, Ismail, Toussoum, and Ibrahim; which has given rise to

his adopted son.

A particular circumstance placed him at the head of a body of 300 men, whom the district of Cavalla sent to Egypt, by order of the grand signor, against the French, on their taking possession of that country. Scarcely had he joined the Ottoman army, when he distinguished himself by the bravery of his conduct, of which he gave successive proofs, in the different actions in which he was engaged with the republican troops.

I shall not follow Mohammed Alee in his military career: this part of his life has been described by a modern author with all the detail the subject requires.† I hasten to that moment when, after having passed through every rank - after having met with all the vicissitudes incident to the profession of armsafter having been alternately blamed and re-warded by his superiors, he was chosen governor of Egypt, by a deputation of shekhs, on the 14th March, 1805. The country was then a prey to all the horrors of intestine divisions, fomented by a number of tyrants, known by the name of beys, or memlooks. He thwarted their schemes of opposition; and two months after his election (the 9th July, 1805) he was recognised by the Sublime Porte as Pasha of

Egypt.
The English observed with displeasure that tranquillity was about to be re-established, by the energy of a single man, in a country which they had coveted, and whose commotions daily afforded a new stimulus to their pretensions. ± They declared openly against the government of Mohammed Alee, whose plans overthrew their long-cherished hopes. The British ambassador at Constantinople demanded his removal; and the agents of the cabinet of London excited new commotions. Their efforts succeeded with the Porte, which gave orders to Mohammed Alee to quit his pashalic, and take possession of that of Salonica; but he contrived to gain time by divers pretexts, until his services decided the grand signor to leave in Egypt the only man who was capable of governing it at such a critical moment, and

of preserving it for the Ottoman empire.

The defeat of the English at Rosetta, at the time of their unsuccessful expedition in 1807, and their expulsion from Egypt, the annihilation of the memlooks, the wars against the Wahabees, and the conquests of the Hedjaz, Cordofán, and Sennar, were, at a later period, so many claims to the increase of favour and esteem he enjoyed from the sultan. His ambition has alone prevented him from maintaining it. He is persuaded that he has conquered Egypt by the power of his sabre, and is resolved to keep possession of it, and to transmit it to his heirs; § in short, he intends to found a new dynasty.

^{*} He had frequently applied for the pashalic of Damascus, which had been refused. One of the arguments used by him is very characteristic. "If," said he, "I am unworthy to be trusted, why leave me Egypt? but if I am a faithful subject, why refuse me Damascus?" † There is only an agent at each; one a native, the other a Greek.

^{*} He has at last taken it, and marched to and entered Damascus and Aleppo. The fleet, consisting of four line-of-battle ships and seven large frigates, besides sloops and brigs, has sailed to meet that of the sultan. A ship of 130 uns has just been launched.
† This pamphlet also contains notices of Ibrahim Pasha.

[†] This pamphiet also contains notices of torainin reside, Abbas Pasha, Maharrem Bey, Ahmed (or rather Mohamined) Bey Defterdår, Mahmood Bey, Shereef Bey, Osman Bey (now pasha and admiral of the fieet), and of Boghōs; but as they can be but of little interest to the general reader, I have omitted them.

Found a new dynasty.

This report originated from an affront offered by Ibrahim Pasha to Mona. Drovetti, which the French consultoped to revenge, by insinuating that Ibrahim was the son of the pasha's wife by a former husband. It is, however, acknowledged in the harem of Mohammed Alee, that he is his son, and as every one knows, the eldest of the three. The order of their birth is transposed by the author, Ibrahim being the eldest, and Ismail the youngest. M. Felix Mangin, Histoirede Pscapte wous Mehemet Ali.

This is really not amiss. The French never, of course, dreamed of such unjustifiable pretensions. But from what did it ever appear that the English had the project of mwaling Egypt and of annexing it to their dominions? The discontent of the people of Egypt, and the claims of Mohammed Bey el Elfee, induced the English to undertake the expedition of 1807; and it was at the solicitation of the Elfee Bey that they sent a small force to assist him in his attempts to overthrow the government of Mohammed Alee. We might have benefited our commerce; but our object could not then be the occupation of Egypt. Egypt.

|| Cherished, no doubt, ever since 1801.
| Not only Egypt, but all the countries where Arabic

Mohammed Alee unites with considerable courage the art of commanding; he is endowed with a subtle genius and uncommon perspicacity: nor is he unacquainted with all the machinery of policy and diplomacy, or the means of using it with address. Indefatigable and remarkable for his perseverance, which enabled him to learn to read and write at the age of forty-five; the restless disposition of an ambitious man, who is resolved on gaining a name at any price, is visible in all his conduct. Headstrong even to violence, he wants not however a certain share of humanity. He has taken from the grandees the odious privilege of putting to death without a trial. He has welcomed to his court a great number of subjects who had revolted from the Porte, where he treats them honourably, and whom he would never consent to give up; and during the revolution of Greece, he took under his protection those Greeks who happened to be in Egypt, kept them in his employ, and granted them an increase of favour. An enthusiastic friend to innovations, he adopts them with avidity, and frequently without previous examination; so that he has founded several schools, by whose failure his amour propre has been greatly mortified.

He is moreover affable, and has an easy and prepossessing manner. Void of prejudices, he knows how to appreciate European nations, affects even to imitate their customs, and is constantly blaming the grandees of his court for their mistaken notions of them. The expression of his countenance is gay and open, and his eye is full of fire. Constantly agitated, he sleeps but little, and seldom enjoys sound repose; and during the night two women watch alternately at his bed-side, to arrange the coverings he constantly throws off in his sleep. On making an acquaintance, he is communicative and curious, particularly in every thing that relates to Europe. In short, as an individual he possesses several estimable qualities: he is a good father, a faithful friendtemperate and regular in his habits.

Such is Mohammed Alee. But if some of the features of this sketch are daily losing their exact resemblance, we must attribute this change to inexorable age, which seems to augment in rigour as it weighs upon him.

CLEARING OFF ARREARS.

CLEARING OFF ARREARS.

As the end of the year approaches, we look round our tables, our chairs, our shelves, our sofa, our floor; and we feel with dismay, that, notwithstanding all our difference, there is yet a considerable arrear which ought to be cleared off, before we can justly claim the credit of having reported so fully on the productions of the last wedve months as to deserve the praise at which our tracette aims — namely, that of fairly and sufficiently reflecting the progress of literature, science, and the arts, whether for the information of present or of future times. It is true that a weekly sheet, however arranged and printed, so as to contain in fact a great quantity of matter, must in some measure fall short of this purpose; but still we conceive it may, and we hope it does, supply matter, must in some measure fall short of this purpose; but still we conceive it may, and we hope it does, supply a fund of intelligence so ample and useful as to enable every reader to form a tolerably correct notion of what has been done and how it has been done; what improvements have taken place, what failures have occurred; what new systems have sprung up, and what old things have been revived; in short, a view, in masses or detail, as circumstances seem to require, of the world "as it wags" in its intellectual development, its pursuits, its amusements, and all its various changes.

To render this picture more complete, we shall devote a portion of this and two succeeding Now. to the office indicated by our title, "cleaning off arrears."

is spoken; and many affirm that he even aspires to the throne of Constantinople.

There was great policy in that measure; and this is another of the many proofs of his intentions at that time of overthrowing the power of the sultan. A strong party among the Greeks would have been very useful. I have heard one of the chief men of the pasha's court observe, that Greece and Syria were two doors which led to the same place.

Notwithstanding the organs of destructiveness in school-boys and children, it is not a little extraordinary to see the endless publication of school-books and books of in-struction. It seems as if almost every teacher was also a writer; and that it was impossible there should be an adequate demand for these uncessing novelties; in which it must be acknowledged there is seldom any thing new,

it must be acknowledged there is seldom any thing new, though, in some, new principles and new methods are occasionally enforced.

(1.) The Principles and Practice of Jacotot's System of Education has excited considerable attention. It purports to teach languages not only by a short way, but a rail-road and steam rapidity, by exercising the memory and the judgment, instead of wearying the learner with grammars and dictionaries. This system was first practised at Louvain; and its friends affirm that the theory has been carried into successful operation. (2.) The Art of Reading and Translating French at Sight, by M. Rudelle. has been carried into successful operation. (2.) The Art of Reading and Translating French at Sight, by M. Rudelle, nother "practice-theoretical" method, in which double-quick time is said to be gained by reading vertal interined translation. (3.) The Conversational Manner of Teaching Languages, &c. by S. B. L. P. Some improvements suggested on the systems of Jacotot and Hamilton. (4.) Grammar of the French Language, by J. R. L. Rubattel. A useful grammar, with well-chosen examples in the intellinear mode. (5.) Systematic Arrangement of the Genders of French Nouns, by C. Thurgar:—also useful, in briefly enabling the learner to overcome a great difficulty in this language. (6.) Homonymes Français, by D. Albert, LL.D. and Egerton Smith. A good book to follow the last and improve the learner in the niceties of French.

of French.

In German we shall at present only notice (7.) Stories from German Writers. On Locke's recommendation, with literal interlineal translations; the notes are instructive. (8.) Meditations from the German of Burckhardt. In English, and a pious and beautiful work. A prayer for a sick person (p. 137) is exquisitely pathetic, and finely expressed. (9.) La Declinaison Allemande Determinée, by M. Ollendorff. Very useful fixed rules for German declession. German declensio

In Latin, (10, 11.) Initia Latina, Pars Prima et Pars Se unda. The plan here laid down is pursued, we believe

German declension.

In Latin, (10, 11.) Initia Latina, Pars Prima et Pars Secunda. The plan here laid down is pursued, we believe, at Lewisham school; and it has certainly advantages and improvements not always to be met with. It applies knowledge of words and grammar early to practice (12.) Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ, by De Porquet. M. de Porquet is an excellent teacher, and this adoption of the plan of Le Tresor for translating English into Latin at sight is worthy of his intelligence. (13.) A new Latin Vocabulary, by W. Pinnock, jun. Mr. Plinnock's father has done much for the instruction of youth, and we are glad to see a son following in his footsteps.

In English, (15, 16, 17.) English Grammar Abridged—a Grammar of the English Language, with the Principles of Rhetoric, &c.— Exercises adapted to the same, by Richard Hiley. Of these three volumes we can speak with cordial praise. Not differing essentially from Lindley Murray (to whose labours and virtues the author pays just tribute), they do not servilely imitate that popular grammarian; but where there appear to be untenable positions, others are adopted and justified by references to able writers. (18.) Arithmetical Text-Book, by R. Cunningham. A skilful treatise on arithmetic; and well calculated to drill the mind for higher studies. (19.) Improved System of English Grammar, by R. Connel. A common grammar, with coolous exercises.

by R. Cunningham. A skilful treatise on arithmetic; and well calculated to drill the mind for higher studies. (198) Improved System of English Grammar, by R. Connel. A common grammar, with copious exercises.

The following are still books of instruction, though of a superior or more advanced character. (20.) Bayley's Algebra: designed for Eton school, and the work of an able mathematician. We are not acquainted with a more easy and ready means of acquiring the elements of the science. (21.) A Treatise on Geometry, by Robert Wallace, A.M. An excellent school-book edition of Euclid. (22.) Pritchard's Microscopic Cabinet, with Essays by Dr. Goring. With many coloured engravings, this interesting exhibition of microscopic objects unfolds to the youthful mind the wonders of nature. The descriptions are elaborate and scientific; and the whole is well adapted to illustrate, in a manner not hitherto done in this country, a branch of natural science of extraordinar's Guide, by R. Carr. There is a great deal of useful matter in this volume; but it is mixed up with little regard to connexion. Everypart—points of Latin grammar, pronunciation, translation of Greek proper names, rhetoric, a system of mnemonics, &c.—are all proofs of study and intelligence. (24.) An Anglo-Saxon Grammar, &c. by W. Hunter. We do not think Mr. Hunter throws much new light on the Anglo-Saxon tongue; but throws much new light on the Anglo-Saxon tongue; but

(1) By Joseph Payne. Pp. 56. London, Stephens.
(2) Pp. 68. The first book of Telemachus done into English.
(3) Pp. 52. J. Souter.
(4) Pp. 236.
(5) Pp. 61. Treuttel and Co., Dulau, &c.
(6) Pp. 108. Whittaker and Co.
(7) Pp. 88. J. Taylor.
(8) Pp. 144. Hatchard and Son.
(9) Pp. 35. Paris.
(10), 11) Pp. 24 and 68. Fellowes.
(12) Pp. 206.
(13) Pp. 114. Poole and Edwards.
(15, 16, 17) Pp. 123. 282. 210. Simpkin and Marshall.
(10) Pp. 252. Edinburgh, T. Ireland; Oliver and Boyd;
London, Whittaker.
(19) Pp. 162. Glasgow, Atkinson.
(20) 8vo. pp. 100. Whittaker.
(21) 12mo. Glasgow, Griffin and Co.; Lond. Tegg.
(22) 8vo. pp. 246. Whittaker.
(23) 12mo. pp. 292. Kirkby Lonsdale, A. Foster; London, J. Richardson.
(24) 8vo. pp. 90. Longman and Co.; Edinb. Tait;
Glasgow, Atkinson, and Co.

his analysis of the styles of Chaucer, Douglas, and Spenser, is pleasing and useful. The argument, that for force and energy in English writers of the present day, derivatives from the Saxon fee factor of the theory of the control of the control of the theory of the control of the English scholar.]

(26.) Paul's Grecian Antiquities: a familiar abridgement from acknowledged authorities, and consequently a desirable book for students. (27.) A Guide to Syllogiam, &c. by the Rev. C. Wesley. A manual of logic, with examples of the method of teaching it at Cambridge. It mas the merit of being brief and clear—a capital exercise for youthful ingenuity and talent.

Touching Poetry, we hardly know whether we should complain of the pain, or congratulate ourselves on the pleasure, it gives us. About one publication in 300 pays its expenses; the odd 298 delight the writers by seeing themselves in print. There are a certain consumption of stationery, printers bills to be paid, a few advertisements with their stamp duties to increase the revenue; a great many private letters to friends with copies, and handsone complimentary answers in return: a few anxiously careful episiles, marked "private," to reviewers; and—as Hamlet, prince of Denmark, a great critic in his way, says,—" the rest is silence." The following are small waifs and strays. Translations of the Oxford Latin Prize Poems, first series, by N. Lee Torre; a task hardly worth performing, though very crediably executed as an exercise in composition—Pictures of the Past, by Thomas Brydson; proofs of good feeling and natural thoughts well expressed—St. John in Patmos, by one of the old living Poets of Great Britain: and long may be live, friend Bowles, an example of all that is amily: he has better tones left in it yet.—Hours of Revere, by L. H. R. Coutier; a strange imitation of versification, by a lady obviously more accustomed to write in French than

precepts and effusions, Religion and Theology are not silent in our day.

(1.) A Portrait of Modern Scepticism, by Dr. John Morrison, is a volume honourable to the learning and plety of this excellent divine, a Dissenter without a sectarian blot, but a sincere and energetic Christian, as this publication demonstrates.

(2.) Hartwell Horne's Manual of Prayers for the Afficited is a book of balm and consolation under every species of sorrow.

(3.) The True Dignity of Human Nature, &c. by W. Davis, is also well calculated to lift the spirit of man above the transitory evils of this life, and point his aspirations to a sphere where trouble is unknown.

(4.) Christianity a Divine Revelation, &c. by R. Brad-

(25) pp. 164. Glasgow, Atkinson; London, Simpkia and Marshall. (26) Pp. 384. Oxford. (27) Pp. 133. London, Bohn; Cambridge, Deighton; Oxford, Parker.

(4) Pp. 136. Westley and Davis.
(3) Pp. 275. London, Cadell: Edinb. Blackwood.
(3) Pp. 237. Holdsworth and Ball.
(4) Pp. 136. Whittaker, Rivingtons, Hamilton; Man-

ley; the best arguments against infidelity put in a very popular, and consequently very beneficial form.

(5.) The Pleasures of Religion, &c. by the Rev. H. Stowell, A.M.; a poetical essay to allure to a brighter world; to which are added some pleasing miscellaneous

(6. Example, or Family Scenes; moral tales, calculated to infuse a love of rectitude and virtue, by examples drawn from domestic life.

drawn from domestic life.

(7) Discourses and Sacramental Address, by the Rev.
D. B. Barker, A.M.; earnest exhortations to Christian duties, expressed in very Scriptural language.
(8) Sir T. Browne's Religio Medic; a neat reprint of a justly celebrated work.
(9.) Twenty-four Tales of the English Church. These contain some curious and interesting stories of early church history, and are well worth perusal; not merely for the doctrines they inculcate, but for the remarkable matters they relate, when abbots, priors, saints, popes, bishops, kings, &cc. &c. travelled in affairs connected with the diffusion of the gospel, struggles for power and ascendency, and many other strange things connected therewith.

therewith.

(10.) Explanatory Lectures on the Gospel according to St. Matthew, by the Rev. J. Penrose. An unassuming but excellent volume—plain in its expositions, and harmonious in its arrangements. These lectures may be read with advantage any where; and their preaching must have been a comfort both to Mr. Penrose and his

(To be continued.)

MEMOIR OF SIR D. BAIRD.

[Concluding Notice.]

It was our intention to have devoted, even after a continuation in three of our Numbers, a further portion of our space to this work; but we find later claims accumulate so fast upon us, that we are compelled to abandon it, leaving two-thirds of the last volume un-epitomised. We left Sir D. Baird in the command of the Cape of Good Hope, which he had conquered, and in improving the condition of which he was most successful. Among his other measures he sanctioned Sir Home Popham's expedition against South America; and the change of ministry at home, 1806-7, led to no favourable construction of his measures. He was recalled, and Sir Home tried by a court-martial and reprimanded. But when Sir David reached England, the Whig administration had been superseded; and he was soon after employed in the command of a division in the attack on Copenhagen. Here, as elsewhere, he greatly distinguished himself by his bravery and conduct, and was twice wounded. His next command was that of a camp of instruction formed in Ireland; whence he was selected to lead a British force into Spain, and proceeded with it to Coruña. The work here treats largely of his interesting correspondence with Sir John Moore, of the military events of that memorable period, and, finally, of the battle of Co-ruña, where his chief died the death of a hero, and he, the second in the field, was removed desperately wounded to the Ville de Paris, and had his arm extracted from its socket. The calm courage and serenity with which he submitted to this dreadful operation is touchingly described. Once more in England he was created a K.B. and afterwards a baronet; received the thanks of parliament, and was distinguished by many popular and public honours. He married Miss Preston, a daughter of the ancient family of Sir R. Preston, and subsequently resided on an estate derived from her in Perthshire. In August 1829 he died, and his widow erected a splendid monument to his memory; his biographer, with great appearance of justice, contending that he had amply merited a peerage from the government of the country he had served so faithfully and gloriously. He was an honest and gallant soldier: and history

at least, instructed by these interesting volumes, will do honour to his merits.

Constable's Miscellany. Part LXXVII. London, 1832, Whittaker; Edinburgh, Waugh and Innee

THIS is a very pleasing volume-an original and selected mélange in various departments of literature, science, and the arts. Such productions, however, afford nothing for criticism, as they resemble the apothecaries' glasses, in presenting only changes of mixture, colour, and position. One is hardly better than another, and none can be read without interest and instruction. A neat vignette and fifteen appropriate wood-cuts illustrate this " guide to the observation of nature."

Pompeii, Vol. II.: Library of Entertaining Knowledge. London, 1832. Knight.

Or the first volume of this performance we spoke in the terms of warm approbation which it merited; and of the second we have only to repeat the same meed of praise. The series to which it belongs has not displayed any portion better executed, or more worthy of popular attention. Pompeii is a very interesting subject in itself, and still more so as an unburied link which connects ancient with modern times, and the earlier with the later habits, manners. and pursuits of mankind.

Part VII. of Loudon's Encyclopædia of Cottage Farm, and Villa Architecture. London, Longman and Co.

In this part Mr. Loudon continues his practical work most usefully. Every thing is so plain, that he who reads may act.

Selections from the Old Testament, &c. By Sarah Austin. 12mo. pp. 304. London, 1832. Wilson.

THE design of Mrs. Austin, in this excellent little volume, is to illustrate, in the words of the Authorised Version, the religion, morality, and poetry of the Hebrew Scriptures, by bringing together, under appropriate heads, the most striking passages of the Old Testament. She has performed her humble but laborious task in a manner that reflects much credit on her heart and judgment. As a sacred lesson-book for children we have seen none to be compared to it. The compiler is entitled to the best thanks of the religious world, and especially of every parent.

An Outline of a Plan for a new Circulating Medium. By Gerard Graulhié. Pp. 31. Ridgway.

THOUGH we cannot in our present Number pay that attention to Mr. Graulhie's pamphlet which it deserves, yet the extraordinary and novel nature of the proposition it offers for public consideration forbids us from passing it over in silence. As copper was succeeded by silver, silver by gold, gold by bills of exchange and paper money, in representing the value of commodities, as productiveness increased and commerce became extended; so, he argues, there ought now to be a circulating medium of greater intrinsic worth in smaller compass, to meet the augmented and multiplied wants of mankind. In diamonds and precious stones he thinks he has discovered that desideratum; and his pamphlet is altogether so curious, that we will, as soon as we can, bring its details and reasoning more fully under the notice of our readers.

Political Economy, Nos. X. and XI. Homes Abroad. For Each and for All. By Harriet Martineau. London, 1832. Charles Fox. AGAIN and again do we cordially recommend these volumes to universal perusal; they are graphic and vivid pictures of England as it is, conveying information in its most popular form - narrative : and whether we dissent from or agree in the inference drawn and the remedy proposed, we cannot but admit the extraordinary talent displayed, and the mass of intelligence collected. We are overcrowded with productions of a far more temporary nature, or would have quoted some striking scenes; but these are works to be read as a whole, from the first number to the last.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Aikin delivered the second illustration this season. The subject was, "On the solid substances used for artificial light, and on the manufacture of candles." Mr. Aikin took a view of his subject from the fabled fire of Prometheus down to the last invented patent composition, spermaceti and wax, candle made in England. Of course it is not our intention to follow the lecturer through his practical details (though it may disappoint our readers in the ward of Candle-wick); we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to the following notes of the illustration. At an early period, in the valleys of the Euphrates and Nile, those cradles of civilisation and the arts, trees of a resinous sort were first used for light, and long afterwards there was no other substitute in many parts of Europe. Of the introduction of tallow candles we are not sufficiently informed. In 1829 no fewer than 58,000 tons of tallow were imported from Russia; and in the same year double that quantity was manu-factured at home. The latter is found, observed Mr. A., to be a palatable and wholesome food for poultry; and ducks fattened on it are esteemed delicacies. A quantity of air and water are held in solution in all candles which have not been kept for some time: hence those made in March are better than others, evaporation having taken place before they are generally required for use, owing to the length of the day. Of spermaceti, 7,000 tons were brought to England last year. This substance is erroneously supposed to be found in the cranium of the physeter macrocephalus, or longheaded whale: it is the fat of the animal. Formerly, and, indeed, not long since, spermaceti was only used as a medicine, and annually many tons of it were thrown into the Thames as useless, the quantity brought to this country being so much more than was required for medical purposes. It has become very valuable since its application by the tallow-chandlers; by whom, in the manufacture of candles, it is mixed with tallow or wax, to render it fit for working; pure spermaceti being exceedingly pliable when in the solid state-a block of it, which lay on the table, was an aggregate of longitudinal crystals. Of wax there was imported last year 460 tons, chiefly from Mogadore, Russia, the Netherlands, France, and other countries.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

AT the last meeting a new antidote in cases of hydrophobia was announced, upon the authority of Sir Anthony Carlisle. It is the juice of a South American plant, belonging to the genus Cactus, a family of plants harm-less in their character, and to which belong the

⁽⁵⁾ Pp. 148. Rivingtons, Hatchard. (6) Pp. 244. Smith, Elder, and Co. (7) Pp. 231. Rivingtons, Hatchard. (8) Pp. 150. Oxford, Vincent. (9) Pp. 324. Houlston and Son. (10) Pp. 348. Rivingtons.

as food for cattle when grass is scarce. Sir distinctly saw three or four meteors shooting Anthony had received several bottlesful of the liquid, with assurances of its efficacy. He of a few minutes he counted no fewer than states that it is administered to the unfor- forty-eight, whose magnitudes varied from the tunate patient by pouring it down his throat, as he stands perpendicularly buried to the chin in the earth: this part of the process, however, is not indispensably necessary to a cure. Sir Anthony expressed his readiness to attend with any of the members of the Society who belonged to the medical profession, should a case of hydrophobia occur in their practice, in order to ascertain the properties of the liquid.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5 .- Mr. Murchison, president, in the chair. Several fellows were elected. A paper by Mr. Gideon Mantell was read on the Saurian remains, found by the DEC. 6 .- Mr. Hallam in the chair. Messieurs author, at various times, in the Tilgate Forest, Sussex; but more particularly on a new animal belonging to the same tribe, and lately discovered by him. The paper was illustrated by many specimens, including the recently found reptile, and numerous drawings.

METEOROLOGY.

On Thursday evening last, at five minutes after six, a beautiful and exceedingly brilliant meteor was observed proceeding from the zenith, in a southerly direction, taking its course through the square of Pegasus. It disappeared a few degrees east of Jupiter, in a dense bank of clouds that had rapidly accumulated above the southern horizon. The head or nucleus of the meteor was of a spindle form, about 5' in diameter, and of an intensely vivid violet colour: this was connected with, and followed by a long train, upwards of twenty degrees in length, scarcely inferior to the nucleus in brightness, and of the same phosphorescent colour; the train was wider near the middle than at the extremity, and the whole was well defined. It left behind it a track of light, like a coruscation of the Aurora Borealis, which continued visible in the square of Pegasus for two minutes after the meteor had disappeared. Its motion was accompanied with a faint rushing sound, like that produced by a stream of air. J. T. BARKER. Deptford.

LITERARY AND LEARNED. ROYAL SOCIETY.

J. W. LUBBOCK, Esq. in the chair. The following communications were read. First, a letter from Sir James South to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, on the extensive atmosphere of Mars, from recent observations satisfactorily made with the large equatorial telescope. Sir James South is led to conclude, that some physical change has occurred in the atmosphere of this primary planet, or that the opinions of certain writers on the subject, hitherto considered as authorities by astronomers, are errodered as authorities by astronomers, are erroneous. Second, a brief memoir by Dr. Ritchie, of the London University, on the beautiful discoveries of Dr. Faraday in magneto-electric induction, so frequently noticed during the last session in the Literary Gazette. Third,—an account of extraordinary meteors seen on the night of the 12th Nov. last, near the seat of Sir Robert Wigram, (the name of the place was unheard): the author of this paper observed in the heavens, on the night stated, a sudden builded from the presses of the Church Missionary Solon, W. H. M. Akkins, M. Mitchell, A. E. C. Strickland, University College; G. Garbett, E. Jones, Scholars, E. Sonoiler, Scholar of Balichors of Arts.—R. J. Uniacke, St. Alban Hall: W. H. M. Akkins, M. Mitchell, A. E. C. Strickland, University College; G. Garbett, E. Jones, Scholars, E. Sonoiler, Scholar of Balichors of Arts.—R. J. Uniacke, St. Alban Hall: W. H. M. Akkins, M. Mitchell, A. E. C. Strickland, University College; G. Garbett, E. Jones, Scholars, E. Sonoiler, Scholar of Balichors of Arts.—R. J. Uniacke, St. Alban Hall: W. H. M. Akkins, M. Mitchell, A. E. C. Strickland, University College; G. Garbett, E. Jones, Scholars, E. Sonoiler, Scholar of Lincoln College; S. H. Walker, Fellow, C. Marriott, Scholar of Balichollege; A. B. J. Uniacke, St. Alban Hall: W. H. M. Akkins, M. Mitchell, A. E. S. Uniacke, St. Alban Hall: W. H. M. Akkins, M. Mitchell, A. E. S. Uniacke, St. Alban Hall: W. H. M. Akkins, M. Mitchell, A. E. S. Uniacke, St. Alban Hall: W. H. M. Akkins, M. Mitchell, A. E. S. Uniacke, St. Alban Hall: W. H. M. Akkins, M. Mitchell, A. E. S. Uniacke, St. Alban Hall: W. H. M. Akkins, M. Mitchell, A. E. S. Uniacke, St. Alban Hall: W. H. M. Akkins, M. Mitchell, A. E. S. Uniacke, St. Alban Hall: W. H. M. Akkins, M. Mitchell, A. E. S. Uniacke, St. Alban Hall: W. H. M. Akkins, M. Mitchell, A. E. S. Uniacke, St. Alban Hall: W. H. M. M. Akkins, M. Mitchell, A. E. S. Uniacke, St. Alban Hall: W. H. M. M. Akkins, M. Mitchell, A. E. S. Uniacke, St. Alban Hall: W. H. M. M neous. Second, a brief memoir by Dr. Ritchie,

along the heavens at one time; in the course magnitudes of Mars or Jupiter, down to that of a Roman candle. The whole scene was described as one of great magnificence; the those vulgarly called shooting stars.

thanks to the King for continuing the gold medals of George IV.; it expressed an assurance that the Society, by its adjudication of stance of regal favour had not been bestowed in lists were ordered to be laid on the table.

vain by his Majesty.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

De Gerville, De Caumont, and Professor C. O. Müller, were elected honorary members. John Smith, Esq. communicated a paper, accompanying several impressions of ancient seals of the Bishops of Glasgow. R. W. Hamilton, Esq. V. P. exhibited several drawings of Roman antiquities lately found on Lancing Down, Sussex: under the head of a human skeleton were discovered the bones of a cock! A cock was the sacrifice, we believe, peculiar to Esculapius. W. B. Whetton, Esq. transmitted an impression of the inscription on a Roman votive altar lately found at Manchester. It is remarkable for mentioning the vexillation of cavalry, composed of the Norici, and some other auxiliary people, the termination only of whose name remained perfect, owing to the altar having been fractured. Mr. Whetton thinks they were the Rhæti; but we do not see how it is possible to read the inscription with reference to them. The impression gives the imperfect line distinctly thus : . . . METORVM ET NORI-CORVM; the termination metorum cannot be the genitive plural of the appellative above; mentioned.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FIRST meeting of the session .- T. H. Baber, Esq. in the chair. A great number and variety of donations were announced as having been received since the last session from nearly fifty different individuals and institutions. Hon. East India Company presented an exceedingly valuable collection of standard oriental works, including F. Johnson's edition of Richardson's Arabic and Persian Dictionary; Roebuck's edition of the Burham i Kati; Lumsden's Arabic and Persian Grammars; Vans Kennedy's Mahratta Dictionary, &c. &c. The thanks of the meeting were specially voted to the court of directors for this liberal addition to the Society's library. Among the other donations were a series of the works published by the Société Asiatique of Paris, presented by the Society; a collection of philological works from the presses of the Church Missionary So-

common fig and the melon-thistle, often used remarkable manner; after ascending a hill, he | Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Trincomalee, and comprised remarks on the coincidences to be found between some of the principal deities worshipped at the present day by the Hindus, and those adored in ancient times by the Assyrians, Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. Mr. Roberts drew many illustrations of his opinions on this subject from the records of Scripture, and meteors were considered very different from finally arrives at the conclusion, that in the instances which he has adduced, there exist so Mr. Lubbock read the draft of an address of many and such striking resemblances, as to manifest a clear identity of origin.

The attention of the meeting was directed to the arctic expedition for ascertaining, if the medals, would shew that this splendid in possible, the fate of Capt. Ross, and subscription

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxyond, Oct. 11th.-The following degrees were con-

Bachelor in Divinity .- Rev. J. C. Stafford, Fellow of

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. J. C. Stafford, Fellow of Magdalen.

Master of Arts.—Rev. K. E. Money, Oriel College, Prebendary of Hereford.

Oct. 12th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Masters of Arts.—Rev. W. Hunt, Wadham College; T. Halton, Brasennose College; F. Biscoe, Rev. H. Partington, Students of Christ Church.

Bachelor of Arts.—F. H. Talman, Magdalen Hall.
Oct. 25th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Masters of Arts.—C. W. Puller, Christ Church, Rev.
J. D. Shafto, Brasennose College, Grand Compounders;
J. B. Hall, Student, A. A. Holden, Rev. C. Baring, Christ Church; T. Twiss, Fellow of University College; E. Parker, Oriel College; Rev. R. Morgan, Scholar, Rev. W. Bowling, Jesus College;
Bachelors of Arts.—Hon. J. T. Pelham, Christ Church;
W. Reed, Queen's College; T. F. Barker, Brasennose College; W. F. White, A. Menzies, Scholar of Trinity College;

College.

In a convocation holden the same day, G. Bland, M.A. of Gonville and Calus College, Cambridge, was admitted

ad eundem.

Oct. 31st.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Doctor in Divinity.—Rev. W. Jackson, late Fellow of
Queen's College.

Masters of Arts.—D. Vawdrey, Fellow of Brasennose
College: Rev. F. F. Beadon, Oriel College.
Backelors of Arts.—J. Niblett, Exeter College; J. H.
Murray, Worcester College.
Nov. 7th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Backelors of Arts.—The Earl of Lincoln, Christ Church,
Grand Compounder; W. H. Howley, New College; H.
Blackall, Student of Christ Church; C. B. Brown, Trinity College.

Grand Compounder; W. H. Howley, New College; H. Blackall, Student of Christ Church; C. B. Brown, Trinity College.
Nov. 15th.—The following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts.—Rev. E. R. Berens, St. Mary Hall: Rev. J. Bell, University College; Rev. E. Ashe, Balliol College; Rev. E. M. Ashe, Trinity College; Rev. E. Meade, Wadham College; Rev. H. Flesher, Lincoln College, Rev. B. Mendel, Wadham College; Rev. H. Flesher, Lincoln College, T. Hughan, Balliol College, Grand Compounders; N. F. Chudleigh, W. de Pipe Belcher, G. W. S. Menteath, Magdalen Hall; E. Golding, W. R. Grove, Brasennose College; G. B. Twining, University College; the Marquess of Douglas, J. R. Hope, A. H. D. Acland, H. Glynne, T. A. Maberly, E. S. Lewis, J. d'Affleck, Christ Church; J. L. Popham, T. G. Bussell, J. Wills, Wadham College; J. Davies, J. G. Bussell, J. Wills, Wadham College; J. Davies, J. F. E. B. Pollock, W. B. Trower, T. Yard Exeter College; T. L. Trotter, Lincoln College; F. W. Martin, T. Simkinson, R. F. B. Richards, E. F. Smith, Balliol College; G. G. Waddington, H. Hill, Fellows of New College; G. B. Caffin, St. John's College; T. R. Barnes, T. Carter, Worcester College; F. P. Sockett, R. W. James, W. Hooker, W. Pridden, Pembroke College, Grand Compounder; Rev. H. Purrier, Worcester College; R. W. Goodenough, Student of Christ Church, Bachelors of Arts.—T. Shaw, Brasennose College; R. W. Goodenough, Student of Christ Church, Bachelors of Arts.—R. J. Uniacke, St. Alban Hall; W. H. M. Atkins, M. Mitchell, A. E. C. Strickland, University College; G. Garbett, E. Jones, Scholars, E. S. Ensor, Brasennose College; A. B. Orlebar, Scholars

King, Balliol College; Rev. A. D. Stacpoole, Fellow of New College.

Bachclors of Arta.—J. R. Harvey, St. Alban Hall; G. H. Somerset, St. Mary Hall; J. D. Giles, Exhibitioner; R. G. Macmullen, Scholar of Corpus Christi College; W. Pearson, Scholar of University College; J. W. Ma. Gerry, Brasemone College; J. W. Macdonald, Christ Church; A. J. P. Lutwyche, E. Wear, Queen's College; S. C. Denison, Scholar of Balliol College; W. H. Lushington, W. Spooner, Oriel College.

Cambridge, Oct. 10th.—The following degrees were conferred:—

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 10th.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Baschelors of Arts.—R. J. St. Aubyn, J. G. Bellingham, C. J. Stock, Trinity College; T. N. Grigg, F. A. Glover, St. Peter's College; J. R. Bogue, Christ's College; J. Barry, Queen's College.
Oct. 14th.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—C. Lestourgeon, Trinity College; A. A. Barker, Compounder, St. Peter's College.
Bachelors of Arts.—J. Hibbert, R. H. Wilkinson, Fellows, King's College; G. W. Barron, St. John's College; G. P. Bennett, Catharine Hall.
Oct. 24th.—The Seatonian prise, for the best poem on the Plague stayed," was awarded to the Rev. T. E. Hankinson, M.A. Corpus Christi College.
Nov. 10th.—The subject of the Norrisian prize-essay for the ensuing year is, "The conduct and preaching of the Apostles an evidence of the truth of Christianity."
The following degrees were conferred:—

the Apostles an evidence of the truth of Christianity." The following degrees were conferred:—
Homorary Master of Arta.—T. S. Rice, Trinity College.
Masters of Arta.—Rev. R. Bond, Corpus Christi College: Rev. W. Butler, Rev. W. Sidgwick, Trinity College: R. Buckley, St. Peter's College.
Bachelor in Civil Law.—Rev. H. J. Williams, St. John's

Bachelor in Physic.—G. Shann, Trinity College.
Bachelor of Arts.—W. Hodgson, J. C. Umpleby, Queen's

ollege.

Nov. 14th.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. C. Davies, St. John's Col

ge. Honorary Master of Arts.—Hon. R. Devereux, Downing

College.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. J. Wollen, Rev. W. J. Dampier,
St. John's College.

Bachelors of Arts.—A. Brooking, G. Bateman, Trinity
College; W. Purdon, D. L. Hotchkin, St. John's College; R. T. Bolton, Clare Hall; E. Nettleship, Corpus
Christi College; T. Alibut, W. Rogers, Catharine Hall.
Nov. 28th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Doctor in Physic.—J. Johnstone, Trinity College.
Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. G. Wilkinson, St. John's
College.

College.

Honorary Master of Arts.—Hon. W. C. W. Fitzwilliam

College.

Henorary Master of Arts.—Hon. W. C. ...

Trinity College.

Masters of Arts.—J. W. Lubbock, L. Thompson,
Compounders, S. Marindin, Trinity College; P. W. Ray,
Clare Hall; W. P. Hulton, Downing College.

Bachelors in Civil Law.—W. Lowndes, Compounder, Rev. Care nan; W. P. Hutton, Downing Conege.

Bachelors in Crif Law.—W. Lowndes, Compounder, Rev.

R. M. Hope, Rev. H. B. Hall, Trinity Hall; T. Wirgman,
Trinity College.

Bachelor of Arts.—W. J. Havart, St. John's College.

FINE ARTS.

PANORAMA OF STIRLING.

By the painter's natural magic and sleight of hand, the visitor to this beautiful panorama finds himself suddenly transported from the flat and dull monotony of the streets of London to a scene as noble and picturesque as the island affords. The drawings of Glover, Robson, and other artists, may have given to those who have not been at the place, some notion of the magnificent and diversified prospect from Stirling Castle; but a representation of the entire circle was necessary to render that notion an adequate one. The sketches from which the panorama was painted, were made in the present year, and were taken from the outer court of the castle. "The view from this spot," it is justly observed in the description of the panorama, "is generally allowed to be one of the finest in Scotland : most extensive, rich, and striking; and commanding in every direction, which cannot fail of being in the highest degree pleasing to the lovers of the bold and picturesque, and of exciting the most intense interest in the minds of those acquainted with the stirring incidents of Scottish history, from the extraordinary events, and singular vicissitudes, of which it has been the scene, no less than twelve fields of battle, including three great ones fought by the two first Edwards, being distinctly visible.

the Carse of Stirling, luxuriant, and fertile in quiet and rich beauty: through which Forth meanders, forming a multitude of the most beautiful peninsulas, in parts approximating so closely as to leave an isthmus of only a few yards; in this direction are seen Alloa, Clackmannan. Falkirk, the Firth of Forth, and the country as far as Edinburgh, and the Pentland hills; towards the south appear St. Ninian's, Bannockburn, the Torwood, and the Carron. bounded by the green hills of Campsie; towards the west are the extensive and fertile plains of Menteith, distinguished for the beautiful and sublime scenes they present, bounded by the gloomy and majestic Grampians; Ben Lomond, Ben Ledi, and Ben Venu, being conspicuous from their great height and fantastic forms; and on the north are the famous ruins of Cambuskenneth, and the precipitous Abbey craig, beyond which are the richly cultivated and romantic vale of Devon; the moor on which the battle of Dunblain was fought; and the Ochill hills, rising in all the varied forms of blooming heath and lively verdure, overtopped by the summits of some of the loftier hills of Perthshire. It is impossible to imagine a landscape more interesting, grand, and picturesque. To use the words of Sir Walter Scott,

The scenery of a fairy dream."

The various beautiful and romantic features of this extensive and celebrated view are depicted with the greatest truth and effect; and are enlivened by the introduction of a number of figures, especially of an animated group, near the foreground, representing the annual meeting of the Highland Society, which "has been established some years, for the purpose of preserving the language, costume, music, gymnastic sports, and martial games of the ancient Caledonians." We understand that this fine work, which is in every respect a production of sterling merit, was executed in the comparatively short space of four months.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Portrait of the Rev. Dr. Crombie, L.L.D. F.R.S. M.R.S.L. A Miniature painted by W. Booth. Lithographed by R. J. Lane, A.R.A.

THE numerous friends of the esteemed and worthy individual here represented (and few men, we believe, have secured a wider circle by the consistent practice of the amiable qualities and higher virtues which adorn humanity. during a long life) will have a great treat in this most speaking likeness. The engraving is enlarged from the original, which reflects the highest credit on Mr. Booth's talent; and is executed with all the fidelity and taste which distinguishes Mr. Lane's productions. The ample brow, the large and intellectual eyes, and all the mild though striking features, are perfectly given; and we can truly say, that we never saw a superior work of the style of art to which it belongs.

Melrose Abbey by Moonlight. Drawn and engraved by T. M. Richardson. Newcastle. THIS print is "inscribed as a tribute, &c. to the memory of Sir Walter Scott," which, indeed, can have little to do with it as a publication of art.

If thou would'st view fair Melrose aright, Go visit it by the pale moonlight,

no doubt consecrates this interesting ruin; but, by a similar rule, a thousand objects abbeys in this part of Scotland-Melrose, Dryburgh, Kelso, Jedburgh, &c .- were accurately and finely done some years since by W. Wilson; but still the present is a timely and pleasing production, even though the best feature, the celebrated Prentice window, is cut in two and thrown back, from the point of view chosen by the artist

Twenty-one Illustrations to Turner's Annual Tour for 1833. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

WE are sure that none of our readers will suppose, because we have occasionally indulged in a laugh at some of Mr. Turner's extraordinary vagaries as an artist, that we are insensible to his merits. There is no man living—are there many of the dead ?-entitled to rank with him in the highest qualities of that branch of the arts which is his peculiar vocation. When he is in his proper element, and when he chooses, no man has ever communicated more of the most refined poetic feeling to the productions of his pencil. Others are landscape-painters: Mr. Turner is much more. By his profound knowledge, and by his masterly management of effect, he frequently imparts to an ordinary view a character of beauty, or of grandeur, with which many in vain endeavour to invest the finest scenery in the world. What then must be the result, when the character of his subjects corresponds with that of his genius? We answer, by referring to the fascinating little collection of plates under our notice; on every one of which the eye and the mind may dwell long and often, without satiety. It is evident that the engravers, Messrs. J. B. Allen, R. Brandard, T. Higham, T. Jeavons, W. Miller, W. Radcliffe, W. R. Smith, R. Wallis, and J. T. Willmore, have exerted themselves to the utmost to do justice to Mr. Turner's conceptions; and while they have bestowed the most exquisite finish on the various details, have never forgotten that much more valuable and important consideration, the tout ensemble. Were we to select some of those which appear to us to be the brightest stars of the constellation, we should name—"Amboise," "Clairmont," "St. Julian's, Tours," ''s, Iou. '''Saumur," "Between Clairmont and Mauves," "Saumur,"
"Tours," "Nantes," "Blois," "Montjen,"
"Beaujency," "Orleans," "The Canal of the Loire and Cher," "Château Hamelin;"-but we must check ourselves, or we shall go through the whole portfolio.

Gurlt's Plates of the Anatomy of the Horse. Part I.

To the veterinary surgeon these folio plates must be inestimably serviceable. They are thirty-five in number, and contain the most elaborate representations of the various parts of the noble animal, the skilful treatment of which in disease they are so well calculated to promote. An explanatory octavo volume, in English and German, accompanies them.

Finden's Illustrations to the Works of Lord Byron. Part IX. Murray; Tilt.

As beautiful as its predecessors: more so it could not be. The plates are, " Cape Leucadia," from a drawing by Copley Fielding; "Venice," from a drawing by J. D. Harding, after a sketch by Lady Scott; "Cork Convent, near Cintra," from a drawing by C. Stanfield, A.R.A., after a sketch by Captain Elliot; "Castle of Ferrara," from a drawing by S. Prout; "Ianthe," from a drawing by R. Westall, R.A., after the original picture painted Looking over the town, towards the east, is a might be made sacred to the remembrance of at the request of Lord Byron; "Petrarch's vast plain, nearly forty miles in extent, called the bard who has immortalised them. The Tomb, Arqua," from a drawing by G. Catter-

mole; and "Seville," the name of the drafts- | All save the women in this boon rejoice: man of which does not appear. With the exception of "The Castle of Ferrara," which is engraved by T. Higham, and "Ianthe," which is engraved by W. Finden, they are all engraved by E. Finden. Among the views we have no particular favourite; they appear to us to be equally charming: but we were especially struck with the happy manner in which groups of figures are introduced into "Venice," "Petrarch's Tomb," and "The Castle of Ferrara."
The head of "Ianthe" is full of ethereal grace and loveliness.

The Popular Portrait Gallery of Illustrious and Eminent Persons. Engraved by Messrs. Branston and Wright; illustrated with Biographical Sketches. Part I.

ALTHOUGH we fear that wood will never fornish means for the production of perfectly satisfactory portrait, we confess our surprise at the exceedingly moderate price at which the publishers of this work are bringing it out. Of the six heads which this part contains, the best is that of young Napoleon, the worst that of his father. The others are heads of Sir Walter Scott, Earl Grey, Lord Byron, and Lord Brougham. They all possess a certain degree of resemblance.

The Courier. Painted by W. Kidd; engraved by W. Carlos. Ackermann and Co.
This ludicrous print represents two boys (the hindmost a chimney-sweeper) galloping on an ass from a prize-fight in the distance, and donkeyand riders alike displaying by their countenances the interest they take in the business. The execution is very fair, and the design likely to be popular in the sporting circles, chiefly addressed by it, as well as in amateur variorum collections.

ORIGINAL POETRY. EPILOGUE.

Prompter's bell - Prompter calling, " Mrs. Humby, Mrs. Humby." Enter Mrs. HUMBY, O.P. putting on an apron and adjusting her dress.

WELL, well! bless me! Why, what a clatter I'm half undress'd-pray, what's the matter? The curtain's down-the comedy is o'er-I'm sure I can't be wanted any more.

Going to Prompter. What is it? Eh? The epilogue to speak? Bless me! to learn it I shall take a week. There's Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Jones, Miss Cawse Pray, send for them-they'll gain you more applause.

Gone home !--upon my word, in each mishap, Poor Mrs. Humby must fill up the gap. 'Tis always thus, I think :- Do this, do that, As though poor I, in every part, was pat. Play, farce, or interlude—nowhere, now there— 'Tis little Humby here, and there, and every where.

In short, they seem to think poor Mrs. Humby Can play you every single thing-but dumby Well, if I must-What subject shall I take, On which this stupid epilogue to make? I have it, sirs! and, if you've no objections, I'll say a word or two about elections ; And canvass all who warm and snugly sit In gallery, in boxes, and in pit. For, in these days, it is a thing of note, That every single he who wears a coat-And he without one __ can command a vote.

How strange that woman only wants a voice! For my part, though, I'll never be contented Until King, Lords, and Commons, have consented

To have each present Miss - Mis-represented Then, in the Commons, men would be the weaker.

For every woman would set up for Speaker. Gloves, fans, and lace, that tempt the female starers.

Should be as free from duty-as their wearers And we, by a majority of voices, then, Would soon, good dames, tax nothing but the men-

Tax them with folly-tax their folly, too; Tax lovers with their falsehood, when untrue. By means like these, the people of our nation Could ne'er complain of an unfair taxation; Since, did we tax the follies of the day, There's not a man that would not have to

pay.
But hold—I had forgot—you represent To-night our great dramatic parliament. You are the fair dispensers of those laws Which still maintain the drama's sinking cause. A homely welcome for a foreign bard I seek; and pray, sirs, tax him not too hard For all the venial errors of his play-For if you rate him much, he'll never pay. Your votes then now are in his favour pray'd

Quite independent, though your seats are paid

DRAMA. DRURY LANE.

On Tuesday appeared the new comedy, Men of Pleasure, by Don Telesforo de Trueba. It certainly has some of the pleasures of memory, but is an agreeable rifacimento, and the scenes are carried along with both animation and interest. There is matrimony in all its branches; one couple to be re-united, another to be parted, and a third to be joined together by what is now-a-days confined to the stage, viz. an elopement, (we mean as far as single ladies are concerned - it is the mother, not the daughter, who runs away). The serious part is the best, and is taken from Mézéres' well-written play, Chacun de son Coté. Macready, as the husband, lessoned by bitter experience into repentance, gave the expression of equal truth and feeling; while Miss Phillips, who both looked and acted most sweetly, resented with much spirit, and forgave with much tenderness. We never heard Macready's voice in greater music; the melody and pathos of his tones were alone enough to obtain the pardon for which he pleaded. The plot of Lord and Lady Bellenden's separation and reparation somewhat reminds us of Mrs. Gore's Separate Maintenance, though we believe the original hint for both play and tale is to be found in a French comedy. There were some very amusing detached scenes: one, where a French cook, well acted by Balls, is mistaken by some rich parvenues for a French count destined as a lover for their daughter, was exceedingly amusing; the personal cari-cature of the dress, imitating the costume of a well-known foreign nobleman now in London, instantly told. Farren had a good character, which he made still better; a husband who " adores his wife in private, but must in public follow the fashion." The scene where he hands her into the chaise waiting for herself and lover, and his bribing the post-boy to drive fast, never

the lady, was as new as it was comic. Sir Maurice O'Driscoll had nothing to do but to be entertaining, and in that Power effectually succeeded. The piece proceeded amid much laughter, and deep attention to the graver scenes; and it was not till after the curtain fell, that a noisy and partial opposition com-menced. The ayes, however, had it; and on the second night of its performance, curtailed and improved, it was completely successful. Some coarse expressions, which had called down marked and just disapprobation the first night. were omitted; and we take this opportunity of expressing our surprise that such should ever have been hazarded - but in this respect the stage is singularly behind the taste of the age. We conclude by observing, that the ladies were very badly dressed. Miss Phillips' ball-dress cannot be too soon discarded. We must also say, that the mazurka ought to be dancedit would be eminently successful.

A farce called the Election was revived, and d-d most justly, on Thursday.

COVENT GARDEN.

On Monday Virginius was performed at this house; and, with one or two exceptions, we can neither compliment the manager for the getting up, nor the actors on the manner in which it was performed. Mr. Sheridan Knowles played Virginius, and a most unequal performance it was—scarcely a scene without its beauties, but sadly overpowered by blemishes, and altogether very inferior to either his Hunchback or William Tell. Warde was perfect as Dentatus; and Ellen Tree portrayed Virginia to the life. Of the rest, bad was the best.

ADELPHI.

A NOVELTY, called the Owlet's Nest, has been added to the already rich stock of nightly entertainments at this theatre. Its main support is in Reeve, a sort of Caleb Quotem character, and he is highly amusing throughout.

OLYMPIC.

A NEW piece at this theatre, under the title of P. Q. affords Mrs. Orger a fine opportunity for displaying her versatile talents. She assumes a variety of disguises, and is very clever and very laughable in them all. We wanted something good to make amends for the absence of Liston-unfortunately, for the lovers of true comic humour, on the sick-list.

UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECTS.

Drury Lane. Dec. 8 .- Mrs. Glover of late indulges much in gag. Til's bonnet in Second Thoughts is ever a prolific source. In the Clandestine Marriage, as Mrs. Heidelberg, having forced Miss Cawse (as the chambermaid) on her knees, she said, "Do you know nothing of Sir John's intended elopement with Fanny? No, I suppose you have enough to do to take care of those ringlets of yours! Here she pulled Miss C.'s ringlets, and shook her till she knocked the candle out of its holder; and on Miss C.'s endeavouring to replace it, went on with "Leave off fumbling that filthy candle, and answer me," &c. Cooper as the Brigand, which the actors respectively call Briggand, Brigande, and Brigong, was so confused, that he corrected and recorrected nearly every word he spoke. "He will return at sunset, rise, sunset." "The grasping steward of St. Arsaph, Arnsdorf, Arnolds, &c. What can be more absurd than the breaking of the hollow stick, out of which fall nine or ten round pieces of tin, to represent for a moment misdoubting his own interest in "from nine to ten thousand ducats?"

[•] We have been favoured with a copy of the epilogue written by Mr. Beazley, and intended for the new comedy. Though not spoken, we think it too good to be lost.— Bd. L. G.

Covent Garden. Dec. 10.—In Virginius the so much calculated to excite public sympathy, forum scene is twice exhibited; but as Virginius doth not, as Mungo says, "kill her two time," the shop with the knife in it is erected on the second exhibition of the scene only. It is very clever and considerate of the shop- that the Abbotsford Subscription is proceeding man to foresee and provide for the necessities with steady steps to the wished-for conclusion, of the Roman father. Mr. Knowles knows but little of stage business, and slew his daughter so completely beyond the scope of the committee have, we believe, adjourned for the curtain, that I feared she must inevitably holydays; but this does not impede the progress be shut out; Mrs. Vining, however, as Servia, of the good work. and a carpenter, as himself, came forward and literally dragged her several feet back along the narrative in our last, a medal has been the baize, barely rescuing her at last. When shewn to us, which was struck on the occa-Claudius and his abettors were trying to sion of the birth of the Duke of Bourdeaux. establish the point that Virginia was not the On one side is represented the mother, in daughter of Virginius, a man uprose in the a Greek costume and on a Greek couch, pit, and with the voice of a Stentor, bawled holding up an infant amid rays of light from out, "Why whose daughter is she then?" the upper circle: around, the legend, Dieu The effect was electric; the whole of the nous donné: below the couch, at the top of audience and the actors turned to the spot which is a bust of the murdered prince, is whence the query came; and amidst an up- inscribed "Nos caurs et nos bras sont à lui." roar which put the play, at the utmost pitch On the other side is an armed angel, trampof its interest, to a dead stand still for many ling on a monster, half human, half dragon, minutes, the interested but inconsiderate in-holding a torch in one hand and a dagger quirer was dragged neck and heels out of the in the other. Date, 29th Sept. 1820. It is of house. Appius and Virginius once more fixed copper, and cleverly executed. their angry eyes upon each other, and the fair object of the inquiry sank again into the faint-to notice the death of this intelligent and me-ing fit from which she had awoke to gaze ritorious officer, who died in the Emulous, on and listen at the audience part of the performance. The friends of Virginius wore their mourning over their togas, so that they looked like walking bundles of raiment, more especially Julius (Vining), whose mourning literally and truly consisted of a brown street cloak, with a velvet collar of the year 32. Why, when an actor is called forward, after playing a principal part, does he come on puffing and blowing, and looking as if he could scarcely move, stand, or breathe? If his part had been half an hour longer, if it had contained another energetic descent, and full of activity. It seems that he speech or two, with energetic action, before it was over, he would have gone through them pation, and died after a very short illness. with unabated force; but the mere circumstance of the curtain having come down, and a quarter of a minute having elapsed, almost incapacitates give a more detailed account in our next. A him from hobbling three or four steps, and gasping out "L-l-ladies -a-a and gen ——" All theatricals know what the puffing system is_this should be distinguished as the blowing system: it originated, I think, with Charles every sort of publication; and among the rest, Kemble.

niest little soldier in St. Patrick's Eve you one of these variously useful productions, with ever saw. It is made of pasteboard, and walks ten under the name of Marshall's, and an to and fro à la distance as a sentinel; but, addenda of six others; in all thirty-seven! being quite flat, whenever he turns round, he Those before us are, 1. Fulcher's Ladies' Mevanishes for a minute altogether, like Hood's morandum-Book (from Sudbury); a very neat spoilt child, which was mashed so flat that, and well-arranged pocket-book. Enigmas, pretty when picked up, the spectators did not see it original poetry (the first piece, on a dying at all, because the nurse held it edgeways child, by Mr. Fulcher himself we suspect from towards them!

that the subscription for this patriotic experimental with well-scrobed care, and dition proceeds auspiciously, though, perhaps, ture is of prose sketches, poems, songs, &c.; hardly sufficient means have been taken to and music, with some useful tables. 3. Le bring it fully into public notice. The City of London, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess scape, at the tops of the pages, have original Victoria, and, above all, the Hudson's Bay merit; the almanac is right, and the tables, Company, have come forward in the noblest lists of sovereigns, parliament, officers of state, manner to support it. Captain Back will pro- &c. as ample as any we have seen. 4. Ladies bably set out on his interesting mission next Polite Remembrancer. Quite a young lady's month, with the heartfelt good-wishes of his book-pretty poetry, soft and sweet engravings, country to cheer him on his difficult and peril- selections from recent works, and accounts of ous way. Certainly there never was a journey fares, monarchs, bankers, stamps, &c.

whether we consider the general object, or the individual devotedness to attain it.

The Abbotsford Subscription. - It will be seen by the advertisement in our paper to-day, even in the midst of the elections, so much engrossing public attention. The managing

Duchess of Berry. - As a commentary on

Capt. Lyon.-It is with great regret we have his voyage home to England.

Professor Rask. - Literature has lost one of its greatest ornaments by the death of Professor Rask, of which accounts have reached us from Copenhagen. He was not inferior to the first philologists of the age, and his entire life was devoted to the most useful inquiries connected with human knowledge.

Grimaldi, jun .- The newspapers contain a notice of the death of this Clown, clever by had impaired his health by continual dissi-

Buddhist Temple.-We can only notice this very interesting exhibition, of which we shall genuine Buddhist Temple, with all its accessories, is an object of great curiosity and in-

Pocket-Books ... we have now several pocket-books under our Drury Lane. Dec. 11.—There is the fun-jeve. Messrs. Suttaby's list contains twentythe initials, is very natural and pathetic), by B. Barton, Mary Howitt, &c.; and selections VARIETIES.

Arctic Expedition. — We rejoice to learn shall's Cabinet of Fashion is numerously em-

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Dr. Boott is preparing for publication, in two octavo volumes, to be published in January, a Memoir of the Life and Medical Opinions of Dr. Armstrong, late Physician of the Fever Institution of London, and Author of Practical Illustrations of Typhus and Scarlet Fever; to which will be added, an Inquiry into the Facts connected with those Forms of Fever attributed to Malaria and Marsh Effluvium.

Marsh Effluvium.

A French Translation of Miss Edgeworth's Frank, Rosamond, Harry and Lucy, &c., by Madame L. Belloe, of whom we had occasion to speak in our Gazette, as a lady of considerable literary reputation at Paris.

We hear with pleasure that Mr. Sotheby intends to illustrate the new edition of his Translation of the lilad, and forthcoming Translation of the Odyssey, with no fewer than seventy-five of Flaxman's admirable designs.

M. Wilhelm Klauer Klattowski is now in Paris, it is said, occupied in collecting materials for an Icelandic and Runic Manual.

Select Illustrations of Hampshire: with Historical and

and Runic Manual.

Select Illustrations of Hampshire; with Historical and
Topographical Descriptions, by G. F. Prosser.

A Series of Portraits of the Principal Characters and
Persons described in the Life and Poetical Works of
Lord Byron, is announced for publication, from Drawings

by D. Lynch.
Maternal Advice, chiefly to Daughters on leaving

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Turner's Annual Tour, royal 8vo. 2l. 2r. mor. elegant: India proofs before letters, 4l. 4s.—Marcet's Tales for very Young Children, the Seasons, Winter, 18mo. 2s. hft.-bd.—Happy Week, or Holydays at Beechwood, 18mo. 4s. 6d. bd.—Dover's Frederick, 2d edition, 2 vols. 3vo. 4ss. bds.—Ashkinson on Marketable Titles, 8vo. 24s. bds.—Shelford on the Law of Lunatics, 8vo. 28s. bds.—Alkinson on Marketable Titles, 8vo. 24s. bds.—Shelford on the Law of Lunatics, 8vo. 28s. bds.—Alkinson on Marketable Titles, 8vo. 24s. bds.—Shelford on the Law of Lunatics, 8vo. 28s. bds.—Shelford on 1832, Vol. XII. 6s. bds.—Eds.—Shelford on 1832, Vol. XII. 6s. bds.—Eds.—Shelford on 1832, Vol. XII. 6s. bds.—Shelford on 1832, Vol. XII. 6s. bds.—Shelford on 1832, Vol. 3d. and 3l, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1ls. 6d. bds.—Coventry on 1833, 1ls. sd.—Christmas Carols, ancient and modern, cr. 8vo. 12s. cloth.—Traits and Stories of Irish Peasantry, 2d series, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 1ls. 6d. bds.—Coventry on the Stamp Laws, Vol. I. 8vo. 15s. bds.—Lodge's Genealogy, 8vo. 16s. cloth.—Investigator, Vol. I. 8vo. 10s. bds.—Vale of Light, and Vale of Death, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cloth.—Tales of the Manse, 1st series, St. Kentigern, edited by Hugh Hay, 12mo. 6s. bds.—Lights and Shadows of German Life, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. bds.—Hall's Works, Vol. Vl. containing Memoirs by Dr. Gregory and Mr. Foster, 8vo. 16s. bds.—Cols. bds. Schoth.—A Harmony of the Four Gospels, on the Plan of Greswell's Harmonia Evangelica, 8vo. 12s. bds.—Hall's Works, Vol. Vl. containing Memoirs by Dr. Gregory and Mr. Foster, 8vo. 16s. bds.—Life, silk.—The Thempoor Original Fables, with eighty-five Designs by R. Crutkshank, 8vo. 12s. cloth; 18t. silk.—The Mother's Story Book, by Mrs. Child, 18mo. 3s. bds.; 3s. 6d. roan.—Dunlap's American Theatre, 2 vols. 8vo. 28s. bds.—The Transactions of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, Vol. 1V. 8vo. 16s.

-We are called upon to notice METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

December.		Thermometer.				Barometer.		
	Thursday · · 6	From				29.98	to	30-06
	Friday · · · · 7	1	33.		43.	30-14	• •	30.24
	Saturday 8		32.		44.	30.24	• •	30.29
	Sunday 9		35.		47.	30.30	Stat	ionary
	Monday · · 10		34.		49.	30.29	• •	30.24
	Tuesday · · 11		30.		48.	30.27	• •	30.35
	Wadnesday 19	1	35.		47.	30.35		30.29

Prevailing wind, S.W. Except the 11th, cloudy; mizzling rain at times on the h and 8th. Rain fallen, 2 of an inch.

Edmonton.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Latitude ····· 51° 37′ 32″ N. Longitude ··· 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the letter signed C. D. with the Sheffield post mark, and forwarded the enclosure, 20% to its destination.

its destination.

To L. R. H. we must reply, that whether we consider lines "altogether unworthy of a place" in our Gazette or not, there may be sufficient cause for declining their insertion; which, between the writers and us, is tantamount to the same end.

We have glanced over the Lauread, which is sufficiently bitter and personal; so much so, that we must take time to consider it.

Slades Travels in Turkey, Greece, &c. reached us too.

Slade's Travels in Turkey, Greece, &c. reached us too late for review this week: we like the parts we have dipped into much, as the narrative seems to be light and



ADVERTISEMENTS.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

THE ABBOTSFORD SUBSCRIPTION.

The support and assistance given by the late Sir Walter Scott, in 1826, to his booksellers, involved him in the ruin which fell upon their establishment, to an extent alike unexpected and unprepared for, but which ultimately proved not less than 120 1886. Rainous as this demand must have been, it is yet obvious, that after surrendering to its parment the whole of his property, he might have secured to himself and his family the fruit of his subsequent evertions, and realised from his later works not less than 70,000. The whole of this sum, with whatever more a lengthened life might have enabled him to obtain, he, with manly and concientious teeling, appropriated to the hencht of his creditors. In thus devoting his talents to the acquittal of obligations not originally, though legally his own, he laboured with a degree of assiduity, and an intensences of anxiety, which shortened his existence by over-trained intellectual exertion. He lived not indeed to the property and converging he had secured, when added to the property and converging his revisionally destined for the support of his family, enabled them, by incurring deep personal responsibility, to satisfy nearly the whole amount of these decits, for which their father had been property and comparing the his children. Such were the stainless and irreproachable principles of that mind, whose intellectual power was only equalled by its moral worth; and from this plain statement, those who have long and justing appreciated the writings of Scott, may learn to love and venerate his virtues. It is thought that no memorial can be to appropriate to his name as the permanent maintenance of the house which his residence has rendered classical, and the preservation of a library and collection of national antiquities, which his admirable tast selected, and which his genus made available to they and content to expect, from a nation so justly proud of his fame, that in requistal for so many hours of pleasure derived from his writings, they wi THE ABBOTSFORD SUBSCRIPTION.

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No. 831.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1832.

Price 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry. Second Series. 3 vols. 12mo. Dublin, 1833. Wakeman: London, Simpkin and Marshall: Groombridge.

Illustrations of Political Economy, Nos. X. and XI.: Homes Abroad; For Each and for Fox.

The Splendid Village, Corn-Law Rhymes, and lington :other Poems. By Ebenezer Elliott. 12mo. pp. 284. London, 1833, Steill; Sheffield, Pearce.

ADDISON'S graceful allegory of Truth calling in the aid of Fiction against Falsehood, winning thereby the ear that would otherwise have remained uncharmed, and the eye that would otherwise have turned away,—has never been carried into such universal practice as in the present day. The efforts, too, of Fiction are now most sedulously directed to the cultivation of a field once wholly neglected-we allude to the condition of the poorer classes. Formerly, poverty appeared in print in a purely poetical shape; content and innocence were portrayed as the especial privilege of humble life; we had vacue ideas of hospitable cottagers, always ready with new milk and brown bread-of shepherds and shepherdesses only less picturesque than those of Arcadia; and the country was the abode of all the virtue and happiness which was not to be found in the town. But our present age is one of realities-we want no poetry, save that of feeling, from facts: correct likeness is what we now ask from the picture; the writer may blend the colours and arrange the groups-but our sympathies must be awakened by real suffering, and our attention arrested by actual circumstances. "The short and simple annals of the poor," is a phrase the absurdity of which is now acknowledged; theirs is a long, a complicated, and a fearful history, and one, too, whose neglect must bring its own punishment. The writers whose works are enumerated above belong to a new school; they have taken their materials from lower life, and to alleviate its sufferings have they exerted their talents. The narrative may be fictitious; but the scenes, the characters, and the events, are true to the very letter, - and terrible are they in their truth. What Miss Martineau has done for England, the author of Traits and Stories has done for Ireland - given the most attractive form to the most important details respecting those countries. From the first Number we saw of Miss Martineau's work, to those now before us, we have felt more and more convinced of the necessity there was for such information being communicated in the most popular form, for it must be united and universal exertion that brings about regeneration, and also that the form which she had chosen for her productions was the best calculated for such a purpose. Many may dissent from the inferences drawn, and the hopes held forth; but all must admit the industry and the talent displayed by this extraordinary woman. The

two present Numbers are equal to their pre-

Mr. Elliott has chosen in poetry the same subjects which the before-mentioned writers selected for prose; we doubt, however, if with the same good result: with him it is, indeed, "the poet's eye in a fierce frenzy rolling; and he writes with a virulent anger, which All. By Harriet Martineau. London, 1832. leads to equal injustice and exaggeration. Take the following lines on the Duke of Wel-

> " Arthur Bread-tax-winner Who is praised by dolt and sinner?
> Who serves masters more than one?
> Blucherloo, the bread-tax-winner,
> Bread-tax-winning Famineton. Blucherloo, the bread-tax-winner!
> Whom enriched thy battles won?
> Whom does Dirt-grub ask to dinner?—
> Bread-tax-winning Famineton. Whom feeds Arthur Bread-tax-winner? All our rivals, sire and son, Foreign cutler, foreign spinner, Bless their patron, Famineton. Prussia fattens—we get thinner!
> Bread-tax barters all for none:
> Bravo! Arthur Bread-tax-winner!
> Shallow, half-brained Famineton!

Empty thinks the devil's in her— Take will grin when Make is gone! Bread-tax teaches saint and sinner, Grinning, flint-faced Famineton!"

We own that we are not among the duke's political admirers; but really we can remember nothing in his conduct to justify the above philippic. In a like spirit is the absurdity of calling Napoleon Bonaparte " England's noblest, best, and most magnanimous enemy." "The power of party can no further go." Now, the great harm of this violence is, that it detracts from the severe truth which marks other portions; the generality of readers deal too little in distinctions, and will take for granted that if political rancour be allowed to colour part, it will colour all. This is not the case; for in "the Splendid Village," "the Ranter," &c. the pathos of many passages is the direct con-sequence of their accuracy. The fact is, Mr. Elliott too often mistakes abuse for satire, and abounds in angry invective, often false, and still oftener misplaced. His gentler vein is exquisite-it is like a fountain of pure and silvery water gushing amid granite rocks; his touches of description come from a heart that has deeply felt the beauty it delineates; nature ever seems to charm away his harsher mood, "as erst the demon fled from soul." the following passage as an instance:

Flowers, ye remind me of rock, vale, and wood,
Haunts of my early days, and still loved well:
Bloom not your sisters fair in Locksley's dell?
And where the sun, o'er purpled moorlands wide,
Gilds Wharnchiffe's oaks, while Don is dark below?
And where the blackbird sings on Rother's side?
And where Time sparse the age of Conisbro'?
Sweet flowers, remembered well! your hues, your
breath.

Sweet flowers, remembered well! your hues, your breath,
Call up the dead, to combat still with death:
The spirits of my buried years arise!
Again a child, where childhood roved I run;
While groups of speedwell, with their bright blue eyes,
Like happy children, cluster in the sun.
Still the wan primrose hath a golden core;
The millfoit thousand-leafed as heretofore,
Displays a little world of flowerets gray;
And tiny maids might hither come to cull
The wo-marked cowalip of the dewy May;

And still the fragrant thorn is beautiful.

I do not dream! Is it indeed a rose
That, youder in the deepening sunset, glows?
Methinks the orchis of the fountained world
Hath, in its well-known beauty, something new.
Do I not know thy lofty disk of gold,
Thou, that still wooest the sun, with passion true?
No, splendid stranger! haply, I have seen
One not unlike thee, but with humbler mlen,
Watching her lord. Oh, illly, fair as aught
Beneath the sky, thy pallid petals glow
In evening's blush; but evening borrows nought
Of thee, thou rival of the stainless snow—
For thou art scentless. Lo! this fingered flower,
That round the cottage-window weaves a bower,
Is not the woodbine; but that lowlier one.
With thick green leaves, and spike of dusky fire,
Enamoured of the thatch it grows upon,
Might be the houseleek of rude Hallamshire,
And would swake, beyond divorcing seas,
Thoughts of green England's peaceful cottages.
Yes, and this blue-eyed child of earth, that bends
Its head, on leaves with liquid diamonds set,
A heavenly fragrance in its sighing sends;
And though 'tis not our downcast violet,
Yet might it, haply, to the zephyr tell,
That 'tis beloved by village malds as well.
Thou little, dusky, crimson-bosomed bird,
Starting, but not in fear, from tree to tree,
I never erst thy plaintive love-notes heard,
Nor hast thou been a suppliant erst to me
For table-crumbs, when winds bowed branch and stem,
And leafless twigs formed winter's diadem:—
No, thou art not the bird that haunts the grange,
Storm-pinched, with bright black eyes and breast of
flame.
I look on things familiar, and yet strange—
Known, and yet new—most like, yet not the same.

Storm-pinched, with bright black eyes and breast of flame.

I look on things familiar, and yet strange—
Known, and yet new—most like, yet not the same.
I hear a volce, ne'er heard before, repeat
Songs of the past. But Nature's voice is sweet,
Wherever heard; her works, wherever seen,
Are might and beauty to the mind and eye;
To the lone heart, though occans roll between,
She speaks of things that but with life can die;
And while, above the thundering Gihon's foam,
That cottage smokes, my heart seems still at home,
In England still—though there no mighty flood
Sweeps, like a foaming earthquake, from the clouds;
But still in England, where rock-shading wood
Shelters the peasant's home, remote from crowds,
And sheltered once as noble hearts as e'er
Dwelt in th' Almighty's form, and knew nor guilt nor
fear.

fear.

How like an eagle, from his mile-high rock,
Down swoops the Gihon, smitten into mist
On groaning crags, that, thunder-stunned, resist
The headlong thunder, and eternal shock,
Where, far below, like ages with their deeds,
The watery anarchy doth foam and sweep!
Now winged with light, which winged gloom succeeds;
Now beautiful as hope, or wild and deep
As fate's last mystery; now swift and bright
As human joy, then black as horror's night!"

We do not, however, like the plan of 'Spirits and Men;" the day for either alle-corical or supernatural personification is past. No, Mr. Elliott is strongest on his own soilhe is English, intensely English; we would not abate one iota of his indignation against oppression, or of his sympathy with distress; we would only enter a protest against the wrongful violence into which his political opinions (with him, passions) often heat his language. We have gone into no verbal criticism, though many similes border on the ludicrous— witness the "tiers of currants, thick as both my thumbs:" but these are minor fault, forgotten in the very lines that follow :-

When round their grandsire met, his numerous race Beheld their children's children in his face; Saw in his eye the light of suns gone down, And hoped they saw in his white locks their own."

Believing as we do, that too much attention cannot be attracted towards the present situation of the lower classes, believing also that exaggeration, it is because we know exaggeration to be an injury.

We now turn to Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry; which is not only one of the most amusing and interesting, but one of the most valuable works that have appeared. Banim, the first cultivator of this fertile soil, was an Irish Elliott, and painted things as he saw them, through but one medium-that of party. The present author is more impartial; he admits faults on both sides, and merits on both sides; he points out evils as one who has observed and reflected, and, that best test of the necessity for pointing them out, places the hope and the remedy alongside. The Irish character is Amin. An' now that I've blessed the place, a singular mixture of antithesis, humour and in the name of the nine patriarchs, how are pathos, cruelty and tender-heartedness, shrewdness, superstition, and indolence, yet capable of being roused into extraordinary exertion. We do not hesitate to say that these pages give a clearer and juster view both of that character and its consequences than any work or works amid the many that have come under our notice. "The Red Well," tracing the progress of ruin overtaking an industrious man. from the pressure of circumstances, unalleviated by the abated rent that might have enabled him to meet them,—is worth a whole army of pamphlets on the state of the Irish nation. Merely in a literary point of view, these stories tumbler of whisky-punch shall not cross my lips, are strikingly clever and original: "the Poor during the twenty-four hours of the day, barring Scholar" is as full of touching interest as that of "the Courtship of Phelim O'Toole" is of light amusement. We must observe, that in the following extracts we have in a degree been guided by what was most easily detachable, and suited to our limits.

Preparations for Christmas " Those who were inclined to devotion-and there is no lack of it in Ireland-took to carols and hymns, which they sang, for want of better airs, to tunes highly comic. We have ourselves often heard the Doxology sung in Irish verse, to the facetious air of 'Paudeen O'Rafferty;' and other hymns to the tune of 'Peas upon a Trencher,' and 'Cruskeen Lawn.' Sometimes, on the contrary, many of them, from the very fulness of jollity, would become pathetic, and indulge in those touching old airs of their country, which may be truly called songs of sorrow, from the exquisite and simple pathos with which they abound. This, though it may seem anomalous, is but natural; for there is nothing so apt to recall to the heart those friends, whether absent or dead, with whom it has been connected, as a stated festival. Af-fection is then awakened, and calls to the hearth where it presides those on whose faces it loves to look; if they be living, it places them in the circle of happiness which surrounds it; and if they be removed for ever from such scenes, their memory, which, amidst the din of ordinary life, has almost passed away, is now restored, and their loss felt as if it had been only just then sustained."

The Fiddler's Compliments .- "Augh, augh! faith you're the model of a woman. Are you there, M'Kenna?-here's a sudden disholution to your family! May they be scatthered wid all speed_manin' the girls_to all corners o' the parish!—ha, ha, ha! Well, that won't vex them, any how; an' next, here's a merry Chris'mas to us, an' many o' them! Whooh! blur-an'age!_whooh! oh, by gorra!_that's_that's_Frank, run afther my breath_I've lost

Benediction of an Irish Beggar.—" God save the house! exclaimed Darby, on entering—' God save the house, an' all that's in it! God save it to the north!' and he formed the

sign of the cross in that direction; 'God save it to the south ! + to the aiste! + and to the waiste! + Save it upwards! + and save it downwards! + Save it backwards! + and save it forwards! + Save it right! + and save it left! + Save it by night! + save it by day !+ Save it here !+ save it there !+ Save it this way! + an' save it that way! + Save it atin! + + + an' save it drinkin'! + + + + + + + + Oxis Doxis Glorioxis yees all, man, woman, and child? An' a merry

Christmas to yees, says Darby More!" An Irish Oath against Liquor.—We must just observe, that the swearer believes his drunken habits prolong his wife's stay in pur-

"Oath against liquor, made by me, Cornelius O'Flaherty, Philomath, on behalf of Misther Pether O'Connell, of the Cross-roads, merchant, on one part, and of the soul of Mrs. Ellish O'Connell, now in purgatory, merchantess, on the other. I solemnly, and meritoriously, and soberly swear, that a single twelve, the locality of which is as followeth :-

" N.B. I except in case any docthor of physic might think it right and medical to ordher me more for my health; or in case I could get Father Mulcahy to take the oath off me for a start, at a wedding, or a christening, or at any other meeting of friends where there's

" PETHER X O'CONNELL.

"Witness present,
Cornellus O'Flaberty, Philomath,
June the 4th, 18—.
"LT I certify that I have made and calculated this oath for Misther Pether O'Connell, merchant, and that it is strictly and arithmetically proper and correct.
"Cornelius O'Flaherty, Philomath.

"Dated this 4th day of June, 18-.
"'I think, Misther O'Flaherty, it's a dacent oath, as it stands. Plase God I'll swear to it some time to-morrow evenin'.' 'Dacent! Why I don't wish to become eulogistically addicted; but I'd back the same oath, for both grammar and arithmetic, aginst any that ever was drawn up by a lawyer — ay, by Counsellor O'Connell himself! — but faith, I'd not face him at a vow, for all that; he's the greatest man at a vow in the three kingdoms. 'I'll tell you what I'm thinkin', masther; as my hand's in, mightn't I as well take another wid an ould frind o' mine, Andy Cavanagh, of Lisbuy? He's a dacent outd residential, and likes it. It'll make the baker's, or the long dozen.' 'Why, it's not a bad thought; but not wour head?' 'No,

much may be effected in amelioration, we are well do you dhraw that from, then? for, faith, knows I've a regard for Andy Cavanagh this glad to see talents like those of Mr. Elliott 'twould be mighty convanient to live near it in employed in the cause; and if we object to a hard frost." part of the oath.

Now I must make the total amount thirteen, an' all will be right.' 'Masther, have you a prayer-book widin? bekase if you have, I may as well swear it here, an' you can witness it.' book aquil to the Bible itself for piety an' devotion.' 'Sure they say, masther, any book that the name o' God's in, is good for an oath. Now, wid the help o' goodness, repate the words afore me, an' I'll sware thim.'

Unfortunately Peter's memory becomes confused, and he visits the schoolmaster to see if they can devise no sort of sober system of mne-

" 'Masther,' said he, 'we must thry an' make this oath somethin' plainer. You see, whin I get confused, I'm not able to remimber things as I ought. Sometimes, instid o' one tumbler, I take two at the wrong place; an' sarra bit o' me but called in an' had three wid ould Jack Rogers, that isn't in it at all. On another day I had a couple wid honest Barny Casy, an my way acrass to Bartle Gorman's I'm not what I was, masther, ahagur; so I'd thank you to dhraw it out more clearer, if you can, nor it was.'- 'I see, Mr. Connell; I comprehend wid the greatest are in life the very plan for it. We must reduce the oath to geography, for I'm at home there, bein' a surveyor myself. I'll lay down a map o' the parish, an' draw the houses of your friends at their proper places, so that you'll never be out o' your latitude at all.' Faix, I doubt that, masther! ha, ha, ha!' replied Peter; 'I'm afeard I will, of an odd time, for I'm not ably to carry what I used to do; but no matther: thry what you can do for me this time, ane how. I think I could bear the long dozen still, if I didn't make mistakes.' O'Flaherty accordingly set himself to work; and as his knowledge, not only of the parish, but of every person and house in it, was accurate, he soon had a tolerably correct skeleton map of it drawn for Peter's use. 'Now,' said he, 'lend me your ears.' 'Faix, I'll do no sich thing,' replied Peter; 'I know a thrick worth two of it. Lend you my ears, inagh !--catch me at it! You have a bigger pair of your own nor I have—ha, ha, ha!! 'Well, in other words, pay attention. Now, see this dot—that's your own house.' 'Pat a crass there,' said Peter, an' thin I'll know it's the Crass - roads. 'Upon my reputation, you're right; an' that's what I call a good specimen of ingenuity. I'll take the hint from that, an' we'll make it a hieroglyphical as well as a geographical oath. Well, there's a crass, wid two tumblers. Is that clear?' 'It is, it is! Go an.' 'Now here we draw a line to your son Dan's. Let me see; he keeps a mill, an' sells cloth. Very good. I'll dhraw a mill-wheel an' a yardwand. There's two tumblers. Will you know that?' 'I see it: go an, nothing can be clearer. So far I can't go asthray.' 'Well, what next? Two behind your own garden. What metaphor for the garden? Let me see! let me cogitate! A dragon—the Hesperides! That's beyont vou. A bit of a hedge will do, an' a gate.' 'Don't put a gate in, it's not lucky. You know when a man takes to dhrink, they say he's goin' a gray gate, or a black gate, nor three more to the back o' that. I only or a bad gate. Put that out, an' make the it_run, you Tory: oh, by gor, that's stuff as begin to get hearty about seventeen; so that hedge longer, an' it'll do—wid the two tunsthrong as Sampson, so it is. Arrah, what the long dozen, afther all, is best; for God he blers, though.' 'They're down. One at the



Reverend Father Mulcahy's. How will we thranslate the priest?' 'Faix, I doubt that will be a difficult business.' 'Upon my re-How will we putation, I agree wid you in that, espicially whin he repates Latin. However, we'll see. He writes P. P. afther his name; -pee-pee is what we call the turkeys wid. What 'ud you think o' two turkeys?' 'The priest would like them roasted, but I couldn't undherstand that. No; put down the sign o' the horsewhip, or the cudgel; for he's handy, an' argues well wid both?' 'Good! I'll put down the horsewhip first, an' the cudgel alongside of it; then the tumbler, an' there 'ill be the sign o' the priest.' 'Ay, do, masther, an' faix the priest 'ill be complete; there can be no mistakin' him thin. Divil a one, but that's a good thought!' 'There it is, in black an' Who comes next? Frank Carroll. white. white. Who comes next? Frank Carron.

He's a farmer. I'll put down a spade an' a
harrow. Well, that's done—two tumblers.'

'I won't mistake that aither. It's clear
enough.' Bartle Gorman's of Nurchasy. Bartle's a little lame, an' uses a staff wid a cross on the end that he houlds in his hand. I'll put down a staff wid a cross on it.' 'Would there be no danger of me mistakin' that for the priest's cudgel?' 'Not the that for the priest's cudgel?' Not the slightest. I'll pledge my knowledge of geography, they're two very different weapons.' Well, put it down; I'll know it.' 'Michael Morris of Cargah. What for him? Michael's a pig-driver. I'll put down a pig. You'll comprehend that?' 'I ought; for many a pig I sould him in my day. Put down the pig; an' if you could put two black spots upon his back, I'd know it to be one I sould him about our years agone-the fattest ever was in the country-it had to be brought home on a car, for it wasn't able to walk wid fat." 'Very good; the spots are on it. The last is Andy Cavanagh of Lisbuy. Now, do you see that I've drawn a line from place to place, so that you have nothing to do only to keep to it as you go. What for Andy? 'Andy! Let me see; Andy! Pooh! What's come over me that I have nothing for Andy? Ay! I have it. He's a horse-jockey; put down a gray mare I sould him about five years agone.''I'll put down a horse; but I can't make a "I'll put down a horse; but I can't make a gray mare wid black ink." 'Well, make a mare of her, any way." 'Faith, an' that same puzzles me. Stop, I have it; I'll put a foal along wid her.' 'As good as the bank. God bless you, Misther O'Flaherty. I think this'll keep me from mistakes. An' now, if you'll slip up to me afther dusk, I'll send you down a couple of bottles and a flitch. Sure you desarve more for the throuble you tuck.' "

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Since the above notice was written, we have received the last two volumes, which well deserve the warmest commendations. To say nothing of the interest of the tales themselves, the humour of the varied scenes and characters, we believe it is not often so much truth is told about Ireland. We know no pages where so accurate an idea may be formed of Irish reality as in these entertaining, clever, and original "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry."

We have classed these works together—for they belong to the same school, and labour in the same vineyard; we must also add, that they are foremost among the most original and valuable productions of our time.

Miserrimus. 12mo. pp. 115. London, 1882. Not published.

This wild and striking story has the following prophesied should be the bed of my enemy. convulsively into the air, and with a dull foundation:—"On a grave-stone in Worcester In spite of the great effusion of blood, which, heavy sound fell on the earth a corpse. I Cathedral is this inscription, 'Miserrimus,' conjoined to what I had previously lost, in-

with neither name, date, nor comment." These pages contain the autobiography of the sleeper in that nameless grave, and are the history of uncurbed passions, terrible to those around them, but still more terrible to the possessor. None in this world can punish us as we punish ourselves. The secret of the hero's character is contained in the file.

is contained in two of his own remarks:-"Perhaps of all passions, cruelty is that which is most strengthened by indulgence; the more it attains, the more it desires. The man who has once tasted it, is inspired with an insatiate thirst; and the last cup of blood he has drained to the dregs but renders its successor more enticing. Unlike other vices that decay with the strength of the body which engendered them, this flourishes in an inverse ratio, and only departs with the breath of its possessor, unless some rare shock intervene to recall him to a consciousness of his guilt. Instigated by the natural bent of their dispositions, the Mariuses, the Syllas, the Domitians, the Maximins, began their career of slaughter; but they continued it long after the original impulse must have ceased, in the mere love of the stimulus to which they had been accustomed. I believe that all our race are more or less ferocious. Many may live and die ignorant that this vice is latent in their breasts: but. because circumstances have not arisen to develope it, let them not therefore believe that they do not possess it. The minds of most of us are capable of a mood in which we should derive a demoniac pleasure from the sight of the tears which we ourselves have caused to trickle down the cheek of beauty. They tell an unquestionable tale of feminine softness, affection, and submission; and man, the savage, revels in the callous complacency of gratified vanity, and in the conviction of his power. There they stand in her bright eyes, visible, tangible, indisputable proofs of her weakness and of his strength, of her homage and of his supremacy; and he gazes on her exultingly, unpityingly, and glories in the pride of the conquest he has gained. There are few, I think, who, if they will avow the truth, will not admit that at some portion of their lives they have entertained emotions akin to these."

In a duel he kills the brother of his mistress, long the object of school-boy animosity. Singular, yet well-wrought up, incidents bring together again the murderer and the betrothed—who, it need scarce be said, had rejected him in horror—under circumstances which justify marriage. The bridal, with its funeral pageantry, is such as Hoffman might have imagined in his darkest mood; we had intended quoting it, but it is too long for our limits, and, moreover, requires the preceding scenes; we therefore prefer the duel:—

"It was agreed that we should commence the combat with our pistols, and, if they failed, we were to determine it by our swords. The ground was measured, and, at the distance of eight paces, my antagonist and I stood face to face. Our seconds had arranged that the challenged party should fire first. We were asked if we were prepared, and, having replied in the affirmative, the signal was given. I saw the flash, and trembled to and fro for a few seconds, then fell backward on the earth: the ball of my foe had passed through my body. Dreadful, excruciating were the sensations which I endured during the few succeeding minutes, while I lay on the grass—the crimson grass, which I had prophesied should be the bed of my enemy. In spite of the great effusion of blood, which, conjoined to what I had previously lost, in-

duced a mortal weakness, I yet retained a vivid consciousness of all that passed around me. My antagonist had thrown the discharged pistol on the earth, and stood with his arms folded across his breast, regarding with a stern and fixed countenance the wound from which my life-blood was fast issuing. Motionless and impenetrable as a statue, it was impossible to infer from his impassive countenance the nature of his feelings; but he appeared to be awaiting the result with-out anxiety, and without exultation. My second advanced to assist me; but I snatched the handkerchief from his grasp, and applied it myself to the wound. An increased feebleness then subdued me, and I fell back on the grass, still keeping my eyes fixed on the countenance of my adversary, who retorted with an equally immovable gaze. I had thus lain during what appeared to me an eternity, but, in reality, perhaps, did not exceed a couple of minutes, when his second approached him, and advised him to depart. 'No, no!' I shrieked in the agony of my dread lest my anticipated victim should escape me: 'stay, stay, I command you! — I am prepared, and capable of firing; and I presented my pistol. But the second of my adversary interfered, and stated that so long as I remained pro-strate on the ground, the laws of duelling required that I should be considered hors de combat; and that unless I arose, he could not consent that my foe should sustain my fire. My friend then approached, in the intention of aiding me to rise; but the opposing second again intervened, and declared that unless I could stand, and fire without assistance, he should remove his principal from the ground. I groaned with anguish; and nothing, I fear, prevented me from sending my bullet through the head of this zealous adviser, but the dread of thereby suffering my far more hated antagonist to I instigated my second to protest against the injustice of this proceeding; but his remonstrances were vain; for, as we both too well knew, the other was acting in accordance with the common rules and pre-cedents on these occasions. During this discussion I was momentarily growing weaker. Hastily, therefore, in the fear of becoming utterly incapacitated, I struggled to rise, and partially succeeded, but immediately fell again. A second time I made a still more violent effort, and contrived, with the assistance of the pistol, to raise myself on one knee. But the pain I then suffered was excruciating, and the great difficulty was yet to be sur-mounted. How vividly intense, even at this moment, is my recollection of the scene! My foe was still intently regarding me with the same impassive, inscrutable gaze. Not an emotion was apparent in the stony rigidity of his fixed and pale features. He neither quailed beneath my wrathful glances, nor retorted with a similar expression. His dark, deep-set eyes seemed to penetrate the inmost recesses of my soul, but offered no clue to the secrets of his own. At length I succeeded in attaining my feet. For a moment I reeled as though in a state of utter ebriety; then, with one final, and I may also say, superhuman exertion of my remaining strength, I stood for a single moment as firm and motionless as a rock, deliberately levelled my pistol at his throat, and fired. With the fierce shriek of the death-agony he sprang convulsively into the air, and with a dull heavy sound fell on the earth a corpse. I

fulfilled, that the green grass was red beneath | of mental recreation, of which they were in him, uttered a faint cry of exultation, and sank into the arms of my second."

Some epithets, we think, had been better omitted; but, as a whole, the history of Miserrimus is strikingly original, forcible, and interesting. We expect much from the powers of the writer.

Christmas Carols, Ancient and Modern; including the most Popular in the West of England, and the Airs to which they are sung: also Specimens of French Provincial Carols. With an Introduction and Notes, by William Sandys, F.S.A. 12mo. pp. 331. London, 1833. Beckley.

An Introduction, occupying nearly a half of this volume, gives a very fair epitome of the histories of Christmas games, revels, &c. &c., as handed down to us by classical authors and curious antiquaries. It is pleasant to read; but to a professed critic offers little new, wherewith to indicate to his readers the quality of the article. But we will essay an extract, relative to dancing-an abomination, we trust, likely to be much practised by young men and maidens (not to restrain children and good-humoured elders of both sexes) during the ensuing four or five months.

"In these (i. e. the times immediately be-fore the Conquest)," says Henry, in his veri-table History of England, "as in more polished ages, the love of dancing appears to have been extended to a fault; for William of Malmsbury relates a story of fifteen young women and eighteen young men dancing and singing (A.D. 1012) in the churchyard of a church dedicated to St. Magnus, on the day before Christmas, and thereby disturbing one Robert, a priest, who was performing mass in the church. In consequence of his prayers to that effect, they continued to dance and sing for a whole year without intermission, feeling neither heat, cold, hunger, thirst, weariness, or wear of apparel, and wore away the earth till they were sunk up to the middle."

We have heard folks say, they loved dancing so much, that they would never tire of it; let them try, without a miracle, to dance, even on soft ground, till they are up to their middles! If it does not cure them, we will be sworn it pale with envy. will cure their partners.

The tracing of Christmas festivities to the Roman Saturnalia, and through their own changes, as the manners of different ages modified the forms of enjoyment, is always entertaining; and it is not the least of the philoso-phical pleasure to note how, seen in the distance, all the customs of the past appear to be so beautiful-how the inconveniences and irregularities of the present are felt. It might almost console us to think, that two or three lished times. Ecce signum. hundred years hence, we shall be the past!

"In many parts of the kingdom (says Mr. Sandys), especially in the northern and western parts, this festival is still kept up with spirit among the middling and lower classes, though its influence is on the wane even with them: the genius of the present age requires work. and not play; and since the commencement of this century a great change may be traced. The modern instructors of mankind do not think it necessary to provide for popular amusements, considering mental improvement the one thing needful: and to a great extent they may be right; the exercise of the mind among the working classes serving as a relaxation to bodily labour; as bodily exercise or athletic games serve to relieve from great mental exertion. Conferring on the labouring classes the power

general incapable but a few years since, is like bestowing on them an additional sense,-and of the highest value, if properly directed. Still, a cheerful observance of the great festivals of the year may well combine with this popular rage for reading, and the 'schoolmaster' might allow his Christmas holidays to be something more than a mere cessation from labour for a

day or two."
"All work, and no play," we agree with
Mr. Sandys and the old proverb, "makes Jack a dull boy;" it will be well if, as we have hinted elsewhere in this sheet, it does not make him a restless, discontented, and wicked one. We have said in that Review what we might do were we a senator, which, Heaven be thanked! we are not; and we may here go a step farther, and declare, that were we a king, which we are equally grateful not to be, we should certainly devise holidays and sports for our subjects, in despite of all Utilitarians in politics, and Puritans in religion. Yea, if they could enjoy nothing else, they should be obliged, upon pain of treason, to play at "Tinkeler's (i. e. Tinker's) shop," as they still do in far west and merry Cornwall. The fascinating game is thus described :-

"A large iron pot, with a mixture of soot and water, is placed in the middle of the room: one of the party acts as master of the shop, having a small mop in his left hand and a short stick in his right, as his comrades have also; each of these assumes a name, as Old Vulcan, Mend-all, Tear'em, All-my-men, &c. They all kneel down round the vessel: the master cries out, 'Every one and I;' they then all hammer away as fast as they can, some with ridiculous grimaces: the master suddenly cries out, 'All-my-men and I,' 'Mend-all and I,' or any other name he chooses, upon which all are to cease working, except the individual named. If any of them fail in attending to this, they are treated with a salute from the mop, well soaked in the sable liquid; and as the master contrives to puzzle them by frequently changing the names, and sometimes calling two or three together, the faces of most of the party are soon reduced to a state that would make even Warren's jet blacking look

"The Corn Market" is another good game; but we must refer to the book for its particulars; only remarking, that, with all its afflictions, it seems to be better for people than the Corn Laws, and quite equal, in point of hardship, to the poetical imagining of the Corn-Law Rhymes. Vide page cxiii.

With regard to the Carols here collected, they are curious, rude, and profane. The fa-miliarity of earlier ages is grating to more po-

"To-morrow shall be my dancing day,
I would my true love did so chance
To see the legend of my play,
To call my true love to my dance.
Sing, oh! my love, oh! my love, my love, my love,
This have I done for my true love.

is have 1 done for my true above.

Then was I born of a Virgin pure,
Of her I took fleshly substance;
Thus was I knit to man's nature,
To call my true love to my dance.
Sing, oh! &c.

In a manger laid and wrapped I was, So very poor, this was my chance, Betwixt an ox and a silly poor ass, To call my true love to my dance. Then afterwards baptized I was,
The Holy Ghost on me did glance,
My Father's voice heard from above,
To call my true love to my dance.

Into the desert I was led, Where I fasted without substance: The Devil bade me make stones my bread, To have me break my true love's dance. Then down to Hell I took my way,
For my true love's deliverance,
And rose again on the third day,
Up to my true love and the dance. Then up to Heaven I did ascend,
Where now I dwell in sure substance,
On the right hand of God, that man
May come unto the general dance.
Sing, oh! &c."

The following-of the time of Henry VII., VIII., with music in MS. British Museum-is in a more touching and becoming strain, and we do not remember having seen it before.

"A, my dere Son.
A, my dere son, sayd mary, a, my dere,
kys thi moder Jhesu wt a lawghyng chere. Thys endnes nyght I sawe a syght This endnes night I sawe a sight all in my slepe,
Mary this may she sung lullay,
& sore did wepe.
To kepe she sawight full fast a bowte her son fro colde;
Joseph seyd, wiff, my joy, my leff, say what ye wolde;
no thyng my spouse is In the howse unto my pay;
my son, a kyng the made all thyng, lyth in hay.

A, my dere son. A. my dere son.

my moder dere, a mend yor chere, my moder dere, a mend yor ch & now be styll; thus for to ly it is sothely my fadirs will. derision gret passion Infynytely, as it is fownde many a wownd suffir shall I suffyr shall I, on caluery that is so hye, ther shall I be; man to restore, naylid full sore uppon a tre.

A, my dere son." Some examples of French carols are literary curiosities; and a Cornish Christmas play is a good variety of the northern guizart representations by strolling children, about Christmas The notes contain some, if not new, little-known matter; as, for instance, of the Crucifixion :-- "The names of the two thieves were said to have been Titus and Dumachus 1 Infancy, chap. viii. v. 3), of whom the former prevented the latter from robbing Joseph and Mary on their journey to Egypt with Jesus, who then foretold to his mother that they should thirty years afterwards be crucified with him, and that Titus should go to Paradise."

Specimens of the old carol music are added, and no part of the volume has interested us more. Upon the whole, the work will be a favourite where such studies are loved and cherished; and at this season must be read with peculiar gratification.

A Journey from London to Odessa; with Notices of New Russia, &c. By John Moore. Paris, 1833. Galignani.

This is a very unassuming volume, and one of the best got-up English publications we have seen from the Parisian press. The writer, who has apparently been accustomed to foreign travel, and to have seen much, illustrates a very useful and correct itinerary by a pleasing journal of the principal incidents which befell him on his way in the year 1824, an account of the accommodation, or often want of accommodation, which awaited him, and a brief notice of the objects which particularly attracted his attention. The most novel portion of his route was, of course, through New Russia, of which Odessa may be esteemed the capital; and we shall copy out a few extracts as samples of his general information, and method of communicating it.

"The road from Gorlitz to Breslau is very sandy. A singular effect is produced by the form of the windows in the roofs of the houses in this part of the country. These windows are made in the shape of an eye, and a small

projection of the tiles immediately above them imparts the character of a brow. As you drive along, these eyes seem to be watching you, and the traveller is constantly under a sort of architectural surveillance. The wheels of the carts used on these sandy roads are very high and narrow; many of the waggons are made of basket-work. Breslau, the capital of Silesia, is an interesting city. I followed my usual plan of mounting a tower, and was repaid for the trouble of ascending that of the Protestant church, St. Elizabeth, by a magnificent prospect. I found my way to a convent of Ursaline nuns, and had an opportunity of conversing with the lady-abbess, who is very old, and of noble family. After her departure, I had the pleasure of seeing a young and beautiful lady, of whom I purchased two specimens of flowers curiously worked on paper. This young lady is not a nun, but had been educated in the convent. She is related to one of the community: she spoke French very well, and took an opportunity of telling me, that the young persons who are placed in this convent to be educated, are treated with the utmost severity by the religieuse who has the charge of them.'

Further on we are told:

"The weather was very fine, and we travelled till midnight, when we stopped at a small dwelling at the entrance of a village called Katerimbourg. This, I found, was to be our resting-place for the remainder of the night: the spot was as silent as the grave. After knocking and calling for some time, a voice answered from within. A short colloquy having passed between the fuhrmann and the inmate, the door was opened, and I was shewn into a most miserable room, totally destitute of furniture. On looking over my journal, I find the following memorandum: 'Katerimbourg — first litter, Jew, or devil, fleas, &c. &c. I thought I had seen misery enough, but, alas! it was my doom to witness a good deal more. The being who inhabited this den was a Jew of the most forbidding aspect: he was of middle stature, and clothed in a black cassock fitting close to his lean carcass --- so lean, that (as a friend of mine was wont to say of a slim gentleman of our acquaintance) he would require stuffing to be a correct representative of the apothecary in Romeo and Juliet. His complexion was deadly pale; his eyes black as jet, and constantly in motion; his hair and beard matted and neglected. He spoke but seldom, and moved about with noiseless step, occasionally leaning against the wall, and eyeing me from top to toe. I felt fatigued, and ordered my bed : the creature vanished, but soon reappeared, carrying a quantity of hay. which he threw down in a corner of the room, shaking it up afterwards as though a litter were preparing for a horse. I had the cushions of my carriage arranged for a pillow; and having primed my pistols, and obtained a candle to burn until morning, I wrapped my cloak around me, and was left 'alone with my glory.

Alone! did I say? This is a mistake, for l had company of the most piquant description: myriads of fleas hopped about my devoted frame, punctured my skin, sucked my blood, tickled my nose, and banished sleep from my eyes. I hailed the dawn joyfully, and, rushing into the open air, ran to a distance from the hovel, with my enemies on my back, shook them off with disdain, and then hastened out of their reach. Nothing could tempt me to re-enter my bed-room. After some difficulty I obtained a little milk; for which slight refection, and my night's lodging, my impassable host charged me exorbitantly."

In thirty-seven days, through these comforts, our countryman reached Odessa, of the ancient and modern history of which he gives an epitome, from the period of its answering to the Axenos of the Greeks, to its revival some forty years ago by Prince Potemkin, its great improvement under the Duke of Richelieu, and its present condition as a mercantile town of considerable importance, and a great corn and wine depôt. We select two or three passages descriptive of some of its peculiar features.

"The public carriages of Odessa are called droshkis; they are built low, and are usually made to convey one person only, though I have seen two, and even three, passengers stowed in them. The general way for a gentleman to sit is as though he were on horseback. The morning after my arrival, I had occasion to mount one of these (to me) novel vehicles; and, to tell you the truth, i did not know exactly where to arrange my legs; for I had no notion of riding on cushionback. However, I watched others, bestrode my rocking-horse (for the springs are so elastic that the carriages yield to the slightest impulse), and was soon regularly installed à la Russe. The public droshkis are, for the most part, drawn by two horses. One of the animals has his head tied up to a kind of hoop, which rises from the ends of the shafts to about a foot above his ears, which makes him look grand; the other is so harnessed as to have his head drawn down almost to the ground, and on one side: this, and the management of the reins, causes him to curvet. It is painful to see the poor creatures thus fet-tered for mere show. The driver sits on a very small dickey-box; his dress is picturesque, consisting of a very low hat, widening at the top, ornamented with a broad silken band and bright buckle; he wears a kind of frock-coat, fitting close to the waist, round which it is strapped: this coat has not any collar, and as the men have their hair cut extremely short all round, the lower part of the back of the head is bare, as is also the neck. Many of these drivers have long beards. I have heard them singing wild but not unpleasing airs: they appear to me to have a natural good taste for music."

The account of the administration of justice

is most unfavourable to Russia.

" Unfortunately (says Mr. Moore) I am able to speak positively as to the total absence of all justice in this country. It has fallen to my lot to have to manage a very unpleasant and complicated business; and, although I have contrived to keep out of a law-suit, I have thought it my duty to make inquiries as to what remedy I should have, in case matters should be pushed to extremity. Alas! I find that 'the glorious uncertainty of the law' is doubly uncertain here. The Russian tribunals are all corrupt. The judges generally receive fees from both plaintiff and defendant, and the highest bidder usually gains the cause!!!
'But,' said I to my informant, 'the laws are there; the judge must surely decide according to the statutes.' 'Ah! my dear sir,' replied my friend, 'you speak as an Englishman; but the jurisprudence of this country is all founded upon imperial ukases—your lawyer may find an ukase perfectly applicable to your view, and to the justice of the affair in question: -you may feel quite satisfied, in your own mind, that the decision must be in your favour ;-but your antagonist's solicitor will, in all probability, find another ukase of a diametrically opposite tendency, or (which is the same thing to you) it

known in Great Britain by the appellation of the Old Lady in Threadneedle Street, and who issues her firmans here in the shape of Russian bank-notes. It is true that a third ukase might possibly be discovered, which, accompanied by a rouleau of ducats, would make the scales of justice incline to your side; but this would be a costly proceeding, and even a just decree might be evaded by an adept, who would be more than a match for you, with your oldfashioned, straightforward English ideas.'—
'Enough,' rejoined I; 'it has always been my opinion that one had better make a great sacrifice than go to law; but here nothing short of total ruin could ensue to an honest man who might be tempted to meddle with imperial ukases.' Upon expressing my astonishment at the existence of such disgusting abuses, observing that I had imagined that the emperor was high-minded and just, and that I presumed he must be ignorant of these vile proceedings, I was told that the Czar knew all about it that he deplored the evil-but that the government being too poor to pay the public offi-cers adequately, these peccadilloes were winked at! To this was attached another piece of information, viz. that after a man has been at his post long enough to have lined his pockets well by his mal-practices, he is put on the shelf to make room for some half-starved aspirant :so that the system is carried on from one generation to another. The contracts for the government supplies are secured and acted upon in the most nefarious manner. I know, from a good source, that the contractors bribe the authorities whose duty it is to superintend the due performance of their engagement, and that the most wholesale peculation is carried on unblushingly.

We shall now conclude with two brief anecdotes. The following odd prophecy had its origin at Paris:

Quand Louis mourts Charles Dix paraitra—

now read

Charles Disparaitra.

On leaving Vienna, by which city and Brody, Munich, and Paris, our traveller returned after a three months' residence at Odessa, he tells us an amusing story of his bargain respecting a conveyance.

"A person, named Solomon Pintner, has agreed to convey me to Strasbourg, with the same horses, in twelve days: when our bargain was completed, the man presented me with a piece of gold coin, of the value of about twenty shillings, by way of binding the said bargain. On all former occasions of this kind I have been called upon to make a deposit. Another peculiarity was, that, in the course of the negotiation with the coachmaster, I happened to mention that a friend of mine, who was about to leave Vienna, had been so fortunate as to be offered a seat in the carriage of a baroness :- 'Well,' said old Solomon Pintner, 'I will engage to get a baroness to accompany you, if you wish it.' This was really very kind : - but I modestly declined the obliging offer, considering whence it came."

We have not stopped at the author's remarks on the Duke of Reichstadt, whom he saw in his fourteenth year at Vienna, nor at his retrospections relating to Napoleon; and shall only venture to state a very curious report which we lately heard about the former, namely, that he passed several weeks in London incognito, his secret being little known beyond the immediate circle of his Majesty, of the Austrian ambassawill be coaxed into the signification desired, by dor, Prince Esterhazy, and of the proprietors the attractive influence of a personage well- of the hotel in Berkeley Square, where he

rumour: but we had it with such circumstantial corroborations as that he visited Windsor. was most amiable and engaging in his manners, and almost devoted to music, insomuch that he absolutely played on the pianoforte at a public concert ?!?!

The Invisible Gentleman. By the Author of "Chartley the Fatalist," "The Robber," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1833. Bull. THERE is a species of composition peculiarly suited to the present season of the year. Of all lights, fire-light is the most fanciful: the shadows so deep and so flickering; the tongues of flame now dancing up like wild thoughts, now dying away amid the bright clear red, whose settled cheerfulness is such a contrast to their uncertainty; the many shapes to be seen or to be believed amid the burning coals; the ghosts, murders, and omens, which are natural subjects of discourse at such time of din obscurity; -all make the fire-light Fancy's own peculiar atmosphere, and such element is at the height of its dominion in November and December. We marvel not that Christmas tales have passed into a proverb—the Fire-king then reigns in all his glory. We are persuaded that all supernatural legends, all stories of apparitions, all fairy legends, have been conceived during that peculiar and fire-lighted period of the year. "The Invisible Gentleman" makes his appearance, to express our meaning by a contradiction, at the very time he ought: matter-offact as we are now-a-days, if we ever do believe in the wonderful, it must be during the winter evenings. The present narrative is one of the most entertaining fictions we have met with for a long time; the idea is very original, and brought into play with a lively air of truth, which gives a dramatic reality even to the su-pernatural. At first we thought it was a translation from the German, till we saw in the title-page the announcement of an author on whose former productions this is an immense improvement. The material of the fiction is the variety of difficulties in which a young gentleman is involved in consequence of his having accepted the power of being invisible; and most amusingly are they brought about. To explain the ensuing scene, it is necessary to mention that he disappears when he pulls his left ear, and becomes again visible by pulling the right. Now for a tête-à-tête with his mistress.

" The drawing-room in which this never-tobe-forgotten evening was passed contained a more than usual portion of those encumbrances which fashion orders to be admitted under the name of furniture. There were Chinese china mandarins, that, like courtly sycophants on our side of the globe, always began bowing and smirking whenever they were rudely struck or kicked. A six-feet pagoda occupied one corner, and the model of an eastern dwelling, with its bamboo, net-like outworks, filled a corresponding recess. On the two mantlepieces, pierslabs, tables, and 'what nots,' were scattered and grouped-little fat, squat, ugly, face-making rice Josses, Bonzes, and nondescript monsters—and beneath and in the windows stood huge porcelain jars. Then there were cabinets inlaid with gold and pearl, and furnished with labyrinths of recesses and secret drawers, in which little else was to be seen save the ingenuity of the workman. The remainder, or more useful part of the furniture of the room, need not be described farther than by stating, that it was such as may be seen every day in the dwellings of the wealthy, or of those who would fain make the world believe

We know not if there is truth in this | them to be the peculiar favourites of fortune and fashion. In this museum-like drawing-room Bernard and Alicia sat, and lounged, and walked and talked, and laughed, and whispered, and so forth, till the watchman (for these things happened in the days of the Charlies) bawled 'Past eleven o'clock! When the aforesaid nocturnal guardian was bellowing his unintelligible announcement of the hour, Alicia was absolutely sitting on the right knee of our hero! It may be supposed that she had not often occupied such a position, as, in order to save herself from falling, her left arm passed round his neck, and thus afforded the same degree of security as an unskilful rider finds in grasping the pommel of the saddle. It is not to be imagined that the seat was of her own choosing. Bernard had thrown himself upon the sofa, and pulled her towards him. fear which she expressed of getting her hair still more out of order, was, perhaps, the cause why she did not struggle violently: but still there was a show of resistance; and even after she was seated, she made one or two ineffectual attempts to rise. Bernard threatened her playfully if she would not sit still, but whatever his threats were, they seem not to have been sufficiently alarming to produce the desired effect, for, instead of submitting quietly to her fate, she forthwith commenced a series of fresh struggles, the termination of which was of a most appalling nature. Once or twice she appeared nearly to have accomplished her release. and then anon it was evident that he was the stronger. At length, scarcely knowing what she did, and her left arm being in the position before mentioned, her hand came in contact with his ear. She pulled it, and instantly her lover disappeared! The poor girl opened hereyes as wide as possible—still felt that her seat was firm under her, and that her arm was as before. A sickly feeling came over her; it seemed as though she had been struck with sudden blindness. Then she pressed her hands to her eyes and forehead, as if to ascertain whether she was not dreaming or in a swoon. The dress of his mistress prevented Bernard from missing his legs, as in his first invisible essay, and his arms were (for the truth must now all be told) round her waist; and moreover, he had never before imagined that any other hand than his own could possess the power of pulling him out of sight. For these reasons he was utterly unconscious of his present condition; and alarmed at the extraordinary change in the young lady's countenance. he exclaimed, in an anxiously tender manner, You are unwell, dear Alicia? Tell me, my dearest girl. Surely I have not hurt you unintentionally? I shall never forgive myself if I have.' She heard the words-looked wildly, as it seemed to him, in his face; then a cold shuddering came over her, and she cried convulsively, 'Oh, this is too-too horrible!' The next moment she had fainted, and lay perfectly insensible on his shoulder. Such was his extreme agitation, that he did not perceive what had happened till after he had placed her upon the sofa. Then, crossing the room to pull the bell for assistance, the real state of the case was revealed, and he hastily made himself again conspicuous, when it was too late."

By the by, what a general custom it is now to date books 1833: really 1832 is a very illused epoch, thus to be shorn of its fair proportions. The Annuals first set the fashion: perhaps they thought it necessary to cut a month or two short, as they might not feel strong enough to last out the twelve.

Records of Travels in Turkey, Greece, &c.; and of a Cruise in the Black Sea, with the Capitan Pasha, in the Years 1829, 1830, and 1831. By Adolphus Slade, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1832. Saunders and Otley.

Upon a closer examination of this work, though we still find its tone "light and amusing," we mentioned in our last, as the opinion we had formed on dipping into it, that tone sometimes offends the taste, and does not bear to be continued so long where we read steadily for the sake of information. Naturally united with this, the author is a very free speaker about men and things: he never puts any position doubtingly, but pronounces ex cathedra—as if there could be but one right opinion, and that opinion his own, upon any subject. As we do not mean to investigate these matters critically, we will not take upon ourselves to say that he may not be very correct in his judgment; but as a general rule, we confess our dislike to the appearance of dogmatism, and always feel more apt to question a dictator than a moderate reasoner, who allows a little to others, instead of claiming all to himself.

Mr. Slade, passing through France and parts of Italy and Greece, got to Constantinople in May 1829; a period of the greatest interest, when the second Russian campaign was beginning. He had the good luck to become acquainted with the capitan pasha; and the still better luck to be allowed to take a short cruise on board his ship with him, in the Euxine. Remaining afterwards a short while at the Turkish capital, he visited Varna, Bourgas, and other notable places, in H. M.S. Blonde; and then crossed the theatre of the war, the Balkan, Schumla, - returned to Constantinople, and examined it more leisurely; and finally, in the summer of 1830, returned to Smyrna, viá Adrianople, Demotica, Enos, Samothraki, and Salonica. Such a tour, it will be seen at once, must have furnished much food for remark to an observant traveller; and Mr. Slade did not fail to avail himself of the opportunities afforded him.

Of the author's proneness to censure, without its being possible that he should have examined and been aware of all the things done, or the facts on which such proceedings were grounded, we quote the following sketches:-

At Genoa, "the aspirants for naval commissions are educated at a college during four or five years, during which, at intervals, they are embarked. Annually a frigate or corvette makes a tour in the Levant, and occasionally a squadron displays the flag to the bey of Tunis, or the pasha of Tripoli. In 1825, a squadron imposed terms on the latter, having first burnt a schooner in his port. This brilliant affair, in which one man was wounded, was an era for an Italian navy, and placed it, in its opinion, on a par with the British navy. battle of Algiers was scarcely considered a greater exploit. The admiral, who was in his frigate, anchored five miles off, was created a baron, and on all the actors crosses were bestowed, to the discontent of several, as no distinction was made between the meritorious, who pulled in under the ill-directed fire of the pasha's batteries, and one who winded his boat and rowed in the opposite direction.

" Easter Monday I witnessed the ceremony of administering the oath of fidelity to the troops. A theatre was erected on one side of the Aqua Verde (a square), amid piles of shot, and an altar raised in it. High mass was performed; and then the governor, the Marquis D'Yenne, a gallant old Savoyard, much loved

by the Genoese, read the formula. The soldiers answered Giuro-at least, those who chose; those who did not, held their tongues, and considered themselves exempt, as a young radical officer told me an hour afterwards, when I rallied him on his inconsistency in swearing fidelity to the government in public-against it in private. As the ceremony is repeated every year, it follows that the value of the oath does not exceed that period." [This is poor authority.]
Of the Greeks-

"This organised and tolerated system of piracy, generally accompanied by revolting barbarity, was the most prominent feature of the Greek revolution, as well as a solecism (from its impunity) in history. The extent to which it was carried appears incredible to those who did not witness it. Boats launched for the traffic from every part of the Archipelago. The deep inlets formed by the long promontories of Macedonia conveniently enabled the Armatolis to change the scene of their operations from land to sea. None so distinguished himself as a certain Thamantis, chief of a band which had been for years the terror of the Turkish and Christian villages indiscriminately. At the commencement of the revolution he excited the peaceable inhabitants of Nevousta to revolt; but, on being attacked by Aboul-loubout Pasha, from Salonica, basely fled, and left them to be decimated; then with the versatility of genius he turned pirate, and made himself equally renowned on the water as he had been on land. No flag was respected by him_scarcely the Grecian; and he wound up a series of exploits, in 1827, by murdering the crew of an Austrian vessel, who had dared to resist him. Finding, after this action, which marked him to the cruisers of all nations, that his aquatic career was too hazardous to continue, he prudently obtained an amnesty from the Porte for his former deeds as a klepht, and retired to his native village at the foot of Mount Olympus. Thus far his history possessed nothing uncommon-counterpart of a hundred similar and contemporary, checkered by blood and rapine; but the following year it was en-nobled by Mr. S. Canning deputing the English consul of Salonica to negotiate with him in person, in order to make him promise that he would renounce piratical habits. The unexpected proposal was too advantageous to be rejected; eagerly closing with it, the corsair drew out a declaration to the desired effectthat is, signed a treaty of peace, and sent it by the consul to the ambassador, then at Poros; since when, free from all apprehension of justice from any quarter, he enjoys his ill-gotten wealth in quiet. Now this was an unnecessary concession to expediency: Thamantis, having been guilty of the most atrocious acts, should have been made an example of; the Turkish government would have had him taken, on being applied to officially by the English ambassador. The number of brigands who obtain free pardon in Turkey is no proof of a want of power to take them up: the Porte calculates loss and profit. The expense of apprehending a powerful brigand is certain; the sum that he offers for his pardon is also certain; and he will do no more harm-at least, for some time. When, however, the Porte wishes to catch a brigand—a determination which is always taken when a brigand, once pardoned, resumes his old trade—it never fails. Precise orders are sent to the pashas, who always obey when their own interest is not involved; he is hunted from province to pro-

the authorities are up against him; and he generally ends by being betrayed by his own followers. Such has been the fate of many daring klepthes, after having followed their will for years; and such would have been the fate of Thamantis, had the necessary means been resorted to. He would then have justly suffered as a criminal, instead of capitulating as an honourable foe, with the representative of majesty."

Now, we daresay our ambassador had as good information as Mr. Slade, and that neither of them were likely to know precisely what the Porte would have done in certain future contingencies. The following appears to be an accurate as well as vivid description of the exterior habits and manners of a Turkish

noble, the third man in the empire. " I have hitherto said little on the habits of the capitan pasha—those of most Ottoman grandees. He led a life of absolute ennui. He could neither read nor write, nor was there any body to read to him, had he wished it. He did not play at chess, therefore had an enjoyment less than the sailors : neither had he any person to converse with, an advantage possessed by every body else on board. Between a master and his slaves there can be no conversation, since the latter must assent and smile en règle. His legs seemed made for no other purpose than to bend under him: his hands to run over his comboloyo (rosary). A narghiler was never from his lips, except while he ate, or prayed, or slept: how he performed the first of these offices I have described; suffice for his meals, that they took place twice a day at unsettled hours. Officers continually stood before him, arms crossed, eyes cast down-a painful apprentissage which every Osmanley goes through before arriving at power - and anticipated every desire with surprising dexterity.

If he wished to rise, he was lifted on his legs; if he drank, the glass was held to his lips; if he walked, he was supported by the arms; if an ignorant fly alighted on his brow, officious fans warned the intruder not to return; even when he spat, which was not rare, he being asthmatic, there was never wanting one to hold his handkerchief for the precious token. Such servility—though perfectly natural from the effect of early education, therefore not abstractedly servile-was disgusting to witness. performed, too, by men who in their own homes exacted the same from their inferiors, and thus made themselves amends for their own humiliation. From the top to the bottom of the ladder is a gradation of similar servitude. The grand vizir kisses the sultan's foot; he bows to Mohammed. The pasha kisses the grand vizir's foot; the bey, the pasha's; the aga, the bey's; and so on. No mussulman subject is so high but what he has a master, and none so low as not to have a slave; the son is slave to the father. I often saw the capitan pasha's son, a royal page, with him; but the youth never sat or tasted food in his presence. With all his deficiencies, Achmet Papuchgi was a good-natured man, a complete contrast to his predecessors during the last twenty years, who were all remarkable for cruelty. The quality seemed inherent to the office. In the middle of the day he crept into the kennel abaft the mizen-mast, and reposed for some hours, his example being duly followed by the officers, stretched out on the quarter-deck, and covered by flags to keep off the sun. On awaking, coffee and chibouques were served. Water was then brought, with a complete change of gar-

refuse him an asylum when it is known that by three, by two high, he washed and dressed ; then came out and enjoyed the cool of the evening on his quarter-deck couch, always doing me the honour to place me beside him with a chibouque; and no doubt it was a droll sight to the crew, who all gathered round the pasha and me thus cheek by jowl. His band, consisting of as many drums and cymbals as could be collected, with two clarionets and one fife, usually made a noise for our benefit. It played the hunter's chorus in Freischutz, Zitti zitti, and Malbrook, over and over till I fairly wished it at the bottom of the sea. I not only could not stop my ears, but was obliged to applaud liberally. Thinking, one evening, that its style was more adapted to Turkish music, at the same time intending a compliment, I asked the pasha whether it could perform any Turkish airs. 'Turkish air!' he repeated with astonishment; 'Mashallah! have you not been listening to them these two hours?' I bowed, and took refuge in ignorance. He asked me one evening if I would like to see his regular soldiers; I had never heard of any being on board. Presently six scare-crows marched aft, preceded by a drum and fife, each carrying a musket, and wearing a shabby tactico uniform. A first-rate's marines! I could scarce refrain from laughing out at the idea, although a thousand eyes were fixed on me to observe my admiration. The pasha told them seriously to do their best, for a judge of military performances was by. Accordingly they went through the manual exercise, and the same was rendered exceeding amusing by the drollery of the jester, who, shouldering a long chibouque, acted as fugelman, to the roars of both spectators and soldiers. I warmly applauded, and the pashs in delight gave the corporal a piece of gold, which was contested by the jester, who swore that without him the troop would have been disgraced. The chief entertainment of every evening was provided by the crew, who, when our orchestra closed, commenced acting gross buffoonery, such as ducking in tubs of water for money, when many a poor fellow half-drowned himself in vain attempts to take with his lips the thin bit of silver, shining at the bottom; or playing at bear and monkey, when both the bear and monkey well deserved the piastres their beating gained them; or blind man's buff. This last game was capital. The blind man, provided with a stick, was at liberty to hit every body within reach, only subject to the inconvenience of tripping over the bodies of his prostrate fellows, or over the comings down a hatchway. The pasha's attendants received sundry blows in keeping him off the presence, and as he readily found his way amongst them, I supposed that he was purposely allowed a peep-hole, especially as his excellency enjoyed it much. A game also of men hanging in pairs to the spanker-boom, till one turned senseless or cried quarter, afforded infinite amusement. Each exhibition the deck was convulsed at the writhings of the actors; the pasha, forgetting his hanteur, would join in the laugh, and rapidly combing his beard with his fingers, throw pieces of gold at the victor. 'Well,' he said to me one evening that I was more than usually tired of this foolery,—' does your capitan pasha amuse himself in this way?' I could not for the life of me flatter him; I simply answered that the English capitan pasha had always else to do. A dead silence, and mutual looks of surprise, ensued. Such were the occupations of the third man of the empire; of one of the chiefs on whom depended the fate of Turkey."

vince; the villages, scenes of his extortions, ments, and in the same narrow box, six feet One of his crew would be equally queer in a

British vessel; viz. a professional jester—thus | remony, and informed him that the grand duke introduced and described.

" In the morning we were close off the Bos phorus, nearly becalmed. Not a strange sail was in sight, a void marvellously consoling to the crew, among whom I perceived a sad spirit of apprehension. I am not vain enough to say I did not share it, (the mere circumstance of there being no surgeon on board was discouraging,) but at any rate I did not shew it, and being fairly in for the worst, determined to make the best of it. I considered the trial of our strength only deferred. My principal aim was to encourage the chief, and, therefore, having first breakfasted on coffee thick as chocolate, without sugar, bread, and honey, I repaired to him. He was undergoing the operation of having his head shaved, and looked very dismal: that done, he performed his minor ablutions, and said his prayers, I all the while smoking his narghiler on the divan. 'What can I do?' the pasha despondingly said, ' with such men, such means? they know nothing. 'Nor do you,' I thought; and replied, 'Let us do our best; allow me to exercise the guns, it will give the men confidence: if we do meet the enemy, let us not die like dogs!' scarcely heeded me at the moment, for his attention was suddenly attracted by the appearance of a boat coming off. He hoped it contained his jester and his pilot, who had missed their passage the day before, and whose absence considerably annoyed him. He was disappointed; it brought an order from the seraskier pasha to steer out to sea again. His countenance fell; and we were about to fill the maintop-sail, when a merchantman's boat was seen emerging from the shade of the canal's high banks. We distinguished in it a Frank and an Osmanley, the objects of the pasha's solicitude. The jester skipped on deck with the confidence of one who knew that his presence would excuse his absence. He was gaily attired in scarlet and gold, and his fez was bound by a silver band. He was dumpy in stature, but active in limb; and his countenance displayed more archness than folly. He saw the suppressed smile of the officers, and at once ran up to the pasha, who affected to look stern, and, making a somerset, took hold of the hem of his robe, saying, 'Thus will the Russian admiral reel before your potent thunder, and thus will I salute him,' making a sign with his foot. 'Pezaveng,' said the old man, taking him good-humouredly by the ear, 'I will nail this to my cabin-door.' 'The fool will then hear the wise man's secrets,' replied the other, ' and you will have to sew his mouth up. What would you do without his tongue? Talk to him,' he added, pointing to the pilot, who stood at the gangway, doubting what to do; 'without his boat your highness's Tom Fool must have come off on a porpoise's back, for the Pezaveng caikgis will not take jests for piastres.' This acknowledgement, which included a sarcasm on his slender emoluments, secured his companion's grace; and with this invaluable addition we made sail. He had originally been a dervish, (a jester's profession, after all,) and was much liked by all the crew, for whom he was always ready to exert his influence."

A good story:—
"When the first news of the capture of Varna reached Warsaw, a German trader ventured to doubt its truth, in a large coffee-house, where the company were discussing on the subject, like the first best. How happily is the feeling and said that it wanted confirmation. He was scarcely out of his bed the next morning when a police-officer came into his room without ce-

wanted to see him. 'Why-what-'exclaimed the terrified German, 'what have I done?'
You will soon know,' replied the satellite. With unpleasant forebodings the poor man arrayed himself in his best, and obeyed the summons. 'So,' says Constantine to him, 'you do not believe that the emperor's army has taken Varna—what do you know about Varna that makes you doubt of its fall?' 'Please your highness, I am a poor ignorant man ;-I merely thought—' 'You thought; then, sir, you must learn to think right.' 'Pardon, your highness—I meant no harm.' There is no harm done: do not be afraid. Hold!' continued Constantine, seeing the German about to prostrate himself-' a courier is this moment going to Varna, you will go in his kibitka and clear up your doubts.' Away they go, click clack, day and night-the poor German in a mortal fright, under the idea that he is on the road to Siberia. They arrive at Varna, and the courier addresses his companion for the first time since they left Warsaw. 'Sir, this town is Varna; you will have the goodness to put the question to any body you like, and convince yourself. Now, sir, you see these troops—look at them well—examine the uniforms. Are you satisfied that they are Russian troops?' 'I am perfectly satisfied,' answered the German. 'Then, sir,' replied his companion, ' you have no further business here. In a quarter of an hour another courier will start for Warsaw; you will return in his kibitka, and report yourself to the grand duke.' Away he goes again, jolt, jolt, in fear of dislocating half his bones, for being free, this journey, from mental anxiety about Siberia, he had leisure to observe that he was made of flesh and nerves. Constantine welcomed him with a horse-laugh. 'Now,' he Varna.'' [To be continued.]

The Lauread, a Satire of the Day. In Four Books, with Notes. Book the First. 12mo. pp. 120. London, 1832. Cochrane and Co. THE writer, the author of "Cavendish," points out the difference between satire and slander: "The Slanderer is he who maligns the good for the amusement of the vicious; the Satirist, he who exposes the vicious for the protection of the good. The first class form a set of cowardly, craven-hearted wretches, who are equally ready to fasten on the weak and harmless as to shrink from vice exulting in its strength. The second class are those who assist the former, and, regardless of all consequences, attack the

This is true; but how are we to judge to which character an author belongs who takes upon himself to lash not only the public but the private lives of other men? We cannot decide; and therefore shall merely observe, that we see an individual for whom we entertain well-founded esteem severely vilified in this volume, which displays considerable ability, and no disposition to spare any one who may differ from, or have offended the writer.

Illustrations of Modern Sculpture; No. 11. By T. K. Hervey. London, 1832. Relfe and Unwin; Moon and Co.

of a cathedral expressed!

"Where men speak low, as if they feared To wake the silent dead."

"Lady" is a bad epithet as applied to Hebe; but generally Mr. Hervey seems inspired by his subjects; we must say of him in his own words:

"As nightingales, where echo dwells, Breathe out their sweetest song."

His great charm is the grace and originality of his similes; his great fault is their profusion. We conclude with a well-merited tribute to Mr. Baily. "It is not to be doubted, that had Baily been found by his countrymen in the metropolis of the arts, his genius must, amid the strong lights of the 'everlasting city,' have secured for him, in spite of his English name, those triumphs which, it is to be little doubted, yet await him. How soon he may be able to break through the cloud of prejudice which still hovers over English art, that doubt 'whether any good thing can come out of Nazareth,' we will not venture to anticipate; but we will confidently predict, that when he shall have succeeded in doing so, his countrymen will make him amends for their past apathy. In the mean time, such one of the patrous of art as shall be the means of bringing his talents into the open light, which alone is wanting for their full appreciation, and of administering to them that encouragement which (apart from the reward it brings) is the very fuel that feeds the fire of genius, will secure for himself no small share in the honours which, we will doubt not, the sculptor is one day destined to achieve."

Lays and Legends of the Rhine. By J. R. Planché, F.S.A. With Lithographic Illustrations by G. Jones, from Drawings by Haghe; sketched on the spot. London, 1832. Tilt.

WE have more than once had occasion to speak said, 'you will go to that café where you were the last evening you were in Warsaw, and acquaint the company that the Russians are in collected in a very pretty and portable volume, making a most attractive tome even at this season of literary luxury.

> Burns's Complete Works. Diamond edition. 18mo. pp. 323. London, 1832, Orr; Simpkin and Marshall; Edinburgh, Chambers; Dublin, Curry and Co.; Glasgow, M'Leod and Co.; Manchester, Bancks and Co.

DR. CURRIE's four volumes are comprehended within this very small tome; and to those readers whose eyes can dwell intelligibly on clear diamond type, it must be a precious literary gem. Of Burns, by the by, the Ettrick Shepherd is writing a new life, which, we daresay, will be a very curious and interesting one, notwithstanding Lockhart's admirable memoir. latter,—relying solely on their moral courage and innate rectitude of purpose."

But of such a man we never can know too much; and were he not already universally prized, the present publication would contri-bute much (as, indeed, it will do among the rising generation) to the convenient diffusion of his immortal productions.

The Magdalen, and other Tales. By James Sheridan Knowles, author of "Virginius," "The Hunchback," &c. &c. Pp. 199. Lon-

don, 1832. J. Moxon.

A PLEASANT collection of improbabilities; told, however, with that air of earnestness which is Sheridan Knowles's peculiar merit. Most of them have appeared before in the pages of the Monthly Magazine, where we have noticed some clever and original tales. The little volume is inscribed to Mr. Forster, a fact which would give infinite delight to the author of "Traits of Irish Character," who ascribes all our improvement in imaginative fictions to having disconnected dedication and patronage. We may be allowed to say, that we consider a kindly exchange of courtesy, the feeling above all others to be cultivated by literary men: appreciation of others' excellence is the best security that it will be extended to Our own.

Tales and Conversations. By Emily Cooper. Pp. 186. London, 1832. Fox.

A VERY well-meaning little volume, but somewhat deficient in interest. Of all stories, those for children require to be told with animation: the incident instructs more than the precept.

Peter Parley's Tales about Natural History. With 280 Cuts. Second edition. 12mo. pp. 334. London, 1833, Tegg; Glasgow, Griffin; Edinburgh, Stillies; Dublin, Cumming, and Wakeman

This very pretty volume gives concise descriptions, with excellent cuts, of the appearance and habits of the animal world, from the elephant to the mouse, the eagle to the wren, the whale to the minnow, the boa to the ant. It can hardly be called "Tales" of animals, though it contains some anecdotes from Darwin, Wilson, White, Jesse, and other interesting writers on natural history. We miss cuts of American and other distant novelties; and we observe a few blunders, such as (p. 228) putting a story of a thrush into the account of the wren, with which it has nothing to do: but these are only trivial objections; and the work, both for the beauty and accuracy of its numerous engravings, and the entertaining and instructive character of its letter-press, is admirably adapted for the perusal of youth. We may state that it is a reprint from an American publication of most extensive and merited popularity. The anecdote of a canary that used to faint when its cage was cleaned is a curious one: we had forgotten it.

An Introduction to Botany. By John Lindley, F.R.S. &c. &c. With six copper-plates and numerous wood engravings. 8vo. pp. 557. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

This is by far the best elementary work on botany that we know of. The wood-cuts and illustrations are in the first style. Mr. Lindley, who, as a scientific botanist, stands in the very first rank, has in the present work condensed and arranged, in a most agreeable form, all the newest discoveries and latest information in this fascinating science. The second book, on the physiology of plants, is highly interesting and instructive. We recommend the work to students and amateurs.

Goethe's Versuch über die Metamorphose der Pflantzen. Essai sur la Métamorphose des Plantes. Traduit par Fréderic Soret. 8vo. pp. 239. Stuttgart, 1831.—Goethe's Essay on the Metamorphosis of Plants.

This is an excellent essay, by the celebrated Goethe, on a very interesting and curious subject, till of late years but little cultivated, although it had early excited the attention of the great Linnæus. Its object is to investigate the laws which regulate the transformation of the parts of a plant into each other, as, for example, the stamina into petals in the double rose, &c. The present essay treats fully of every branch of this inquiry; and its style alone, leaving the greatness of the author's name out of the question, would recommend it to universal attention.

A Treatise on Epidemic Cholera, as it has pre- | times as clever as it would be, this alone is sufvailed in India; together with the Reports of the Medical Officers made to the Medical Boards of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, &c. By Frederick Corbyn, Esq. M.R.C.S.L., &c. 8vo. pp. 389. Calcutta, 1832.

A clever work on this hackneyed subject; although we cannot say that the author has added any thing to our previous knowledge. Mr. Corbyn is a decided non-contagionist.

Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. &c. By A. T. Thomson, M.D. Professor of Materia Medica in the University of London. Vol. I. London, 1832. 8vo. pp. 747. Longman and Co.; Taylor.

An excellent manual for the student, and no less useful to the practitioner. We think the doctor's classification of medicines the best we have seen - every way superior to those of Drs. Young and Murray.

Poema Canino, Analico, Latinum super Adventu recenti Serenissimarum Principum, non Cancellarii præmio donatum aut donandum, nec in Theatro Sheldoniano recitatum aut recitandum.

This jeu-d'esprit is the production, we are told, of a young and rising Oxonian, to whose humour and talent it does credit. We quote a short passage as a specimen :--

"Tum subito præses, all things jam rite peractis,
'Nos hunc concursum extemplo dissolvimus,' inquit—
Exoritur clamorque virûm, clangorque tubarum.
Effudit vacuis turbam domus alta cathedris,
Unå eddemque viå Princessam effudit et ipsam.
Curritur ad Christchurch, de Christchurch curritur All

Alfredi tandem fessas domus alta recepit Altreut tandem reseas domus atta recepti. Hospitio of the best, sed quod magis hearty voluntas Commendat domini cum sedulitate felolum, Plurima quam nitidà que stant opsonia mensâ, Scrublatumve platum, kidglovative ministri. Quis cladem ilius luncheon, quis dishla fando Explicet? haud equidem quanquam sint volces a hunder.

dred.

Cast iron all, omnes dapium comprendere formas, Magnificæque queam fastus evolvere cœnæ. Magninceque queam rastus evolvere corne.
Egressis, leque enim possunt eatare for ever)
Gens efframa ruens, nondum graduatia pubes,
Ingeminant loudos plausus, hip hip hurra cœlum
Percutit, high wavère capi, quadrangulus huzzas
Audiit, atque imis tremefactus sedibus High Street."

The Doctrine of the Church of Geneva, second Series; comprising Discourses by the following modern Divines of that city — Bastard, Bouvier, Celérier jun., Chenevière, Chey-sièrre, Munier, Naville. Edited by the Rev. J. S. Pons and the Rev. R. Cattermole, B.D. 8vo. pp. 319. London, 1832: Treuttel and Co., Rivingtons, Hatchards, Seeleys.

A VERY excellent collection of sermons, and fully illustrative of the intent announced in the title-to exhibit the doctrines of the Church of Geneva. To clerical readers, in particular, the volume must be deeply interesting.

Romance of Irish History. 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Ridgway.

A NOVEL belonging rather to the former than to the present school of historic fiction. It embodies a romantic and interesting storythe fate of the Desmonds; and gives a pleasing and correct sketch of a period abounding in material for the poet and the novelist.

The East Indian Sketch-Book. By a Lady. 2 vols. London, 1832. Bentley. WERE we to judge by internal evidence, we should say the "Lady" in the title-page was an apocryphal person; and we have an intense dislike to being humbugged, according to the definition of Dr. O'Liffey. Were the book ten

ficient to condemn it. What will readers say, for instance, to "a lady" who leads military detachments, marches and countermarches, eats and drinks very freely, and in short acts so like a man, that it is impossible to know what to make of her as a woman? For example, at p. 140, this strange sort of "a lady" tells us, "I am always a better man when I can lose the Indian in the Englishman:" which confession has puzzled us sorely, though not more than the following, in the same page, when some thieves had tried their art in the tent where she was asleep..." Rose in alarm and called my wife, who, naturally enough, went into hysterics," &c. &c. Better had it been, in such a work, to have dropped this silly and unsupported character, and appeared in the true light of a discontented subaltern. The pages are filled with grumbling about the slow promo-tion, the bad climate, the want of a free press, and a thousand and one other grievances. Dull, yet flippant; utterly deficient in talent to paint either the picturesque of the country or the humours of real life; repeating one or two native histories, which have already been infinitely better told,—witness that of Kishen Kower in Colonel Tod. The readers of the East Indian Sketch-Book will be greatly disappointed if they seek for either interest or amusement.

CLEARING OFF ARREARS.

(Continued.)

(Continued.)

(1.) A Sketch of the History of the Church of England, to the Revolution of 1688, by T. V. Short, B.D. &c. &c. This is a good and a useful general history of our national church, and one which the student of divinity will find it very advantageous to consult. Nor will its intelligence be thrown away on the more advanced clergyman, who can no where else find so well-digested a view of all that is interesting to his sacred profession. Though the rector of a parish in Hants, the author is not particularly favourable to the establishment of which he is a member.

(2.) Church History through all Ages, &c., by Thomas Timpson. Compiled from many sources, this volume also contains much information. It is more a work for youth than for the learned in ecclesiastical writers; and warmly supports the cause of Sunday schools, and other institutions for the diffusion of religious instruction.

(3.) Memoirs of Felix Neff, by the Rev. W. S. Gilly, M.A. &c. This interesting volume gives us the biography of a Protestant pastor of the High Alps, and of his labours in Dauphiné, whose church the author traces in a remarkable manner to the primitive Christians in Gaul. It is clear, from the evidence adduced, that a pure church custed here throughout dark and corrupt ages. Neff himself is a beautiful character. The whole is worthy of the author, who has done so much for the Vaudois.

(4.) Truth of Revelation Demonstrated. This volume is a curiodity; Its object being to demonstrate the truth

the author, who has done so much for the Vaudois.

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(5.) The Life of Christ. This little book, by the late Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, is interspersed with poetry, and embellished with many cuts. The name of the author is a sufficient guarantee for its fitness to be put into the hands of youth.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. in the chair.—Read observations on the Tropæolum pentaphyllum of Lamarck, by Mr. Don. This plant is a native of regions bordering on the river Plate, and has been recently introduced to the British garden; a circumstance which has enabled Mr. Don to supply several defects in the descriptions by preceding authors of this species. The conclusion of Dr. Nees von Esenbeck's account of East India Solaneæ was likewise read.

(1.) 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford, Parker; London Cambridge, Deightons. (2.) Pp. 527. London, Westley and Davis. (3.) 8vo. pp. 342. Rivingtons. (4.) 12mo. pp. 276. Longman and Co. (5.) Pp. 115. London, Walling. Oxford, Parker; London, Fellowes;

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

F. BAILY, Esq. in the chair.—A paper by Dr. Phillips, on the secretion and uses of bile, was read: the details of this paper were strictly medical, and many of them, from their character, must necessarily be passed over in the Literary Gazette. The learned author went on to shew that good chyle might be formed where there was a total absence of bile, and that it was secreted from arterial as well as venous blood. A paper entitled "on certain properties of vapour," by Dr. Lardner, was likewise read: in this memoir, which is elaborate though brief, the author appeared anxious to establish a point which, since the mighty discovery of Watt, it is believed has rarely or never been disputed, viz. that steam raised from water does not return to a liquid state, whatever be the compression to which it is subjected. David presented a colossal bronze cast of the head of Cuvier: from its artist-like and judicious position on the Society's table, full for several miles—too minute to allow of any effect of light and shade was obtained. In analysis here. One ingenious suggestion of the this cast the noble and intellectual features of Cuvier are faithfully expressed: perhaps there has been an unnecessary disposition to heighten the classical beauties which so strongly marked the countenance in his lifetime.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

DEC. 19th. W. R. Hamilton, Esq. in the chair.—The following papers were read:—
1. Several documents relating to the sequestration of the property, &c. of Col. George Gunter, of Rackton, Sussex, who bore arms for the king in the civil wars; and whose narrative of the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, in which he assisted, was lately read before the Society. The originals are in the State Paper Office, and were copied for the Society by Mr. Lemon. 2. A memoir introductory to a MS. work, by Sir W. Gell, on Roman topography—a most valuable paper, in which the futility of Niebuhr's system in regard to the early history of Rome is demonstrated. 3. A letter from H. Holland, Esq. with a copy of a Greek monumental inscription recently discovered in the Savoy. The inscription purports to have been placed upon a monument erected by Hermophilus Strato for himself and for Arctoria Onesime and her husband and son.

The donations of books announced included seventy-eight folio volumes published by the Record Commission, and presented to the Society by L. H. Petit, Esq.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

DEC. 13th. - Mr. Hamilton in the chair. The Rev. J. B. Deane exhibited a plan, upon a very large scale, of the Dracontium at Carnac, in Brittany, with extended drawings of the principal Druidical remains; which was accompanied by a very learned and deeply interesting dissertation, part of which was read. Mr. Deane commenced with a general history of their forms, of a serpent passing through a globe or large circle of stones, or of two serpents issuing from a globe. He observed that their deities in the forms of their temples: thus the worshippers of the sun had a circle united the worship of both, united also the two just published.

forms; and they have been followed, in some degree, by the Christians, in building their churches in the form of a cross, the symbol of their religion. He differs from those antiquaries who consider several Druidical temples to possess astronomical allusions, as no two are exactly alike in their forms, or the number of the stones; and he considers any reference to astronomy as inconsistent with the early simplicity of the people and their religion. He then proceeded to describe shortly Abury, and other serpent-temples in England, as introductory to a description of that at Carnac, which was reserved for a future reading. Mr. Hamilton announced from the chair the intelligence received from Sir William Gell of the late important discoveries at Pompeii, noticed

in a former Gazette. Dec. 20th. Mr. Hamilton again in the chair. The secretary read a further portion of the Rev. J. B. Deane's paper on the Dracontium, or serpent-temple at Carnac. Mr. D. here entered into a very particular description of the serpentine course of Druidical stones extending author we must, however, notice. The ancient legends ascribe to most of the saints miraculous combats with, and victories over, dragons and serpents, which he considers may be traditionary allusions to the conquest of the early preachers over the Druidical or serpent-worship. There is at Carnac a mound, on the top of which is a chapel dedicated to St. Michael; and Mr. Deane suggests that the dedication of this, and many other chapels in similar situations, to that saint, is in the same manner allusive to St. Michael's battle with the dragon, mentioned in the Apocalypse.—On account of the Christmas holydays, the Society adjourned to the 10th of

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

January.

AT the last meeting the paper read was an explanation of the Hindu formulæ for the quadrature of the circle, by C. M. Whish, Esq. of extracts several rules from various works, exhibiting the proportion of the diameter to the circumference of the circle, with a degree of accuracy which must cause Europeans to admire have been able to extend the proportion to so great a length. In one of these works, entitled the Tantra Sangraha, composed in Malabar in A.D. 1608, it is stated, that if the diameter of a circle be 1, the circumference will be be so just, that we subjoin an extract from it. 3.141592653921, &c. which is an excellent approximation, being correct to the ninth place of decimals. He then goes on to shew, that a system of fluxions, peculiar to the authors from whom he quotes among Hindus, has been followed by them in establishing their quadratures of the circle; and that by the same method the sines, cosines, &c. are found with the greatest accuracy. Several different infinite series, extracted from various Brahminical works, are the dates of these works, Mr. Whish concludes commentary on the Tantra Sangraha, above

THE first term of the academical session, as regards the senior or collegiate department of this Institution, terminated on the 15th, and the second term begins the middle of January in the ensuing year; while, from the lists appended in the College-hall, it would appear that the examinations recently undergone by the students in the various branches of study, have reflected as much credit on themselves as they have given satisfaction to their able professors. The junior department, or school, closes for the Christmas vacation this day; and we are gratified to learn that the pupils already amount to upwards of two hundred and forty.

PINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Illuminated Ornaments, selected from Missals and Manuscripts of the Middle Ages. By Henry Shaw. Part IX. Pickering.

In variety, richness, and beauty, these ornaments seem to be inexhaustible. The examples which Mr. Shaw has selected for the present No. are, "from the Sforziada, printed at Milan by Zarotto, in 1490," in the collection of Philip Augustus Hanrott, Esq.; "from a copy of Virgil," also in the possession of Mr. Hanrott; "from Illuminated Drawings of the eleventh century," in the possession of W. Young Ottley, Esq.; and "from a Psalter of the time of Edward the First," in the collection of F. Douce, Esq.

Illustrations of Modern Sculpture. No. II. Relfe and Unwin; Tilt; and Moon, Boys, and Graves.

THE second number of this beautiful work is at least equal to the first. The subjects are, "Resignation," forming the principal part of a monument by Chantrey, erected in Worcester Cathedral (in the year 1825) to the memory of Mrs. Digby; "Maternal Love," a model by Baily, exhibited at Somerset House in 1823; and "Hebe," by Thorwaldsen, in the possesthe Madras civil service. Mr. Whish first sion of Mr. Samuel Boddington, who purchased it out of the sculptor's studio, at Rome, in 1815. Our favourite is the "Resignation." If, as it is stated, the face and figure present in the arrangement and expression " a most remarkthe means by which Hindu mathematicians able representation of the mind" of the deceased lady, she must have been an admirable woman. The character of Mr. Chantrey as a sculptor, which Mr. Hervey has introduced into his description of this fine figure, appears to us to

"He is peculiarly, and above all others, an English sculptor, the sculptor xar' \$\mathbb{E}_{\nu}\pi_{ his own nation, and his own day. Abandoning (as unsuited to the land of his birth, and in no way representing its sentiments, or appealing to its feelings) all those models which have acquired a sort of prescriptive connexion with his art; and passing by even the mythology of his own country, as not adapted to the graver and more enlightened character of his age; he given in illustration; and after some notes on has sought to apply his powers to the illustration of the times, and scenes, and feelings, amid by submitting a proof of the 47th proposition which he had lived, and moved, and had his Dracontia, (ophite, or serpent-temples,) and of Euclid, extracted from the Yukiibháshá, a being. His inspiration has in it nothing of a foreign air, and his genius has been content to clothe itself in the costume of the country which pents issuing from a globe. He observed that The following donations were presented:— has produced it. The cathedrals, the churches, the ancient idolaters followed the symbols of from Dr. Scott, the sculls of the hippopotamus the libraries, and the sculpture-galleries of Briand wild buffalo, from the Cape of Good Hope; tain, furnish a noble and imperishable record at from Dr. Rosen, Dobell's Travels in Siberia, once of the sculptor's 'life and times;' and, only; those of the serpent adopted the long and Lebid's Moallaka, edited by Peiper; from while they secure for himself a distinguished serpentine avenues of stones; while those who M. Adrien Balbi, his Abrégé de Géographie, place in that striking assemblage of great men whose memories they perpetuate, they identify

history of art as applied to our own island."

We do not know of any publication which, with reference to its conception or its execution, is more deserving of encouragement than the Illustrations of Modern Sculpture. As far as it has hitherto proceeded, the selection of subjects has been highly judicious and tasteful, the drawings have been made with great fidelity and ease, and the plates have been engraved with the utmost delicacy and beauty.

Portraits of the principal Female Characters in the Waverley Novels. Part III. Chapman and Hall.

" LUCY BERTRAM," from a picture by H. P. Briggs, R.A., is exceedingly interesting. There is great expression in "Jennie Deans," from a picture by C. R. Leelie, R.A.; "Miss Wardour," from a picture by J. Wright, we have already noticed. We cannot say that Mr. Chisholm has been successful in the character of "The Lily of St. Leonard's:" we look in vain for "the laughing Hebe countenance, which seemed the picture of health, pleasure, and contentment."

engraved by J. C. Armytage.

IT is long since we saw this magnificent mansion, but the exquisite little print before us forcibly reminds us of it. We understand that it is to be published in the Court Magazine for January.

Architectural Beauties of Continental Europe. Engraved by J. Coney, from his own Drawings taken on the spot. With descriptive and historical Illustrations by H. E. Lloyd. Part II. Harding.

WE believe we have said nearly the same thing before, but a truth creditable to an individual before, but a truth creditable to an individual the most extensive and varied prospects in cannot be repeated too frequently,—Mr. Coney the world, that a sudden and violent continuously in project in the world, that a sudden and violent continuously in the subject well of the world. is unrivalled in his architectural outlines; he vulsion of the earth has reared the singular communicates to them a power and a richness which render the absence of shadow scarcely felt. His figures, too, he introduces with admirable spirit. Of both these facts, "The Town-Hall at Bruges," "The Cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris," "The Church of St. Ouen at Rouen," and "The Jesuits' College has worked, at St. Omer," afford striking proofs. The on the spot, all such impressions are forgotseveral vignettes are highly picturesque.

The New Friendship's Offering; Compositions of Birds and Flowers. Designed and drawn on stone by L. Stoll. London, A. Schloss.

"Pride and vanity give gold, Friendship and love give flowers,"

truly says the motto; and it might have added, by way of moral, that though pride and vanity are infinitely more abundant than love and friendship, there is a much larger disposition to give flowers than gold abroad amidst the liberality of mankind. No matter, this third print of Mr. Stoll's is eminently brilliant and three hundred feet in height. The rock in beautiful—the paroquet is alive, the butterflies flying, and the flowers in perfect bloom. In hundred feet in height above the spot from this winter season it might be substituted for a which the view was taken; and the most lover's or friend's gift.

Mrs. Honey, as Psyche. Drawn by E. Novello; on stone by R. J. Lane, A.R.A. London; J. Dickenson.

"UBI flores, ibi mel," we said, as we placed this print, with the foregoing, in our portfolio. It is a pretty picture of a pretty and clever seems as if set up by the giant hands of some be justly conceive actress, who is making great progress in her primeval race in mockery of the puny efforts felicity and taste:

him prominently, and for all time, with the profession. The face appears to us a little too of their degenerate descendants. This singular history of art as applied to our own island." broad; but the features and expression are mass of rock, exclusive of the mountain on delineated in a lively manner.

> Colonel Murray's National Work, in which the Literature and History of the Country are connected with its finest Scenery. Northern Division. Parts IV. V. and VI. London, 1832. Simpkin and Marshall; Perth, Morison, jun. and Co.

THE lesson contained in the anecdote of an English amateur of architecture, who, on visiting Rome, and being asked some questions respecting Sir Christopher Wren's exquisite little church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, was obliged to confess that he had never seen it, is equally applicable to many pretended admirers of natural scenery. They hurry to Switzerland and Italy, utterly regardless of the inexhaustible variety of grand, beautiful, and romantic landscape, of which the northern portion of their native island can boast. The work under our notice may assist in convincing them of their error. Of the highly picturesque views which these three Parts contain, the most extraordinary are those of " The Storr, in the Isle of Skey. Chatsworth, the Scat of his Grace the Duke of In speaking of one of the representations of Devonahire. Drawn by W. Daniell, R.A., this stupendous, and absolutely terrific object, from a Sketch by Sir J. Wyatville, R.A.; alluding to the remarkable basaltic formations at the bases of the mountains near the coast.

says,—
"But as if the wonders of this rocky region had not there been sufficiently developed, many of the hills have been broken and dismembered near their summits, in the most varied and singular manner. This is most varied and singular manner. particularly the case at the two extremities of the range, on the north at Quirang, and on the south at the Storr. It is at the summit of this latter mountain, rising 2000 feet above the sea, and commanding one of structure which forms the subject of sketch No. 21. In the sketch, viewed without reference to the magnitude of the rocks, the forms seem merely singular and grotesque; but if the reader could only imagine while viewing it, something of the scale on which nature on the spot, all such impressions are forgotten in the wonder and awe with which the scene must be beheld. In the distance on the right, the rocks, which are in general partially hid, and their apparent magnitude increased by the clouds and mist which hover around them, rise to a great height in bold and picturesque promontories. From them the more advanced pinnacles seem to have been torn, and thrown forward by a convulsion which has left powerful evidences of its violence all around. These masses, which are of all varieties of form and magnitude, are seldom less than one hundred, often two or the sketch nearest the spectator, is about four distant of these masses, of which only the top is seen, is considerably higher. But the most remarkable of these natural towers, and one that in more remote ages, and among a less civilised people, would have been made an object of adoration as well as wonder, is the spiral mass on the left of the sketch, which

which it rests, is one hundred and sixty-five feet in height, and two hundred and forty in circumference at the base! From certain situations its form is exceedingly graceful, and so much is the eye deceived with regard to its size, that it is only by bringing some figures near it, that the spectator becomes convinced of its altitude. The walls and towers of the Storr are about a mile in extent; so varied in their disposition, so pleasingly diversified by the rich sward which clothes the surface of the debris, and which strikingly contrasts with the dark colour of the rocks, so singular in their details, so magnificent in their forms, and so endless in the objects of interest they present at every step to the geologist and to the admirer of nature in her wildest mood, that days may be spent in exploring their solitary ruins, and new objects arise to gratify and astonish the visiter."

The establishment of steam-packets on the western coast has brought this extraordinary scenery within a day's voyage of Glasgow.

Views in the East. From original Sketches by Captain Robert Elliot, R.N. Part XIX. Fisher and Co.

THE copy of this Part of Captain Elliot's beautiful work which lies before us, contains only " The Entrance to the Cave of Elephanta, one of the most beautiful specimens of the cave temples of the Hindoos that is to be found in any of the different sets of excavations, which form so peculiar and so interesting a feature in the antiquities of the western side of Hindoostan;" and "Dowlutab, one of the most remarkable of all the hill fortifications that are spread over the face of the empire of Hindoostan." The "Tomb of Ibrahim Padshah, Bejapore," is wanting; an accident which we regret the more, as Captain Elliot observes,-"Amongst the many monarchs of Hindoostan, who lie in rich and splendid sepulchres, there is scarcely one whose ashes are contained within a shrine of such magnificence and beauty as those of Ibrahim Adil Shah, the fifth king of Bejapore." The two plates which we have mentioned are engraved from drawings by Mr. Purser, in the excellent style which has distinguished this publication from its commencement; the one by H. Kerrot, the other by R. Sands. The next part will complete the series.

Major's Cabinet Gallery of Pictures. With historical and critical Descriptions and Dissertations by Allan Cunningham. No. IV. In the present No. of Mr. Major's work, Italy, Holland, and England, are represented (we cannot entirely divest ourselves of the electioneering jargon of the day) by those distinguished members of the parliament of art, Annibale Caracci, Ferdinand Bol, and Gainsborough. From the first we have the well-known "St. John in the Wilderness," in the National Gallery; from the second, a pleasing "Dutch Lady," in the keeping (it is our friend Allan's own word) of Robert Ludgate, Esq.; and from the third, the admirable "Market-waggon," belonging to Robert Vernon, Esq., but at present in the Winter Exhibition at the Suffolk Street Gallery. They are all, especially the last, very respectably engraved. The critical dissertations (in every one of which, by-the-by, there is a hit at poor Fuseli) contain much judicious remark. As a specimen, we select the following passage, which appears to us to be justly conceived, and expressed with great

" The landscapes of Gainsborough obtained merited fame in the days of the artist, and in this he was happier than his great contemporary Wilson. For this, reasons may readily be given. His pictures unite the lower with the higher qualities of landscape, and speak to common as well as uncommon minds. They have great natural force and truth, and are doubly interesting by the human life with which he has inspired them. In this union of man with the land which belonged to him, lay the strong charm of Gainsborough. By these means he endowed the still and barren landscape with a spirit, and gave it a tongue with which it addressed the spectator, and moved his heart while it pleased his eye.

Tacet, sed loquitur!

Finden's Gallery of the Graces. C. Tilt. WE have just glanced at this graceful work, with three exquisite female portraits—by Boxall two, and by W. Wright one: the illustrations by T. K. Hervey. We should imagine it was suggested by Heath's admirable Book of Beauty, which it seems worthy to follow. More of it next week.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE BARD TO WINTER.

A Fragment.

A Fragment !- in that name how much of lifeof joy, which ne'er is perfect—may we see!—
Of Truth with Hope for evermore at strife—
Of Time, dread fragment of Eternity! of Love—how brief a share remaind for thee,
Whose humble lines may scarce thy memory save;
For Fame hat left the haunts of Poesy—
Apollo's strine but hides a nameless grave—
And, save in dreams, dead Bard! no more proud laurels wave!

wave!

No sorrows of mine own do I record,
Nor yet o'er fancied evils muse and weep;
If truth be eloquence, the simplest word
May stir the heart, and from the tomb's dull sleep—
From the dead tongue of genius—wake that deep
Mysterious intercourse with living minds—
That fame, which Misery's sons may rarely reap!
Death, like a friend, our harsher judgment blinds,
And praise withheld in life the bard in death oft finds!

WILD rider of the tempest! on whose brow Dead centuries are graven—Sire of storm! Old ere the Deluge was! I view thee now, And love thy white, thy cold majestic form, Better than summer breathings, mild and warm;

For I was nursed beneath thy snowy wing, And owe a son's allegiance, till the worm Preys on this heart, whose filial love I bring, To hail thee, Winter! - Hail, thou tempestloving thing!

Thou bring'st us social intercourse of mind-A thousand sweet affections round our hearth.

Pleasures of intellect, by love refined-Thoughts graceful, gay, and sparkling in their mirth,

Like sudden stars that light eve's lonely birth!

Thou com'st with mistletoe and holly crown'd, And friendship hails thee and approves thy worth.

Old hearts grow young again where thou art found,

Whilst music, wine, and song, and Christmas tale go round !

Yet hast thou held towards me no friendly hand __

Stern wert thou ever, and relentless too, Whose blight consumed whate'er my young hopes plann'd.

No summer harvest my frail fortunes knew, My morn of years drank never of the dew, The light, life, perfume, colour of the rose; true:

I am indeed thy son, and nothing grows For me that leaf, or bud, or generous fruit bestows.

Murmur I not, nor sink, nor do I fear The stormy marks of thy paternal dower Though my adventurous bark would onward steer,

And win distinction, and a name—a power To wrestle with adversity's bleak hour,

And woo life's golden waters to my gate, And cull life's roses while they're yet in flower, [fate,

To bless the gentle hearts link'd with my And fold my little flock, ere yet it prove too late!

But, ah! the blight of years hath reach'd the root, And with the branch the lovely leaves must Well, 'tis but once; and Death's appalling

suit Veils the bright wings of Immortality! The grave—it is the temple of the free; The grave—it is the palace of the poor;

The grave-it is the friend of misery, Of thousand hearts that suffer and endure, Till vein and pulse grow cold - till Death strikes deep and sure.

C. SWAIN.

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

On Monday the state of Kean's health sadly impaired the effect of Othello; and it was very painful to witness the efforts of mind struggling to contend against bodily infirmity.

On Tuesday, Mrs. Centlivre's comedy of A Bold Stroke for a Wife, converted into an opera by Mr. Beazley, with music by Mr. John Barnett, called Win her and wear her, was The experiment was of a novel produced. nature, both as regards the drama and the altered cast which it imposed upon the characters. Colonel Feignwell, for instance-a part never yet acted by any but the most eminent genteel comedians upon the stage-fell to the share of our first singer, Mr. Braham. Need we repeat, how seldom musical and histrionic talents of even a secondary order have been found combined; and how exceedingly rare the genius of a great vocalist and a great actor? The test, therefore, upon the present occasion was a hard one; and while we confessed the uncontested mastery of song, the remembrance of C. Kemble, of Elliston, and other popular Feignwells, was involuntarily applied to the comic portion of Mr. Braham's acting; and nearly all, if not all, the original text was left. When we say that he went through the ordeal with great credit, we only do him justice. His various disguises were cleverly sustained-his walk as the Dutchman, his crocodile tears as the old steward, and his quakerism as Simon Pure, were far superior to our expectation, notwithstanding the laudable exertions with which Mr. Braham has continued to animate and improve his acting within the last few years, and after a long familiarity with the stage in a line where such exertions have hardly ever been looked for. As if to exhibit a contrast, Mr. Farren, admirable in Perriwinkle, not only played as he always does, but actually sang in several concerted pieces, as if he intended to resent the invasion of comedy by invading

Wintry my prospects are _ my birthright must be with Mrs. Centlivre; and we do heartly wish every performer to be assured that it is wiser and better to soften than to add point to aught in the least equivocal. Miss Betts, as Anne Lovely, sang in a very finished style; and Templeton, Bedford, and Seguin (Freeman, Tradelove, and Sackbut), contributed their full share to the harmony of the entertainment. Ayliffe as the real Simon Pure, Balls as Sir Philip Modelove, and Miss Cawse (who had only too little to do, seeing she does most things so well), filled up the rest of the dramatis personæ with good effect. The difficulty we have in speaking critically of this piece is owing to its mixed feature, being neither what it was, a comedy, nor sufficiently musical, with the usual thread of story, to be what we have been taught to expect as an opera. There is not, for example, a single song in it; except we may so denominate airs which grow out of quartet, or trios. What music there is, however, and we are told it has been hastily composed, is very honourable to Mr. Barnet. There is none of it which is not sweet and pleasing; and some of it replete with taste and beauty. The quartet at the close of the second act is our especial favourite; but we think the whole will be more and more liked, the more it is heard; for, though delightful, there is nothing obtrusive and striking to carry the ear by a coup. At the close, Braham was called for, and the opera given out for repetition with much applause, mingled with some dissent; which dissent we the rather impute to half-a-dozen of silly persons calling encores when there was nothing to deserve them-a course which invariably puts the independent portion of an audience into bad humour.

> Covent Garden.—On Saturday Fra Diavolo attracted a full and brilliant audience, and went off so well as to demand its repetitionto the great contentment of the public and of the theatre.

> The Adelphi. - We called the Howlet's Haunt, the Owlet's Nest, by mistake, in our last; and have been haunted with an erratum ever since. The thing, however, has done no harm; for the theatre has been so full a haunt nightly, that the managers only have discovered it to be a nice nest-

VARIETIES.

Curious South American Painting of the Last Supper .-- " Here the cherubims and seraphims have undergone a terrible degradation, for instead of being represented, as is usual, in heaven, they are figuring as cooks and scullions. They are drawn as all head and wings, lions. but busily employed:—one is scouring a dish in a kind of modern European kitchen; another is blowing the fire in the Spanish manner; a third is frying eggs; in the background some are officiating as waiters, handling the plates, and making all necessary preparations."-Life of a Sailor.

Cambridge Philosophical Society .- At a late meeting, among the presents to the Society was a goat-sucker, presented by the Rev. G. A. Browne; and two bottles of water from the poisonous fountains of Wirosari in Chius, presented by the Rev. L. Jenyns; also an account of the effects of this water. A memoir opera. Dowton and Mrs. Jones, as Obadiah was read by the Rev. R. Murphy, Fellow of and Mrs. Prim, were perfect as the characters Caius College, on "Elimination between an are drawn; and if any fault could be found, it indefinite number of unknown quantities;" and



some memoranda on the architecture of Nor-ble volunteered Petruchio and Katherine; and Charles the mandy, by the Rev. W. Whewell.

On Monday week, Professor Sedgwick in the chair. Among the presents were several species of fish collected by Prof. Henslow in the neighbourhood of Weymouth. Mr. Whewell read a continuation of his notes on the architecture of Picardy and Normandy. After the business of the meeting, Mr. Simms gave an account of the method of graduation of astronomical instruments, by which he has divided the mural circle of eight feet diameter, recently placed in the observatory of Cambridge, and divided in its actual place. This account was prefaced by a notice of the methods of engine dividing, or derivative gradation; and of the modes of original dividing employed by Bird, Graham, and Ramsden, previous to the one which has now superseded them, and which is the invention of Mr. Troughton. The splendid mural circle constructed for the observatory is now very nearly completed. It was taken thither in the beginning of October, and Mr. Simms has since been employed in cutting the gradations after it was mounted on its pier; an advantage which, we believe, no other instrument has ever possessed. This observatory may now be considered as at least equal in instrumental power to any similar establishment in the world.

German Proverb. - To see the future, we must look at the past-the prophet's mirror hangs behind him.

Mrs. Abingdon. - In an old and now forgot ten work, "a Picture of England," by W. de Archenholtz, formerly captain in the Prussian service, published some forty years since, there is the following anecdote: - the German is dilating on the many methods of " raising the in London. — " Mrs. Abingdon, celebrated actress, has invented for herself an occupation quite particular. As she possesses the most exquisite taste, she spends a good part of the day in running about London to give her advice on the dresses and new fashions. She is consulted like a physician, and fee'd in the handsomest manner. There is no marriage celebrated, and no entertainment given, where her assistance in regulating the decorations is not requested. In this way she is said to make annually nearly fifteen hundred pounds a-year. As she never appears on the stage but in her own clothes, her dress is remarkable for elegance, and is much studied by the female audience. It is there this priestess of the fashions displays all her art, and she is sure of being copied with childish exactness. It is quite sufficient in London to say, 'Mrs. Abingdon has worn this,' to stop the mouths of all fathers and husbands."

Howard Payne. - Whatever may be done in England to shew our admiration of native genius, and the Abbotsford Subscription will afford a good test of it, we observe with pleasure that America is not tardy in rendering homage to the merits of her literary children. The honours lavished on Washington Irving were worthy of him and of his country; and by a play-bill we have just received from New York, we see that a no less profitable, though a different sort of testimony, has been afforded to the talents of Howard Payne. As the proceedings are curious, we copy as much of this account of them as we have room for.

as we have room for.

Great Dramatic Featival at the Park Theatre.—Benefit, under the direction of the friends of literature and the drama, and sustained by the volunteered talent of the ladies and gentlemen connected with the stage, in compliment, from his native city, New York, to John Howard Payne. November 29th was the day, and the play Brutus, written (compiled) by Mr. Payne. This was followed by Katherine and Petruchio, in which Mr. and Miss F. Kem-

The bill ends thus:

The bill ends thus:
"Rules and Regulations.—The pit will be handsomely fitted up on this occasion as an amphitheatre, for the accommodation of ladies as well as gentlemen. The usual entrances will be closed, and admittance obtained only through the box doors. The committee of arrangements will see that the ladies are conducted to eligible seats, and no more persons will be admitted than can be conveniently accommodated with places. It is requested that carriages approach the Theatre from Broadway, and that they be dismissed on arrival. Carriages will be at the door to convey the company home. Suitable persons will be in attendance to take charge of hats, cloaks, &c. Price of tickets: boxes and pit five dollars (11. 2s. 6d.); gallery, one dollar (4s. 6d.) gallery, one dollar (4s. 6d.)

The receipts at the door amounted to the immense sum of 10131., independent of tickets.

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Kidd's Picturesque Companion to Brighton and Worthing, with numerous engravings by G. W. Bonner. Also, to Bognor, Littlehampton, and Lewes; and to the Water-

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The Cabinet Annual Register, and Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Chronicle of 1832.

The Works of John Skelton, Poet-laureate to King Henry the Eighth, now first collected, and containing various long Poems never before printed; with ample Notes and Illustrations, is announced by the Rev. Alexander Dives.

ander Dyce. A new n A new monthly periodical, entirely devoted to the Guitar-player, is projected.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Rouillon's Bibliothèque Portative, Corinne, 3 vols. 18mo. 10s. 6d. cloth.—Motherwell's Poems, 8vo. 6s. bds.—Invisible Gentleman, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.—American Almanac for 1833, 5s. sewed.—Bainford's Scripture Dictionary, 12mo. 2s. 6d. bds.—Chronological Chart of English Kings, 10s. hf.-bd.—The Waverley Album, 51 engravings, 8vo. 21s. mor.—Life of a Sallor, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.—Catechism of Whist, 1s. 6d.—Lucy Ashbourne, 18mo. 2s. cloth.—Thomson on Baptism, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cloth.—Halyburton's Works, and Essay by Rev. R. Burns, 8vo. 15s. cloth.—Hall's (Bp.) Art of Divine Meditation, 32mo. 1s. cloth.—Supplement to Cambridge Mathematical Examination Papers, Part 1. 8vo. 6s. 6d. bds.—Mantell's Floriculture, 8vo. 5s. hf.-bd.—Hood's Comic Annual, 1833, 12s. hf.-bd.—Smith's (Rev. C.) Letters on National Religion, 8vo. 7s. bds.—The Lauread, fc. 8vo. 5s. 6d. bds.—

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

December.	Thermometer.				Barometer.		
Thursday · · 13	From				30.19	to	30.05
Friday ··· 14		31.	••	47.	29.87	• •	29.81
Saturday · · 15		30.	• •	44.	29.56	• •	29.69
Sunday 16		25.	• •	41.	29.85	••	29.79
Monday 17	• • • • •	34.	••	56.	29-62	• •	29.47
Tuesday · 18		37.	••	45.	29.39	• •	29.54
Wednesday 19		27.	• •	39.	29.57	• •	29.64

Prevailing wind, S.W.

Except the 18th and 19th, generally cloudy; with fre-

Rain fallen, '7 of an inch, of which '5 fell on Saturday

morning.

Meteor.—On Thursday, the 13th, about a minute before six in the evening, a remarkably brilliant meteor made its appearance in or near the zenith; it proceeded in a southerly direction through Andromeda and Pegasus, then entering Aquarius, disappeared at an altitude of 3th above the horizon; from this point to within 2th of the zenith, a train of apparently innumerable stars was visible for more than two minutes after the disappearance of the meteor. The sudden transition from comparative darkness to a light equalling that of mid-day produced an extraordinary effect upon the minds of those who witnessed it. A friend who happened to direct his eye towards the zenith before the meteor appeared, saye, that from the larger bell of light smaller ones were discharged in various directions, for a moment only, previous to its moving. in va... moving.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Latitude · · · · · 51° 37′ 32″ N. Longitude · · · · 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot print the poem to Miss J. C-: the poor writer seems to be too far gone for any medicament of

writer seems to be too tat gone to any intercall the press.

ERRATUM.—In our notice of the Society of Arts last week, line 6 from bottom, for "pliable" read "friable."

We regretted to see the remarks hostile to the Abbotsford Subscription in the New Monthly Magnaine; but we cannot, though we deem them ill-founded, avail ourselves of the reply sent to us, in its present form.

Mt. Motherwell's fine volume of poems reached us too

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

NOTICE to EXHIBITORS.—All
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and Sale, must be sent to the firstless—Y Pictures and Works of Art intended for Exhibition and Sale, must be sent to the Gallery on Monday the 18th, and Tuesday the 18th of January next, between the hours of 10 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon; after which time no Picture other Work of Art can be received.

Fortraits and Drawings in Water-colours are inadmissible. N.B. No Picture will be received for Sale that is not bone fide the property of the Artist.

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

To the PROTESTANT NOBILITY.—

A Married Clergyman, of the Church of England, in full Orders, under thirty years of age, of Master's standing, and who obtained very high honours at one of the Universities, having been obliged, from family arrangements, to give up his public duties in the Ministry, is naxious to receive into his family, where there are no children, the Son or Sons of a Nohleman. The Advertiser resides in a large and old established family manulon, and please the control of the cont O the PROTESTANT NOBILITY .-

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Edinburgh, 7th December, 1832.

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Conduit Street, Hanover Square.

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TIONS.

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vate life.

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ADDRESS

THE Likes OF THE LITERARY GAZETTE. THE LITERARY GAZETTE

is rather perplexed by the above head, which was promulgated by an Irish friend exclaiming, "The likes of the Literary Gazette! where, among all the periodicals that ever existed, now or hereafter, will ye find the likes of the Literary Gazette?" Upon which the Literary Gazette itself, " with infinite promptitude," replied, " None but himself can be his parallel;" and I will shew you the "likes" of the Literary Gazette.

Like as Gibraltar, a strong fortification, reckless of battering without, and garrisoned with honest hearts within, while other citadels and fortresses yield to time and the fortune of war, it proclaims itself a real pillar of Hercules; and bristling with defence, if attacked, and with offence, if provoked, shews at once what it is to be impregnable and everlasting.

Like as the Britannia (of 120 guns), heedless how the changeable wind blows, and breasting in her strength every wave and current, while carrying British power and intelligence to every quarter of the globe: it delights the lofty ship to see the little trading crafts and coasting vessels pursue their small adventures, when a smuggler appears to leave the chance to the revenue cruisers, and to let even pirates shift for themselves, if they do not come under her guns in their miserable course of violating the law of nations.

Like as a pyramid, which rose in its own style, while yet there was nothing similar on the face of the earth, and which yet remains imperishable and great, " the admired of all beholders," while hundreds and thousands of imitative monuments have been built up and have decayed, leaving no trace behind.

Like as Balaam's ass, which, while all other donkeys have done nothing more than bray and make a noise, has never spoken but to the purpose.

Like as the Sibyl's books, which, while other publications are all the better the less you see of them, is so precious, that not a leaf can be lost without injury to the cause of literature, and science, and the arts, and the improvement of mankind.

Like as the great tun at Heidelberg, where thousands and tens of thousands may drink of excellent wine, and be exhilarated and enlightened. And who would exchange that for a penny glass of gin, or a fractional portion of a poor imitating compound sold under the name of wine, and not half so genuine as Charles Wright's?

Like as being written on Christmas Eve, when there can be no nonsense stirring, and the whole population of England is, to the utmost of its ability, strenuously, vigorously, assiduously, unveeringly, perseveringly employed in one great cause—the diffusion of knowledge by the best possible means.

But as there are Likes, so there may be Dislikes.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

dislikes much which it observes among too many of its dear* contemporaries. It dislikes puffing; it dislikes partiality; it dislikes personality; it dislikes venality; it dislikes lying; and a few other vices. But as it never has seen such practices succeed to any extent of circulation or influence, it looks upon the Existent as the passing onward to the tomb of the Gone-before. It kindly sup-

Query, "Cheap?" Printer's Devil .- "No, nothing bad, nothing indifferent, can be chesp." Ed.

must fail, the partiality please none but the unjustly praised, the personality be acceptable only to the idle or vicious, the venality be discovered, and the lying deceive so few as not even to gratify the liar!

THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

between the jest and earnest of this annual Address, for the first time thanks its friends and readers for being enabled to hold on its own unvaried and unvarying course. While it was a novelty in periodical literature, and stood nearly alone in the minor system of its sphere, it had only to deserve and to be appreciated. It is most grateful to look back, but still more grateful to look at its present and to the promise of its future, for the reward of an honourable speculation. For we now live at a period of great change in literature as well as in other important concerns; and to stand high in the estimation of the public, to pursue an undiminished course of usefulness, to be unaffected by the distractions of an extraordinary crisis, is the proudest testimony which could attend our labours.

The aim of our Journal is, and has ever been, to reflect the literature, arts, sciences, discoveries, and improvements. of the times: the images as faithful as a pure medium could render them. Nor have we failed. There have been, no doubt, many broken lines, many imperfect points of vision, many things altered by the atmosphere or the accident of the moment; but in the character of a general guide and reference, we do not hesitate to point to sixteen volumes of the Literary Gasette as a national record of all that civilised man desires to know and to preserve, such as has never hitherto been produced in any form of periodical publication.

It must be our duty to watch the mutable symptoms of the present day. We do not so much allude to political considerations, though their importance has greatly affected, and must greatly affect the literary world. But that world itself has internally undergone a very considerable alteration. To talk in the terms of trade, there is little or no publishing in the metropolis of England, beyond job books, and series of reprints and compilations. The literature of the country is at a very low ebb; and the really literary men, including the possessors of learning and genius in every one of their noblest aspects, are at the bottom of the wheel of fortune. During this state of things, we cannot have, nor have we had, any fair proportion of works of sterling value or immortal stamina. Sufficient for our day is the mediocrity thereof: there is no encouragement for higher efforts. Literature has become a mere traffic; and Shakespeare and Milton at a prospective three and a half per cent, would be rejected for Timkins and Jinkins at four. In truth, there is no market for independent writing; and we will venture to assert that, with all the frivolity of our age, there are many hundred books in manuscript at this day, for which the writers can procure no vent whatever, that would do honour to them and to the country, and repay publication, too, were this branch carried on as it ought to be.

Let us hope that returning quiet and prosperity in other wave may lead to an amelioration in this particular. For ourselves, we, of necessity, have felt the influence of the change. We could only be what our materials made us. If inundated with kaleidoscope works, our page must be evanescent and fitful as they; but still it reflected what passed for the literature of the age, and when aught more sterling came forth, due homage was paid to the welcome stranger. In short, our idea of Gazetting is,

poses the Public to be intelligent; and thus that the puff; judgment, and impartiality; diligence, which commands information; judgment, which seeks more to communicate what it has reaped than to make a display; and impartiality, founded on a character hardly bought by overcoming the many temptations that beset critical independence,-the favourable disposition, and the temper ruffled by trickery and impudence unseen to the less observant.

> It is likely, we think, that the present periodical hodgepodge system will pass away; or, at any rate, that it never will seriously affect well-established works of merited reputation. There may be shilling and eighteenpenny Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews; but, not to calculate the expense of paper and printing, what is to remunerate the talent necessary to instruct others, and devoted to that purpose? There are, and may be many more, very cheap, and very interesting publications, so long as materials can be readily picked up on every side to form a Baker's pie of literature; but, by and by, the resources must become scarce, and where then is the mind to be of real value to the reader? The patch-work quilt is of all gay colours: but, after the sempstress has exhausted her scraps, she has neither web nor woof to supply another covering. It would be a pity if the mere quilters could supply the demand; and yet certain it is that while they last they must injure original productions. We do not speak of daily, or weekly, or monthly, or quarterly publications: but of the entire fabric in England as, at this moment, deteriorated by floods of mediocrity and compilation, by things that do not, and ought not, to thrive, but which have just power enough to disturb what is good, and injure what is beneficial. But the folly, like all other follies, will work its own cure; and it will be perceived, that as there is no royal road to geometry, so neither is there any byway to knowledge. A sounder state of literature will revive; and, instead of superficial reiterations, we shall again see the efforts of ability, of learning, and of genius, encouraged.

> Till then we bid our readers farewell, assuring them that we shall continue to do our utmost to preserve the gratifying station assigned to us by their favourable opinion, and to employ the ample means which long experience and success have acquired for us, in such a manne as to afford them satisfaction in what is useful, an pleasure in what is entertaining; to improve their minds by exhibiting the progress of intellect in every branch worthy of human attention, and diffuse an adequate acquaintance with British literature and science throughout every class of the community abroad and at home.

. A brief summary of the contents of the volume, concluded in this Number, will shew how much must be done in order to furnish its annual panorama. Above 990 volumes are fairly and candidly reviewed, viz. 19 quartos, 299 octavos, and 609 duodecimos and smaller publications, which, averaging each volume at little more than 300 pages, will give the enormous amount of nearly 300,000 pages examined within one year to supply the Review department alone. Add to this Fine Arts, in which no fewer than 240 new publications have been criticised, besides detailed accounts of Exhibitions, and numerous miscellaneous notices; Reports of proceedings of all the learned and scientific Bodies, with abstracts of the papers read, to the number of 150; Expeditions of Discovery, New inventions in the useful arts, &c., New musical publications and concerts; Original poetry, by L. E. L., C. Swain, R. Howitt, and other popular writers; Biography of distinguished individuals, Munden, Miss Porter, SirW. Scott, Hogg, Cuvier, Goëthe, &c.; Sketches that only three qualities are required, viz. diligence, of Society, including Garrick Club papers; Noctes Westmonasterienses: Walks about Town by the Devil incog., Arc Arc

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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Memoirs of a Chaperon. Edited by Lady Dacre. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1833. Bentley. LADY DACRE'S name is a passport for any publication, not only into the highest, but into the best literary circles; and we rejoice to receive into our hands a work so auspiciously introduced. It is written, we understand, by Mrs. Sulivan, a near relative of her ladyship's, and proving herself in these volumes to be closely allied by talent as well as consanguinity. The first of them contains the "Single Woman of a certain age," and the commencement of "Milly and Lucy," which is concluded in Vol. II. and followed by "Warrenne," and "An Old Tale and often told," i. e. that of a divorced lady. The third gives us " Ellen Wareham."

As it is the plain truth, and our honest duty, we must confess to not having read the whole of these tales in a manner sufficiently careful to he able to speak particularly of the merits of them all, and the separate pictures of feeling which they so vividly exhibit. We do not know when we have read a more touching story than the first of the series; it is full of deep feeling and quiet beauty—simple, real, and unexaggerated. The second we only like in part. The village story wants ease; bad grammar does not constitute simplicity; and our author has failed in giving an appearance of real life to the old nurse: the more artificial characters are infinitely more natural. Of the following tales we cannot as yet offer an opinion, saving that the last begins well. Truly might Washington Irving say, "it is not po-verty but pretence which harasses a poor man." The great characteristic of these pages is sentiment_sentiment born of genuine emotion, but kept in control by fine taste; and also knowledge of the world, using that phrase as it is commenly used, to express society. Rather observing than creating, there is an individuality about the characters which gives them that air of actual existence so attractive in fiction. Lord Montreville, in "Milly and Lucy," is sketched with that liveliness which springs at once from natural talent and acquired material - the tact for perception, accompanied by the power of delineation. Dramatic and connected, these tales cannot be appreciated by an extract; we may shew the style, the train of thought, the happy and just remark; but the interest of the narrative is in the whole. Moreover, we have only time and space for brief extract. The first story commences thus:

"Why is it that the bustling matron, who (having, without preference or selection, married the first man who proposed to her) has spent her days in the unsentimental details of a household, a nursery, and a school-room, merely considering her partner as the medium through which these several departments are

wedded life of broils and disputes - and the buxom widow, whose gay and blooming face gives the lie to her mourning garments - why is it that they all cast a pitying glance of con-tempt on the 'single woman of a certain age' who ventures an opinion on the subject of love? Why do they all look as if it were impossible she could ever have felt its influence? On the contrary, the very fact of singleness affords in itself presumptive evidence of the power of some strong and unfortunate predilection. Few women pass through life without having had some opportunities of what is commonly called ' settling;' therefore the chances are, that betrayed affections, an unrequited attachment, or an early prepossession, has called forth the sentiment of which they are supposed incapable and called it forth, too, in a mind of too much delicacy to admit the idea of marriage from any other motive than that of love."

How true are these observations!

"Those who imagine they do not please, often neglect the means by which they might do so; whereas, if they once become aware that all they say and do finds favour in the sight of others, they are no longer ashamed of being

charming, or afraid to be agreeable. "Mortification is but half felt while it is only felt in secret. It is not till we perceive it has been remarked by others that it becomes one of the most painful sensations to which the weak, the vain, and the worldly, are liable, and one from which the most humble and pure minded can scarcely boast of being entirely free."

We add a delicately coloured painting of unrequited affection, left to solitude and its remembrances, when the heart, too, has been softened

by recent affliction.
"After the funeral, they retured to their Their hearts sank within desolate home. them as they drove along the well-known avenue, which led straight to the front of the house, on which the hatchment met their eyes for the last half-mile of their approach. Fanny supported her father into the drawing-room, where every object which met their eyes was but a renewal of grief. The easy chair, with cushions of every shape, to procure ease to a frame wearied and worn out the invalid sofa-table, the footstool, just where Lady Elmsley had last used it—the portable book-case, containing her favourite authors, stood on the table as usual—the large basket of carpet-work, which was deemed too cumbrous to be taken to Clifton — the glass vase, which Fanny always kept replenished with the choicest flowers, and which the gardener had now filled with care, that the room might look cheerful, and which the housemaid had placed on the accustomed spot,
—all combined to make their return more painful, if possible, than they had anticipated. The next morning, when, before her father left his room, Fanny altered the disposition of the furniture, and removed the things which so forcibly reminded them of her for whom they mourned, she felt it almost a sacrilegious act to touch them. Time, however, rolled on, and Sir Edward became calm and resigned; but Fanny's spirits did not rally. She had fervently loved her mother; she missed her in every occupation, in every duty, in every amusement. Strange to say, her thoughts, which during her mother's illness had been so completely weaned from the subject of her own disappointment, in her provided for — why is it that the languid present quiet and solitude would revert to beauty, who has sold herself to age or folly for an opera-box, an equipage, a title — why is it happy days of delusion, when she believed that the seold, who has jangled through a herself the object of Lord Delaford's prefer-

ence; she felt that would have been a sin: but she fancied that by dwelling only on recollections, in which the images of Lord Delaford and of Isabella were blended to-gether, she was accustoming herself to the idea of their union, and preparing her mind for seeing them, as man and wife, when, en their return from the continent, they were to pay their promised visit to the Priory. She forgot that,

'En songeant qu'il faut l'oublier,

As she wandered about her lonely flowergarden, she at one time remembered how Lord Delaford had gathered some of the beautiful double dahlias, and had called Isabella's attention to the rich blending of their various hues; how Isabella had laughingly twisted them into her hair; and how surpassingly beautiful she had looked when bending over the marble basin (she had used it, as nymphs of old, for her looking-glass), while the evening sun just tipped her dark brown curls with a golden hue, and tinged her downy mantling cheek with a more mellow bloom. Fanny could almost fancy she again saw the eyes of rapturous admiration with which he watched her graceful action. At another time, if she were training the straggling honeysuckles over the treillage, she recollected how her hopes had received their death-blow, when, on entering the drawing-room before dinner, she found Lord Delaford and Isabella in their morning dress, still occupied in reducing the unruly tendrils to obedience; and how Isabella blushed to find it so late, and Lord Delaford insisted it must be Fanny who had mistaken the hour. In recollecting these circumstances, she again experienced the same painful feelings of mortifi-cation and despondency; she did not thus acquire forgetfulness, or indifference."

We find it quite impossible, as we go on, to

afford an idea of this series of pictures of real life, by cutting out bits of the canvass. Where delicacy, refinement, and truth connected with truth, pervade the traits and give the character, the task of illustrating by piece-meal is hopeless. But we shall return to it in our first No. for the ensuing year; and must for the present be content with this very imperfect sketch in the last for 1832, crowded as it is by

Index and other temporary matter.

Evenings in Greece. By Thomas Moore, Esq. Second Evening. London, 1832. Power.

THE second part of this happy union of music and verse has come most opportunely to delight the social circles of the holyday season. The poetical narrative fancies an assemblage of Grecian nymphs, their lovers and friends, on the island of Zea, where various subjects call forth the song. The scenery is painted with all Mr. Moore's freshness, and the actors described in his own charming manner. But our illustrations must, from their nature, be chiefly made up of the lyrical compositions, and we shall only quote a slight portion of the connecting link. The opening is sweet :-

"The noon-day tempest over, Now ocean tolls no more, And wings of halcyons hover, Where all was strife before. Oh, thus may life, in closing Its short tempestuous day, Beneath heaven's smile reposing, Shine all its storms away !

Again, a scene is unfolded-

"A picture 'twas of the early days
Of glorious Greece, ere yet those rays
Of high, immortal Mind were hers
That made mankind her wombingers;

While yet unsung her landscapes shone With glory lent by heaven alone: Nor temples crown'd her nameless hills Nor muse immortalised her rills; Nor muse immortalised her rills;
Nor aught but the mute poesy
Of sun, and stars, and shining sea,
Illumined that land of bards to be.
While, prescient of the gifted race
That yet would realm so blest adorn,
Nature took pains to deck the place
Where glorious Art was to be born!"

Among the other incidents, a bark pass announcing the death of Byron at Missolonghi which introduces the following hymn, founded on the

TIXTER 'Aprilo, ours refrance. "Thou art not dead—thou art not dead!
No, dearest Harmodius, no. Thy soul, to realms above us fled Though, like a star, it dwells o'er head,
Still lights this world below.
Thou art not dead—thou art not dead!
No, dearest Harmodius, no. Through isles of light, where heroes tread, And flowers ethereal blow, Thy god-like spirit now is led, Thy tip, with life ambrosial fed, Forgets all taste of wo. Thou art not dead—thou art not dead! No, dearest Harmodius, no. The myrtle, round that falchion spread Which struck the immortal blow,
Throughout all time, with leaves unshed,
The patriot's hope, the tyrant's dread,
Kound Freedom's shrine shall grow.
Thou art not dead—thou art not dead!
No, dearest Harmodius, no.

Where hearts like thine have broke or Though quench'd the vital glow, Their memory lights a flame, instead, Which, ev'n from out the narrow bed Of death its beams shall throw. Thou art not dead—thou art not dead! No, desirest Harmodius, no. Thy name, by myriads sung and said, From age to age shall go, Long as the oak and ivy wed, As bees shall haunt Hymettus' head, Or Helle's waters flow.

Thou art not dead—thou art not dead! No, dearest Harmodius, no-

Where hearts like thine have broke or bled.

We will contrast this strain with a loveaffair between Cupid and Minerva (when young), which is much in the playful vein of the poet's early songs.

"As Love, one summer eve, was straying,
Who should he see, at that soft hour,
But young Minerva, gravely playing
Her flute within an olive bower. I need not say, 'tis Love's opinion
That, grave or merry, good or ill,
The sex all bow to his dominion,
As woman will be woman still.

As woman will be woman still.

Though seldom yet the boy hath given
To learned dames his smiles or sighs,
So handsome Pallas look'd, that even
Love quite forgot to 'maid was wise.
Besides, a youth of his discerning
Knew well that, by a shady rill,
At sunset hour—whate'er her learning—
A woman will be woman still.

Her flute he praised in terms ecatatic,
Wishing it dumb—nor cared how soon
For Wisdom's notes, howe'er chromatic, To Love seem always out of tune.
But long as he found face to flatter,
The nymph found breath to shake and thrill;
As, weak or wise,—it doth not matter—
Woman, at heart, is woman still.

Woman, at neart, is woman still.

Love changed his plan, with warmth exclaiming,

How brilliant was her lips' soft dye!'

And much that flute, the sly rogue! blaming,

For twisting lips so sweet awry.

The nymph look'd down—beheld her features

Reflected in the passing rill,

And started, shock d—for, ah, ye creatures!

Ev'n whea divine, you're women still.

Evn when divine, you're women still.

Quick from the lips it made so odious

That graceless flute the goddess took,

And, while yet fill'd with breath melodious,

Flung it into the glassy brook,

Where, as its vocal life was fleeting

Adown the current, faint and shrill,

At distance long 'twas heard repeating,

' Woman, alas, vain woman still!'

This will suffice to shew the lovers of poetry what they have to expect in this fair tome; nor will the lovers of melody be less delighted mor will the lovers of melody be less delighted described its claim to the title at the moment should be terrified out of my life, observation below the selections, adaptations, of this fearful, as it was unexpected, double and composition. These consist of thirteen apparition. He half rose, and quite reseated safely chime in upon ground so distinctly

and several anonymous writers, besides Bohemian, German, and other foreign sources, recommended by novelty and beauty.

At parting, we must point out one or two little offences in the poetry. Is "to fleet," p. 97, a legitimate verb? Page 99, Hydriot barks shooting their skiffs, is obviously a blunder; and at p. 102, and other places, the divisions of lines are faulty. Ex. gr.-

"Sat a young nymph, with her lap full
Of newly gather'd flowers, o'er which
She graceful lean'd, intent to cull
All that was there of hue most rich."

But these are trifles, and the merits of the work could carry five hundred such.

My Village, versus Our Village. By T. Crofton Croker, author of "Barney Mahoney, "Fairy Legends," &c. &c. 12mo. London, 1833. Fisher, Son, and Co.

"THE truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," instead of fairy landscapes, fairy portraits, and ideal virtues. Really, of late our authors have become so exceedingly genteel, so high in their notions, so fastidious in dramatic persons, so equally languid and lachrymose, that we began to doubt whether originality and vulgarity had not gone out together, and whether there were any people in the world who did not go to Almack's, retail club on dits, and speak in a low tone of voice, to say nothing of the said speaking being half in French. This very amusing little volume convinces us to the contrary; it presents a series of Dutch paintings, full of life and humour, and with that air of reality about them, which seems so easy, and yet is so difficult to give. After speaking of a village dressed en vaudeville. like the back scene of a theatre, our author proceeds to state:

" How totally unlike to Brampton, where three years of my life were passed; during which period no act of neighbourly kindness was discoverable, nor did I ever, by any chance, hear one word spoken in praise of the absent. To credit the account given of their neighbours by each resident of Brampton, its inhabitants were an unanimously hard-drinking, unprincipled, envious set of people. Idle they certainly were, as I myself can attest; and no wonder, for they gave such close attention to the actions of others, there was no time to spare for work; so that when a job was offered to any of the various professors of different trades, it seldom was accomplished within any reasonable time; and one never dared to venture on employing the same person twice. To use the words of one of the villagers, it is 'just the most unneighbourliest, backbitingest, quarrelsomest place that ever the sun shone upon."

The Greeks and Trojans of My Village alias the two contending parties, are three maiden sisters, who have houses on the Mall to let, and a new arrival, a lady who keeps a boarding-house. The ensuing is the dialogue of the first morning call. We must observe, that the apothecary has transferred his alle-giance to the more shewy prospect held out by the boarding-house

" The door was thrown open by James, who announced the approach of 'Miss Wiggins and Miss Peggy Wiggins.' The chair on which Dr. Slopall reclined was one of those invaluable inventions of modern luxury, known by the name of a half-easy; and he only could have

airs and pieces, from Mozart, Shulz, Fiorillo, himself, during the formal interchange of bows and curtseys consequent on this invasion. A stiff, a very stiff bend of the upper neck, was the result of the first dart from the elder Wiggins's eye, as it shot through the consciously guilty heart of the trembling culprit. Miss Peggy waited but for this assisting clue to guide her movements, and, immediately on receiving the credentials, she also bowed her scraggy throat-but, owing to the agitation by which she was overpowered, it chanced that her eyes, in disobedience to their owner, at that moment fell on Mr. Hunter. By this faux pas, as Miss Wiggins afterwards reproachfully remarked to her sister, she committed the double fault of giving that puppy Hunter undue encouragement, and leaving Slopall to imagine she was disturbed by his desertion of them. Poor Peggy! she seldom did right, and she knew it. The professed conviction of her sins, however, served only to bring down, with tenfold weight, the ire of her self-possessed sister; and had she not been abundantly supplied with nerves-(those useful members ever called upon to sustain the blame of all her misdemeanors) ---there is no knowing what excuse could have been made for the errors of commission and omission of Miss Peggy Wiggins. The determined Letty, having committed her widest smile to Mrs. Stonecroft's discretion, commenced her survey and comments upon the various articles of taste and fashion by which she found herself surrounded. It is not, perhaps, the precise mode under which the formality of a first visit is usually encountered; and can be excused only by the engrossing employments and taste of Miss Wiggins. In truth, she had come with a full intention, not alone to see every thing, but to point out every possible defect or deficiency; and her opening speech was in harmony with this design. 'A very pleasant situation this you have selected, Mrs. Stonecroft; at least so I have always considered it; in opposition, I must own, to the general opinion. Positively, I consider it, after the Mall, the best in the neighbourhood_you find it damp, though, I fear?' Now, Miss Wiggins did not even hope for an answer in the affirmative, since she knew it to be the only undeniably dry house within two miles of her. So, to prevent the possible denial of this charge, she proceeded, with great rapidity, to add: 'Not that I should object to it on that account; I do not hold a very dry soil to be, by any means, conducive to health. It's lonely, to be sure, but probably you are not timid; and, indeed, as the furniture is your landlord's, your anxiety on that head must be inconsiderable.' 'I trust principally to the men-servants for our safety,' replied Mrs. Stonecroft, ' and hope their vigilance may prove sufficient, without obliging me to call on the gallantry of the gentlemen present.' 'Yes, yes, I believe you are tolerably safe,' observed Mr. Hunter; we form rather too strong a guard, altogether, to come within the attacks of any but the most determined gang.' ' I never heard that murder was committed in the house, to be sure; indeed, it has been robbed but three times within my recollection; and in those cases, no doubt appeared of the robbery having originated with the servants - probably your men have been long in your family, and in that case you can depend on them.' Miss Wiggins had learned that both men were hired the day previous to leaving London, and had prepared this 'fling' accordingly. 'Oh, I

marked out by her commanding officer: 'I'm sure I have not had a regular night's rest since they broke into our house last winter.' 'The thieves, or your domestics?' inquired, rather maliciously, Captain Ward. Certain private signals here intimated to the blundering Peggy, that she had adopted a mistaken course; in attempting to turn from which, she floundered still deeper, by adding, 'They behaved very well, too, considering, for they only took a cold goose that was in the larder, and our three teaspoons, and a gown of my sister Letty's, and some candles, and a broach of Sally's, and-'My dear Peggy,' interposed the disgraced general, shocked at the poverty displayed in this enumeration; 'how can you indulge in such raillery, on so slight an acquaintance with the present company? the fact is,' turning to the lady of the house, 'my sister alludes to a joke played on us by some of our nephews, in the innocence of youth and high spirits.' joke! __was it, Letty? well, I never heard that before.' 'Beautiful cabinet, there;' pursued Miss Wiggins. 'I was going to compliment you on the taste exhibited in the furnishing of this room, forgetting at the moment you had it only on hire. Really, it proves vast confidence in a tenant, to leave such valuable articles to the risk of good or bad usage. It's all very well, where you furnish for letting; you select things accordingly. I cannot say I should like to admit a family into my own house; but, to be sure, we have such a variety of ornamental knick-knacks.' 'And don't you remember how vexed we were, one year, that the Adams's had our house—no, I think it was the Thompson's —and when we returned to it, they had broken two of the China vases that Sally and I had mended so nicely with cement, before they came in?' The patience of Miss Wiggins was exhausted; she rose to retire: the force of habit, however, did not permit of her doing so without a parting cut, in which she proposed to comprise the full bitterness of her excited feelings. 'Unacquainted, as you probably are,' commenced the maiden, 'with various little inconveniences attached to this place, I can only say, I shall be most happy to render you any advice or assistance within my power. Fruit (although I see considerable promise on the trees) you will scarcely have a chance of keeping till ripe, the garden lies so near the high road. No doubt you have discovered the scarcity of water; we have an excellent pump, and can always supply that deficiency; and should you find (as I have reason to believe you will) that the rain penetrates the upper rooms, the roof being much out of repair, I shall have great pleasure in making up a spare bed or two, at a moment's notice, for the accom-modation of any of your inmates.' 'And if you should leave this house,' added Miss Peggy, sister can let you have one on the Mall, such a bargain!' 'God help me!-to be sure, never mortal was saddled with such a nincompoop as you are,' grumbled the baffled Miss Wiggins, on getting a short distance from the house; there is no possibility of making you understand even when to be silent. Did I not, before we set out, explain most clearly to you all that I intended to say in the course of the visit? yet must you keep blundering on with your malapropos observations,—enough to provoke a saint, that's what you are, Peggy Wiggins! 'I'm sure I'm very sorry; I meant it all for the best; but I'm always wrong, it seems—I Scotland for her own safety, while the house wish Sally were well enough to go visiting with of Guise pursued the same object for their you-I never know what to say; and you promised to smile when I was getting astray, you the first wrong was done by the princes of example of bidding open defiance to humanity know.' 'If you felt conscious of depending on Lorrain, in setting up their niece as a pretender and justice without impairing the security of

that for your guidance, you had better have to the English crown; and that this wrong looked at me occasionally, instead of fixing your was grievously aggravated by their perseverance eyes, as you did, on Captain Ward: they all noticed how you stared at him, I can tell you that.' 'I didn't know, I declare, that I regarded him in particular; I think I looked quite as much at Mr. Hunter, and at the other elderly gentleman; indeed, I never am in company with a man, but it reminds me of the blighted hopes of my early life: you know to what I allude, Letty'—'So may all the parish, if they like to waste their time in listening to you.'

As natural as Miss Mitford's admirable sketches of rustic manners, My Village will form an equally amusing companion or contrast to these justly popular productions: for, as the author in a preliminary sonnet sagely

- Rural life is not all à la Mitford, Or else 'tis very plain that I'm not for't.

Cabinet Cyclopædia, No. XXXVII. History of England, Vol. III. By Sir James Mack-intosh. London, 1832. Longman and Co.; Taylor.

IT is the saying of some old philosopher, that he only had cause to lament death who had the work of a life yet to do. Sir James Mackintosh, dying, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with the most interesting and the most important part of his task yet before him, is a painful witness to human incertitude. With great abilities and ample leisure, he seems to have lacked either sufficient stimulus, or sufficient industry, to bring forth their fruits in due season. Mackintosh, singular to say, preserved his reputation to the last; and it was not till after his decease that we found the promise of his youth had never been fulfilled. Had he left his history Had he left his history completed, it would have been a great and a valuable work; now it is like his own youth, just a beginning from which high expectations were reasonably entertained, but which remain unaccomplished. Even these three volumes are of great value, and should be in the hands of every investigating reader of history. They have not the animated style of Hume, who excites the vivid interest of some fictitious story; neither have they the dramatic power, nor the picturesque colouring of Scott: but they are full of thought, of acute analysis, of well-weighed conclusions, and those clear-drawn results which are the spirit of history. You felt that Sir James thoroughly understood the subject on which he was writing. How accurately, for example, is the question of selfdefence set forth!

"These reasonings on the justice and policy of armed interference for a friendly party, where the safety of a state requires it, are in substance common to all ages and nations: though they were not expressed by the statesmen of the sixteenth century in the artificial language of what was afterwards called international law. Their principal defect is, that they may often be used with equal plausibility by several contending parties; though it is generally evident that one only has justice on its side. In the particular case before us, the defect does not seem to be considerable. true question always being, which party is really influenced by self-defence, and which employs it merely as a pretext, it cannot be doubted that Elizabeth sought an ascendant in aggrandisement. To this may be added, that

in it. They obstinately persisted in using the royal arms of England as a flag round which every discontented and disaffected Englishman might rally; and this, even after their own ministers had pledged them by a solemn treaty to discontinue such an incentive to revolt. It has already been observed, that the reasonings of Cecil and of Maitland were not conveyed in the specious and subtle language of modern jurists: they were, nevertheless, conformable to the most approved principles. These ancient statesmen do not seem to have been aware of the difficulty of reconciling the rights of selfdefence with the apparently conflicting duty of every community to respect the independence of every other, and to manifest their sense of justice by abstaining from interference in the internal affairs of independent countries. The solution, however, of that difficulty flows from the simple principle which is the basis of Cecil's advice. The right of defence, whether exercised to repel an attack or to prevent it, is the self-same right, and extends to conventions with contending parties in a community, as much as to those which subsist with contending states. When a contest for supreme power prevails in a country, foreign states, who have no jurisdiction in the case, are neither bound nor entitled to pronounce a judgment on the armed litigation. Their relations with each other being formed for the welfare of the subjects of each, they must treat the actual rulers of every territory as its lawful government. In all ordinary cases, they should treat the pretenders as alike legitimate wherever they are obeyed; and preserve the same neutrality in the war between parties as if it were waged between independent states. It is a very obvious inference from these premises, that foreign sovereigns may ally themselves with a possessor of authority, if defence and safety require it, on the same ground that they form alliances with the most anciently established govern-ment. Whenever it is lawful to make war, it is equally lawful to obtain strength by alliances. It would, doubtless, be more for the general welfare of mankind to adjust their differences by institutions making some approach to a discerning and honest judgment, than to leave them to the blind and destructive arbitrament of war. But as long as nations assail their neighbours by arms, they must be resisted by the same cruel and undistinguishing expedient. The laws of war (as they are called) are the same in civil as in foreign warfare. It is as much forbidden by international morality to league with an unjust state, as it is in private litigation to support an unjust suitor. But as independent nations have no common superior, their wars must be practically treated. by those who desire to remain neutral, as if they were just on both sides. In some extraordinary instances of notorious and flagrant wrong, neutral nations may be entitled, and even perhaps sometimes bound, to interpose for the prevention of injustice and inhumanity. In such extraordinary emergencies, whether a nation is influenced by a regard to its own safety, or by a disinterested reverence for jus-tice, both these principles point to the same practical result. For as the general prevalence of a disposition to act justly and humanely is the principal safeguard of nations as well as of individuals, to which the terrors of law, or even of arms, are only occasional and inadequate auxiliaries, it is not possible to set the example of bidding open defiance to humanity

states, in proportion to the extent of such acts of criminal audacity."

Again, speaking of the passion for discovery

so characteristic of the period:

"The progress of trade might, however, have been more slow if it had depended alone on those exact calculations of advantage from accessible and well-understood sources, which are its natural province. But the voyages of the Spaniards and Portuguese had disclosed to the dazzled imagination of mankind new worlds, and races of men before unknown - the owners of treasures, apparently unbounded, which they had neither power to defend, nor skill to extract from the earth. The spirit of commerce mingled with the passion for discovery, which was exalted by the grandeur of vast and unknown objects. A maritime chivalry arose, which equipped crusades for the settlement and conquest of the new world; professing to save the tribes of that immense region from eternal perdition, and somewhat disguising these expeditions of rapine and destruction under the illusions of military glory and religious fanaticism. Great noblemen, who would have recoiled with disgust from the small gains of honest industry, eagerly plunged into associations which held out wealth and empire in the train of splendid victory. The lord trea-surer, the lord steward, the lord privy seal, and the lord high admiral, were at the head of the first company formed for the trade of Russia on the discovery of that country. For nearly a century it became a prevalent passion among men of all ranks, including the highest, to become members of associations framed for the purposes of discovery, colonisation, and aggrandisement, which formed a species of subordinate republics, the vassals of the crown of England. By links like these the feudal world was gradually allied with the commercial, in a manner which civilised the landholder, and elevated the merchant."

We conclude with the history of Don Carlos, (abridged from Llorente's "Histoire de l'Inquisition d'Espagne"); of which we believe the poetical impression to be more general than the true one.

" This wretched prince had from his infancy manifested every species of imbecility and depravity which can be united in the mind of one man. Incapable of instruction, yielding without bounds to every passion, stupid as the most grovelling brutes, ferocious as a beast of prey, no care of courtly masters, no lessons of learned preceptors could bestow on him that scanty polish of manner, and that smattering of the general language of intercourse, which are expected from princes. His grandfather, Charles V., who saw the heir of the Spanish dominions at sixteen, bewailed the fate of his late empire. A Venetian minister, long resident at Madrid, when he saw the prince eagerly tearing to pieces the rabbits brought in for his sport, and contemplating with delight the convulsions of their muscles and the palpitations of their hearts, foretold to his senate the miserable condition of those many millions, in every region, from sunrise to sunset, who were to be subject to his will. At eighteen he fell from a high scaffold and received wounds in the head, which during the remainder of his life added convulsions, confusion of thought, and occasional attacks of insanity, to his natural defects and habitual vices. His father, perhaps justifiably, restrained him. His mad passion for travel-ling was exasperated, and he formed wild John spoke to Hubert), that it was necessary schemes of escape. His incoherent talk often

while, on other occasions, he professed an ambition to command the army against them. When the Duke of Alva took his leave to repair to that command, Carlos said, 'My father ought to have appointed me.' 'Doubtless,' said Alva, ' his majesty considered your life as too precious.' Carlos drew his dagger, and attempted to stab Alva; adding, 'I will hinder your journey to Flanders, for I will pierce your heart before you set out. Towards the end of 1567, his frenzy seemed to rage more fiercely, mingled with much of that cunning which sometimes, for a moment, covers madness with a false appearance of reason. He declared to his confessors that he was resolved to take the life of a man. In reply to their inquiries who it was, he said that he aimed at a man of the highest quality; and after much importunate examination, he at length uttered, 'My father!'
His father, attended by the chief officers of state, went at midnight in armour to arrest him. Philip, acting on his fatal notions of the boundless right of kings and fathers, did not shrink from communicating his proceedings to the great corporations of Spain, and to the principal Catholic states of Europe. His subects and his allies interceded for Carlos. Their intercessions were withstood by the iron temper, the unbending policy, and the misguided conscience of Philip, although he was occasionally haunted by the unquenchable feelings of nature. The commissioners appointed to try Carlos reported, that he was guilty of having meditated, and at his arrest attempted, parricide; and that he had conspired to usurp the sovereignty of Flanders. They represented the matter as too high for a sentence, but insinuated that mercy might be dictated by prudence; and threw out a hint, that the prince was no longer responsible for his actions. Men of more science than the Spanish commissioners, and more secure in their circumstances, might be perplexed by the intrinsic difficulty of ascertaining the precise truth, in a case where the malignant rage of Carlos often approached to insanity, and might sometimes be inflamed to such a degree as to be transformed into utter alienation of mind. The clouds which always darkened his feeble reason might sometimes quench it. The subtle and shifting transformations of wild passion into maniacal disease, the returns of the maniac to the scarcely more healthy state of stupid anger. and the character to be given to acts done by him when near the varying frontier which separates lunacy from malignity, are matters which have defied all the experience and sagacity of the world. At this point the records of the commission close with a note made by their secretary, stating shortly that the prince died of his malady, which hindered a judg-ment. A dark veil conceals the rest of these proceedings from the eyes of mankind. It is variously related. Philip is said to have ordered that advantage should be taken of the distempered appetites of Carlos, which after he had confined himself to iced water for a time, were wont to hurry him into voraciously swallowing monstrous quantities of animal food; that his excesses should be allowed, if not encouraged; and that he should thus be betrayed into becoming his own executioner. Another narrative, not quite irreconcilable with the former, describes the prince of Eboli and the cardinal Espinosa as having intimated to Oli-

seem to be natural. When he felt himself to be in the agonies of death, he desired to see his father, and to receive his blessing. Philip sent his blessing, but, by the advice of the confessor, declined to disturb the dying devotions of Carlos. Vanquished by nature, however, he stole into the chamber, and, standing unseen, spreading his arms over his son, prayed for a blessing on the expiring youth. The father withdrew, bathed in tears, and Carlos not many hours after breathed his last. An historian, who wrote from original documents, adds to a narrative otherwise not dissimilar, the significant words, 'if, indeed, violence was not employed.' However terrific the sound of this may be on other occasions, in the circumstances of Carlos, it rather relieves the mind, by intimating that his agonies were cut short, and can hardly be said to insinuate an aggravation of a tale so tragic, that if proved to be real, it would still be too horrible, and too wide a deviation from the general truth of nature for the verisimilitude required in history."

It were premature to judge merely by a few pages of the merits of the purposed continuation. We observe that the writer differs from Sir James in his estimate of Mary, Queen of Scots; whence we conclude that he is young a fact which might also be inferred from the vehemence of many of his epithets—a great fault, by the by, in an historian. We confess we should infinitely have preferred that whatever MSS. Sir James Mackintosh may have left, were published in a separate form, which, however slight, would be valuable.

The vignette to the present volume is exceedingly pretty, representing Queen Elizabeth on horseback.

The Works of Lord Byron. Vol. XIII. London, 1832. Murray.

The preface to this volume, after stating that

it consists of pieces written at Ravenna in 1821, and Pisa in 1822, proceeds as fol-

"When this edition was first announced, nothing more was designed than an exact reprint of Mr. Moore's notices, and Lord Byron's works in prose and verse, as they had previously been given to the public; and the printer calculated that the whole might be comprised in fourteen volumes. While, however, the notices of Lord Byron's life were for the second time passing through the press, it was suggested to the publisher, that the time was come when the public had a right to look for such notes and illustrations to Lord Byron's text, as are usually appended to the pages of a deceased author of established and permanent popularity. This suggestion was acted upon; and its adoption has, apparently, given general satisfaction. These additions will extend the work to seventeen volumes; the last of which will include a very copious and careful index to the whole collection."

We can have no doubt that this explanation will satisfy every body. Nothing was ever more cordially approved than the idea of annotating Byron has been by the British public: and we venture to say, that the three volumes made up of illustrative remarks, and odds and ends of all sorts bearing on the poet's works, will not be considered by pos-terity as the least interesting of the seventeen. Mr. Murray ought, however, to have matured his plan before he began reducing turned on the revolt of the Flemings, with the king had pronounced on the wretched pa-whom he sometimes affected a fellow-feeling; tient in such a manner that the disease might been as clear and obvious in 1830, as it is

treating his opera omnia accordingly.

To say the truth, it had occurred to ourselves some months back, when we saw how matters were going on, that it would never be possible for the editors to compress all Byron, thus annotated, into fourteen of these volumes; and we had settled it pretty nearly in our own mind that the Don Juan was once more to be omitted. We are happy to find that such is not to be the case. However reprehensible may be scores, perhaps hundreds of things in the Don, it is still one of the very first of Byron's works for ability, by far the first for entertainment, and certainly not the worst by any means for general bearing and tendency. To leave it out now would have been a little trimming; and we sincerely hope, since it is to appear at length in due form, it will be complete; let us have the dedication to Southey; it is already sold in the streets in a broadside for two-pence, and omitting it in the book would be nonsense. Let us have the asterisked words, lines, and stanzas, all filled up. Mr. Murray knows very well that copies of them also exist beyond his own desk; and, in short, he had better pluck up courage, and make a clean desk of it once for all. Lord Byron's character as a satirist is now, he may be assured, perfectly well understood. He is known to have lashed the highest and the best of his contemporaries; smaller people will not break their hearts on discovering that they had also received a little flourish of his devil-may-care reckless vituperation. And as to notes, surely none of Lord B.'s works needed them so muchnearly so much-as this extraordinary poem, of which there are not, we venture to say, five stanzas on end, from Canto I. to Canto XVI. inclusive, that do not contain some confession of the author, or some allusion to the English objects of his indignation and scorn. But to the present volume.

Its illustrations are exquisite; one print of the Walls of Rome, to go with the De-formed Transformed, quite magnificent in Turner's very highest flight: nor are the annotations less rich or varied than those of the preceding tomes. The volume not containing, however, any small detached pieces, we do not find it so easy to select a specimen or two for extracting. We must just take it for granted, that our readers are as well acquainted with Heaven and Earth, Sardanapalus, &c. &c. as ourselves, and draw our pencil down what have struck us as among some of the best garnishings of the margin. By far the finest note on the Heaven and Earth appears to be Mr. Milman's, and we are sorry we have not room for it (see p. 51).

The following bit of Jeffrey is most characteristic of the learned lord; nor is that of Reginald Heber on the same subject less so of the good bishop: compare the critics!

"Sardanapalus is, beyond all doubt, a work of great beauty and power; and though the heroine has many traits in common with the Medoras and Gulnares of Lord Byron's undramatic poetry, the hero must be allowed to be a new character in his hands. He has, indeed, the scorn of war, and glory, and priestcraft, and regular morality, which distinguishes the rest of his lordship's favourites; but he has no misanthropy, and very little pride-and may be regarded, on the whole, as one of the most truly good-humoured, amiable, and respectable voluptuaries to whom we have ever been presented. of a sinful Christian that has but one wife, and

in 1832, that the time was come for consider- has very wisely followed nature and fancy not approve of, than a bearded Oriental, like ing Lord Byron as an established classic, and rather than history. His Sardanapalus is not an effeminate, worn-out debauchee, with shattered nerves and exhausted senses, the slave of indolence and vicious habits; but a sanguine votary of pleasure, a princely epicure, indulging, revelling in boundless luxury while he can, but with a soul so inured to voluptuousness, so saturated with delights, that pain and danger, when they come uncalled for, give him neither concern nor dread; and he goes forth from the banquet to the battle, as to a dance or measure, attired by the Graces, and with youth, joy, and love for his guides. He dallies with Bellona as her bridegroom - for his sport and pastime; and the spear or fan, the shield or shining mirror, become his hands equally well. He enjoys life in short, and triumphs in death; and whether in prosperous or adverse circumstances, his soul smiles out superior to evil."

"The Sardanapalus of Lord Byron is pretty nearly such a person as the Sardanapalus of history may be supposed to have been. Young, thoughtless, spoiled by flattery and unbounded self-indulgence, but with a temper naturally amiable, and abilities of a superior order, he affects to undervalue the sanguinary renown of his ancestors as an excuse for inattention to the most necessary duties of his rank; and flatters himself, while he is indulging his own sloth, that he is making his people happy. Yet, even in his fondness for pleasure, there lurks a love of contradiction. Of the whole picture, selfishness is the prevailing feature—selfishness admirably drawn indeed; apologised for by every palliating circumstance of education and habit, and clothed in the brightest colours of which it is susceptible from youth, talents, and placability. But it is selfishness still; and we should have been tempted to quarrel with the art which made vice and frivolity thus amiable, if Lord Byron had not at the same time pointed out with much skill the bitterness and weariness of spirit which inevitably wait on such a character; and if he had not given a fine contrast to the picture in the accompanying portraits of Salemenes and of Myrrha."

We were much amused with another specimen of contrasted criticism on another page of the same tragedy. We have had Heber versus Jeffrey—now for Heber versus Hogg—and on a very delicate topic. Hear the Bishop of Calcutta:

"We are not sure whether there is not a considerable violation of costume in the sense of degradation with which Myrrha seems to regard her situation in the harem, no less than in the resentment of Salemenes, and the remorse of Sardanapalus on the score of his infidelity to Zarina. Little as we know of the domestic habits of Assyria, we have reason to conclude, from the habits of contemporary nations, and from the manners of the East in every age, that polygamy was neither accounted a crime in itself, nor as a measure of which the principal wife was justified in complaining. And even in Greece, in those times when Myrrha's character must have been formed,to be a captive, and subject to the captor's pleasure, was accounted a misfortune indeed, but could hardly be regarded as an infamy. But where is the critic who would object to an inaccuracy which has given occasion to such

sentiments and such poetry?"
This is very well; but we back the Shepherd

of Ettrick : ecce signum !-

"In many parts of this play, it strikes me that Lord Byron has more in his eye the case In this conception of his character, the author a sly business or so which she and her kin do

Sardanapalus, with three hundred wives and seven hundred concubines.

Two to one, say we, on the pastor of Peebles. One more specimen, and we must have done. In the note on the fine lines in the Deformed Transformed-

"He was the fairest and the bravest of
Athenians. Look upon him well! how beautiful!
Such was the curled son of Clinias," &c.

we find this extract from one of Lord Byron's MS. diaries:

"Alcibiades is said to have been 'successful in all his battles'-but what battles? Name them! If you mention Cæsar, or Hannibal, or Napoleon, you at once rush upon Pharsalia, Munda, Alesia, Cannæ, Thrasymene, Trebia, Lodi, Marengo, Jena, Austerlitz, Friedland, Wagram, Moskwa: but it is less easy to pitch upon the victories of Alcibiades; though they may be named too, though not so readily as the Leuctra and Mantinea of Epaminondas, the Marathon of Miltiades, the Salamis of Themistocles, and the Thermopylæ of Leonidas. Yet, upon the whole, it may be doubted whether there be a name of antiquity which comes down with such a general charm as that of Alcibiades. Why? I cannot answer. Who can?

To this, again, is appended the following

paragraph by Mr. Lockhart:

"One cannot help being struck with Lord Byron's choice of a favourite among the heroic names of antiquity. The man who was educated by Pericles, and who commanded the admiration as well as the affection of Socrates; whose gallantry and boldness were always as undisputed as the pre-eminent graces of his person and manners; who died at forty-five, after having been successively the delight and hero of Athens, of Sparta, of Persia; - this most versatile of great men has certainly left to the world a very splendid reputation. But his fame is stained with the recollections of a most profligate and debauched course of private life, and of the most complete and flagrant contempt of public principle; and it is to be hoped that there are not many men who could gravely give to the name of Alcibiades a preference, on the whole, over such an one as that of an Epaminondas or a Leonidas, or even of a Miltiades or a Hannibal. But the career of Alcibiades was romantic: every great event in which he had a share has the air of a personal adventure; and, whatever might be said of his want of principle, moral and political, nobody ever doubted the greatness of his powers and the brilliancy of his accomplishments. By the gift of nature, the handsomest creature of his time, and the possessor of a very extraordinary genius, he was, by accidents or by fits, a soldier, a hero, an orator, and even, it should seem, a philosopher; but he played these parts only because he wished it to be thought that there was no part which he could not play. He thought of nothing but himself. His vanity entirely commanded the direction of his genius, and could even make him abandon occasionally his voluptuousness for the very opposite extreme; which last circumstance, by the way, was probably one of those that had hit Lord Byrou's fancy as, indeed, it may be suspected to have influenced his behaviour."

On the whole, Vol. XIII. is a very good one. It contains, among other things that we should have been happy to extract, not a few notes from Croly and Campbell, neither of whom had figured in the preceding tomes.



The Poetical Works of Leigh Hunt. 8vo. pp. 381. London, 1832. E. Moxon. MR. HUNT has in these pages done what we heartily wish more vould do-collected, revised, and made choice of such poems as he deems worthy to be franked for the future. We own we are not out and out admirers of the school to which they have been considered as belonging; but greatly indeed have these pages been improved since they first encountered the ordeal of public praise and public censure. Our chief aim now will be to quote favourite passages, and leave our readers to appreciate their beauty: and if in our hurried sheet we indulge in this retrospective review, we trust our extracts will be their own best excuse; for rarely does pleasure need apology. Mr.

"I have witnessed so much self-delusion in my time, and partaken of so much, and the older I grow, my veneration so increases for poetry not to be questioned, that all I can be sure of, is my admiration of genius in others. I cannot say how far I overvalue it, or even undervalue it, in myself. I am in the condition of a lover who is sure that he loves, and is therefore happy in the presence of the beloved object; but is uncertain how far he is worthy to be beloved."

Hunt, in a very candid preface, says

In the same paper he gives us the following quaint image :- " I confess I like the very bracket that marks out the triplet to the sweet is the ensuing passage !reader's eye, and prepares him for the music of It has a look like the bridge of a lute.

He goes on to speak with natural affection of the pleasure of writing: - " But as Gray wished that he could lie all his life upon sofas. reading 'eternal new novels of Marivaux and Crebillon,' so, notwithstanding the helps afforded us by the grander notions of the age, or rather in consequence of the very helps they afford, I can conceive no mode of existence more exquisite (apart from the affections) than after contributing a portion of one's morning to the furtherance of the common good — the better if in the same way -- to devote the rest of one's time to reading romantic adventures, and versifying the best of them. golden days would not such be for a builder of palaces ' with words !' What country-houses would he not possess in all quarters of the world,—and of time! What flights not take from Greece to Araby, from Normandy to Cathay, from the courts of Charlemagne and of Arthur, to the corners of the sea, and the house of Morpheus! With what transport not wake up, and find himself in the company of his beloved old books, content to be master of the world when he had his wings on, and to look for no better footing for the soles of his feet, than the hearth of an uninsulted poverty. O felix ter et amplius! No man ever deserved even to wish to be a poet who could not think in this manner, or not think it as much at forty as at twenty."

This "gossipping preface," (to use the author's own words,) we like so much, that we are sure any reader who omits it will find his fault his punishment. From the prose to ascend to the poetry,-the great characteristics of Mr. Hunt's style are, fine and humane feelings, a sincere love of the beautiful, a rich fancy in de-scription, and a happiness of epithet, which not only at once brings the object before you, but places it also in its best light. Ex. gr. Morning.

"The sun is up, and 'tis a morn of May Ane sun is up, and the amorn of May Round old Ravenna's clear-shewn towers and bay, A morn, the loveliest which the year has seen, Last of the spring, yet fresh with all its green; For a warm eve, and gentle rains at night, Have left a sparkling welcome for the light."

"A lightsome fountain starts from out the green, Clear and compact, till, at its height o'errun, It shakes its loosening silver in the sun."

It was a lovely evening, fit to close A lovely day, and brilliant in repose. Warm, but not dim, a glow was in the air; The softened breeze came smoothing here and there; And every tree, in passing, one by one, Gleamed out with twinkles of the golden sun: Gleamed out with twinkies of the goiden sun: For leafy was the road, with tail array, On either side, of mulberry and bay, And distant snatches of blue hills between; And there the alder was with its bright green, And the broad chestnut, and the poplar's shoot, That like a feather waves from head to foot, With a great sea, we sentite in the second of the state of the second of With, ever and anon, majestic pines; And still, from tree to tree, the early vines Hung garlanding the way in amber lines."

The father's onlooking kindness that a young bride may find some likeness of her former home :-

"The very day too when her first surprise
Was full, kind tears had come into her eyes
On finding, by his care, her private room
Furnished, like magic, from her own at home;
The very books and all transported there,
The leafy tapestry and the crimson chair,
The litte, the glass that told the shedding hours,
The little urn of silver for the flowers,
The frame for broidering, with a piece half done,
And the white falcon, basking in the sun,
Who, when he saw her, sidled on his stand,
And twined his neck against her trembling hand."

Protesting against the epithets flamy, and handsome, as vulgarised from low (we use the word in distinction to common use), how very

A winding stream about it, clear and glad,
That danced from shade to shade, and on its way
Seemed smiling with delight to feel the day.
There was the pouting rose, both red and white,
The flamy heart's-ease, flushed with purple light,
Blush-hiding strawberry, sumny-coloured box,
Hyacinth, handsome with his clustering locks,
The lady lily, looking gently down. The lady lily, looking gently down, Pure lavender, to lay in bridal gown, The daisy, lovely on both sides,—in short, All the sweet cups to which the bees resort."

Speaking of a brook :--

"Where at her drink you started the slim deer, Retreating lightly with a lovely fear."

A forest nook :-

"Where, when the sunshine struck a yellow shade, The rugged trunks, to inward peeping sight, Thronged in dark pillars up the gold green light."

Grief:—

"Sorrow, they say, to one with true touched ear, Is but the discord of a warbling sphere, A lurking contrast, which though harsh it be, Distils the next note more deliclously. E'en tales like this, founded on real woe, From bitter seed to balmy fruitage grow: The wo was earthly, fugilive, is past; The song that sweetens it may always last. And even they, whose shattered hearts and frames Make them unhappiest of poetic names, What are they, if they know their calling high, But crushed perfumes exhaling to the sky? Or weeping clouds, that but a while are seen, Yet keep the earth they haste to, bright and green?"

The classics:—

The classics :-

The classics:—

We hurt the stories of the antique world
By thinking of our school-books, and the wrongs
Done them by pedants and fantastic songs,
Or sculptures, which from Roman 'studios' thrown,
Turn back Deucalion's flesh and blood to stone.
Truth is for ever truth, and love is love;
The bird of Venus is the living dove.
Sweet Hero's eyes, three thousand years ago,
Were made precisely like the best we know,
Looked the same looks, and spoke no other Greek
Than eyes of honey-moons begun last week."

The bee :-

"And fragrant-living bee, So happy, that he will not move, not he, Without a song."

We conclude with the following fine sonnet, and a domestic piece, of exquisite pathos and simplicity.

"A Thought of the Nile.

It flows through old hushed Egypt and its sands,
Like some grave mighty thought threading a dream,
And times and things, as in that vision, seem
Keeping along it their eternal stands, Caves, pillars, pyramids, the shepherd bands

That roamed through the young earth, the glory extreme

extreme
Of high Sesostris, and that southern beam,
The laughing queen that caught the world's great hands.
Then comes a mightier silence, stern and strong,
As of a world left empty of its throng,
And the void weighs on us; and then we wake,
And hear the fruitful stream lapsing along
'Twixt villages, and think how we shall take
Our own calm journey on for human sake."

" To T. L. H., Six Years old, during a Sickness. Sleep breathes at last from out thee, My little, patient boy;
And balmy rest about thee
Smooths off the day's annoy.
I sit me down, and think
Of all thy winning ways;
Yet almost wish, with sudden shrink,
That I had less to praise.

Thy sidelong pillowed meckness,
Thy thanks to all that aid,
Thy heart, in pain and weakness,
Of fancied faults afraid;
The little trembling hand
That wipes thy quiet tears,
These, these are things that may demand
Dread memories for years.

Sorrows I've had, severe ones, I will not think of now; And calmly, midst my dear ones, Have wasted with dry brow; But when thy fingers press And pat my stooping head, I cannot bear the gentleness,— The tears are in their bed.

Ah, first-born of their bed.
Ah, first-born of thy mother,
When life and hope were new,
Kind playmate of thy brother,
Thy sister, father too;
My light, where'er I go—
My bird, when prison-bound—
My hand-in-hand companion,—no,
My prayers shall hold thee round.

To say 'He has departed'—
'His voice,' 'his face,' is gone;
To feel impatient-hearted, Yet feel we must bear on; Ah, I could not endure
To whisper of such wo,
Unless I felt this sleep insure
That it will not be so.

That it will not be so.
Yes, still he's fixed and sleeping!
This silence, too, the while—
Its very hush and creeping
Seem whispering us a smile:
Something divine and dim
Seems going by one's ear,
Like parting wings of cherubim,
Who say, 'We've finished here.'"

To many of our readers our brief extracts will be familiar; but a new race have sprung up since these poems first appeared; and to such we say, they are but specimens of the present work. We cordially wish Mr. Hunt success; devoted to literature, one who has done much and in many ways; calmed from political heats by years and reflection, without abating principle or feeling; he merits a liberal, grateful, and kindly patronage.

CLEARING OFF ARREARS.

(Continued.)

(1.) Brief View of Sacred History, from the Creation of the World to the Destruction of Jerusalem, by Esther Copley. A fair aid to young readers for comprehending and remembering the historical contents of the Bible.

(2.) Evenings by Eden Side, by George Pearson. Essays of an amiable character, and poems equally dedicated to the cause of virtue and philanthropy, fill this small provincial publication.

the cause of virtue and philanthropy, fill this small provincial publication.

(3.) The Duty of Humanity to Inferior Creatures, &c., by the Rev. A. Broome, M.A. Mr. Broome is the founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; the very establishment is a proof of, and honour to, the advance of civilisation. Any thing from so earnest a friend of so good a cause must be acceptable.

(4.) The instructions of Chenaniah, &c., by the Rev. J. A. Latrobe, M.A. A little volume of much utility, if attended to, for improving the mode of singing in churches.

(5.) Etymological Guide to the English Language. The

(5.) Etymological Guide to the English Language. The compiler of the Edinburgh Sessional School-Books has done himself great credit by this etymological essay. It is a brief but excellent alphabetical guide to all the leading

Darton and Son.

(1.) Pp. 288. Darton and Son. (2.) Pp. 137. Kendal, Braithwaite. (3.) Pp. 130. For the Author, by Nisbet. (4.) Pp. 87. Seeley and Sons. (5.) Pp. 145. Edinburgh, Wardlaw; Glasgow, Collins; London, Duncan, Whittaker; Dublin, Curry and Co.

roots, affixes, prefixes, &c. of our abundant language, and must afford information and delight to every student.

(6.) Authentic Information relative to New South Wales and New Zealand, by J. Busby, Esq. Much sterling intelligence within small compass; and, from the opportunities of the author, of much interest to settlers.

(7.) The Life of Andrew Marvel, with Selections from his Works, by J. Dove. Originally intended to form part of a biographical series of "the Worthies of Vorkshite and Lancashire," that design being frustrated, Mr. Dove has given us this nice volume per se. Of course, the life of a patriot who was "the scourge of mitred dulness" needs no recommendation in these times. The selections are interesting.

(8.) A Bird's-Eye View of Foreign Parts, by Harry Hawk's-eye. A good deal of observation done into rhyme; and a good deal of talent, we fear, thrown away—for 1831 is on the title-page, and we have not heard much of the book. It had escaped us, or we should have noticed it more timeously and more largely.

(9.) The Mechanic's Calculator, or Workman's Memorial-Book, &c. &c., with lithographic plates by W. Grier. At a period when the toe of the mechanic treads on the heel (query, the instep?) of the scholar and man of estate, it is well for the class to have a work so entirely useful as this is. As might be expected, it treats, and treats ably, of arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, machinery, &c. &c. He will be a clever man who understands it thoroughly. New Works.—We have before us a mass of novelties, to which it is impossible for us to do justice this week, or indeed in several weeks. No. XXIII. of Standard Novels contains all Mrs. Austen's Sense and Sensibility in a single volume; as great a treat as it is a cheap one. Memorias of the Life of Admiral Sir William Penn furnishes many important public documents of a memorable epoch. The Memolirs of Sir W. Hoste has some very interesting correspondence, and draws a vivid portrait of that able and active partisan officer. The letter-press to Turne

Almanach auf das Jahr 1833. Carlsruhe.

WE last year noticed these Lilliputian publications, as yet peculiar to Germany - almanacs for the year, which could literally be put into a nut-shell. The present curiosity, which has just reached us from Carlsruhe, is, truly, as large as our thumb-nail, and a little thicker. Its leaves are gilt, it has a handsome case into which to slip it, and is quite full of embellishments and information. From C. F. Müller's lithography we find portraits of Herz, Berry (the duchess), of Maria da Gloria, and of the Queen of the Belgians. Then there is an "A. B. C. für Damen," replete with dainty devices; the figures, designs, &c. not longer than the nib of our pen, are wonderfully clever and spirited. The whole concludes with a Guter Rath: but this work must be seen to be appreciated; and it is desirable, in most cases, to buy spectacles to see it withal! If a ship of tonnage enough to import a small cargo of them could be got, the speculation might turn out well.

Tales of the Manse. First Series. Saint Ken tigern. 12mo. pp. circ. 330. Glasgow and Edinburgh, 1832, Blackie and Son; Dublin, Curry; London, Simpkin and Marshall.

A VERY amusing proem, containing an interesting episode, called "the Proud Piper," introduces the romance of Stratclyde, and of the sixth century, to the reader. We have been much pleased with all the three parts, and must express our opinion, that the writer possesses quite sufficient talent to minister very agreeably to the public gratification, if encouraged to continue the series, of which this is the first

master being abroad, that he could read " good stabling," and "entertainment for men and horses," and would never pass without ascertaining the fact, is a droll animal, and not a bad example of the effects of imperfect instruction on human beings -sending them to the ale-house. His Piper is pathetic; and his main piece, besides drawing a striking picture of Druidism and early Christianity in the west of Scotland, very happily connects the incidents with traditions still pertaining to this district, Glasgow and its Cathedral, the arms of the city, and the Cora Linn of the Clyde.

The Parent's Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction. Nos. I. II. and III. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Our habitual readers are aware how cautious we are in commending books intended for the use of children. In no branch of publication are greater mistakes made; and in none are the consequences so detrimental, instead of beneficial, unless a sound judgment directs the good intent. We are glad to say that the present is an excellent design for the juvenile family circle, and executed with a right feeling. The characteristic tales are interesting, and the morals unexceptionable; and in other pieces, where instruction is more aimed at, the method is attractive. We have only to advise the excellent editor to be very careful not to employ even a single word which would not bear cri tical scrutiny in a work for mature readers. In the verse are some bad rhymes-"calm." "harm;" "relish," "perish;" and "stop" a ship—the "quick swim" of a dog—the "children" of a hedgehog, &c. A "knew knife," p. 108, is an error of the press; but in a performance so nearly perfect of its kind, and where precept and example are so essential, we must not allow of any errors.

Synopsis Jungermanniarum in Germania vicinisque terris hucusque cognitis, Figuris CXVI. microscopico - analyticis illustrata. Auctore Tobia Philippo Ekart, Philos. Doctore, &c.—Synopsis of Jungermannia hitherto discovered in Germany and the adjacent countries, &c. 4to. pp. 72. Coburg, 1832, Rumann; London, Black; Treuttel.

A very complete compendium of an interest. ing tribe of cryptogamous plants.

Bellegarde, the adopted Indian Boy: a Canadian Tale. 3 vols. London, 1832. Saunders and Otley.

Our author has quite mistaken his vocation. his story wants interest, and his characters life; while his national pictures are, to say the least, very debatable ground. We agree with him in reprobating the spirit in which Mrs. Trollope's work on America is written; but we really do not see how the present incoherent novel is to mend the matter.

The Principles of Phrenology, as applied to the Elucidation and Cure of Insanity. By Forbes Winslow, Member of the Westminster Medical Society, &c. London, 1832. Highley. A VERY ingenious, well-written, and interesting little essay; the main object of which is to shew to what practical purpose the abstract principles of phrenological science may be applied. Mr. Winslow contends, that to suppose the mind—the immaterial principle—to be the immediate object of disease in insanity, is a dangerous and unphilosophical notion; and the evening sky.

specimen. His old horse Joseph, who seemed that to the brain, as the organ through which to have got so much education from the school- the mental principle manifests its powers, the remedial agents ought to be applied. Another error has, in his opinion, been in considering the brain as one organ, instead of an aggregate of organs, each appropriated to its separate function. He argues the expediency of watching the earliest symptoms of derangement, for the purpose of endeavouring to prevent their increase, by attention to the particular organ affected; and adverts to the great success with which Dr. Epps has treated cases of insanity, by the application of leeches and counter-irritants over the seat of the cerebral organ diseased. We do not presume to give any opinion upon the subject; but it is certainly one of great importance to the public, as well as to the medical practitioner.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

DEC. 19. Mr. Murchison, president, in the chair. A paper, by William Lonsdale, Esq., on the oolites of Gloucestershire, was read.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR JANUARY.

1d 6h 53m—the Sun in perigee, appearing under its greatest angle of 32' 35" 56, and moving with its greatest velocity of 1° 1' 11" in twentyfour hours. 19d 17h 29m—enters Aquarius. 20d 9h 23m—eclipsed: invisible at Greenwich. As this eclipse will take place when the Moon is near her apogee, and the Sun near its perigee, the diameter of the latter will exceed that of the former; consequently, where the eclipse is central it will also be annular, and a bright ring of light will be visible, about 1'35" in breadth. This beautiful appearance will be witnessed in many parts of the southern hemisphere.

Lunar Phases and Conjunctions.

	υ.	н.	M.	
O Full Moon in Gemini	5	19	45	
C Last Quarter in Virgo	12	11	27	
■ New Moon in Capricornus · · · ·	20	9	53	
→ First Quarter in Cetus······	28	12	24	
d-the Moon in perigee. 219	ı	in	ano	,

The Moon will be in conjunction with

	D.	н.	M.
Mars in Aries	2	2	5
Saturn in Virgo	10	18	10
Mercury in Sagittarius	18	5	21
Venus in Aquarius	24	7	28
Jupiter in Pisces	25	3	
Mars in Taurus	29	99	30
			•

5d_the Moon eclipsed: partly visible at Greenwich. The following are the circumstances:

.	н.	M.
Beginning of the eclipse	18	423
Ecliptic opposition	19	45
Middle	19	531
Moon's upper limb sets	19	59
End of the eclipse	21	34

Digits eclipsed 5° 43'4 from the southern side of the Earth's shadow, or on the Moon's northern limb. The eclipse will be partial to Europe, Western Africa, and New Holland, and wholly visible to North America, the West Indies, and most of the islands of the Pacific

4d_Mercury stationary. 15d_greatest elongation (24° 1') as a morning star. 23d __ in conjunction with 2 , Sagittarius : difference of

latitude 3'. 24^d—descending node.

1^d 4^h— Venus, the evening star, in conjunction with γ Capricorni. 12^d—with σ Aquarii:

difference of latitude 15'. 22^d 9^h—with ϕ Aquarii. Towards the end of the month Venus will appear under an angle of 17", and about one-third of her disc unilluminated.

Mars, near the Pleiades, with Jupiter and Venus, form the distinguished ornaments of

^{(6.) 8}vo. pp. 90. London, Cross; Simpkin and Mar-

ahall.
(7.) Pp. 116. London, Simpkin and Marshall; Leeds,
Heaton; Hull, Purdon.
(8.) Pp. 147. Wilson.
(8.) Pp. 299. Glasgow, Lottimer, Lumsden; Edinburgh, Stirling and Kenney; London, Baldwin and Cradock.

12^d — Vesta, right ascension 16^h 24^m, south some familiar passage in the works of distindeclination 16° 55′. Juno, R.A. 15^h 4^m, S.D. guished writers; and will present, in real 9° 20′. Pallas, R.A. 0^h 2^m, S.D. 13° 36′. forms, an illustration of the sentiment which ceres, R.A. 2^h 12^m, N.D. 7° 24′.

Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter.

| D. H. M. 8. | First Satellite, emeraion | 3 | 5 | 20 | 36 | 10 | 7 | 16 | 30 | 26 | 5 | 37 | 2 | 2 | Second Satellite | 20 | 6 | 33 | 3 | 3 | Third Satellite, immersion | 6 | 7 | 27 | 24 |

1d — Major axis of Saturn's ring 41".76: minor axis 2".26.

Uranus is too near the Sun to be visible.

Deptford.

J. T. BARKER.

PINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Views in the East. Part XIX. Fisher, Son, and Jackson.

In a recent notice of this, we are sorry to say penultimate, Part of Captain Elliot's interesting work, we mentioned, that in the copy in our possession the view of "the Tomb of Ibrahim Padshah, at Bejapore," was wanting. The politeness of the publishers has since supplied the deficiency, and has at the same time rendered us more fully sensible of the loss which we should otherwise have suffered. It is one of the most beautiful representations of magnificent and picturesque oriental architecture that we have yet met with.

Gallery of Portraits. No. VII. C. Knight. THE founder of the French school of dramatic poetry, the celebrated diviner of the real path and of the return of comets, and the most illustrious model of a truly great statesman,—in other words, Corneille, Halley, and Sully, are the subjects of the seventh No. of the Gallery of Portraits. The portrait of the first is from a picture by Lebrun, in the possession of the Institute of France; of the second, from a picture ascribed to Dahl, in the possession of the Royal Society; of the third, from a picture by an unknown artist, in the possession of the King of the French. We have seldom seen so fine an expression of combined intellect and benevolence as in the countenance of " the companion, minister, and historian of Henry IV.;" of whom it is justly said,—" it is his especial glory that he laboured to promote the welfare of the industrious classes, when other statesmen regarded them but as the fount from which royal extravagance was to be supplied."

Finden's Gallery of the Graces. A series of Portrait Sketches, engraved by the most eminent Artists from original Pictures, under the superintendence of W. and E. Finden; with Poetical Illustrations by T. K. Hervey, Esq. Part I. Tilt.

SCARCELY had our heart recovered from the attack made upon it by Mr. Heath's Beauties, when all its soft emotions have been re-excited by Mr. Hervey's Graces. The dear, delightful creatures! We pass from one to the other—from the devout to the playful, and from the playful to the meditative—and know not where to fix our affections. The plan of Mr. Hervey's attractive publication seems to us to be excellent. "It is," he observes, "the child of an age of that best of refinements, in which the selection of the merely ornamental is made with a reference to the intellectual; and the sense of the beautiful is perceived through the medium, and governed by the sanctions, of the mind.

To give effect to this plan, each of the sketches (which will be invariably taken from the property of the state of the sketches of the will be made with reference to

some familiar passage in the works of distinguished writers; and will present, in real forms, an illustration of the sentiment which such passage conveys." The writers selected for illustration in the present Part (and if Mr. Hervey were even to confine all his future selections to those writers, his gallery might be longer than that of the Louvre) are Wordsworth, Moore, and Shakespeare. Two of the charmers are from drawings by W. Boxall; the third from a drawing by J. W. Wright. They have been sweetly engraved by W. Finden, H. Robinson, and R. A. Artlett.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

SIEGES.

[At a period when the siege of Antwerp has attracted such universal attention, we trust it may be acceptable to our readers to draw from oblivion a very famous siege of old, bearing such strong resemblance to the present, as, except happily in the finale, to be almost a parallel case. For Spanish and Venetian we need only read English and French; for Turks, the Dutch; for Benito Pesaro, Sir John Malcolm; for Gonzalo, Gerard; for Gisdar, Chassé; and for St. George, Antwerp; and the picture is nearly perfect.

An Account of the Siege of Fort St. George, in the Island of Cephalonia, by the Spaniards and Venetians, in the year 1500.

IT was in the month of June of this year that a Spanish army, composed of five thousand foot and six hundred horse, having for its general Gonzalo de Cordova, the great captain of Spain, embarked at Malaga, on board a fleet of seventy vessels which had been prepared for its reception, and after effecting a junction with the Venetian squadron commanded by Benito Pesaro, the combined forces sailed for the Archipelago, in order to act against the Turks, who had recently seized upon the islands of the republic in those seas. Upon the appearance of this armament, the commanders of the Turkish vessels, stricken with terror, fled to Constantinople; and the allies, having mustered at Zante, sailed for Cephalonia, the latest conquest of the Mussulmans. Here the army was landed, and immediately proceeded to lay siege to fort St. George, a stronghold on the island, wherein the enemy had taken refuge. When the preparations for the siege were in a state of forwardness, Gonzalo de Cordova, previous to making the attack, sent a message to the besieged, to the effect that an army of Spanish veterans, vassals of a powerful monarch, and conquerors of the Moors in Spain, had come to act as auxiliaries to the Venetians, and that, if the fortress as well as the whole island were delivered up without further resistance, the garrison would be allowed to depart unmolested; but otherwise, not a man of them would be spared. "I return you thanks, Christians," replied the Albanese, Gisdar, commander of the castle-" I return you thanks for being the cause of so much glory, as well as for assigning to us, whether alive or nobly slain, such a crown of constancy towards Bajazet our emperor. Your menaces do not intimidate us, for destiny has stamped upon the brow of each the term of his career. Go, tell your general that every one of my soldiers possesses seven bows and seven thousand arrows, with which we will at least avenge our fall, even though we fail to resist your power and your better fortune." Having said these words, the gallant Moslem presented to the ambassadors a bow of great strength, with a golden quiver, to be given in his name to the Spanish commander; and having thus put an end to the conference, he dismissed them from his presence.

To give effect to this plan, each of the sketches (which will be invariably taken from living originals) will be made with reference to way inferior to the magnanimity of his reply.

The Turks under his command did not, it is true, amount to more than seven hundred men, but they were all of them stern and hardy veterans; while the fort, which was situate upon the summit of a rock, rude and difficult of ascent, was amply supplied with every necessary for its defence. Despite the breaches that were fast making in the walls by the heavy artillery of the Venetians, and the havoc it occasioned, the undismayed Gisdar and his devoted followers continued indefatigable in their resistance, while the ground was literally strewed with their arrows. These were, moreover, steeped in poison, so that, in the beginning, the wounds of the Christians, from their ignorance of the artifice, for the most part proved mortal; while again, the besieged were in possession of certain machines, furnished with grappling irons, described in the memorials of the times by the name of lobos, with which they fastened upon the mail-clad soldiers, either raising them high in air, to hurl them again with violence towards the earth, or else drawing them up the walls of the fortress, to slaughter or make them prisoners.

In this manner was the struggle maintained by either party, with an equal degree of cou-rage and perseverance. The frequent sorties that were made by the Turks, tended to keep their adversaries continually on the alert; and upon one occasion, but for Gonzalo's vigilance, who casually suspecting what was in contemplation, had taken the precaution of ordering his people to stand to their arms, the consequences to the beleaguerers would have been fearful in the extreme. As a counterpoise to the showers of arrows that were hurled against him by the enemy, the Spanish commander caused a bastion to be erected, whose shot possessed the double advantage of carrying to a greater distance than the bows, and of driving the archers from their posts. In addition to this, he gave directions for practising, in various parts of the wall, the species of mining which had recently been invented by Pedro Navarro, and prepared his scaling-ladders for mounting to the assault. The mines were accordingly sprung, and several breaches effected; but the Turks were admirably prepared, stopping them as fast as they were made, so that the place continued almost as impregnable as before: while, on the other hand, the Spaniards who attempted to scale the walls, which they did with their accustomed intrepidity, experienced so desperate a resistance, and were assailed by such a shower of stones and arrows, accompanied by streams of boiling oil and pitch, liquid fire, and, in fact, every species of offensive missile, that they were eventually compelled to retire in disorder. Nor did the assault which was made by their allies, the Venetians, shortly afterwards, meet with a more favourable result. Great, indeed, was the indignation of the Spanish veterans, who had subdued the Moors in Spain, and driven the presumptuous Gaul from the soil of Naples, upon finding themselves thus baffled before the walls of a simple fortress; and these soldiers, who at the beginning had despised the Turks, as a race of barbarians devoid alike of bravery and skill, were compelled, in the end, to their cost, to fear them and respect their valour. A period of fifty days had thus elapsed since the commencement of this murderous siege, when Gonzalo, considering it unworthy of his renown to remain any longer before the place, after holding. conference with Pesaro, determined to make a final and general assault, in which every means at his disposal should be put in requisition.

* In cant, thieves; literally, wolves.

highest pitch of enthusiasm, the signal for the attack was given, and the besiegers mounted to the assault. But neither the roaring of the cannon, the exploding of the mines, nor the ferocious cries of the assailants, could move the indomitable Moslems. Still they fought with undiminished fury - still hurled defiance at their enemies-until at length, overpowered by numbers and exhausted by fatigue, they were compelled to submit to their destiny, and the victors, gaining the rampart, entered the place sword in hand. Gislar, faithful to his word, perished, fighting with the most heroic bravery, at the head of a little band of thirty devoted warriors, who shared his fate; while of the seven hundred men originally composing the garrison, only eighty maimed and wounded wretches were found alive, who from these causes alone had been unable to take an active part in the last heroic defence of their fallen comrades.

DRAMA.

THE PANTOMIMES.

THE pantomimes being addressed to the eye are not to be criticised without much more of description than we deem it necessary to afford them; and we shall, therefore, take only a very summary view of the new sources of popular amusement which have opened for the season at our various theatres.

Drury Lane has produced Harlequin Traveller, a piece of great merit, in which the four quarters of the world are personified, and the adventures of the motley hero are very cleverly devised. The scenery is beautiful, the changes numerous, and the performances throughout highly entertaining. Besides gratifying the young with a hearty laugh, their memory will retain the costumes and striking objects here represented; so that we may truly say a visit to Drury this year combines the utile with the dulce in no common degree. Mr. Peake, we hear, has the credit of this pantomime.

Covent Garden has also an amusing and clever harlequinade, called Puss in Boots, with magnificent scenery, capital tricks, and lots of fun. Puss Palace, the governor's château, and the moving panorama of a Trip to Antwerp, are exquisite specimens of scenic art. Little Poole as the Miller's Son, and Master Mitchinson as Tibbytight, were much and deservedly applauded. Ellar, Miss Forster, Paulo, Barnes, and Matthews, were active and humorous in their several parts; and the pantomime was deservedly announced for repetition amidst great applause.

The Adelphi maintains its eminence in the pantomimic school by Harlequin King of Clubs. Constant motion on the stage, and unceasing laughter among the spectators, leave nothing to be wished. The extraordinary feats of Gibson, Saunders, King, &c. teach us to doubt whether man is a biped, a quadruped, a ma-chine, or a nondescript. The scenery is as fine as the drollery is great; and we never saw holyday folks enjoy themselves more heartily.

The Olympic piece is not a pantomime, but a burletta, called the Paphian Bower, in which Vestris personates the Queen of Beauty. It is of the genus of the Olympic Revels and Devils, full of smartness, and with sweet music and brilliant scenery. Its reception was very flattering.

The Surrey Theatre has taken its plot from northern mythology, and is replete with bustle hers, have been politely forwarded to us from the mand posture-making. The Coburg has the Golden Ram, a take of fairy, and dashingly got our belief that the indiscriminate mass of cheap desired to fill a proper corner.

The necessary arrangements having accord-|up. Surprising exploits in rope-dancing are publications which now inundate the country ingly been made, and the troops excited to the exhibited. Sadler's Wells produced Humpty are more likely to confuse their readers than Dumpty with good effect; and the New City to leave lasting and useful impressions upon Theatre, re-opened by Mr. Chapman, after the mind, we must not withhold our tribute several other well-acted pieces, gave us the of fair praise from this new contemporary. Gentleman in black, as a pantomime, in the It is, indeed, extremely well edited, and con-Don Juan style.

> All that we have mentioned succeeded well; and with the improvements to which a few nights always lead, these entertainments bid property.

VARIETIES.

Mr. L. T. T. Rede. - In his 34th year died lately Mr. Leman Thomas Tertius Rede. He was bred to the law, but afterwards embraced was breat to the law, but afterwards embraced the stage; and was the author of "Memoirs of Canning," "Road to the Stage," "Oxberry's Dramatic Biography," &c. His last appearance was a fortnight before his death at Sadler's Wells, for the benefit of Miss Forde. He married, in 1824, Mrs. Oxberry, widow of the late comedian, who survives him. He possessed considerable literary talent, and very varied conversational powers. His father, who was also an author, died some years since.

Falls of Niagara: Pantechnicor .rama, of two views of this stupendous Fall, has been opened at the equally stupendous piece of architecture, the Pantechnicon. The one which represents the extent of this natural phenomenon certainly conveys to the mind the best idea of it that could be given out of America. The artist, Mr. Sinzenick, has altogether displayed considerable talent, and will, we trust, meet the reward merited by his labours.

Augustus Pugin, the well-known author of many beautiful works connected with architecture and the fine arts, died last week, aged about 65.

Dr. Spursheim .--This celebrated pupil and condjutor of Dr. Gall died on the 10th of November at Boston, America. He was one of the greatest apostles of phrenology, and an admirable dissector and demonstrator of the human frame, especially the brain. As alchemy did much for chemistry and natural philosophy, so, in regard to these men, may phrenology have done something for anatomy and moral science.

Fiesco. - Colonel D'Aguilar's translation of Fiesco was produced with éclat at the Dublin theatre last week. Miss Huddart, Vandenhoof, Calcraft (the manager), and the Negro actor known by the name of the American Roscius, sustained the principal characters; and notwithstanding the tragedy was three hours and a half long, it kept up an interest throughout, and was much applanded at the close when given out for repetition.

American Theatricals. —" Mr. C. Kean's Master Walter, in the Hunchback, is allowed, by all who have witnessed it, to be one of the finest specimens of correct and effective acting that has been presented upon the Boston boards this season. His elegant and emphatic reading, and natural and graceful action, aided by that high genius which strengthens and commands increased homage as its possessor advances in life, ... imparted to the Hunchback beauties which in other hands would never have been visible."_Boston Morning Post, Nov. 27.

The Dublin Penny Journal ... Of this publication, five parts, containing twenty-two num-

tains many valuable papers on Irish antiqui-ties, relieved by national legends, characteristic tales, and other specimens of light and amusing literature. The embellishments are also well fair to do something handsome for dramatic executed, and have all the merit of being illustrative of Ireland. Another great merit is the absence of political and inflammatory topics; and good sound sense (so rare, we are sorry to say, in Irish periodicals) instead. Such a production ought to be welcome to its native land, which it is well calculated to moderate and improve, by substituting intelligence for folly, information for faction, and humanity for bloodshed.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Roscoe's Novelist's Library, we are given to understand, is about to be continued, and will recommence with the unrivalled novel of Don Quixotte, illustrated by George Cruikshank, and contain Notes and Biographical Notices

Trom the Spanish editions of Cervantes.

Questions, Critical, Philological, and Exegetical, formed on the Annotations to Dr. Bloomfield's Edition of the Greek Testamen

A History of Croydon, by Steinman Steinman, Esq. Architect.

The Archer's Guide; containing Instructions for the Use of the Bow, &c.
The Juror's Guide, or the Spirit of the Jury Laws, by a

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Barrister.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Lardner's Cyclopedia, Vol. XXXVIII. History of Spain and Portugal, in 5 vols. Vol. V. fcp. 6e. cloth.—London's Gardener's Magazine, Vol. VIII. 21e. bds.—America and the Americans, by a Citizen of the World, Svo. 12e. bds.—Burner's Lives, Characters, &c. 8vo. 16e. 6d. bds.—Burner's Lives, Characters, &c. 8vo. 16e. 6d. bds.—Burner's Lives, Character, &c. 8vo. 16e. 6d. bds.—Granville Penn's Life of Sir William Penn, 2 vols. 8vo. 36e. bds.; Character of a Trimmer, 8vo. 5e. bds.—Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, Vol. IX. Fashionable Tales, Vol. IV. 5e. cloth.—Channing's Discourses on various Subjects, New Series, 8vo. 8e bds.—Library of Romanoe, edited by Leitch Ritchie, Vol. I. 6e. cloth.—Garry Owen, dc. by Maria Edgeworth, 18mo. 2e. 6d. hd.—dd.—Gospel Stories, 18mo. 3e. 6d. hf.-bd.—History of the late War, 18mo. 2e. 6d. hf.-bd.—Gospel Stories, 18mo. 3e. 6d. hf.-bd.—Ten Minutes' Advice on Coughs and Colds, fcp. 1e. 6d. sd..—The Pulpit, Vol. XX. 8vo. 7e. 6d. cloth.—Le Precepteur, 18mo. 3e. bds.—Wacousts, or the Prophecy, by the Author of "Ecarté," 3 vols. post 8vo. 11. 8e. 6d. bds.—Price's Reports, Vol. X. Part II. 9e.—Bellenger's French Word and Phrase Book, 18mo. 1s. sewed.—Derry, a Tale of the Revolution, 5e. 6d. hf.-bd.—Finden's Gallery of the Graces, Part I. 2e. 6d. prints; 4e. proofs.—Coney's Architectural Beauties of Continental Europe, folio, 12e. plain; 18e. India—Life of Dr. Adam Clarke, 8vo. 9e. cloth.—Bishop of Calcutte's Farewell Sermon, 8vo. 2e. sewed.—Valpy's Shakspeare, Vol. III. 5e. cloth; Classical Library, No. 37. Homer, Vol. II. 4e. 6d. cloth.—Maund's Botanic Garden, Vol. IV. and Part VIII. large vols. 37e.; small, 25e.: large Parts, 19e.; small, 13e.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

December.	Thermometer.			Barometer.			
Thursday 20	From	27.	to	37.	29.75	to	29-92
Friday · · · · 21	1	27.		46.	29-63	••	29-65
Saturday · 22		39.		51.	29-68	• •	29.70
Sunday 23	1	40.		52.	29-67		29-64
Monday 24		41.	• •	49.	29-93		29-85
Tuesday . 25	• • • • •	40.	• •	48.	29.73	••	29.82
Wednesday 26					30-02	• •	30-07

Prevailing wind, S.W. Except the 20th, 22d, and 26th, generally cloudy, with ain at times.

Rain fallen, .275 of an inch.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Latitude · · · · · 51° 37′ 32″ N. Longitude · · · · 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. W. will not, we hope, feel disappointed by our non-insertion of his first offering; and with his good feeling, we trust we may expect more polished lays from his pea. "G. J. New" declined, the thoughts not being altogether new.



A DUBD TIGRERNES.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

ail of Dr. Crombie.-- Just publishe PORTRAIT of the Rev. Dr. CROMBIE. TURI I KALL Of the Rev. Dr. UKOM BIE, L.D. F.R.S. M.R.S.L. Asther of "The Gymna-uma," &co. Palmed by W. Booth, E.q. and drawn on Stone by ichard J. Lase, Beq. A. R.A. Proof impressions, 21a.; plain do. la.; printed on India paper. Smith and Bider, Cornbill; Hanter, St. Paul's Churchyard; and Morrison, Fenchurch Street.

F. G. Harding, 24, Cornhill. This day is published, Part II. of ONEY'S ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTIES, price 18s. plain, and 18s. on India paper,

Interior View of the Cathedral at Yprea;
Do.
Yes of the Town Hall, &c. Calais;
Do. Cathedral, Montreull;
And Eight Vignettes.
Part III. will be published immediately after,

d the anheequent Parts regularly every Two Months

A Print of "The Wreck," engraved in Messectiat by James Bgan, from a Ploture by Gericault. Price 150. Prints, and 31s. Proofs.

MUSIC.

EVENINGS in GREECE.

ry lat, 1833, will be published by J. Power, 34, Stra The Second Evening of the above celebrated Work; the Music composed and selected by Heary R. Bishop and Mr. Moore. Frice in boards, 18s.

The First and Second Evenings may be had in 1 vol. bound in cloth, price 11. 18s.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

THE SECOND VOLUME of PRIN-CIPLES of GEOLOGY; being an Attempt to explain more Changes in the Earth's Surface, by reference to Causes operation.

win operation.

By CHARLES LYELL, P.R.S.

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Foreign Secretary

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